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ACC

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10000/125/104 33/PAT — NEWSPAPER ARTICLES, AND PRESS REPORTS
JUL. 44 - AUG. 44

33

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

	INIT.	
Col. Mc. [illegible]AY	CBM	
Maj. MAG[illegible]OS		
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SALVAD[illegible]I		
Col. FAVA		
C. C.		
31 August, 1944		

PRB/R 10

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

SERIGGI (Reuter) : Allied plans, and hopes, for stepping up food consignments into Rome sufficiently to mitigate the distress wherein the large part of the population are living were explained to the press by the new head of the Allied, Control Commission Economic Section, American Brigadier General Wm. O'Dwyer.

He strongly disclaimed any desire to conceal the inadequacy of the present nutrition available for Rome, which was due to the fact that Rome presents an agglomeration of 2 million persons without local resources, and at present cut off from its normal sources of supply, of which the most important are in the Po Valley. At the present time food is coming into Rome at the rate of 28,000 Tons per month while the necessary quantity would be 50,000 tons. The food at present available affords around 700 calories per head daily for those unable to pay black market prices for supplementary articles of the rationed and controlled provisions.

O'Dwyer said that Rome's feeding problem was infinitely more complex than that of any other Italian region.

600,000 tons of Allied wheat supplies will be necessary for liberated Italy alone during the next 12 months to ensure the distribution of the present bread ration, O'Dwyer forecast. If Rome and central Italy are placed on the same ration basis as Naples an extra 200,000 tons will be required. The figures relate solely to already liberated territories of Italy which have a population of 24 million people, while another 22 million people are in non-liberated Italy.

O'Dwyer's department is assisting the Italian Government to produce an industrial demographic and agricultural census in order to give a purview of the problems which are due to burst when the last shot has been fired and war employment ceases.

COT (Blue Network) : This correspondent, who asked many questions at the conference, devoted the whole of one broadcast talk to Brig. Gen. O'Dwyer's remarks. He started off by saying that the first steps have been taken to rebuild the shattered town of Cassino. The houses will be built in a new area North of the old town. The Cassino rubble will probably remain as a war shrine. The Italians wished to build h uses with modern conveniences and to use cement for the foundations, but the

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in winning the war is to keep Italy on an even keel economically. O'Dwyer is frank enough toadmit that Italy faces a tough Winter. The supply of coal is strictly limited by a disrupted transportation system. Wrecked docks of every port can't handle the speedy unloading of coal shipped in from abroad. In one case it took 53 days to unload a ship. The ACC has obtained some coal from stock piles and it has got some mines going, but here again its prime customer is the Army. The military comes first. (There seems to be no doubt that lots of Italians will starve or come unpleasantly close to starvation before next summer. NOTE: This sentence was first cut by the correspondent, but eventually was included.)

Allied engineers hope to have reclaimed about one half of the flooded area of the Pontine marshes by next Spring. The rest will have to wait until the end of the war.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")

Planned reconstruction of wrecked power plants in central Italy now being undertaken by the ACC will, it is estimated, more than treble their capacity within 6 months. The retreating Germans destroyed 94% of all plants in this region. By cannabilising equipment ACC engineers and Italians working under their direction have now secured an output of approximately 57,000 Kws. This is sufficient to meet all military requirements and leave some power available for civil purposes. The six months plan aims at raising the power output to 150,000 and 200,000.

The correspondent also gives an account of the re-building planned for Cassino and adds that specifications provide that no materials for military purposes will be used.

HILL ("New York Herald Tribune") : Also commences his despatch with the re-building of Cassino. He says the statement was made by O'Dwyer in the course of a press conference devoted mainly to giving correspondents a picture of Italy's present economic situation and telling what ACC is proposing to do about it. The picture, says the correspondent, is not a pretty one. For instance, we were told that Rome's ration card holders, of whom there are 1,400,000, receive a daily food allowance whose calorific value varies between 700 and the minimum necessary for subsistence. O'Dwyer put this minimum at 1,500 calories. A healthy diet for a normal adult would contain nearer 3,000 calories. O'Dwyer admitted that people "on the side streets" are having a tough time.

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"Unità" a Communist organ, recently wrote that most working class families whose wages have not risen in proportion to prices, have been forced to sell blankets, clothing, furniture, in order to be able to buy food. When Winter comes "Unità" predicts these people will suffer from cold as well as hunger.

O'Dwyer made it clear that ACC has no obligation or authority to rehabilitate Italy. Its object is to help to win the war. However he said that everything is being done which does not interfere with the war effort.

O'Dwyer indicated some improvement in the food situation in Rome might be expected in the near future as a result of the interest taken by an "important political figure who recently visited Italy" an

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obvious reference to Churchill. Transportation has been the chief bottle-neck in feeding Rome's population. Apparently as a result of Churchill's visit additional army transport will be available for carrying food for civilians.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Patriot Branch 116A

PRB/R8

30 August 1944 31 AUG Recd

Daily Digest of Rome Press

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Maj. M...		
Maj. D...		
Capt. V...	1.40 WS	
Capt. Kay		
C. C.		
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AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Summary of Churchill's farewell words.

2. Brief paragraph pointing out that the pictures on exhibition at Palazzo Venezia were protected by storage in the Vatican during the last year.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Churchill's speech. Comment is that this is "a lesson given us by a friend".

2. Article by Mario Baronci who writes that the worker is disillusioned and embittered by the failure of economists, bankers, politicians to solve his practical problems. Insists there are "technical means" for achieving the welfare of the working man without giving up private property and rights of individual.

3. Notice of art show in Palazzo Venezia.

4. Article on need of freedom in schools. Reference made to rigidity of programs imposed in Southern Italy last year. Hopes this year will be freer.

5. Catalogue of accidents (mostly fatal) from mines. Recommends attention be given to clearing them up.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Notes that the Ministers without Portfolio have met and discussed POWs. Long discussion of the problem, which has many phases. Points to inconsistency of the Allies keeping Italian prisoners when Italy is a co-belligerent. Feels that condition of POWs is not too bad except in Germany (where they aren't strictly prisoners at all) and in French Africa. (Fonteviva)

2. Maurice Chevalier. Notes that he has been killed by French patriots. Certain Italian artists would do well to note. Italians don't want the death of such people but a little withdrawal and humility would be advisable. (This is for Gigli).

3. Two contrasts. On subject of punishment of Fascist crimes there are two extremes. A small group of jurists are too concerned with legal technicalities and would let a number of

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3. Two contrasts. On subject of punishment of Fascist crimes there are two extremes. A small group of jurists are too concerned with legal techinicalities and would let a number of criminals escape on constitutional grounds. This is unrealistic. On the other hand there are hotheads who threaten everyone in sight, leading to uncertainty and mistrust throughout all classes of people. The right thing to do is to proceed rapidly and in line with present rules and directives which are quite adequate.

4. Food problems. Article urging abolition of the "permessi" - the only result of which is "to keep supplies from coming in."

5. Problems of Rome Province. Report of Persico, the Prefetto. Notes 40 communes damaged, 70 intact. Has postponed date for delivering of grain to Granai because of shortage of transport.

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6. Vigorous protests against large profits being made by sub-letting apartments.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. On Churchill's speech notes that C. does not seem to understand the depth of hatred the Italian people feel for the monarchy. Indeed La VOCE finds the speech "favorable to the monarchy." "But we will allow anything to be forced on us - except that."

2. Ironic comment on Soleri's remarks on economic situation. The increase of fiscal pressure as a medicine for inflation, as announced by the minister, is called a silly measure.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni comments on Churchill's message. He agrees with what the P.I. says but he adds that the war against Fascism has not ended but goes on, this phase being a war against reaction. This is the eternal struggle of the people against feudal institutions. Circumstances and the Allies, he says, have imposed on us a truce which weighs heavily upon us; when we can hold the Constituent Assembly, it will resolve once and for all the problem of Italy's liberty.

2. Notes with appreciation the press conference of General O'Dwyer. Makes the general criticism that the technicians of ACC have been working along "general lines", whereas what is needed is immediate attention to specific problems. Resume of matters discussed: Reconstruction of housing under-way, plan for Cassino has already been approved, 240 familes to be taken care of within 3 months. The Granai del popolo are giving excellent results. The electricity situation is serious, it will take from 2 to 4 years to rebuild the plants which have been 80% destroyed; next week, for reasons of military necessity, supply of current will be reduced. It is hoped that supply of gas to Rome may be doubled within a few weeks. Beginning with early September the importation of potatoes will go up from 70 to 300 tons. Next week, by repairing a bridge, it is hoped to bring in to Rome enough fuel to insure that the bakers can bake their bread.

3. Welfare problem. Assessore Cesari makes statement on taking care of needy. Among other things he says that, with the support of the Commissario all'Annona and the Allied authorities, it will be possible this winter to give hot lunches to thousands of children.

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NENNI (Socialist)

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4. Nation and proletariat. The fight carried on by partisans all over Europe has a deep significance, writes Tullio Vecchietti. The France of the 200 families and the Poland of the Colonels fell in a short time but the resistance of the proletariat never ceases in these countries. This means that the 19th century capitalistic nationalism was essentially false. Now with the resurgence of the truly democratic armies of the peoples of Europe there will also be a resurgence of nationalism. But it will be a new kind of nationalism, based on democracy and cooperation and not on privilege and exploitation. It must be so, unless all Europe is to relapse into the status of a colony of the new world.

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5. Note on Maurice Chevalier along the lines of that in RICOSTRUZIONE (supra.)

6. Notes growth of Associazione di difesa dei contadini in Val d'Orcia and Val di Chiana. This group is made up of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists and is an example of solidarity of the peasant masses.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Free labor. Article repeats the statement often made that the fundamental force for Italian reconstruction is labor. Labor must be free and must feel that the country is its concern. Not, as under Fascism when the imposed labor unions gave the worker no sense of cooperating in something of his own. Labor must move forward; it must know how to claim its rights and not be frustrated, nor must its freedom be distorted by organization of labor groups for party purposes.

2. Reconstruction and "trusted enterprises." Article by Engineer Siniscalchi, the main point of which is that work of reconstruction should be given to firms making the most favorable bids in public competition. The Fascist system of awarding contracts to "trusted firms" was corrupt. Examples are given. The writer is aware of the dangers of public competition for contracts but feels there is no danger there which good public officials cannot avoid. And it is the democratic way.

3. Account of ACC Economic Section press conference. Rather better account than AVANTI's but no comment.

4. Under another heading fuller treatment given to purely Roman aspects of Gen. O'Dwyer's conference. Noted that protests were made on the posti di blocco, and assurances were given that these complaints would be examined. Impression was received by writer that ACC will do all in its power to make the imminent period of reduced electric current as painless and as short as possible.

5. Notes protest of "youth sections" of five of the six parties in Bari on ten years imprisonment sentence bestowed on a young officer who wrote the King that he felt himself no longer bound by military oath. Headline calls this a "monstrous sentence".

6. Signatures for Gigli. Article says most of them were obtained under false pretences and some definitely forged.

7. Indignant article on an apartment, requisitioned by two American officers who set up "vita comune" with two Roman women. "Nothing unusual" says the writer. But now the American officers have gone and the women remain, receiving all kinds of visits,

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7. Indignant article on an apartment, requisitioned by two American officers who set up "vita comune" with two Roman women. "Nothing unusual" says the writer. But now the American officers have gone and the women remain, receiving all kinds of visits, American officers, men and Italians. Not a pleasant spectacle. There are laws on this sort of thing and the American and Italian police are asked to see that these laws are respected. Writer says private protests have not availed; hence this public notice. Address of apartment given.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Lucifero writes on Churchill's speech. Finds he had many pointed things to say; his remarks on true liberty were definitely meant as an admonition to Italy. The right to criticise, even change, the government, necessity of a judiciary absolutely above

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politics, freedom from fear of party or extra-legal tyranny - these are the essence of democracy. And these points; writes Lucifero, were left out of the summary of Churchill speech as published in AVANTI and UNITA'.

2. Notes praise of Italian share in anti-Nazi fight expressed over CBS.

3. Meeting of British Trade Union delegates at British Embassy.

4. Art and politics. Augusto Pancholi writes expressing skepticism of art shows that are sponsored by political groups. UNITA' has one now and the Action party is to have another. The parties protest their innocence but the writer suspects these shows have recruiting as their purpose.

5. Full coverage of Gen. O'Dwyer's press conference. Here and there the tone is somewhat tongue in cheek as when Mr. Antolini expressed himself as pessimistic on world supply of wheat, "the courteous speaker was reminded by some of those present that even in recent years Italy had had a good abundance of bread." Not much comment but there is promise of it in the next few days. It is noted that the Italian journalists were introduced by "ten. Atkinson, dell'Ufficio Stampa dell'ACC." (Adv. PRB)

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Hungary's turn. P. Canali writes that Hungary, now trying to shake herself free from German alliance, can hardly be reduced any more territorially than she was at the treaty of Trianon and she ought to be enabled to live in peace with her neighbours. A political and economic Danubian Union is necessary for Europe.

2. Notes omission from UNITA' and AVANTI of certain passages of Churchill's speech. (See ITALIA NUOVA, supra). These are just the passages that UNITA' and AVANTI should ponder most deeply, says the writer.

3. Excellent factual coverage of Gen. O'Dwyer's press conference. Many figures cited. No comment.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The end of isolation. Speaks approvingly of realistic and sincere content of Churchill's speech. We must clean up our house, says the article, and then we may enter again the society of free and independent nations; as for the moment, the Allies will help us to live and to fight. Churchill's visit and the visits of other representatives of the Anglo-Saxon world indicate that our isolation period is over. Italy is gradually moving again

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2. The government intends to defend the lire. Rumours of measures which would seem to deny this are absolutely false.

3. Economic Section Press conference. Adequate summary; the most optimistic piece of news, according to writer, is the intention of Allies to bring in raw materials rather than finished products.

4. Notice of resumption of tram service to Frascati within the next 10 days.

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5. R.L. also notes that UNITA' and AVANTI omitted certain parts of Churchill's speech.

6. Suicide of Tecia di Cossato is given some prominence. One of Italy's most valorous submarine commanders, he had asked to be relieved when the new government refused to swear to the King. For this he had been sentenced to three months imprisonment in Naples, where he committed suicide.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Article on epuration, asking that it be just and legal; no arbitrary acts should be performed.... Also calls attention to the abuse of institution of Commissari for private firms; says that such practice is not in best interest of the firms.

2. Approving comment on Churchill's speech.

3. Good coverage of Economic Section Press Conference. No comment.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Comment on Churchill's message is favorable but UNITA' would like to have it remembered, even outside Italy, that Fascism had its origin in reactionary forces that were trying to impede the struggle of the people against feudal and plutocratic castes.

2. Cooperation between Demo-Christians and Communists. Official communique of Communist party is published, according to which the reported violence between D.C. and Communists in Taranto is not to be taken seriously. The leaders of both parties in Taranto have declared their firm intention of continuing to work together, "in fraternal collaboration."

3. Fair coverage of Press Conference.

4. Democratic control of food supply. A propos of the press conference article says grave problems today must have democratic solutions. This means trusting the citizens, organized in democratic fashion for functional purposes. Hence, in the matter of Rome food supply, simply checking the behaviour of a few officials at the control posts is no solution. What is needed is a municipal organization with sufficient means of transport to supply needs of population, working with the cooperative distributing centers of the various zones.

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SEEN	INITIALS	DATE
Col. Mc.	[illegible]	
Col. M...		
Col. D...		
Col. F...		
Col. KAYA		
C. C.		
PRB/R8		

2 SEP Recd

Pstrat Branch

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

1 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO. Niente di nuovo.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Freedom in teaching and freedom of the School. Father Barbera writes that there is plenty of freedom in teaching, if we consider the various newspapers and party leaflets that abound. Freedom of the school is a different thing. In Italy, he writes, freedom of the school means that parents should be able to send their children to school knowing that they will get proper instruction in the faith. Nor should the state prescribe oppressive and pedantic programs and methods. Further it should not try to coerce "moral bodies having ancient and glorious traditions" - the Church schools for example; rather should it encourage these bodies by exemption from taxes and even subsidies.

2. Necessity of reform of Corte dei Conti. Article by Manlio Pastorini, giving history and background of Corte dei Conti. Makes definite suggestion that the President of the court be given such rank as to make him the equal of a Minister, that members of the court be carefully chosen from men having proper technical qualifications, that the court be given its own budget.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Vigorous complaint on nomination of the Commissario of Consorzio Nazionale per il Credito Agrario di Miglioramento. He is closely connected, says the article, with the old management which has been or is in process of being purged.

2. Cassino. Brief description of the complete destruction visible, leading to a plea by the writer that the Italians be given a little naphtha for the transport of materials and then left to make their own plans for reconstruction. (Fonteviva)

3. Free commerce and ambulant peddlers. There is a new Association of this name with headquarters in Via Delfini. It hopes to have a national scope. Meanwhile the problems in so far as Rome is concerned are: 1. Transport. The members want the

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1. Freedom in teaching and freedom of the School. Father Barbera writes that there is plenty of freedom in teaching, if we consider the various newspapers and party leaflets that abound. Freedom of the school is a different thing. In Italy, he writes, freedom of the school means that parents should be able to send their children to school knowing that they will get proper instruction in the faith. Nor should the state prescribe oppressive and pedantic programs and methods. Further it should not try to coerce "moral bodies having ancient and glorious traditions" - the Church schools for example; rather should it encourage these bodies by exemption from taxes and even subsidies.

2. Necessity of reform of Corte dei Conti. Article by Manlio Pastorini, giving history and background of Corte dei Conti. Makes definite suggestion that the President of the court be given such rank as to make him the equal of a Minister, that members of the court be carefully chosen from men having proper technical qualifications, that the court be given its own budget.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Vigorous complaint on nomination of the Commissario of Consorzio Nazionale per il Credito Agrario di Miglioramento. He is closely connected, says the article, with the old management which has been or is in process of being purged.

2. Cassino. Brief description of the complete destruction visible, leading to a plea by the writer that the Italians be given a little naphtha for the transport of materials and then left to make their own plans for reconstruction. (Fonteviva)

3. Free commerce and ambulant peddlers. There is a new Association of this name with headquarters in Via Delfini. It hopes to have a national scope. Meanwhile the problems in so far as Rome is concerned are: 1. Transport. The members want the right to go out of Rome and bring back supplies. They do not understand the point of "permessi". 2. Position of Jewish peddlers. Their applications for license have been in for 3 months but the VII Ripartizione of the Commune has not acted. This is an important matter in the moral-political field as well as of some practical concern. Other minor problems are listed and we are reminded that the Association has some 8000 members.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Violent protest against the govt's requisitioning of cars. The Allies had some right to it; after all they came over here to fight for us. But the government has no case, in the eyes of the writer, and there is the usual privilege and favoritism shown in the business.

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. National Party Council. Nenni, writing of party meeting to begin to-morrow in Naples, says that there are three phases in the party's policy. The first began with 8 September and was directed to making sure that the reactionary-Badoglio-monarchist group would not succeed in dominating the political scene. To this end the party worked with all liberal-leftist elements and the first phase ended when Bonomi came in and the form of the oath was changed. The second is the "pre-Assembly" phase which is rapidly approaching. This will mean the struggle for the democratic republic and the present form of accord between the six parties will yield to the new pattern of coordination of all parties and groups determined to vote for the republic. The third phase will be that of the Assembly when the old trusts and privileges will be definitively liquidated by socialism. Only after this phase will one be able to say that Fascism is destroyed. It is because the socialists look ahead with perception of these various phases that they seem to be both in the government and in the opposition, as IL POPOLO suggested the other day. The party is in the government and is supporting it - but it is also looking ahead.

2. Note on death of Fecia di Cossato. A brave man and worthy of respect but why make out that his suicide had any political meaning? He left no note and the obvious reason for his taking his life was simply neurasthenia. His nerves were gone and he was worn out.

3. Milk. Some discussion of background of problem; the writer then shows that the price of fodder has gone up 1000 per cent while the milk price has been strictly controlled. It has reached the point where the producer loses by selling and the circumstances of the time are such that these cattle raisers need much encouragement rather than discouragement. Raise in price of milk would be justified.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Open letter to American and British delegates urging them to "look behind the façade" and to consult other Italians as well as representatives of the CGIL. For this group represents only three parties and there are other parties who have their points of view. It would be a mistake for the Anglo-American visitors

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2. Comment on meeting of Council of Ministers is that Sicily was the most important matter discussed. Danger of separatism stressed, advantages of regional autonomy indicated.

3. Another strong article on Lucifero in the Royal Household and how he is making life easy for Fascists.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. The Augean stables. Article by Lucifero, criticising

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Scoccimarro's statement that epuration is impeded by attitude of some parties of C.L.N. and by bureaucratic red tape and calling for an epurative dictatorship of the Marxist parties. This, says Lucifero, would be all wrong; what is needed is the strictest legality in order to avoid the danger of making new "martyrs".

2. Article in praise of Art show at Palazzo Venezia. Finds arrangement of pictures very satisfactory.

3. The Italian cinema. Rather general article on the industry. Suggests that Italians should try for quality rather than quantity. Against govt interference on old "Ministry of Popular Culture" style. Urges study of French and Russian films.

4. Prominence given to UNRRA announcement that potatoes may now be brought in without restriction on quantity.

5. Epuration suggested for the porters who have been spies and black market agents for years.

6. Anti-Air Raid Protection needs attention. Purely a Fascist organization, it has not yet been touched.

7. The rumours about abolition of curfew are false. But it would have been good news, wouldn't it? asks the writer.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. On Dumbarton Oaks conference, Gonella writes that so far nothing has come of it but the repetition of timeworn commonplaces. He warns that the only true peace will be made by the disarming of victor and vanquished alike; one cannot have peace while preserving the psychological arsenal of war. Political and military agreements are not the way to peace - we should listen to the voice of the peoples of the world; conqueror or conquered we shall find them united in a real desire for permanent peace.

2. Applauds Council's program for Sicily.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) Niente di speciale.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Plotino has article expressing some suspicion of approaching govt measures controlling publication of newspapers. Article full of innuendoes hinting that the certain cliques which had profited from the old Fascist papers are meditating new and devious ~~ways~~ of going on with their business.

2. Complaint on treatment doctors are getting from telephone company. For purely bureaucratic reasons many doctors are without phone service which in times like these is intolerable.

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3. There has been some talk of suspending the service of "camioncini". Comment is made that the authorities have the right to organize, dispose or substitute but they are implored to remember the many inconveniences of life and see to it that some kind of transportation is left to the citizen.

4. On gas. It is good to have it but what is to be the new price?

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Despair and hope. On Carlo Fecia, Spano writes that while one must salute the memory of this hero of the Italian Navy, it must

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also be said that he is just one more victim of Fascism. Apparently he confused the traditional institutions and trappings of Italy with the country itself. Many useless and harmful survivals must die when a new nation comes to birth and Carlo Fecia was in error in not seeing that he had a more vital Italy to live for, an Italy whose new and saving force is the people itself.

2. The peasants are hungry for land. Indeed, writes Giuseppe di Vittorio they are already moving in on the neglected parts of the latifondi. They have been very patient but this is a matter that must be settled if democracy is to have any meaning in Italy. Meanwhile it might be well to encourage the peasants taking over such parts of the great estates as would otherwise go uncultivated.

GENERAL :

1. Meeting of Council which dealt with problem of the press and control of ex-Fascist publishing houses, conditions in Sicily and measures for helping the island, and minor matters of administration.

2. Report of Committee on Ardeatine Caves to Col. Poletti is given much prominence.

3. Announcement of pasta ration and permission to bring in potatoes.

4. Col. Pollock's statement that Allies are keeping Fascist prisoners until govt is ready to deal with them.

5. Meeting of Anglo-American workers delegates with CGIL, presence of Schevenels stressed by some.

6. Sforza's announcement that Albanian Senators may be considered as having resigned.

7. Rules for travel permits as announced by Col. Pollock, other routine announcements.

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Detroit Branch

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8 31 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Press Conference of Economic Section briefly but accurately covered. Comment is that the idea was a good one and there was a noticeable air of cordial frankness. Perhaps there were too many questions to allow sufficient time for consideration of problems in detail.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Article by Quinto Tosatti on need for France and Italy to work together as a vital nucleus for a new Europe.

2. Notes Attlee's talk with Bonomi and visit to Pope.

3. Very full coverage of press conference of Economic section. Attention called to healthy spirit of meeting, the "general survey" of ACC plans and the collaboration between ACC and govt. Reports given in considerable detail.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Gentlemen, the War! Francavilla writes that while criticism is healthy and sometimes useful there has been a lot of peevish complaining which is unjustified if two things are taken into consideration. First it is really not a very long time since Rome has been liberated and hardly more than two months since the government has been installed here and has had a chance to go work. Second, there really is a war on.

2. Electric distribution. Sharp article pointing out that the Allies never laid down any such rules of co-responsibility as the electric power companies are trying to apply. Nor are they responsible for making the concierge a general spy. The attempt to put the blame on them is a base action. We understand now, says the writer, that there is a tacit understanding that these rules will not be enforced. But we should like to know that the few victims of the measures have been re-instated.

3. Brief summary of Economic section conference.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Oliviero Zuccarini views with doubt, if not alarm, the

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3. Brief summary of Economic section conference.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Oliviero Zuccarini views with doubt, if not alarm, the new labor organization which, set up from above, does not correspon to his idea of free and natural unionization.

2. Pardon, Mr. Churchill! Article reminding Churchill that the "ideals of the Riborgimento" to which he bids Italy return were Republican ideals. Garibaldi and Mazzini, the heroes of that period, were constantly opposed by Casa Savoia.

3. Another long article on electricity, making the point that, by technical measures, a better light ration could be given. Complains the power companies don't really want to improve the light situation.

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1. Under heading ODDS ENDS. 1. AVANTI notes that various journals of Rome have suspected some anti-democratic censorship in omission of some of Churchill's phrases. (See ITALIA NUOVA etc, 30 Aug.) The omission was due purely to lack of space. But, adds AVANTI, the people who protest so vigorously now in the cause of liberty, were oddly missing when liberty and democracy were being fought for in Spain. 2. Plea for reversal of sentence of young officer of Bari. (ITALIA LIBERA, 5, 30 Aug.)

2. Inventory under way. It was learned at Gen. O'Dwyer's press conference that the Istituto di Statistica already has plans for full economic inventory of the state. All Italians, especially the industrialists, are urged to cooperate with honesty, sincerity and dispatch.

3. Notes meeting of Anglo-American labor delegation with C.G.I.L. Presence of Captain Scicluna and Michael Grossetto also noted.

4. Useful initiative. Notes organization of Ristoranti Cooperativi Popolari. Suggests such efforts should be encouraged. The city should provide buildings, Commune and the Allies should facilitate supplies.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Italian Front. Remarks that the Italian front is relatively quiet. But no doubt it is a deceptive quiet and things are in preparation. In this connection Churchill's allusion to the use of "large Italian forces" is to be cheered. For one thing it is felt that their entry while it would not change the strategical picture, might help to safeguard the national patrimony. After all they know their own country. It should be remembered that it was the French partisans who protected the bridges in Paris from suffering the fate of the Florentine bridges. And the writer concludes with an expression of his anxiety over the fate of Northern Italy; if it is to suffer as the rest of the country has the destruction will be appalling and Italy will need much help from other nations in reconstruction.

2. Notes investigation being made to find out what happened to the film made at the Fosse Ardeatine on the 24th. Col. Pollock has ordered an investigation; it is hoped action will be speedy.

3. Waiting for pasta. The column on food matters observes that the food ration as announced for September is very comforting. But where is the pasta, promised for the 28th not only by an official communique but also viva voce by Col. Poletti ?

4. Brief coverage of Economic section conference. Only Gen. O'Dwyer quoted... Remark is made, a propos of black market, that the question is not whether one detests the black market but whether by suppressing it the food situation is improved or worsened.

GENERAL: Afternoon papers note Mr. Attlee's various visits and meeting of British and American labor representatives in British Embassy.

MORNING PAPERS

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3. Waiting for pasta. The column on food matters observes that the food ration as announced for September is very comforting. But where is the pasta, promised for the 28th not only by an official communique but also viva voce by Col. Poletti ?

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Italy in the world of tomorrow. Notes Churchill's phrase in which he speaks of the "gift of liberty" which will certainly be bestowed on Italy and reacalls the other phrase about "Italy" taking its place again among the great powers of Europe". Putting these two together it is clear that Italy will be allowed her independence and a position of prominence in the new world. But such a position has its duties. Especially if the world is to be formed of sovereign states, equal in the juridical and moral sense, and not another strained equilibrium of hostile blocs. Italy will have to work hard to fulfill her task of a catalyzing agent between Eastern and Western Europe for she will be a sort of "frontier state". Hence it is important that the country be united; at the moment, Salvaggi feels, the C.L.N. is a pretentious oligarchy working in the direction of disunity.

2. Notes the new directive on epuration, giving the High Commissioner special emergency powers. "Wetold you so", says the writer; this is another example of the extra-legal pretensions of the C.L.N.

3. Eulogy of Decia de Cossato. (See RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, 6, 30 Aug. 1944) The writer "a sailor" notes that "the climate of today is not one for heroes to live in."

4. Article in approval of cooperatives.

5. Rotten eggs sold yesterday at market in Piazza Vittorio. 18 lire each.

6. Another cry: Where's the pasta ?

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The decay of Europe. Europe has been beaten and this is the hour of triumph for the non-European and the quasi-European. This has come about because Europeans, creators of the highest spiritual and moral civilization of the ages were unable to protect this civilization; their own division and hostilities destroyed it. The "extra-European" presents himself to us with a low grade of moral maturity, and in our soul, humiliated though it be, we still have the pride of feeling we are potential leaders of the world in justice, goodness and beauty. Once the causes of discord have been removed, once a new harmony has been established between moral forces and vital forces the European spirit will be able to recapture again its lost prestige. If this does not take place the "dark abyss of decadence" will open before us. And what then will become of the world which owes to Europe its most valuable endowment ?

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. G. Granata writes on the privilege of culture. The task and the opportunity of Italian culture are alike great these days. On this level the meeting of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat could be useful for the life of the parties and might well serve to initiate a new civilization which would satisfy the socialistic demands of a workers society and at the same time safeguard the rights of the individual.

2. Under "Roman Scandals". 1. There is a porter, Viale

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Eritrea no. 2, who does a good business in selling 50-centesimi pieces (necessary for phone calls) at 7 lire each. Perhaps he is merely cooperating with the phone company to keep calls at a minimum. 2. An invalid, obliged to have his case verified in order to get supplementary rations, had to stand in line five times in order even to make an appointment for examination. 3. There was some complaint when workers employed by Allies were given a card with special ration privileges. In one sense, says the writer, the complaint was justified but in practice it is not because as it happens the workers don't get the supplementary ration anyway.

TEMPO (Independent) Niente di particolare.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Box first page upper right clamoring for epuration of the army.

2. Article protesting that Cochietto, private secretary of Caruso, has been protected in a concentration camp instead of facing trial like his chief.

3. Let's get on with it. Vigorous article by Spano on slowness of epuration. If ordinary measures don't suffice let us use emergency measures, he says.

4. Fascist journalists, according to an article entitled "Spazzole" (freely: "New brooms"), are gleeful over the rumored nominations to the press epurating committee. They believe it will consist of Bergamini, Vinciguerra and Tosatti. Their rejoicing is out of order; it is unlikely that Bergamini, for example, would feel at his ease on an epuration committee.

5. Article by Gullo defending grain laws. The "piccolo proprietario" cannot be the object of special defense, save at the cost of other groups, no less deserving.

GENERAL: Bonomi receives Attlee. Meeting of Anglo-American labor representatives with CGIL. Gronchi talks with British Labor People. Pope to speak to-morrow; all Rome to have electricity at 1900 hrs to be able to listen to radio. City of Naples awarded decoration for valor by Lieutenant General.

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc. [illegible]HY		

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BEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc. [illegible]THY		
Maj. MAG[illegible]		
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SALVADORI		
Col. [illegible]AVI		
C. C.		

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SEEN.	INITIALS.	FILE.
Col Mc RY		
Maj Ku		
PRB/2 10		

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Patriot Branch
E/e 113A

30 Agosto 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

Apart from the operations in Southern France the chief interest of correspondents has been in Mr. Churchill's message to the Italian people on his departure.

BRIA (AP): In regard to Mr. Churchill's remarks that he had directed British representatives on international bodies to do their utmost to correct physical hardships brought to the Italian people by war, it is interpreted in informed quarters to mean that he supports the Italian application for UNRRA aid, and that a Commission has been studying the Italian situation and will make a report to the Montreal Conference in September. His remark that the Nation cannot be absolved from the faults and guilt of a regime was apparently meant to emphasize that while Italy will not be treated the same as Germany she naturally cannot expect to sit at the peace table as an ally.

HILL ("New York Herald Tribune"): The only demand which the Italians have been making which Churchill indicated would be met by the Allies is their request to be allowed a fuller participation in the war effort. "I rejoice that large new Italian forces will soon join the Allied Armies."
In one blunt passage of an otherwise extremely friendly message he told Italians they could not entirely escape the responsibility for the crimes of Fascism.

LUMBY ("Times") : Remarks that it is noticeable that 'Avanti" and "Unità" have omitted the Prime Minister's reference to the quest of unscrupulous parties after power.

Ralph Howard (N.B.C.)....."Lively interest has been aroused by the Prime Minister's statement that large new Italian forces will soon be fighting with the Allies and by his formal assurance that British representatives will do their utmost to help Italy out of her present economic difficulties. Press reports are also quick to point out Britain's traditional policy of support for the more conservative elements of Italy."

MOORAD (CBS) ....."Press reactions to Mr. Churchill's

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their utmost to correct physical hardships brought to the Italian people by war, it is interpreted in informed quarters to mean that he supports the Italian application for UNRRA aid, and that a Commission has been studying the Italian situation and will make a report to the Montreal Conference in September. His remark that the Nation cannot be absolved from the faults and guilt of a regime was apparently meant to emphasize that while Italy will not be treated the same as Germany she naturally cannot expect to sit at the peace table as an ally.

HILL ("New York Herald Tribune"): The only demand which the Italians have been making which Churchill indicated would be met by the Allies is their request to be allowed a fuller participation in the war effort. "I rejoice that large new Italian forces will soon join the Allied Armies."
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MOORAD (CBS) ....."Press reactions to Mr. Churchill's activities vary widely from the warm effulgence of the Vatican "Osservatore Romano" to sharp criticism from the Socialist-Communist groups and the anti-Monarchist "Voce Repubblicana" which says that Churchill's lunch with old Marshal Badoglio is a slap in the face to Italian patriots." .....

MACCORMICK ("N.Y. Times") : Some Ministers fear that Churchill's conspicuous gesture to Badoglio points to the possibility of a return of the Marshal if the situation gets out of hand. In any case Cabinet members are aware that it

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will be a long time before Italian policy is made by Italy. This is peculiarly true of the financial situation. The correspondent gives the figure of paper money issued by the Allies at 30,000,000,000 Lire. Nobody, she says, either in ACC or the Italian treasury, has any idea how many more of these 100 lire to the dollar notes, will be circulated. Prices are soaring: an Italian lower middle class family with an income of 1500/3000 lire might just as well be unemployed as try to exist on its earnings. It was not a very bright idea to print the 4 freedoms on the back of these occupation notes. They should include a fifth freedom "freedom to starve" said one embittered functionary.

Recuperation depends mostly, however, on Allied policy. Americans here are asking what kind of Italy we desire to see develop. The British take the larger part in ACC policy making but seem undecided up to now whether their interests are best served by a weak dependent or a strengthened friend. Churchill's statement is a turning point because it indicates he has chosen the latter alternative.

LUMBY ("Times") : Reports the arrival in Italy of Mr. Attlee and his lunch with Pietro Nenni and Gronchi, leaders of the Socialist Party, at the British Embassy.
SPRIGGE (Reuter) : also reports this.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times"): Writing of the Communist demonstration in front of the French Embassy, to celebrate the fall of Paris, says it is clear that anti-monarchical sentiments are now becoming so strong that unless Togliatti can hold his followers in check it will run away with him and force the Communist party into a Republican policy. - which is expected in the long run anyhow. Those who recall the Spanish Republican demonstrations before 1931 find much to remind them of Spain in present day Italy.

LUMBY ("Times") reports that two contemporary portraits of Martin Luther and his wife have apparently disappeared from the Uffizi Galleries at Florence. Professor Giovanni POGGI, art superintendent, says they were withheld by a German Colonel of the Hermann Goering Division from the collection of canvases from the Uffizi Galleries which were held for safety in a villa outside Florence. In response to his protests he was told that the pictures had gone to Goering himself.

BRIA (AP): Cables his Association on the press conference held by Brig General O'Dwyer of the Economic Sub-Commission

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BRIA (AP): Cables his Association on the press conference held by Brig General O'Dwyer of the Economic Sub-Commission and stresses the remarks made about the building of houses just outside the devastated area of Cassino. The old ruins are to be left, there will be no modern plumbing in the 125 houses to be built. He also mentioned that only about one third of the Pontine Marshes is flooded. The food expert, he remarks, said that the poor people in Rome are suffering no doubt, but supplies will improve greatly after September 1st.

SPRIGGE (Reuter): Reports an anti-Monarchist demonstration

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when Signor Enrico Berlinguer, Assistant Commissioner for the punishment of Fascists, made a speech. The demonstrators demanded that the Generals who failed to resist the Germans in September, 1943, be also brought to justice. The meeting degenerated into a riot until one of the crowd jumped on the stage and delivered a tirade against the King. The demonstration was obviously planned, and the demonstrators had brought literature for distribution.

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P LIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Retest Branch

PRB/R8

29 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Gronchi's Speech. Presence of notables, including Antonini. Gronchi stated need of parties clarifying their position at this time and all playing their part without too much attention to proselitism. The C.D. party feels the problem is to set political problems on moral basis. He realized the C.D. party was only one element among political currents of Catholics. Stressed need of democratization and getting away from totalitarianism. "We do not wish to suppress private property if private property can be made aware that it has a social function. But for the future the primacy must go to labor."

2. Statements of American Labor representatives. Antonini stated he was over here to find out condition of Italian labor and prospects of free unions. Promised to offer such democratic movement "every support." In America labor and especially Italian American Labor will do all it can to create sympathy for free and democratic Italian workers. Baldanzi spoke on same lines; said CIO would make it clear to White House how much future of democracy in Italy depends on American aid.

3. Announcement of Commissione Superiore, to include Zaniboni and Vatican Committees, to coordinate work of taking care of refugees. Announcement of two "repatriation trips" Wednesday and Friday.

4. Review of Art Show in Palazzo Venezia. Words of praise for Fine Arts S/C, Col. Poletti and Doria Pamphili. Critic finds the setting not too good for the pictures.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Gronchi's speech given full coverage and serves as inspiration for editorial by Giordani on the value of morality in politics.

2. Letter from a pharmacist explaining difficulties. (There have been protests that the pharmacists never have anything in stock.) Difficulties of supply, great extra burden in Rome because of increased population, home goods hard to make up because of lack of electric power, transport and what not, and unwillingness of

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3. Article on need of lights for bicycles and trucks now that night is coming on earlier.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Our place. Another article on history and purpose of party. Going back to the Risorgimento the writer says the party has a traditional position; it is anti-conservative without being revolutionary. Liberty is the core of its creed.

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2. Remaking Italy. Fonteviva, after some appreciation of the vision of Turati, attacks the general problem of what must be done. Planning is necessary and planning in cooperation with the United Nations. At this stage everything depends on their sympathy as was clearly indicated, to give an example along one line, by Soleri in his discussion of currency situation.

3. Another article on the Italian Red Cross and its need of thorough epuration. Many details are cited to show that it has not been purified. Names are called: it is said that one Lt. Cecinelli is working with the Allies at Cinecittà although he was specifically mentioned as a promotor of the neo-fascist "Green Shirt" movement by Radio Bari. Another, one Lt. Santoboni, also employed at Cinecittà, was once a "moschettiere del Duce."

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The Responsibility of the Parties. G. Conti deplores the fusion of Liberals and Demo-Liberals. These forces symbolize the negative current, the obstacle to Italy's progress. Todays fusion represents the persistence of a regrettable political mentality. True liberals cannot be happy about forging this link with the errors of the past. If the Liberal party were indeed the Liberal party as conceived by Croce, that is a party of moderation and equilibrium in its views and probity and consistency in action the fusion would not have taken place. For the demo-liberal is a politician without a program, concerned only with the conquest of his place in the sun.

2. Food problem in Rome must be solved by cooperatives or by free commerce or perhaps in some other way but certainly the various food agencies and the SEPRAL, as they are now, must go.

3. Answers article of RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE on violence done to Italian flag and makes the point that if the institutional question is sub judice the proper thing would be to remove cross of Savoy and go back to the simple tricolor of '48 and '49 when it symbolized the resistance of the people of Rome, Venice and Milan. If the Savoy cross is flaunted before the people at this time their reaction is to be expected.

4. One Virgilio Nasi writes in pain and resentment over statement made at R/Cs meeting about Sicily. Thinks the concept: "Sicily has not given what was expected to Granai del Popolo, ergo Sicilians are not ready for democracy" is quite illogical. Points out difficulties of harvest this year. And concludes by saying Sicily should have regional autonomy.

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Need of action. Nenni writes in criticism of Italia Nuova's indignation at the behavior of crowd in Piazza Farnese. Admits that there was some lack of discipline but says to "demand repressive measures for a few catcalls, after twenty years of oppression, is an intolerable provocation."

2. Notes meeting of Attlee, Hall, Gronchi and Nenni.

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3. Provisioning of Rome. Objective, cool article on developments in food supply since Sept. 43. Feels the best thing to do now is to create one all powerful body to coordinate rules and take charge of supply problem. The Azienda Servizi Annonari, having been purged of Fascist personnel, is suitable for this task.

4. Unjustified exclusion. Protests that students of the "scuole medie" who took the "licenza" in June and Oct. 43 have been allowed to enroll in University with retroactive privilege; this has been denied those who took the licenza only in July because they chose to avoid enrolling among Nazi-Fascists. This seems to penalize patriotism.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. State Democracy. Article on point of view of Action Party. Writer says this is a time when the State really does not exist. In the North there is no state, only German occupation; in the South "we witness first the monarchical effort to reconstruct a neo-Fascist state, then the desire of the parties of the C.L.N. to build a democratic state. This then is a period... between the collapse of the Fascist state and the reconstruction of a democratic state. What we have now is a kind of de facto state which has yet to become a de jure state. The Allied authorities, on the basis of war necessity which is beyond dispute, have denied this state all aspects of sovereignty, without which one can hardly call it a state at all." In this crisis the Action Party feels deeply conscious of the necessity of rebuilding the state and since the monarchy has too many bonds with reaction and the residues of Fascism, the Action Party is for the Republic and defines itself as a Party of the left. It is in favor of autonomy "in every sector of national life."

2. Biting article on Lucifero, ex-prefect of Bari, now Minister of the Royal Household. Claims at Bari he "did his best to epurate the C.L.N.... and succeeded in inserting here and there some worthy demo-fascist elements."

3. Comment on gas; many in Zone I did not get any gas because the Company had not made the necessary technical preparations.

4. We want salt. In spite of promises, distribution of salt to citizens "has been indadequate to the need."

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic) not on sale this morning.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Full coverage of Gronchi's speech (see OSSERVATORE ROMANO) and editorial on it by Gonella.

Doubt expressed of sincerity of sincerity

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2. The double track. Doubt expressed of sincerity of sincerity of communists' desire to cooperate. Anti-Catholic violence on their part alleged to have occurred in Taranto. POPOLO asks that if, as is quite possible, such violence is the result of undisciplined hot-heads, Communist Party openly disavow it.

3. Comments on Nenni's article: Things that are not going well. Emphasizes that Nenni's party is represented in government and wonders how long a party can continue to play both sides of the fence.

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4. "The heart of Italy." Article on Palazzo Venezia; how it represented the hated Habsburgs and then the equally sinister "peudo-Renaissance tyrant"; now, thanks to the Allies art show, something of this unhappy air of menace has gone from it.

5. On turning on gas a release is issued, prepared, it seems, by gas company, calling attention to technical difficulties after long disuse. Patience is asked and consumers are recommended to call in private plumbers if there is any difficulty with the pipes.

6. Notes half hour audience accorded by Pope to Antonini and Baldanzi.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. A young party. M. Pannunzio declares that the Liberal Party is not a conservative party but a "progressive" one and that it represents the middle classes of the nation. It is a new liberal party of young men and it will be what these young men make it. If the ideas which at present animate the Italian Liberal Party prevail the Italian political struggle can be carried on in a liberal and democratic framework; if not the way will be open to anarchy, prolonged foreign domination, and the dictatorship either of the bourgeoisie or the workers.

2. Ministries. A cry of alarm occasioned by the alleged present state of affairs in which the Ministries do not function, epuration is slow and the citizens are losing faith.

3. Gas release (see POPOLO, 5, supra) followed by some rather sharp words to the Gas company which, although it was aware of what was coming, was not prepared for its job and now has to recommend the use of private workmen - who, as a matter of fact, can't be found.

4. Attention called to need of preparing shelter for some 10,000 citizens. Scialoia, assessore ai lavori pubblici, has stated that steps are being taken; new houses are being built, damaged ones repaired and "other means" are being tried.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Inedible bread. More bread sampled in office. Found to be unpleasant to the taste and harmful to the health.

2. Supplies of evaporated milk. Suggests, considering the scarcity of milk the Centrale del Latte (Milk Control Board) should also take charge of evaporated and powdered milk.

3. Good article, though in very small print, on Art Show

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Curiosity. Asks a number of questions about Livio Malfettani. The most puzzling is how a man with his record has managed to get on the good side of the Allies. Now he has been "suspended" but what does that mean? Is he going to get off?

2. On the Commissariato alloggi it is observed that the activities of this body have so far been "passive". The matter

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of shelter is urgent and the Housing Commission should not simply sit and register the vacant apartments but should proceed vigorously with the task of searching for them. The Commission is equipped to do this if it but will.

3. Notes Roman RR workers "reconfirm their membership" in C.G.I.L. and Camera del Lavoro.

4. Immediate investigation sought on what happened to the PWB film of the ceremony at the Fosse Ardeatine. Quoting film man as saying the demonstration against the cross of Savoy was spontaneous and not instigated, UNITA calls destruction of film an act of "Fascist banditry."

GENERAL: All morning papers carry Churchill's farewell remarks, most giving prominence to allusion to " larger Italian forces" soon working with Allies. No editorial comment. Meeting of ministers without portfolio on subject of Italian POWs, Naples CGL merging with CGIL, visit of British Trades Unionists also noted. Various political speeches of week-end, Saragat, Gronchi, Spano etc. noted.

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SEEN.	INITIAL
Col. Mc [illegible]HY	
Maj. Mac[illegible]	
Maj. D[illegible]	
Capt. S[illegible]LV	
Col. FAV[illegible]	
C. C.	

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/ R 10

28 August 1944
Trend of copy filed by correspondents

Correspondents are still mainly concerned with the operations in Southern France. The French Riviera appears to have been well mined by the Germans, but not a great deal of damage has been done and the inhabitants have shown keen joy at liberation. Many women collaborators have been rounded up, according to one correspondent.

MOORAD (CBS) sums it up by saying: "Up to now Mediterranean observers had only three wars and four political revolutions to watch..... but from now on anything can happen..... and keeping up with the news.....from all these nations in chaos will be a superhuman job."

MICHAEL REYNOLDS (BBC): In a broadcast two days ago quoted Major General Browning's remarks at the Regional Commissioners' meeting in which the head of the Army Sub-Commission gave praise to the work of Italian troops.

The correspondent has made a second broadcast devoted entirely to the work of the Italian troops both in the front line and in rear areas at docks and depots. "Their services call for praise not only from the Allied Armies but also from the Italian people" he said.

ROBERTS (UP): General Mark Clark on the conclusion of a front line tour along the Arno, and after presenting awards to officers and men, replied to the Italian Finance Minister's suggestion that the Army should withhold part of the pay of American troops in Italy to prevent too free spending to the disadvantage of Italian currency. He said that only 17 % of soldiers pay remained in Italy.

ROSPIGLIOU (INS) : "A reduction of three billion 171 million Lire in the circulation of Italian bank notes is the proud record for the past 20 days of Italian Finance Minister Soleri, who discloses that not a single bank of Italy note has been issued since June 4th."

The article goes on to say that there is little for Italians to buy these days and so they are putting their money into the banks. The banks buy Treasury Bonds (Short term) with these deposits and the bank notes are then destroyed. It is the most efficient method, according to the correspondent, of preserving the volume of the money deposited, and Minister [illegible]

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equilibitiumor a cesspool of economic trouble. If the Italian Government be empowered to make use of it for purchases bought to recuperate goods consumed by Allied soldiers in Italy, there can be no doubt that Italian economy will be saved.

BUCKLEY ("euter)
BEWSTER ("Daily Herald")
MOORAD (CBS)

Report the incidents outside the French Embassy. Quick action on the part of Lieut. Col. Pollock, AMG police chief in Rome, saved the situation when a crowd of 5,000 tried to rush an Italian police station. It was an all-party demonstration to celebrate the fall of Paris, and took place in Rome's Piazza Farnese. The crowd roared its protest against a flag of the House of Savoy and tried to rush the police station. One demonstrator forced his way in and replaced the flag with one bearing the hammer and sickle. A young policeman dashed out and tore down the red flag and hurled it at the crowd. The crowd rushed the building but Lieut. Col. Pollock and Major John Coxhead, both ex-London police officers, stood completely unarmed in the doorway and kept the seething crowd back. Pollock at once allowed the flag without the Monarchist cross, the French tri-colour and the Red Flag, to be hung out, thus saving the situation. The two Britons prevented the mob from trying to lynch the young policeman, who undoubtedly together with his comrades, would have opened fire.

MOORAD (CBS) : In his account of the incident says that he was accompanied by a veteran French newspaperman and the latter told him that Italy is looking towards France. "Ican feel it everywhere these last two weeks. A lot of people understimate us. France has become the intellectual and political test tube of the world."

E. PACKARD (UP) : Through one of its official mouthpieces the Vatican today, for at least the sixth time, expressed grave doubts of the validity of Allied claims that the Germans used the Monte Cassino monastery for military purposes. The "Osservatore Romano" commenting on a report that Lisieux, in Southern France, had been transformed by the Germans into "a second Monte Cassino" recalled again with pain that no proof had ever been given that Cassino had been used by the Germans.

BRIA (AP) : Has interviewed George Baldanzi and Luigi Antonini, two American labour delegates who have now arrived in Italy. Baldanzi expressed the hope that the Red Army would reach Berlin be-

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BRIA (AP) : Has interviewed George Baldanzi and Luigi Antonini, two American labour delegates who have now arrived in Italy. Baldanzi expressed the hope that the Red Army would reach Berlin before the other Allies, as otherwise there would be another hotel room full ofpeople like these he saw in the Grand Hotel. He saw the prosperous looking Italians around him as Fascist survivors of a purge which the Allies, in complete disregard of the ideological aspects of the war, had failed to carry out. This inaction will lead to a blood bath as soon as the Allies leave Italy.

Antonini expressed himself strongly on Britain's policy. It was Britain's policy to make Italy a "colony" and he appealed to the United States to take greater interest in Italian economic and political affairs. Control of Italy is so top heavy British it isn't even funny, and if the United States leaves Italy to Britain and Russia then American troops will have fought here in

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vain. He was distrustful of Togliatti and of Communist declarations regarding democracy in Italy, and a strong Socialist party was the only way to counter balance the Communists. +

Baldanzi - a younger man - said he was not here to tell Italian labour what to do, but to give advice if desired. Financial assistance would also be needed. He wished to meet Togliatti. Harmony among the workers was the only way to frustrate Fascism.

He had learned that "socialisation of entire economic life Northern Italy was already an accomplished fact" and wondered what the Allies were going to do about it when they got there.

The correspondent adds that a delegation of British labour leaders was expected to arrive soon for a similar survey.

+ See trend of copy dated Aug. 26 page 3

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+ See trend of copy dated Aug. 26 page 3

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Col. McCarthy
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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8 33

26 August 1944

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Col. Mc [illegible]HY	
Maj. [illegible]	P.N.
Maj. Dratz	
Capt. [illegible]	
Cpl. [illegible]	
C. C.	

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Official account of visit of Churchill to Pope on Wednesday, 23 Aug.

2. Announcement of radio talk of Pope for Sept 1.

3. Description of funeral of Cardinal Maglione.

4. Center of American studies. The new Commissioner, Prof. E. Ruffini traces the program for reorganizing the Institute which has for its purpose the study of the American continent and the development of cultural, scientific and political relations between Italy and the Americas.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Notes Pope's provision for distribution of minestre to Velletri.

2. News of visit of Prefect to Bracciano and S. Marinella where he met local authorities and discussed with them the progress of Granai del Popolo.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Corporations and cooperation. Pontevivo writes that now that the corporations are dead - and they were a dishonest and totalitarian concept which really accorded ill with the original meaning of the word - it is time to talk of cooperatives. He feels that they could mean much in the economic salvation of Italy. They should not be political in character. They are an ideal organization in that they depend on private initiative yet must be coordinated in the processes of the state.

2. On the anniversary of the Atlantic Charter Vittorio Marrano thinks it is time the idealism of the declarations received practical attention. He appeals to the United States particularly as the great creditor nation to implement the statement about participation of all nations in international commerce, free access to raw materials etc. Specifically he hopes that such statements will mean in the post war period that no such measure as the Smoot-Hawley tariff will be put into effect. And in the meanwhile the sooner there is real evidence of the practical application of

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3. Article on the plight of state employees. There are between 90,000 and 105,000 such at Rome alone, and in the country about a million. Calculations show that even adding a very modest increase to their pay the burden on the treasury would be staggering. The individual would gain little and the country would be brought close to ruin. Yet something must be done. Following suggestions are made. 1. In considering possible increases it must be remembered

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that the need is not so great at Brindisi or Potenza for example as in Rome. 2. Any increase that is made should carry with it the repeal of the political price of bread. 3. It is worth the trouble to look into the possibility insuring the employees a number of fundamental foodstuffs at nominal prices instead of raising pay. (Till)

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Paris. Article rejoices in liberation of Paris but urges caution in predicting speedy downfall of Hitler. Ends by the usual appeal to allow Italy to take a more active part in the war.

2. On Soleri's press conference objection is made that the government is not really in control of the situation and seems to have no currency program. "Optimistic generalizations are not enough."

3. Reconstruction. Another article on need of national inventory.

4. On the partisans Massimo Angeloni writes that the word has lost a good deal of its meaning by its wide application. Not counting the definitly bogus individuals who are numerous, the word is now applied very loosely to any one who gave casual or passive support in the struggle against the Germans. He believes the heads of the genuine bands should get together and draw up lists of bona-fide partisans. As it is the real patriots are suffering in prestige by the free use of the word.

5. From bad to worse. Article of usual sort on supply restrictions and bureaucracy. But this time it is said that the situation has become worse with the Italian govt taking over. (Gaetano Canino)

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Ambassador of Labor. On arrival of representatives of Anglo-American Labor organizations Saragat describes the size and importance of the elements represented, expresses pleasure that the American pair is of Italian origin and calls attention to the problems of Italian Labor which these emissaries will no doubt study.

2. English impressions of Churchill's visit. Quotes article from London Times. "There is reason to believe that Churchill is of the opinion that the Italians have given sufficient proof of

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3. Interview with Marinno Costa, Undersecretary for Labor. On the conditions of the workers he refers to the manifesto of the CGIL and says "increases..: are indispensable whatever the effect may be on currency and the Finance S/C must realize this"... On union organization notes progress of CGIL and says some sort of provisional legislation is needed to bring national order into Union situation. Believes in democratic principle of free unions but thinks the new law while leaving unions out of politics should be so formed as to "polarize the working masses" towards an

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association which would have the juridical representation not only of its own membership but also of all workers in the industrial category.... Speaks of encouragement and growth of cooperatives, organization of "ministerial messes" at cheap prices and hopes the system may be expended.

4. Water for the suburbs. In outskirts of Rome there are many houses and farms where the water supply is almost non-existent because of lack of current for pumping apparatus.

5. Patriots and traitors on the same level? Calling that Air Force ruling n. 514 of 14 July touching pay of dependents of personnel treats those who have gone North and those still serving their country. Concludes with expression of distrust for the Aeronautica, "the most Fascist arm of all."

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Roumania's "23 July". Notes analogies between Roumanian and Italian action. The United Nations, the writer says, and especially Russia have learned a lot since the Italian collapse. The promises made by Russia to satisfy the aspirations of Roumania, indicate comprehension of political realities. To-day, with the rebirth of France and the Balkan Nations, Europe is arising again, Russia is coming in for a legitimate position of influence in European affairs and a need is now felt for the return of Italy as a force for liberty, union and European equilibrium.

2. The police. Epurating the police means striking at the very soul of Fascism. Measures taken up to now, says the writer, have taken care of the most urgent cases but they have not gone to the root of the problem. The Epurating Commission and the Allied Command cannot continue to operate successfully if they go on making use of too many officials of the Police; being involved themselves they cannot guarantee impartial judgment. In the police force the epurating process, concerned with getting rid of Nazifascists is raising to position of command elements linked to the Royal House. This is dangerous because the supralegal powers of the Questura are still in force. The problem of the police is so important that I.L. proposes to hand over its epuration to a committee composed of representatives of the six parties, aided by upright and honest officials.

3. Speech of Lussu to street railway employees. "The Party of Action," he said, "bases the problem of the reconstruction of democracy and of the state on three principles: the monarchy must go, the reactionary plutocratic combination of bankers and industrialists must go, the foundations of the new democratic state must rest on the great masses of workers." Applause.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

[illegible] article by Enzo

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Financial Policy of the government. Article by Enzo Selvaggi based on Soleri's interview. He feels that the Minister has the best of intention but that the government is simply not in control of the currency situation and talk of "defending the lira" is pure rhetoric. He approves the statement that the political price of bread will be abandoned but deplores the Governments intentions of sticking to principle of controlled prices. Notes Soleri's hopes for Lend Lease and concludes approving his statement that the lack of international solidarity which had so much to do with the beginnings of this war must not characterize the future.

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2, China and the Pacific. Long article by C.S. Lin on the future of the Far East. Russia is the great mystery. A minor question is the eventual destiny of the Marshalls, the Caroline and the Mariana Islands.

3. Daily Telegraph and Times dispatches from Rome are reported. The correspondent of the first "it writes that is believed that Churchill let it be understood that Britain would be willing to extend Lend Lease to Italy if the United States would consent."

4. Notes meeting of Ministers of Labor and Finance under chairmanship of Bonomi and the announcement of indemnity for living costs to workers. These measures should go into effect Sept. 1. The Minister also announced abandonment of the political price of bread and I.N. comments that this device was obviously useless from the beginning as a check on inflation.

5. Article on the hardships of the inhabitants of the wealthy quartiere Parioli. Somewhat lightly written but in general sympathetic. Mentions the activities of a group of evacuees in a school in the quarter who get up early, buy out the markets and then peddle goods at black market prices to the ladies of the quarter.

6. A result of publishing (in yesterday I.N.) table of fares charged by "camioncini" is a letter from President of a taxi-drivers group urging they be allowed to have gasoline.

POPOLO (Independent Catholic)

1. The Vatican and England. Article on how the two have worked in accord in recent years, notably in efforts to prevent war. (Gonella)

2. Note on Gigli. Scolds ITALIA LIBERA for what seems dishonesty in publishing petition for Gigli (for which I.L. was paid) and then on same page attacking him. Q. states that it simply refused to print petition though it was accompanied by several biglietti da mille. As for Gigli let his conscience be his judge.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Solidarity of peoples. With arrival of Anglo-American Union representatives, says the writer, Italy is again making contact with workers of other nations after twenty years of isolation. The presence in Rome of the Allied delegates

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2. On the ministers' committee to consider indemnity for workers. It is noted that the indemnity will be higher for the zone of Rome than for other areas. For Rome the proposed indemnity would be 50 l., 45 and 30 for men, women and children under 20 respectively. Nothing decided as yet for state employees.

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TEMPO (Independent) Rien a signaler.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The reactionary situation of Poggio Moiano. V. Spano denounces conditions in above named village, claiming fascist elements dominate and there are occasional shootings. Article says there are other towns like this; it is apparently inspired by the incident which is recounted in detail and is as follow: The 16 Aug. the epuration committee arrived; a lieutenant and sergeant of carabinieri who formed part of it immediately accepted the hospitality of a noted local fascist whose name appeared on the list of those to be investigated. One Piombo (Communist) and Col. Zamboni, of the Rieti C.L.N., also members of the commission, were arrested and when the crowd intervened there was some shooting.

2. Article by Gullo on the prorogation of agricultural contracts. The government's measures have been criticized, he says and complaints have been made that it is the small farmer who will suffer. But this, he says, is a favorite shield for the big proprietors to hide behind.

GENERAL: All papers mention Churchill's visit to the Pope and most give it prominence. The approaching trial of Caruso receives attention. The celebration in honor of liberation of Paris, the praise of the Corpo di Liberazione in official Order of the Day and the arrest of Count Massimo del Fante di Castellarcione and Count Filippo Antieri, both very large Fascist fish, are other matters carried by all journals. British opinion on Churchill's visit and provision of indemnity for workers are carried by all, significant comment quoted above.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R 10

August 26, 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

Correspondents are still closely concerned with the operations in Southern France, although the visit of Mr. Churchill to Rome occupied some of their attention. But as the Prime Minister told correspondents that his talk was "off the record" accounts were brief, and surmise as to the purport of his meeting with the Italian Ministers engaged their attention.

MOORAD (CBS)

....."Mr Churchill held a very much off-the-record press conference in Rome on Wednesday. About the only thing we are allowed to say is that he wore a black suit and a Polkadot bow tie. He polished off two cigars in the 40 minutes talk and when Jimmy Kilgallen (INS) asked him how many he smoked per day, he said, "That depends on their length !"

CHINIGO (INS) remarks that the Prime Minister said very little and was very adroit in parrying the questions put to him.

LUMBY (Times): Mr. Churchill's visit has given Italians a feeling that their efforts are being recognised. When the Prime Minister came to Italy the depth of the political talks had not been foreseen, and it is obvious that he must consult with his Cabinet colleagues before anything concrete can be decided.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph") ..... Despite the informality of his talks it is thought that he gave Ministers grounds for hoping that some of Italy's oft repeated requests to the Allies may soon be favourably received. He is believed to have indicated that the British Govt. is ready to concur in granting of Lease-Lend to Italy provided the United States agrees. In any case it is probable that the terms of UNRRA's constitution will be modified to permit of aid being extended to the civil population of Italy whose need Churchill has fully recognised during his stay. It is calculated the country must import one million tons of wheat this winter if the people are to be adequately fed and it may be through UNRRA that this deficiency will be met. A rumour is current that Italy will shortly be permitted to increase the strength of her Corps of Liberation.

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CHINIGO (INS)

The Pope is to broadcast to the world on September 1st on the anniversary of the German invasion of Poland. It is authoratatively stated that he will make an appeal for a strong sovereign, Catholic Polish State.

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E. PACKARD (UP) says that although the tenor of the Pope's broadcast is secret, it is expected that he will continue his appeal to the victors not to allow feelings of revenge to dominate the peace.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

An expropriation order under the purge law has been made against a number of Fascist profiteers including Giovanni Armenise. Armenise is understood to hold a controlling interest in the "Giornale d'Italia" as well as the "Tribuna".

The re-appearance of "Giornale d'Italia" and the "Messaggero" was expected about a month ago. Both newspapers, however, rejected the proposal of their publication on new lines under the supervision of a Commissioner appointed by the State. In the case of the "Giornale d'Italia" opposition came from ex-Senatore Bergamini, a former anti-fascist editor. The staff supported him. The opposition regarding the "Messaggero" came from the Perrone family who thought that the acceptance of a Commissioner would imply that they had Fascist leanings, a thing they strongly deny. All this has stimulated speculation as to whether the traditional North Italian papers like "Corriere della Sera" will survive after liberation.

The expropriation order increases the uncertainty as to whether the "Giornale d'Italia" will survive, but in the case of the "Messaggero" it is thought that the Perrone family will endeavour to tide over the present impasse. They have retained all the staff and are even paying a cost of living bonus. This latter gesture has gained them popularity with the working classes in spite of the political attacks on them.

E. PACKARD (UP) quotes at some length the press interview given by Scleri on Italy's rehabilitation. He stated that Italy should be given financial assistance and allowed to take a greater part in the war. This would be of advantage to world exchanges and economic stability. Scleri made a strong appeal for the supply of Italy's minimum reconstruction requirements.

If the Allies limited the issue of paper currency and paid their troops only part of their pay in "invasion" lire, as was being done in France, this would be of great help to Italian finances. Italy had only the sun to ripen her crops, and the industry and frugality of her population, on the credit side of her ledger.

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SPRIGGE (Reuter) : says that there is every reason to believe that General Maitland Wilson's remarks at the Regional Commissioner's conference last Tuesday, concerning the need for more food for the Italian population, reflect Mr. Churchill's concern for the betterment of the feeding situation in Italy.

BRIA (AP) : Notes the arrival in Italy of Luigi Antonini, Ameri-

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can Federation of Labor delegate, and George Baldanzi, Vice President of the Union of American Workers, and C.I.O. delegate. +

+ Luigi Antonini is Vice President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. On July 16th the "New York Herald Tribune" published a report that Antonini was proceeding to Italy to attempt to prevent domination of the reviving Italian labour movement by the Communists. The State Department denies that his passport was held up on this account, but State Department officials have pointed out to both delegates that while in the area, any civilian is subject to the authority of the military commander, and American civilians may not interfere in the political situation in Italy.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

27 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Has words of grief for the report that Lisieux is to become another Montecassino. Remarks again that there has not yet been adduced any real evidence to justify regarding the latter as a war objective.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Our prisoners in Russia. Families interested in this problem number 100,000; this shows the urgency of having official news of prisoners. All we ask is that the list of prisoners be furnished to our government. We could hardly ask less. We have faith in the generosity of the Russian people and in the sense of fairness of their government, concludes A. Lucente.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Notes praise of Corpo di Liberazione in Allied Command Order of the Day.

2. Column From Day to Day records protest of secretary of the "party of contadini" that they are not allowed to have a paper. Article points out that there are said to be some 16 parties of "opposition". Crocodile sympathy expressed for their inability to get paper. It is suggested that there are other ways of expressing themselves; they might for example hold meetings and post list of names of members so people would know who really belongs.

3. Letter from a railroad worker on injustice of epuration laws to people who were obliged to take a collective oath in 1944. The oath was purely formal, says the writer, and indeed Radio Bari encouraged them to believe that no weight would be attached to it. Letter concludes by bitter comment that those in the South are lucky since by pure fortunes of war they never had this oath forced on them. Comment is sympathetic to the letter and points out that by going on this way it would be possible to clear a real Fascist who had subscribed to everything until July 25 1943 and then, seeing the writing on the wall, had managed to avoid later commitments while a real anti-fascist who had been hostile to the regime all the time - though compelled by circumstance

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Article on "profound humiliation of Italian people" who feel their true colors have been misrepresented by the "men of the armistice". The monarchy handicapped them before, the Lieutenant General Handicaps them now. Some harsh words for Badoglio, who "was invited to lunch". How can he fail to feel shame when the Duce reminds him, accurately enough, of his protestations of loyalty. Etc.

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2. Another article by F.C. on Reconstruction Program. Stresses need of electric power and RRs. Foreign help will be needed and private initiative must be enlisted. Stresses that Italy is a part of Europe, "it cannot be amputated". Adds that the Allies must not judge normal Italy by the harassed and devastated land that war has made of it. Shows how Italy is a necessary part of economic life of continent and of the world. On emigration hints that the solution is in finding land but promises fuller discussion of problem.

3. Epuration of financial bureaucracy. Not enough done yet to please Lucio Speranza who makes some concrete suggestions; stream line the numerous offices, make a "totalitarian" transfer of personnel, abolish the "three hour working day" and finally decentralize the various big companies and send their directorates back to seat of the actual operations.

4. On political price of bread, G. Muzzo suggests it could be done away with by increasing the ration. Because even if the workers had to pay more for bread they would be spared the high cost of supplementary foods which they now have to pay.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Things that arent going well. Nenni exhorts the Italians not to complain of this just penitential period through which they are passing. Indeed those who do most complaining are members of the ex-fascist clique of plutocrats and profiteers. We too complain, he says, but we complain of things that are not going well and could be better. A real "gangster" organization is impeding epuration in the higher grades of administration and in the service departments. Various branches of the government lack a spirit of initiative. The government must abandon the criterion of special qualifications in the choice of officials and directors; a prefect or an ambassador may have what is needed at this time without being a "career" man. How is it that the inventory of our patrimony, the destruction suffered, the condition of the unemployed, the currency situation has not yet been made? Food problems, that of Rome for example, are attacked by improvised methods, varying every 24 hours when what is really needed is communal organization of shops and restaurants. Under the socialist administrations of Milano and Bologna such a system yielded excellent results in the last war. A five year reconstruction plan should be drawn up by a Supreme Council representing all interests. Another urgent matter is to do away with appointments from above and replace them by popular elections. In short these are exceptional times and need exceptional remedies. The thought of a Committee of Public

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2. Visit of Sargent to Rieti in order to commemorate 600 dead in the struggle against the Fascists will give him a chance also to look into the strange political situation in that province. Reactionary elements are raising their heads and it would seem that the patriots are being persecuted.

3. Notes with approval suggestion to form Matteotti brigade, made by "comrade Pertini" to a member of the Allied Command.

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4. Salutes presence of Atlee in Italy.

5. Emergency indemnity to state employees is to be proposed to next Council of Ministers. Opinion is expressed that ammount of indemnity should be same for all - or else higher for those who are lower in grade and hence getting less pay.

6. Suggestion is made to wipe out all bureaucratic organizations from the SEPRAL to the Magazzini Generali. Replace them by one commission of honest technicians and the food situation in Rome will improve.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Towards a better future. Although there has been no official information on the results of the Bonomi-Churchill talks it is to be hoped that the policy of mistrust and the "iron control" of Italy will come to an end. Giving greater liberty of action to the govt and conceding to Italy all aids necessary to heal the wounds of the country - such are the only ways of preventing distrust in everything and everybody from taking hold of Italy.

2. Italians in Egypt. Comment on their sorry state. The Italia Libera movement has managed to get 1500 internees enrolled in Labour Corps but aside from that no concession has been made by British authorities. Even the present democratic govt of Italy, aside from radio messages, has done nothing to ameliorate the situation of so many unhappy compatriots.

3. Practical system. Large notices have been put on windows of certain shops, forbidding Allied soldiers to buy because of high prices. A good idea, comments the writer, when will the govt put up similar signs for the protection of the citizens?

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Time for action. The demonstrations against the National Flag which are alleged to have taken place at the time of celebration of liberation of Paris are strongly criticized. I.N. calls attention to the opinion expressed in Il Popolo on the same subject. The agitators went as far as to violate the right of domicile. The government is asked if it intends to tolerate such "neo-squadristic" behavior. The flag is still the national flag and rights of individuals must be respected. If the government is unwilling or unable to take action on these basic matters, it should go.

2. Emigration. Notes appointment of Caruso as indicating a more generous attitude on the part of the US than prevailed after last War. But though emigration will be necessary for Italy the suggestion is also made that a better solution would be encouraging Italian industrialism. Machines and equipment brought in to Italy to take advantage of the labor supply and produce goods to be

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3. Sinister influence. The mad claims of Rumania at the time of its domination by Germany are cited as example of the absurdities created by the spirit of nationalism.

4. Problem of war veterans. Giuseppe Merazini writes that it will be more difficult than over. He lists the various bodies formed to take care of the veterans and finds them inadequate. Proposes no solution but insists the matter is pressing.

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5.Another article on revolting bread sampled in office. Many bakers are giving flour instead of bread because they are without fuel for baking. Many others are turning out inedible bread.

6. Gas in Zone I beginning to-morrow. Heavy print, prominent display of notice.

7. On the camioncini. Notes that proposal has been made to organize the services. Pleads that they be let alone - they represent the only un-controlled initiative in the city and they are about the only thing that works.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) Niente di speciale.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. M. Ferrara is sure that good will come of meeting of Churchill and Bonomi. He speaks of the honesty and rectitude of Bonomi and asserts that all Italians must be grateful to him for the thank less task he has take on himself out of desire to serve his country.

2. Interview with Ministro della Marina. Three thousand missions carried out with the Allies. Never asked to lower the Italian flag. 600 Anglo-American ships repaired by us.

3. Words of disapproval for the demonstrations against the flag at the Fosse Ardeatine. Violence breeds violence, says the writer, and, until the people have decided otherwise the banner of Italy will bear the cross of Savoy and is to be respected.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Article on bicycle market in Piazza Pellegrino. Hints that stolen bicycles end up there.

2. Notice of real Hollywood style "racket" beginning operations in Trastevere.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. I Granai del Console. Velio Spano speaks of the Console della Milizia, Pesini Albino who has been indicted by the Commissione Aziendale for failure to turn in his grain to the Granai del Popolo. He managed to have 3 out of 4 members dismissed from the Commission for these three were employed by his own aziende. This is a small matter but goes to show that the anti-fascist workers are in the vanguard in the democratic battle for national solidarity, while the profiteers and the "gerarchi" are an obstacle to the normalization of Italian economy. This is why epuration should be based on the masses of the working population. Another example: wherever the Communists or other "really antifascist" parties are strong the Granai del Popolo have been successful, wherever reaction

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2. The defense of Caruso. Comments that all kinds of technicalities and tricks are being produced to defend Caruso but they will not avail. He will be condemned and shot.

3. Salute to the representatives of American Labor.

GENERAL: Announcement of gas distribution and rules for permits for circulation appear in all papers.

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SCCN.	PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
Col. Mc [illegible]HY	ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Maj. MAG[illegible]S	
Maj. DRAGE	
Capt. SALVADO	
Col. FAVA	ACC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 21
C. C.	21 Aug to 27 Aug 44

SECRET

28 AUG Recd

PRB/R26/WB21

27 August 1944.

1. Political

The spotlight so mercilessly fixed in the past on the government swung this week to focus sharply on a Distinguished Visitor. Mr Churchill's every move, so far as such moves could be known, was the object of infinite speculation and comment. Since no definite declarations were made by him at any time nor by any one who had seen him the circumstances of his pilgrimage were microscopically scrutinized for their possible implications. He covered a good deal of ground and saw a lot of prominent figures; one almost had the impression of a stop watch being held on his conversations. It was noted that he spent an hour and a half with the Lieutenant-General (Front page box with heavy type in "Italia Nuova") an hour with the Pope (italics in "Il Popolo") and that Bonomi and Badoglio had lunch with him in an "atmosphere of great cordiality". It is known that Bonomi brought up the question of Lend-Lease, and the London correspondents of the "Daily Telegraph" reported that he had expressed himself as favourable to its application to Italy if the U.S. would consent. He also saw Marshal Tito, roughly at the same time "Il Popolo" was asserting that Fiume and Trieste are and must remain Italian, and indeed almost everyone else except President Roosevelt, who, contrary to rumour, was not in Rome. Hopes are high for what this visit may mean and indeed if nothing else, as "Risorgimento Liberale" points out, it has at least broken the "isolation" of Italy and given one of the great leaders of the world a chance to see for himself what are the needs of the country. The fact that Mr Churchill is known to have had a long conversation with Bonomi and to have met the whole government before leaving has undoubtedly had a good effect upon the standing of the government and public confidence in it.

Similar remarks were made on the arrival of Antonini and Baldanzi, two American labour representatives. Their list of contacts was of course less extensive but followed at least in some quarters with equal intensity, "Avanti" announcing gleefully that Antonini had called immediately at the office of the journal to be received with fraternal cordiality by Nenni. Representatives of the British Trade Unions are expected to arrive shortly.

Soleri, Minister of the Treasury, held a press conference on Thursday in which he spoke frankly of the unsatisfactory currency situation in Italy. He pointed out that the issue of notes both by Germans in the North and the Allies in the South have made it impossible to keep accurate account of the currency in circulation. He has restricted the issue of notes on the part of the government and trusts the Allies to do their share by similar restriction and by "compensating for their issues with supplies of products." He was not unduly alarmed about prices, pointing out that Rome could not be considered typical and that in the South prices were settling down to a stationary level. Many things, he said, over which the government has no control, including the exchange rate at which the Allies set the lira, affect Italy's financial situation, but he counts on international understand-

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One speech made news. Sforza spoke on international affairs last Sunday. With his main point that Italian problems should be considered not as purely national matters but as aspects of European problems all were in accord, and his suggestion that Fiume might be made a seat for a new League of Nations had the merit of originality. But his criticism of Sonnino for excluding the Vatican from the Versailles peace conference set the Action Party and the Christian Democrats at each others throats. The latter applauded Sforza, the Action journal, "Italia Libera", promptly called attention to the Vatican's alleged Fascist sympathies in Hungary, Spain and Slovakia, the "Popolo" replied - and the battle is still joined as we go to press.

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2. AMG with the Armi

A good"patriot" story comes from Fifth Army AMG. The 37 who received certificates at Cecina included 5 nuns, one the Mother Superior, who gave shelter and care to escaped Allied POWs. When the Germans came to search they were received at the door by the Mother Superior with a Crucifix in the one hand and a pistol in the other. If they entered they would "get both", she said!

Livorno still has difficulties owing to restrictions on the occupation of a large part of the city. All local residents are to carry identity cards and dock labourers will have port passes. There is some typhoid in the province, particularly at Colle Salvetii. The Refugee Branch is"doing a fine job" moving up the Refugee Transit Camp to Follonica, which is expected to be ready on September 1.

Fifth Army AMG (becoming poetic) says that "as the sands run low and the lights are coming on again all over Europe, our thoughts are directed increasingly ever further north." It reports"a refreshing contrast" between the already completed teams (2) of Region IX and the "scramble which accompanied the birth pangs of Region VIII", and observes that the next, as yet unnumbered, Region is only 30 miles away.

Increasing sickness among officers, and decreasing transport, are subjects of complaint. "With regard to transport we find ourselves in a worse state on the Arno than we did on the Garigliano."

From the distressed city of Florence there is not much happy news to report. Since August 18 the Germans have been shelling the city intermittently, injuring and killing many and hitting the Strozzi Palace, San Lorenzo, the Uffizi Gallery, Santa Maria Maggiore and Santo Spirito. The Press has reported (though this is not as yet officially confirmed) that Giotto's Campanile was also hit. Civilians in No Man's Land are still being supplied with food. The debris of demolished bridges is being cleared to avoid floods: street clearing is completed. The bread ration throughout the Province is still 200 grammes, as it is in Livorno Province, and there is some resentment about it, in view of larger rations elsewhere. Nevertheless AMG 8th Army reports "food position and organization better than expected: abundant fruit and vegetables entering Florence and prices reasonable." There are now 100 tons of food south, and 200 north, of the Arno. "Burial of dead," concludes the report, "continuing."

3. Regional Commissioners Conference

The RCs Conference, the first for 12 weeks and the first to be held in Rome, opened on Tuesday in the vast conference room of the Ministero delle Corporazioni, in a blaze of light and the atmosphere of a Turkish bath. The blaze was due to the presence of the March of Time Film Unit which, after considerable hesitation on the part of some of our coyer Vice-Presidents, had been permitted to record the scene. (This they did for an hour but then dropped and smashed their camera, be it regretfully reported, just before the arrival of General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson). Not only the Allied Press but also, for the first time at these Conferences, the Italian Press was present: and it must be set to the latter's credit that - in spite of appalling acoustics (is the echo of Fascist

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The keynote of the Conference was set by the statement in Captain Stone's opening speech that "we in ACC are committed to do all that we can to support the Italian Government in carrying out the hard tasks that lie before it. That is the dominant aspect of the second phase into which we have now entered." The Supreme Allied Commander, in his address, congratulated ACC on the work done since the Sicily landing, said that our major problems were food and unemployment and insisted that

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the ACC keep its eye on administration and off politics. Our watchwords, he suggested, should be initiative and integrity.

Sicily's commissioner, Colonel Hancock (about to depart for Brave New Regions) painted a dark picture, quoting Thucydides on the "unruly mob" of the island. Harvesting intractability had resulted in 9,000 denunciations and arrests of which only 500 had been tried. Region II - Colonel MacCleary reporting for Colonel Zellars whose departure for another theatre was much regretted by all - noted a marked growth of Communism in Potenza and Brindisi. (This pained "l'Unita" which remarked, in reporting the proceedings, that the life of the parties, unless it affected the war effort, was not the business of the ACC). Colonel Chapman thought that Region III's wheat target (170,000 tons) would be reached: Colonel Poletti spoke sympathetically of Rome's food troubles and his practised oratory was clearly audible to Italian press correspondents. In Foggia, Colonel Temperley stated, the black market had switched from grain to olive-oil. Colonel Feasey gave some impressive figures of Calabria's exports and reported no unemployment there. The Executive Commissioner, in his summary, stressed two points - that Allied military interests came before everything else, and that we must work through the Italian authorities.

Among figures given by other sub-commissions were 500,000,000 lire worth of exports from Italy from D day to July 31; 25,000,000 dollars woth of paintings in a single cache near Florence: 50,000 tons of food a month to be brought into Rome: 340,000 tons of wheat already in the Granai del Popolo: 170,000 tons of civil supplies handled in July 1944 compared with 18,000 in December 1943: and a contribution by Italy to the armies of 150,000 tons of food and 110,000 sheep.

General O'Dwyer, perhaps partly because he was a newcomer, struck a refreshing note of determination and optimism. He spoke very simply, pointing out that the Economic Section's problem was "to take surplus to deficiency" and declaring that it could and would be done. He picked examples from the preceding reports - 250,000 tons of wine in Apulia: no wine in Rome - and gave some striking figures such as that of 1,400 tons of food for the daily requirements as foreseen of Rome. The Conference certainly had the impression, from his talk, that Italy's economic recovery had found a new and doughty champion.

The Service reports were lively. Admiral Morgan, in stentorian tones which Echo rendered almost unintelligible, spilled quite a number of beans about the Italian Navy: all shorthand writers disagreed about his exact words, but there was no doubt about his general opinion that the Navy had done a fine job and shown great bravery "in the highest naval traditions". General Browning countered with a tribute to the Army which, he suggested, might be of greater value to Italy's future than even the senior service: and Air Vice Marshal Bowen-Buscarlet did not lose the opportunity of pointing out that in modern warfare neither service could exist without the Air Force. The three speeches were a striking tribute to the good relationship existing between the Allied and Italian armed forces. General Browning, incidentally, thought that patriots were "stealing the picture" and wanted more publicity for the Army: and the Air Vice Marshal had a special word for General Piccentini who, as both Cabinet Minister and Commanding Officer, attended

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The Executive Commissioner's meeting on the next day was about the toughest - and hottest - ever. Even the imperturbable Mr Antolini mopped his brow as questions were hurled at him concerning the price of wheat - and whether there should be differentiation between North and South - the level of wages, the everlasting transport question and the use of schooners, and the whole insoluble tangle of inflation's progress. Mentally, if not physically, the discussions seemed to clear the air: if, as seemed sure, vast problems loomed ahead, Regional Commissioners appeared eager and ready to cope with them - as far as staff and transport permit.

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4. Granai del Popolo

Judging from Italian difficulties in getting the harvest in and amassed in other years, agriculture experts at Headquarters are beginning to feel hopeful about the Granai del Popolo. Estimates of the collection to date vary from 29 to 33 per cent. of the target as of the end of August. In recent years by this time, the Italians had gathered approximately 60 per cent of their goals. Comparative statistics are notoriously fallible, so we shall not pursue the point further. Suffice it to recall that in the spring, the Agriculture Sub-Commission forecast that 43 per cent of the wheat crop would be collected. It later revised the estimate downward to 36 per cent. The end of the harvest is October 31, approximately. Of course, the wheat price for the northern regions has not been set yet. One school wants to retain the present price of 1,000 lire; the other wants a lower price. The issue: Obscure at deadline time. The Agriculture Sub-Commission also feels pretty good about one thing: It thinks it has, more or less, licked the problem of grain retention by the farmer and his helpers. In Fascist years, this was such a scandal that many persons got themselves put on the lists as agricultural workers, did a couple of days' harvesting and then were allowed to retain enough grain to give them a bread ration of 600 grams a day every day in the year! The harvest collection in Region III is not going too well and its lack of progress has been obscured by the Sicilian reports of opposition, although Sicily at least has a record of consistency in opposing amassing. The problem in Region III is the fact that there are too many small farmers who have only two to ten quintals to harvest. You need an army to police such small fellows, particularly since the black market price in nearby Naples is currently 1,400 to 1,800 lire a quintal and black market operators promise the farmer 8,000 lire a quintal if he will hold his wheat for six months and then sell it to the black market ring. The collections in reports received and collated as of August 25 are:-

Region	Wheat collected (Quintals)	Regional Commissioners' Goals
I	575,000	3,500,000
II	703,056	1,550,000
Foggia	915,421	1,565,175
III	65,161	170,000
IV	568,736	1,930,000
V	474,251	2,550,000
VI	170,000	400,000
VII	130,000	290,000
VIII	261,000	1,500,000
Total	3,862,625	13,455,175

5. Mr Churchill

On Wednesday Mr Churchill held a very "off the record" Press Conference at the British Embassy, Rome. The [illegible]

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6. Regions and the Prefects

We have before us the minutes of a meeting held on August 20 at the HQ of Region V between Regional officers and the Prefects of the Region. We do not know whether such meetings have taken place in other Regions: certainly this one gives an interesting and encouraging picture of understanding and cooperation. Harvest, supply and transport, public safety, finance and refugees were the subjects discussed. Colonel Marshall opened the proceedings with a very elegant speech on the speedy restoration of Italy to the Italians, and Colonel Pickering gave Region V Italians a small fatherly pat on the back for good behaviour. On the whole, however, (we must have our fun) it did seem as though the prefects were listening obediently to some kindly-intentioned, but rather pained teachers: and the minutes don't record that they spoke back at all except for a plaintive plea for more oxen for Chieti and Teramo's wail for permission to distribute grain for which no warehouse space was available - to which Colonel Middlewood replied sternly that it must be exported. Anyhow, the idea of the meeting is clearly excellent: and the minutes may give an erroneous of seven little prefect boys sitting in a row.

7. The Economic Front

With the war going so well and the end not too distant (we hope, we hope), the third phase of military government - readying for transfer to post-war status, especially in the economic sphere - is taking a bigger and bigger share of ACC attention. Here are some highlights of Economic Section activity along this line: Rome, which for various reasons now in process of correction has not been getting enough food supplies to live up to its ration scale, now has the benefit of a Headquarters Rome Food Supply Committee under the chairmanship of Major Jack Rorimer....The Capital, as a result of further energetic action, will get partial gas service on or about September 1 and a steady supply of sub-lignite for ordinary fuel on or about September 5..... Colonel Poletti, Region IV RC, did his bit for the Romans by announcing late August 26 that one and a half hour's gas would be provided in one zone on August 28....Recommendations to G-5 to the effect that 560,000 tons of wheat would be needed to be imported into Italy in the next six months are being reconsidered in the light of figures showing the large amounts of native Italian food supplies taken by the armed forces, with corresponding savings in shipping at a time when bottoms were at a premium ..... An over-all plan being sent to the Combined Chiefs of Staff calls for the British Government to appoint a number of civilian experts to ACC equal to the eventual civilian representation from the Foreign Economic Administration of the United States Government, the present number of American civilians asked for being 42 .....The question now under debate of pulling all ACC officers out of Sicily has narrowed down to economic issues: can we afford to let rehabilitation perhaps slide without ACC technical supervision or should we put the entire operational responsibility on the Italian Govt., especially in view of the manpower shortage in Northern regions....Brig. Gen. O'Dwyer, Vice-President, and Mr. Antolini, executive director of the Economic Section, will hold their first press conference Aug. 29, in the morning with Allied correspondents and in the afternoon with Italian journalists.... Messrs. Luigi Antonini(American Federation of Labour) [illegible] from the States to look at Ital-

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two-day journey to Rome to 12 days ..... One enterprising shipper finally got to Rome with a load of wine which had a landing price of 45 lire a litre; it cost him less than one lira a litre .....

8. Flags and Symbols

On Friday evening a "demonstration" occurred in the Piazza Farnese at Rome. A quite orderly and perfectly good-tempered Italian crowd of about 5,000 gathered in front of the French Embassy to celebrate the fall of Paris. Getting a little bored after a twenty-minute wait, the crowd turned its attention to a Carabinieri station in the square, whose balcony sported an Italian flag bearing the arms of the House of Savoy. This attracted their attention and derision, and one of them made his way up to the balcony, tore off the flag and threw it down among the crowd. He then started to put up the Red Flag with the hammer and sickle. Before he could do so a Carabiniere rushed on to the balcony, tore it from him and flung it (in what the police report describes as "in no unmistakable manner") down on the crowd below. This caused a storm of protest. Colonel Pollock and Major Coxhead, who had then arrived on the scene (needless to say, unarmed and unescorted) quieted the crowd and directed that three flags - Savoy, Communist and French - be hoisted on the balcony.

Descriptions of the demonstration differ. The reporters who were on the scene thought it "very ugly" and wrote splendiferous accounts of the "magnificent behaviour" of Pollock and Coxhead. Asked about this by us, Major Coxhead said "A lot of silly nonsense: some coon hit me over the head with a red flag: he retreated about twenty paces, with my assistance: then Pollock quieted them with a few well-chosen words." Two Italian papers, "Il Popolo" and "l'Italia Nuova" made some acid comments on the demonstration, asking why the Government could not protect the flag under which its armed forces fought.

In this connection it is not perhaps inappropriate to note again the arrival in this country of Luigi Antonini and George Baldanzi, delegates of AF of L and CIO. These two have delivered themselves of some pungent remarks which seem surprising in a war theatre, and somewhat distressing in the context of future peace.

9. Odds and Ends

AMG is all set to enter the independent Republic of San Marino whenever the time comes, one officer having already been entitled "Political Liaison Officer" and briefed as to his duties which will consist largely of being helpful, especially after insuring that a neutral government is actually functioning..... The Isle of Elba is expected finally to go under AMG control Sept. 20, after French troops leave the island....Major Quayle, former P.A. to Lieut. Gen. MacFarlane is visiting the convalescent former Chief Commissioner in England; we wish the General a speedy recovery....The Southern Region(former regions II, III, and VII and Foggia, and Campobasso, the latter subtracted from Region V)

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Lionel Fielden

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director

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25 AUG 1944

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R 10

August 24 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

NOTE: (Since the last trend of copy was issued landings have taken place in Southern France. As a result of these operations the work of Field Cenors at A.F.H.Q., has increased three-fold. It became necessary to re-organise their filing system and under the circumstances it was not possible or convenient for this office to obtain immediate access to copy filed by correspondents.

Previous to the opening of the operations by 7th Army came Mr. Churchill 's arrival in Italy. It was announced that the Prime Minister's visit was in connection with military operations only and that no press coverage should be given. This was subsequently confirmed when Mr. Churchill was present in person at the opening phase. The immediate success of the operations ; the fact that it was almost an all-American show; the mass of personal stories on their experiences by airborne troops; and contact with members of the French underground movement, gave correspondents a rich mass of material on which to draw. Even those correspondents who make regular broadcasts (Donald Coe-Blue Network; Moorad - CBS; Winston Burdett - CBS) and are wont to round off their talks with some comment on the activities of the Italian Government and or short-comings of AMG/ACC, now had more than enough copy to fill out their allotted time. Godfrey Talbot (BBC) had 'won the toss" for a flight in a glider and had enough thrills to broadcast without worrying about earth-bound mortals perspiring in Rome .

At the same time the 5th Army and 8th Army fronts had come to a virtual stalemate and even the heroic efforts of AMG at Florence were swamped in the welter of news from Southern France. The possible fate of the leaning tower of Pisa became forgotten.

The happenings in Southern France still occupy first place with the correspondents, but things are moving so rapidly that the beach-head men are beginning to pad out with local colour and Civil Affairs difficulties. The Rome contingent are once again taking more note of happenings in Italy.)

SERN.	INITIALS	DATE.
Col. Mc[illegible]HY		
Maj. MAG[illegible]		
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt SALVADORI		
Col. [illegible]AY		
C. C.		

SPRIGGE (Reuter)
BRIA (AP)

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Col. [illegible]		
C. C.		

SPRIGGE (Reuter)
BRIA (AP)
PACKARD (UP)
BIENSTOCK (Overseas Agency)

These corrspondents covered the Regional Commissioners' Conference.

SPRIGGE: Addressing assembly of ACC Commissioners General Maitland Wilson reminded them that so far we had contacted only half the Italian population and that the work which lies ahead may prove most troublesome and difficult. The Commander-in-Chief said that

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food and unemployment are the two major problems confronting the Allied authorities. There are people in Rome today whose feeding does not reach the subsistence level. Urging Commissioners to concentrate on administration rather than stray into the by paths of politics the C.in.C. said "people look to you to see how we are going to manage the occupation of Germany when it comes, and which may not be far off." The motto for officers should be initiative, impartiality and integrity.

Real Admiral Morgan, head of the Naval Sub-Commission praised the Italian Fleet for its valuable co-operation and declared that there had never been any lack of energy or bravery on the part of Italian ships companies in operations conducted by them in the service of the Allies. He urged that the Italian Navy be considered the basis for building up a new Italy.

A difficult situation exists in Sicily as a result of the failure of the efforts to induce Sicilian farmers to surrender their grain on the nation-wide fixed price. This was described by Col.Hancock, the outgoing commissioner. Col. Hancock stated that in Palermo province the farmers had only surrendered 6% of their crop into the public granaries. Nearly 9.000 people had been arrested in Sicily for the non-surrender of wheat and a critical stage was expected when new measures are enforced. In connection with the surrender of grain the Separatist movement is gaining ground while under the guise of the Separatist movement the "Mafia" is raising its head.

The Commissioners for the other regions mostly reported a better state of affairs though certain economic dislocations were mentioned. For example 300,000 tons of Apulian wine from last year's crop will have to be thrown away as there is no transport to move it. Yet wine is practically unobtainable in other regions.

BIENSTOCK (Overseas Agency)

This correspondent is particularly interested in the Jewish refugee question, and in questions of the stateless refugees. He quotes General Wilson's speech at some length and mentions that Capt. Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner, told the Conference that recommendations had been made on the highest levels for the rehabilitation of Italy's destroyed electric power supplies and transport system.

The Allies were backing the Italian Govt. and the ACC was committed to this policy of support in helping to overcome the many difficulties.

Both Brig. General O'Dwyer, Economic Section, and Colonel Poletti, Rome Region Commissioner, made strong pleas for the feeding of Rome's population. Poletti said that the Allies have brought freedom from fear; freedom of religion; but not freedom from want.

O'Dwyer said that the Allies owe something for Italian food deficiency. Since October and up to the end of July, Italy had

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Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith disclosed that the Italian Govt.is prepared to grant Italian citizenship for all stateless refugees in Italy on the recommendation of the Commission, but it is not expected that many of the stateless refugees will avail themselves of this friendly gesture of the Italian Government as they consider life in years to come will be difficult from an economic standpoint in Italy.

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Col Findlay stated that UNRRA will take over the operation of large camps in Southern Italy for non-Italian refugees.

ELEANOR PACKARD (UP)

Quotes "Il Popolo" and the satisfaction in Roman Catholic circles at Mr. Churchill's forthcoming meeting with the Pope.

Gronchi, Communist Minister, is stated to have met a Soviet representative to discuss future Italian-Russian commercial relations.

The death of Cardinal Maglioni has started a number of rumours as to his successor.

BRIA (AP) says that the names of Cardinal Giuseppe Pizzardo, formerly of the State Secretariat and now Prefect of the Congregation of Seminaries and Universities, and of Monsignor Dominico Tardini, Secretary for Extraordinary Affairs in the State Secretariat, have been mentioned.

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25 AUG 1944

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Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SALVADORI		
Col. KAY		

PRB/R8

24 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The priests return. One of the first cares of the Papal Commission for Refugees is to see that parish priests return to their flocks. And this is not done for propaganda nor for any earthly end but because one cannot do without a priest in the hours of grief however he may seem unimportant in times of merry-making.

2. Sofia at the moment. Long article on Bulgarian policy and history. Notes its efforts at the present to escape from German domination.

3. Cardboard souls. Article in condemnation of callous light-heartedness of many citizens, especially young people, in this dark hour. They are even dancing - perhaps to please the "guests". But our guests certainly never asked for a spectacle like this.

4. Very brief coverage of ACC meeting. Speeches of Capt. Stone, Gen. Wilson and Admiral Morgan summarized.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Paris and Rome. Igino Giordani writes on the Liberation of Paris. The two capitals of "latinity" have now been freed. But in the army of many races which aided in the liberation of Paris there was no Italian unit. This is perhaps a result of the resentment between the two Latin countries which is so much to be deplored. In fact for some few years now the Latin race seems to have been almost submerged and this sorry state of affairs came about initially because Paris and Rome failed to understand each other. This must not happen again. History shows they have much in common.

2. The poet opens the door. Summary of interview given by Santayana to The Stars and Stripes. Comment disapproves of his statement that war is caused by "too many babies", approves of his observation that "religion cannot be ignored."

3. ACC meeting. Headlines phrase of Admiral Morgan in praise of Italian Navy. Quotes at length from Capt. Stone, more briefly

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2. The poet opens the door. Summary of interview given by Santayana to The Stars and Stripes. Comment disapproves of his statement that war is caused by "too many babies", approves of his observation that "religion cannot be ignored."

3. ACC meeting. Headlines phrase of Admiral Morgan in praise of Italian Navy. Quotes at legth from Capt. Stone, more briefly from Gen. Wilson. Summarizes briefly (in much the same language as IL POPOLO of 23 Aug.) reports of R.C.s. Has italics for Admiral Morgan's words. Col. Legg, Col. Hartman, Gen. O'Dwyer given paragraph each; Col. Poletti quoted at length and directly as saying that "up to now the Allies have not given Rome freedom from want."

4. Special paragraph given to Admiral Morgan's story of recommending for a medal the man who blew up his ship.

5. Another paragraph on inedible sample of bread brought into office as a proof of what some Romans have to eat. (This sampling of bread in offices with resultant outbursts of disgust has been fairly frequent of late.)

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Democracy and "laburismo". Fonteviva describes the position of the Democratic Labor party. It is based, he says, to a certain extent, on imitation of the British Labour Party which is a party for workers and artisans but not Marxist in conception. The Labor Democrats in Italy, he says, are not hostile to Socialism but feel that their party responds to the needs and convictions of many Italians both among workers and middle-class intellectuals.

2. Fusion and Confusion. Cevolotto discusses recent alliances and fusion of parties. Makes no original comment save that if the Christian Democrats join the Socialist-Communist Alliance, as they have been invited to, we should have confusion rather than fusion since the C.D.s are not a Socialist party. Similarly he finds the action party's declaration that it is a "party of the masses" somewhat at odds with its record and its previous history.

3. ACC meeting. Takes up second part of meeting, beginning with Gen. Browning's words of praise for the Corpo di Liberazione. Col. Vining's report on transport given in some detail. Summary of remarks of Col. Jenney, Col. Grafftey-Smith and Gen. O'Dwyer, quoting the Gen. (in heavy type) as saying that gas will be available Sept. 1.

4. Lease Lend. Article by Marrano on familiar lines. Description of how Lease Lend works and statement of its value to Italy.

5. Short paragraph quoting Captain Stone's statement that ACC is supporting Bonomi govt.

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (See end of Digest)

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Northern Italy. S. Pertini writes that while fighting and suffering still goes on in the North, at Rome one has the impression that the war has been forgotten. Political life at Rome has assumed the appearance of a "couloir des pas perdus". But the battle carried on by the workers in the North is an admonition to the reactionary forces in Rome. The working masses in the north are not fighting for reaction; they are fighting for the republic and for socialism; this is their will and it will be decisive for the destiny of the Italian people.

2. Telegram of congratulation for liberation of Paris from the Socialist Executive Committee of Italy to the Socialist Party at Algiers.

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2. Telegram of congratulation for liberation of Paris from the Socialist Executive Committee of Italy to the Socialist Party at Algiers.

3. Notes with approval that the diplomats Paolucci di Calboli, G. Rocco, Renzetti and Blasco d'Ajeta have been recalled. Asks how Magistrati, brother-in-law of Ciano, still manages to remain at Berne.

4. Profile of Churchill. Laudatory article, saying that the real test of Churchill's stature will come with the peace but even as things are every man who loves freedom owes him a debt. Hopes he will have thirty more years of healthy life but when his hour comes he should be buried "debout" as Clemenceau wanted to be.

5. Meeting of Churchill and Bonomi. Account is given prominence and meeting is described as "cordial". Bonomi is

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said to have pointed out Italy's needs and to have stressed advisability of extending Lease Lend measure to the country.

6. On Gigli the article would like to know what are these "glittering proofs" of the singer's innocence which have earned for him the petition for his reinstatement, signed by so many artists.

7. Food supply of Rome. Notes that from what was said at ACC meeting the food situation is not good and makes the usual demands, viz: Do not impede the activities of citizens who can bring into the city the necessary supplies. There are means of transport; what is needed is gas; it should not be difficult for the Allies to supply that. Do away with the control posts. Facilitate all possible communications with the South. Take in hand the problem of getting the refugees out of Rome. Set in motion as soon as possible a public works program to ease the unemployment situation.

8. Brief notice of concluding part of ACC meeting. Reports of Browning, Bowen-Escarlet, Vining and Jenny noted.

9. Report that American Labor Party has asked that Italy be recognized as ally.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Truth before everything. Answering IL POPOLO of 23 Aug, writer says he never wrote that the Vatican should be excluded from the Peace conference; he simply said Sonnino was right to exclude it at the time since Austria was the most powerful Catholic country then and Italy's enemy. As for criticising the Vatican I.L. simply notes. It is aware of all that can be said in defense of the policy of the Church; it is also aware of other things. It observes that IL POPOLO could not refute the statement that the Vatican had favored Fascism in Hungary, Slovakia and Spain. Concludes by expressing fear that the Christian Democrats are going conservative.

2. Notes that Christian Democrats have supported the Action Party's idea of woman suffrage. Some people have said this indicates the conservatives are banking on the women's vote. But this is a mistake - if Spain and Germany seem to prove it true it is because the reasoning is false; there were other causes. In England certainly women have not added to conservative strength. Nor will they in Italy if by women we mean women of the working class and not old fashioned lady of leisure who is becoming rather rare anyway.

3. ACC session. This is an article of impressions only. Very well written. Remarks on piquancy of having this democratic

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3. ACC session. This is an article of impressions only. Very well written. Remarks on piquancy of having this democratic gathering in the Ministero delle Corporazioni. Describes the gathering: "soldiers in shirt-sleeves and shorts, with the muscles of athletes or venerable paunches" made up of all types "stiff Oxford graduates, genuine New York types, grey haired pioneers of the West". Certainly Italy of today, says the writer, is alien to these men and their habits. But their democratic ways, their informality and honesty, have given us a new breath of life and, without any mental reservations, new hope.

4. Gas and electricity. Uses General O'Dwyers statement

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that gas will be available Sept. 1 as a point of departure for discussion of gas and electricity situation along familiar lines.

5. Publishes petition in favor of Gigli and under another heading has some scathing commentary on it. How is it, for example, that the name of Gen. Maltzer doesn't appear on the list ? Italy can of course do without houses, transport, light and bread but not without Gigli's voice, concludes the writer.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Post war Security. Enzo Selvaggi writes that the attempt to keep the world at peace failed after the last war for many reasons but chiefly because there was no international police force set up. Such a force is absolutely necessary until the world has been sufficiently educated in freedom and democracy to do without it. But this force must be set up by all nations on a basis of equality, otherwise it will become merely the instrument of power. This can be done if the nations are really anxious for peace.

2. Redemption. F. Murrano writes that in the last war the poilu saved France as the fante saved Italy. But this time both nations have had to be rescued by outside forces - an indication of the extent to which Germanism has debased the Latins. The French and Italian nations must now work together, forgetful of past injuries, to restore the prestige of Latin tradition, not only for its own sake but as a necessity of life.

3. Strange campaigns. The campaign for Army epuration which a certain journal (UNITA) is carrying on seems odd because the party of which it is the organ is represented in the War Ministry and also on the Epuration Commission. And yesterday a notable personality of the Commission declared that we must not be surprised if lieutenants of the right political and moral qualifications were called upon to judge generals. All this is no help to the Corpo di Liberazione which is fighting side by side with the Allies. It would be better if the newspaper in question informed its readers of the insuperable difficulties encountered by its representatives in epurating the army; it would be even better if the paper stated what kind of an army it wanted since in the opinion of its representatives one cannot rely on the political and moral qualities of any generals but must call in lieutenants to judge them.

4. The R.C.s of ACC says this article, inform us that in order to collect grain in Sicily and to handle outlaws in Calabria it will be necessary to reinforce the police. But Bonomi assured us that public order in Italy was satisfactory.

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4. The R.C.s of ACC says this article, inform us that in order to collect grain in Sicily and to handle outlaws in Calabria it will be necessary to reinforce the police. But Bonomi assured us that public order in Italy was satisfactory. Would it not be fitting if the Italian govt informed the people of Italy on the Italian situation ?

5. Coverage of afternoon session of R.C.s meeting. Service S/Cs given in some detail, in heavy type. Col. MacCarthy's report summarized as also the plan to select Italian officials and move them to forward areas.

6. Great prominence given to promise of gas for Sept.

7. Notice that Naples has withdrawn embargo on export of vegetables. Approval - followed by article on chestnuts and need of facilitating their transport.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Continuation of report on ACC meeting. Good words said of Italian army and patriots are printed in heavy type. Commerce and Industry S/C report summarized and the recommendation is noted for setting up Ministry of Labor. The report that the harvest is good but the amassing not going too well is also noted. Summary of report of Public Works S/C and mention made of situation of transport which allows wine to go to waste in Puglie while it is needed at Rome. It is observed that transport is perhaps the most vexing problem.

2. ACC communique on prospects for bringing in coal from Grosseto.

3. University notes. 1. The young men who have signed up for the army should notgo to labor battalions but really expect to fight, the implication being that the examination schedule should not be changed for any but real fighters. 2. Some students with degrees in medicine and surgery could not take the "abilitazione" examination. This was through no fault of theirs and it is recommended that the examination be waived or specially arranged. 3. Contrast is noted between the short time students have to prepare for exams and the severity of the professors. Article says afternoon classes are worth considering.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Continues excellent and full coverage of ACC meeting. Begins with report of Col. Jenny which it gives in detail and proceeds in order. Col. Todd's announcement of industrial program, figures on exportation and remarks on transport are recorded. Similarly on report of Finance S/C. Speaks with approval of tributes paid to the services by the various service S/Cs and the Patriot Branch. Concludes with report of Interior S/Cs plan for Italian officials and Public Health's survey of situation.

2. Special column commenting on Gen. O'Dwyer's promise of gas. The article recalls that the hope had been expressed in this paper some time ago and the cry of "Fifth Column had been raised". Article contains information on repairs of "a certain RR line" which will make import of coal easier.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The avalanche. Commenting on the break up of German satellite states F.S. writes that the natural joy at the spectacle is tempered by the bitter thought that if Italy had acted boldly and decisively on 8 Sept. last a year of suffering would have been spared the country and perhaps the European phase of the war

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2. Gas Sept. 1. Gratitude expressed for the good will of the authorities.

3. Telegram of Doria Pamphili to Gen. Koenig, Governor of Paris.

4. There is a report that permits will no longer be necessary to go South. Let us hope, says the writer, that this report is confirmed - and then not denied again. The people are not pleased by contradictory orders.

5. Brief notice of report of Cols Jenny and Todd at ACC meeting.

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6. On wine and charcoal. Two articles, one urging abolition of restrictions on wine transport, another cutting out the middle man in charcoal dealings. Both problems are pressing. Particularly from a national point of view the wine of Apulia going to waste is a scandal.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Telegram of solidarity sent by Communist party to French govt.

2. ACC meeting. This is comment and not a news article. Capt. Stone's remarks on support of Bonomi government are approved and the hope is expressed that his statement will put an end to a lot of malicious gossip to the effect that ACC does not like the govt. The work of the ACC is praised but the article then goes off into a discussion of what the proper function of a control commission is. (Control to an Italian has the meaning of "check", "supervise") It is pointed out that "deliberative and executive functions" do not properly belong in a control Commission. The Commission should not discourage or suppress the initiative of the administrative organs of the govt. Sometimes however the control is exercised in such a way as to hamper if not destroy initiative. The Granai del Popolo are cited as an example; the writer feels that if the matter had been left to the Committees of Liberation and the local agricultural sindicati the results would have been much better. And the same may be said of the supplying of food needs of the large cities; left to the local Azienda Annonarie Municipali there would be less restriction and easier traffic. Lastly the article observes Col. Zellars remark that Communism has had a great development in Potenza and Brindisi. In the opinion of the writer the life of the parties, except as they may effect the country's war effort, is no affair of the ACC. (NB Actually remark should be attributed to Col. MacCleary who reported for Col. Zellars Region.)

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) (Afternoon paper)

1. Article noting that it was the rule of Fascism to usurp to the state the heads of various administrations; thus De Pirro was put in charge of theatres, Freddi of the cinema etc. It seems that the custom is continuing. Who will free us from that Fascism of the anti-Fascists ?

2. Another article on Italy's foreign policy, on the thesis that it has always been framed by Casa Savoia. (Giovanni Conti)

3. Front page space given to Col. Hancock's remarks on Sicily. The R.C. is quoted at length. Comment on his speech somewhat wild the American (sic) observer could not be expected

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4. Food situation. Report of Col. Legg given, with paragraph on Gen. O'Dwyer's speech.

5. Another article on nauseous bread sampled in office of the newspaper.

GENERAL: Much space given to liberation of Paris and Rumanian situation. Meeting of Churchill and Bonomi given prominence in all morning papers. Free export of goods from Naples and damage sustained by Giotto's tower in Florence are other items appearing in all journals.

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26 AUG Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Patrict Branch

PRB/R8

25 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome

SEEN:	INITIALS:	DATES:
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AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Roumania and the armistice. History of Roumania's politics since 1918. On present situation notes that [illegible] proclamation of the King says the Army will take up arms against the Germans so the war will go on in Roumania but "with new objectives".

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. A. Lucente writes that Russia has no official relations with the Red Cross nor with the Welfare Office of the Vatican; that is why there is lack of specific information on Italian prisoners in Russia. The radical change in relations, which came about a year ago, between Russia and Italy gives room to hope that we shall soon be able to get the data on the prisoners which are so necessary to the tranquillity of their families.

2. Telegram of good wishes from Christian Democrat Party to Gen. De Gaulle.

3. On the Roumanian situation it is pointed out that Bulgaria seems next in line and the Nazis are rapidly losing ground. Who will take their place in the Balkans? One must note the fact that the armistice was made not only with the Russians but also with the Anglo-Americans. And from the proclamation of the King one can see that the armistice was "inspired in a moderation denied to us Italians." Is this moderation perhaps a characteristic of Russian policy? Russia sees in the war not an end in itself but a means to an end. The Western Powers, on the other hand, wage war and do not think of what comes after - or at least they weren't thinking of it until a short while ago.

4. Archbishop of Catania has urged his priests to use every means in their power, especially their sermons and exhortations, to ensure ammassing of grain.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Meeting of Churchill and Bonomi prominence.

2. Chiding of Italia Nuova for its "neo-Fascist" policy of petty criticism of the govt.

3. Aspects of disappointment. Commenting on Poletti's statement [illegible] writer says that the

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3. Aspects of disappointment. Commenting on Poletti's statement that hopes of Romans had been disappointed writer says that the simple minded who expected to see jeeps and trucks filled with olive oil and pasta need hardly be considered seriously. What is disappointing and puzzling is the contrast between the lack of so many things and the various black market luxuries. For example in the Pasticceria Ungherese in front of the Grand Hotel pastry is on sale at exhorbitant prices, the Torrefazione Nelli in Via Sant'Andrea delle Fratte is selling cocoa at 2000 lire the kilo.

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Other examples were given; these are the really disappointing aspects of the situation.

4. Another article on the "comandanti" (See RICOSTRUZIONE 18 Aug.)

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The other destruction. Zuccarini writes that Italian currency has reached a pass where the destruction caused by unchecked emission of notes bids fair to be as serious as the physical destruction of war. He insists that something be done. As for the North, where the Germans are turning out notes, the govt should fix a date beyond which such money would be declared invalid. And as for the issue of the Allies it is time one asked what is behind it. If it is issued without metal or credit reserve then for every million issued a million Italian notes should be withdrawn. But the important thing is to be aware of the problem and act. Otherwise we shall be worse off than Germany after the last war.

2. Notes recall of ambassadors from Madrid, Stockholm and Lisbon.

3. Pacciardi writes on partisans. Points out that they are the real soldiers of Italy in the sense that they are fighting for an ideal. And it is not fair to disarm and dismiss them when their immediate task is done and their region is liberated. They all want to go on fighting and in their own formations. They should be treated as a government problem of the first magnitude. They not only have earned their country's gratitude and the right to fight again but their proper use is necessary to the well-being of Italy. If they fall into the wrong hands they may become a danger - remember the "squadristi" and "ex-combattenti" of the last war.

4. Another fiery article on need of good bread.

5. On a letter from a Sicilian complaining that he is not allowed to return to Sicily comment is made that such is the case of all Southerners, "who have read in the papers that they are free. Free, yes, provided they don't want to move. They must fast in Rome instead of being allowed to eat in the provinces."

6. Complaint is made at the Questura's ruling against ambulant peddlers. They are particularly useful in these days, says the comment, and the order seems absurd.

7. A propos of two incidents involving armed robbers the comment is made that we are approaching banditry in Rome and it is evident that the police are not on the job.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni has article on peace plans, stressing that they must be based on two fundamentals of "free circulation of work and workers" and free access to raw materials.

2. Notes with approval adoption of measure for high cost of living indemnity to workers.

3. Mention of arrival of Antonini and Baldanzi and their visit, accompanied by Col. Lane, to the C.G.I.L.

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4. Antonini's visit to office of AVANTI where he received a "brotherly welcome" from Nenni.

5. Interview with Soleri on financial situation. The Minister said it was impossible to state what amount of currency was in circulation. Data on German issued notes in North and Allied issue in Liberated Italy was lacking. As far as depends on the government the issue in Liberated Italy is rigorously controlled. Many things beyond the govt's control tend to have a bad effect on the monetary situation, among them the unfavorable exchange rate set up by the Allies at the time of their landing. However the people may rest assured that the lira will be energetically defended. Nor should the situation in Rome lead to undue pessimism; Rome is a special case being a great metropolitan area without sufficient productive country near by and suffering from lack of transport. The prices in Southern Italy are now nearly stationary and the they are still low in the North. As for measures of recovery the govt has confidence in its own resources, particularly labor and in the help of the Allies. It is hoped that the latter will limit their issue of banknotes and "compensate for them with supplies of products".

6. Artificial obstacles to food supply. Again the harm done by the "posti di blocco" and the restrictions on free commerce. On transport article says there should be a controlled price for transport if everything else is controlled. And some fuel should be forthcoming from the Allies "we refuse to believe that the Allies and our own authorities will condemn to death two million people merely to save the fuel necessary for four bombers.... The sword of Brennus is heavy but certain things go beyond the right of the most rigorous conqueror."

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Allied workers and Italy. On the arrival of Antonini and Baldanzi and the imminent arrival of British Trades Union representatives I.L. comments that these visit show the solidarity between workers of the "rich" countries and workers of the "poor" countries. The Anglo-American workers organizations are unitarian and not totalitarian; they are powerful because independent, rich because "voluntarily supported at the base". For this reason in spite of difference in problems, the Action Party, an anti-totalitarian party of labor, feel very close to these democratic forces. The only wealth left to ravished Italy is labor and every hope of recovery is based on this reserve. The Anglo-American visitors bring with them an important element of support.

2. The Fosse Ardeatine. Protest on display of Italian banner with Cross of Savoy on occasion of mass in honor of victims.

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2. The Fosse Ardeatine. Protest on display of Italian banner with Cross of Savoy on occasion of mass in honor of victims.

3. Letter of one Chirone on condition of Tivoli. Much destruction but the letter is optimistic in tone and says the spirit of the people is good.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Publishes letter of a brother of one of the victims of the Fosse Ardeatine who says he was shocked by the behaviour and the speech of a Communist during the mass for the victims. The pretext of the speaker was the display of the flag, bearing the cross of Savoy. The writer asks whether his brother's death was really in vain, since such people as this Communist live in Italy. No comment by I.N.

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2. More Light! Paper asks if it is true that the Electric Companies of Rome refused the offer of the patriots to protect the plants. Suggests this charge should be investigated. And the I.N. still wants to know what is the authority for the "multiple sanctions". And then tells the story of a visit paid by agents of one of the companies yesterday to a house in Via Fonseca, where, observing that the oven was hot they applied a fine of 2000 lire, shortly reduced to 500 which they pocketed without giving a receipt. This sounds like blackmail, says the writer.

3. Curfew. Asks its abolition or at least relaxation.

4. Colosseum. Protests against unseemly uses to which the monument is being put.

5. Notes hour and a half talk between Churchill and Prince.

6. On measure to pay indemnity to workers complains that even this decision is not implemented and the matter is urgent.

7. On press conference of Soleri brings out the fact very clearly that currency situation depends on the Allies. Also reports ministers observation that Italy, though a co-belligerent, was not invited to Bretton Woods conference.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Does not approve, and expresses the belief that its attitude is shared by parties in the government, of the attempts to "resurrect the secret and mysterious order of Masons."

2. Article on the shocking spectacle of a number of children smoking and drinking with soldiers. An inn in Monte Savello is cited and it is asked that something be done to stop this. One does not blame the soldiers, "just big children themselves and in need of company", but it is not a custom to be encouraged.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. War and Peace. States that militarism must have no part in the peace for militarism sees all political and economic problems in the light of strategic elements in the relationship of forces. The political peace must be a peace of liberal regimes. We must hope that this war will end with a democratic and not a military peace treaty. For Italy, particularly, divided by a military peace, would become a center of disorder and unrest but if our action is understood and well treated it could render many services to a peaceful world. (Pope)

2. Article on the miserable condition of the 80,000 refugees. Suggests since Rome has hardly enough for itself the solution is to "evacuate the evacuees".

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3. Churchill's visit. Enumerates various contacts of the Prime Minister. Concludes by saying that it is not known what was said or decided but at least it has served to break through Italy's "isolation".

4. Milk or movies? Article saying that milk supply is difficult and one of the troubles is that the companies cannot get necessary current for refrigeration. But there are plenty of cinemas running.

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5. Roman scand s. Bitter comment on ins ficiency of supplementary rations for sick. Rice is cited as an example. Another paragraph points out that reports show vegetables cheaper in Florence than Rome though there is street fighting in Florence. And yet another saying that Naples decree allowing export of vegetables sounds good but doesn't mean Romans will get potatoes, since there is still an ordinance forbidding their importation.

TEMPO (Independent) Niente di nuovo.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Attack on Eugenio Gualdi, who is called "il gran feudatario dell'Immobiliare." His epuration is asked.

2. Ingenuousness. The word is applied to the plutocrat, Gualino who, vaunting that he has undergone exile, is now trying to "stick his robust fangs" into new and lucrative affairs. It seems that he is about to be given charge of a fat moving-picture job. Attention!

3. On the Annona. Article states that leaving the field free to private commerce would mean opening the way to speculation and would enrich the "starvers of the people". For that reason the Annona (Food Control) now that it is cleaned up and activated, should concern itself with provisioning Rome.

4. Notes incident at Fosse Ardeatine, claiming the crowd reacted in revulsion at sight of Savoy symbol.

5 Article claiming C.I.C. and Communists worked together on apprehending Nazo-Fascists.

GENERAL: Outside of the obvious war news all papers carry interview of Soleri, proposed indemnity for workers, arrival of Antonini and Baldanzi, arrest of Bingi. Must have some reference to Churchill's contacts and various messages of congratulation on liberation of Paris, including invitation to people to celebrate.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION
PATRIOTS PLACE

TO	~~FOL. 2~~ Attachment	INFO.	ACTION
	Col. Mc CARTEY		
✓	Major WAGNER		
	Major LEROY		
✓	Capt. S.I.V. LOVE		
	Chief CLERK		
	LIAISON SECTION		
	Col. RAVA		
	Dr. TRAVIS		
	Mr. VILLA		
	MAIL ROOM		

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NSC.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

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20 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. How many refugees?. According to the Vatican Commission the number in Rome and Cesano alone is 80,000. And very little help is being given them. This is not a matter for the authorities, it is for us. The heart of Rome seems very small.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Interview with Tupini, Minister of Justice. Tupini states his primary purpose is to give the magistracy the clear sense of being above politics. He sees the need of reforming the Fascist code but feels that revision had best be left until Italy is entirely liberated. Urgent and emergency reforms of course must be made before that, for example the purely political and racial measures. He feels that the abolition of capital punishment has received the approval of the country. A propos of the new organization for the Amministrazione dei Culti the Minister said that he hoped that the second Risorgimento of Italy would be made not without - or even against - the Church as the first was but with the Church. He had been encouraged by the Christian expressions of all the speakers on the occasion of the ceremony in honor of Donati.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Reclamation problems. A cry of alarm for neglect of reclamation. Between Naples and Rome there are 150,000 hectares of reclaimed areas which have been destroyed and figures are large for Val di Chiana and parts of Southern Italy. In these areas there has been little harvested in 1944 and unless measures are taken 1945 will be just as unproductive.

2. Under From Day to Day it is stated that whoever is responsible for the measure on illegal use of electric light, based as it is on the principle of co-responsibility, is "a worthier disciple of Kesselring."

3. On legislative reform: Conclusion. G. Magnone writes that while another code is in course of preparation it is advisable to continue using the Mussolini code

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3. On legislative reform: Conclusion. G. Magnone writes that while another code is in course of preparation it is advisable to continue using the Mussolini code, corrected of course. Cevellotti answers that he does not agree; it would be better to return to the code of 1865, bringing it up to date where necessary. This exchange concludes the discussion on the code which have been carried on from time to time in this paper.

4. SEPRAL. Article speaks of the serious situation of this body (Sezione provinciale alimentare). Hope is expressed that the new Commissioner, Corazzini, will proced to a "radical work of renovation" of the SEPRAL.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Two opposite conceptions of syndacal politics. Zuccarini writes that it is absurd to speak of unions being "apolitical". The only question is will politics be forced on them from above by specific parties getting control or will their politics emerge from their own organization. The latter is the healthy course, he feels.

2. Comment on Carandini's statement that "De Nicola, while furnishing the formula for fusion of the Liberal groups, yet remains outside the party." V.R. asks what this means ? These are days when a man should have a party, especially if he is going to provide formulas. But they are not days when formulas are adequate.

3. The urgent problems of reconstruction are the subject of an article by "a.am." He suggests the first necessity is work for those who are able to work, care for those who cannot. Suggests payment in kind rather than money. As for taking care of children and the aged he believes the use of public buildings, schools etc might help. For winter is coming on and there is a shortage of shelter. Recommends more communal kitchens and cooperative restaurants. Adds that the Allies surely cannot refuse the transportation necessary to put some of these things into operation.

4. Don't go wrong again. Somewhat playful article directed to Nenni. The writer, who says he has known Nenni for years, declares that he has always found hard things easy and easy things hard. It would have been easy for example to settle the institutional question once and for all at the time of the formation of the new government; it is difficult now to get out of the toils which this ambigous situation has created. Points out how Nenni's position is similar to that of the pre-Fascist socialists and implores him not to make the same mistake again.

5. Article urging that the two RR lines, Rome San Pietro-Viterbo and Civitavecchia-Capranica-Orte should be put in service again immediately. Few repairs necessary to ensure good and regular service. Article rather petulant in tone.

6. Appeal from private taxi-owners for permission to run their cabs. Complains that they are sent all around town for "permessi" which are never forthcoming. Some cabs operate it is true but they belong to the companies. Is there no chance for these humble drivers, they ask, when the transport situation is what it is ?

MORNING PAPERS

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Future of Franco-Italian relations. Feels that the misunderstandings between France and Italy, caused in great part by Fascism, have been swept away and in the post war world the nations will need each other and will be glad to work together in harmony.

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2. Conference for World Security. On the discussions to begin tomorrow at Dumbarton Woods, Zimarcas writes as follows: There are now three plans, not all officially sanctioned or formalized, for post war organization. The Americans conceive of an Assembly, a Council and an International Court as organs of international administration. The English are anxious to "put teeth in it" and would like an autonomous military force capable of dealing with peace-breakers. The Russians lean to a world order supported by an international aviation. All these ideas look to the past rather than to the future. The place to begin is by study and necessary readjustment of the international economic and social order.

3. Urgency is stressed of naming a Commissario straordinario for the Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche and for the Istituto di Credito per le Imprese di Pubblica Utilità.

4. Interview with Lizzadri, High Commissioner for State Confiscation of Illicit Profits. Progress noted and Lizzadri states desire shared by all for speedy procedure. But he does not say what new measures are for they have yet to be submitted to the Council.

5. Report of an assembly of lawyers in Bari which voted censure on the Bari Court of Appeals because of the continuance of Fascist practices. 4 names of prominent officials are cited as fit for attention of epurators, viz: De Sanctis, Procurator General and once in Badoglio's Cabinet, Spinelli, Sette, President of the Court of Catanzaro and Cuomo, President of the Court of Bari.

6. Report of conversation of Mayor of Cassino with Mancini and Zaniboni. Funds have been set aside for reconstruction by the govt. Also Mayor had conversation with Poletti who promised to go and examine condition of Cassino.

7. Protest because farmers of Rome Province have not permission of free circulation. Such permission is limited to those owning more than 100 hectares and this seems unreasonable to the writer.

8. Woes of the bachelor. Article pointing out how difficult it is for a bachelor to live. Restaurant prices too high and he hasn't home food nor the time to wait in various food lines as housewives do.

ITALI LIBERA (Action)

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. First page taken up with patriots in Florence. The headline of the first page is: Honor to the Action Party of Florence, Honor to our Partigiani.

2. Notice of coming trial of Caruso.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Letter to the Liberals. Lucifero writes as follows: The Liberals are to be censured for having taken part in the Committee of Liberation, for the Committee was conceived not as a non-political union of anti-fascists but as a coalition of certain political tendencies and aspirations which made the anti-fascist struggle

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a means and not an end. The Liberals however remained and have thus assumed their share of responsibility for the errors committed during the year of the Committee activities. The truce of Naples was not truce with adversaries but merely a truce among the parties of the C.L.N. The Liberals have subscribed to ideas contrary to the liberal idea, ideas hostile to private property and to individual liberties. They have subscribed to a document threatening to suppress opposition though opposition is fundamental to a liberal political concept. They have contributed to creating an illegal situation which puts in the hands of one man powers which Mussolini never had. To-day this man is Bonomi but are these powers really in his hands - and to whom will they go tomorrow ? Thus the Liberals for the sake of the non-existent unity of the C.L.N. have abandoned their true political duty. "And today Togliatti, Minister of the Cabinet in which you share, head of a party which is your comrade in the C.L.N. publicly accuses you of disloyalty and reactionary sympathies."

2. Sicily. L. Emanuele writes against the separatist movement but is in favor of some form of regional autonomy.

3. Trial of fruitsellers ends in "drinks all around". Maj. Elder found no proofs justifying the charges and the trial came to a happy conclusion.

4. Article on cooperatives, stressing their utility in general and their special value in times like the present. The cooperatives of "sinistrati" (victims of war damage), building and construction workers and farmers are mentioned with particular approval.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Social Revolution. A survey of the world situation by G. Pastori. On Italy he considers the gravity of the situation between capital and labor. He recommends that the government its attention firt of all to take care of feeding the people and then proceed to "give a different rhythm to the realtionships between the workers and employing bodies."

2. Under Vatican news attention is called to the frequent visits of Myron Taylor to the Pope during the past week.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Article refuting accusations appearing in yesterday's Unita. Declares that the Liberals are a party of progress and a party of the masses precisely because it is not a class party.

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1. Article refuting accusations appearing in yesterday's Unita. Declares that the Liberals are a party of progress and a party of the masses precisely because it is not a class party. The Democrazia Liberale of the South is not a reactionary group but is made up of healthy and living elements of artisans, small farmers and business men who look to liberalism to save them from the dictatorship of the state and the dictatorship of any party.

TEMPO (Independent) Niente di particolare.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Large box announcing arrest of generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto. Comment: "Good. It's a beginning."

2. What we can ask of the Allies. Essentially two things, says the article: One is application of lend lease measure to Italy.

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We can not make any return now but we can in the future if we are helped to work. The second thing we can ask for is more liberty in controlling our interior economy. We are as much interested in checking inflation as the allies. But we find their methods lead to "contradictory situations". Let the Allies watch us of course but give us more liberty in working out our own solution. (Pesenti)

3. For making wages adequate. Article pointing out absolute urgency of acting on manifesto presented by Confederazione to Bonomi.

GENERAL: All papers carry interview with Scoccimarro on epuration, meeting of committee of Ministers to consider division of funds among various departments of govt for public works, reply of Alexander to Bonomi and official announcements affecting rationing and food and need of permit to leave Rome. Most say something about arrest of Del Tetto, freeing of Bentivegna and conclusion of trial of alleged agitators in market riot of July 14.

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SECRET

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R26/WB20.

20 August 1944.

ACC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 20
13 Aug to 20 Aug 44

1. Political

The Ferragosto, as the Italians more commonly call the Feast of the Assumption, had a political as well as a religious significance this year, for on that date the provinces of Frosinone, Littoria and Rome were handed back to the Italian Government. The occasion was marked by a message of Alexander and a speech of Bonomi explaining that no miracles were to be expected but that the Government was prepared to do its best to cope with its new tasks. "Avanti" somewhat cynically symbolized the transfer in a cartoon showing a soldier in a British uniform handing a broom to Bonomi and saying: "It's up to you now." Press comment was in general sober rather than jubilant; "Italia Libera" urged the Government to take a strong stand and build up its prestige in the eyes of its countrymen and the Allies, "Risorgimento Liberale" hailed the occasion as an evidence of good faith on the part of the Allies. There is no doubt that the transfer did indeed raise the standing of the Government. For some weeks rumours had been circulating to the effect that there was a lack of harmony within the Cabinet and that the Government was not trusted by the Allies. These rumours were shown to be baseless at least in the eyes of the man in the street by the transfer of the capital into the hands of Bonomi.. And, seizing the moment with true political acumen, the ministers without portfolio submitted a manifesto to Bonomi, expressing their confidence in him and their intention of continuing to work in harmony for the solution of the pressing problems of the country. This has cleared the air a good deal and the government seems as firm now as it ever has been. Of course, if the hoped for meeting between Churchill and Bonomi takes place it will make assurance doubly sure.

On the 17th the Council of Ministers met, no doubt heartened by their new authority. The most important matter on the agenda was the draft of a decree giving the Government power to appoint Commissari for "concessionary enterprises affecting the public services or engaged in activities recognized to be of general interest." This will affect, of course, any large industrial or manufacturing concern, but the appointment is made only in cases where the management is absent or suspect or where the firm has shut down. The term of the commissari is limited and must be stated in the act of appointment. The institution of such industrial commissars has sometimes been viewed with doubt as totalitarian in principle, but the feeling at the moment is perhaps best summed by "Avanti" which says the important thing is to get the right men. The Council meeting also abolished the Inspector-Generalcy of various branches of the Army.

The life of the parties continues

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Government was prepared to do its best to cope with its new tasks. "Avanti" somewhat cynically symbolized the transfer in a cartoon showing a soldier in a British uniform handing a broom to Bonomi and saying: "It's up to you now." Press comment was in general sober rather than jubilant; "Italia Libera" urged the Government to take a strong stand and build up its prestige in the eyes of its countrymen and the Allies, "Risorgimento Liberale" hailed the occasion as an evidence of good faith on the part of the Allies. There is no doubt that the transfer did indeed raise the standing of the Government. For some weeks rumours had been circulating to the effect that there was a lack of harmony within the Cabinet and that the Government was not trusted by the Allies. These rumours were shown to be baseless at least in the eyes of the man in the street by the transfer of the capital into the hands of Bonomi. And, seizing the moment with true political acumen, the ministers without portfolio submitted a manifesto to Bonomi, expressing their confidence in him and their intention of continuing to work in harmony for the solution of the pressing problems of the country. This has cleared the air a good deal and the government seems as firm now as it ever has been. Of course, if the hoped for meeting between Churchill and Bonomi takes place it will make assurance doubly sure.

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The life of the parties continues healthy and vigorous. Comment on the fusion of the two Liberal groups, mentioned in last week's Bulletin, has been profuse during the week. Most parties regard it as a clarification of the political situation and are inclined to view it with reserved approval. But Togliatti, writing this Saturday in "Unita", takes a more sombre view. The Democrazia Liberale, he says, is largely made up of "feudal and reactionary elements of the South" which have always been hostile to everything the parties of the Left stand for. He calls the new group "the Trojan horse" within the citadel of democracy. Clarification proceeds on other lines as well; Cardinal Salotti proclaimed categorically in an article given first-page prominence in "Il Popolo" that the Catholic Communists were a contradiction

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in terms: "one cannot be a Catholic and a Communist". He spoke kindly of Togliatti's good intentions toward the Church, which he was prepared to accept at face value, but added that no man, however sincere, could really give guarantees as to the course which events might lead his party to pursue. Pacciardi, Republican leader, in a speech made last Sunday summed up the unchanged and unchanging Republican attitude: 'the monarchy must go, the present government was not really so much a government as "an unsound combination of parties" and the time has come for the United Nations to give Italy the status of a full-fledged ally.

The week ended on a strong, not to say challenging note. Nenni, who writes more clearly and lucidly than any journalist in Rome, said (in "Avanti") that the people were watching the Government carefully to see whether its actions matched its intentions. If, in the matter of defascistization, "sanctions" did not follow legislation with speed and efficiency, the Government would go and with the Government perhaps the last chance to democratize Italy without appeal to fire and sword. And speaking of Florence, where the deeds of the patriots had given Italians much to be proud of, "Italia Libera" stated that it was now clear that the "people's revolution" in Italy was in complete harmony with the war of the Allies. The enemy is the same, and the goals are the same. "If anyone cannot see that now it is because he does not wish to see....."

2. Giornate fiorentine

The position in Florence remains somewhat lively and rather obscure. Street and roof-top fighting, occasional sporadic shelling from the hills, penetration, on occasions, by German armoured cars, and some initial difficulties with the CLN, who definitely wanted to rule the uneasy roost, have all contributed to a Guelph and Ghibelline situation. It seems clear that Lt-Col Benton-Jones is carrying out an extremely difficult job with great tact and vigour, and that the Italian patriots, who in Florence have been remarkably amenable to discipline - even to handing in their arms when not required - are proving of real value. Except for a few snipers Florence is now clear of the enemy as far as the canal; beyond the canal the condition of civilians is said to be extremely bad, and there appears to be even a tacit agreement to pass food to them through the lines. HQ AMG moved into the Prefettura on August 14 and a small stockpile, reaching about 200 tons, was begun north of the Arno. On the same day a mine explosion occurred on the Ponte Vecchio, killing 7 and injuring many. The 8th Army AMG report of August 14 states that "there have been many casualties among patriots, who have fought very bravely: the Allied Military Command is to thank Patriots publicly for what they have done and are still doing."

3. Meeting in Siena

[illegible] and tapestries looked down on the Executive

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3. Meeting in Siena

Chandeliers and tapestries looked down on the Executive Commissioner's third "advanced" meeting held on Wednesday August 16. The tapestries (for a wandering eye such as ours at conferences usually is) had a certain charm; the presiding Brigadier was backed by a prancing warhorse; above the heads of our distinguished SCAOs a couple of yoked peacocks drew a chariot of victory towards a bridgeless stream; Colonel Upjohn was framed by elegant still life. One might continue, but space forbids. Captain Stone attended a part of the conference, and others present included Brigadiers Dunlop and Parkinson, Colonels Fiske, Kirkwood, Bowman, French, Findlay and Legg, Mr Henry Hopkinson of the British High Commissioner's staff, and Mr Antolini, whose tapestry backing was probably (but we didn't notice) an active market scene.

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Perhaps the most interesting points raised at the meeting, which ranged efficiently and vigorously over a very wide field, were political. It was clear that increased collaboration by patriot bands and citizens as we go north, raises new problems, which must have their effect on our attitude towards the Italian Government. Brigadier Lush made it clear that we must try to restore the fullest responsibility to that Government and work through it both nationally and provincially: Mr Antolini echoed the sentiment, stressing the "immense ingenuity" shown by Italians in getting consumers goods going by September 1. He also spoke of the urgent necessity of obtaining the help and understanding of patriots further north in preventing demolition and destruction in the Po Valley, whose harvest is essential to Italy's needs. General Hume spoke eloquently of the harshness, as he thought, of our Proclamations 1-4, which did not make Italians love us; Group-Captain Benson, less concerned with love, seemed to think that Italians ought to obey: Colonel Upjohn smoothly resolved the political dichotomy by pointing out that we could not legally punish for crimes which had not been plainly stated. Mr Caccia reviewed the political situation, not without some heckling as to how far the Committee of Liberation believed in the Italian Government, and whether AMG should accept nominations by the CLN which it sometimes did not like. Colonel Kirkwood seemed to find political demonstrations in Region VIII an **increasing** nuisance, and Colonel Bonham-Carter, who wanted to get on with repairs in Cassino, was shocked to hear from Mr Antolini that the Italian Government Committee put Rome repairs first on their list. The harvest - and shortage of transport - came in for the usual discussions, and Finance, in its absence, was judged guilty of slowness in payments to farmers. Colonel Todd spoke with acerbity on the lack of maintenance in factories used by the armies. Brigadier Parkinson warned the meeting of a shortage of medical supplies up to the end of this month; after that the position should improve. Other discussions ranged over Patriots, Public Safety, and Permits for Civilian Movement - the last very acute. Major Fielden made a passionate plea (or so he thought) for Italian correspondents to be allowed into Army areas: in fact, they get there anyhow, so we might as well give them permits.

The meeting, to which officers had come from such immense distances that we refrain from saying whether the petrol used would have filled the Lago di Bolsena or not, was certainly one of the most lively yet held by the ACC. An amazingly good buffet lunch (putting any Rome entertainment in the shade) was provided by Region VIII; and from the windows of a high-class hairdressing establishment across the way (across the way in Siena being fifteen feet) peruked ladies and natty coiffeuses looked down on - and perhaps even listened to - the confabulations of their co-belligerents with apparent interest and delight.

4. <u>Granai del Popolo</u>

The harvest collections are continuing nip and tuck. Matera Province in Region II broke last year's record but evasions are

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4. Granai del Popolo

The harvest collections are continuing nip and tuck. Matera Province in Region II broke last year's record but evasions are legion. Col Zellars, Regional Commissioner, asserts that his officers have met 62 different ways of evading amassing rules. The harvest moon is really shining in Foggia, which has a large amount ready for export - but there is a shortage of rail cars. Col Marshall has thrown the challenge to the Economic Section: "We'll bring it in: you get it out." Up in 8th Army AMG territory other factors militate against success. Farmers are complaining that they are asked to send their surplus to deficient areas in Southern Italy, where the bread ration is 300 grams per person, whereas in their own areas, from which wheat is to be shipped out, the bread ration is 200 grams. Total wheat collections on the basis of the latest figures received at headquarters as of August 19 are 2,978,679 quintals. The tentative over-all goal is 13,580,175. The scores

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by regions:-

I	462,627
II	642,760
Foggia	810,965
III	41,170
IV	460,765
V	49,944
VI	147,348
VII	111,900
VIII	281,000
Total	2,978,679

5. Riviera Affairs

Colonel Spofford, G-5, held a Press Conference in Rome on August 20 on civil affairs in Southern France. He told correspondents that there would be no military government and no proclamations, and that French courts would deal almost immediately with civil offences. The main difficulties up to the present had been under-nourishment, shortage of drugs and medicines and (need we say it?) transport and distribution. Rationing was to be introduced on the same scale as in Normandy, though perhaps the effective ration would be lower at first. Correspondents showed some lively interest in currency arrangements, epuration of collaborators, and wine: but Colonel Spofford was cautious on all three heads.

6. The Economic Pot Simmers

The Economic Section of Brigadier-General O'Dwyer was a-stir with plenty of activity on a dozen fronts this week. While many plans are in the betwixt-and-between stage, progress can be reported, according to the General, on expediting repair of the railroad from Grosseto which will bring lignite coal to Rome for eventual resumption of gas service. Main obstacle to the work was a destroyed bridge. Now, barely ten days after the project was started, three shifts of men are working on repairs - at night under floodlights - and it is hoped coal will begin to roll in by August 26. There is a stockpile of nearly 100,000 tons of lignite waiting to be used up at the end of the line. General O'Dwyer is also thinking over and getting facts on what is entailed in the industrial rehabilitation of Italy, recommendations on a relief program, disposal of surplus Allied equipment, food, and expediting requisitions, not to mention reorganization and re-grouping of his sub-commissions. Batteries of Italian Government statisticians are beginning to come through with detailed reports on industrial plant conditions and

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/ specialties

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specialties are: Joseph Difede, Labor; Henry H. Bakkan, Prices; David C. Sachs, Labor; Charles C. Crocks, Transportation.

7. Repose

A rest camp for EM/OR (officers occasionally admitted as befits these democratic times) was opened at Fregene on the sea- 20 miles N.W. of Rome on August 19. Fregene was in past time a chic resort of Roman aristocracy: it has a superb pine forest in whose scented shadows are scattered, in Petit Trianon fashion, the fanciful villas (ranging from the thatched roof to the all-glass-and-steel) of the great. There, among others, Tito Schipa carolled in a special circular song-room with an organ. All has now been looted, by whom we don't care to say, but not a Schipa organ-pipe, and not a window, or a tap, remains. However, our enterprising HQ Commandant discovered a whole mass of fancy furniture hidden under camouflage at one end of the pineta, so EM/OR (though deprived of water and light) will disport themselves among pseudo-Russian and pseudo-Tudor chairs and any amount of gay umbrellas.

8. Credit and Debit

Illuminating sidelights on the economic position of Italy might be seen from a comparative examination of the following lists of exports and imports made to and from this theater in July under the recommendations of the ACC. Needless to say the basic position still is that imports should be at a minimum to conserve shipping while only exports surplus to the Italian economy for which there is a ready world sale are to be encouraged.

Imports		Exports	
Ammonium nitrate	7927 tons	Sulphur	1243 tons
Newsprint	176 "	Hemp and rope	1120 "
Lead acetate	62 "	Filberts	872 "
Printing paper	49 "	Argols	100 "
Matches	28 "	Raw silk	4750 kilos
Yellow soap	2133 "	Sweet orange oil	3772 "
Caustic soda	1191 "	Tangerine oil	909 "
Binder twine	275 "	Bergamot oil	15690 "
Calcium carbide	221 "		
Flour bags	55 "		
Bean seed	831 "		
Nails	68 "		
Fruit wrapping paper	32 "		
Cigarette cover stock	43 "		

There is a lot more Bergamot oil and briarwood ready for the States, but no ships. Tuscan mercury is also ready to be exported. Requests have come to Italy from abroad for cork, salt, tobacco seed, meadow seed, glass insulators and wine containers.

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9. Odds and Ends

Colonel Hulls, Refugees Branch Director, has been to Ancona to deal with a knotty problem arising from (need we say it?) lack of transport to take refugees from the battle zone to Bari. Railways non-existent, MT unavailable, shipping needed for stores and troops. We had thought of suggesting he gets the gliders used for Mussolini's escape which are still, it appears, on the Gran Sasso ..... A Rome factory is now producing three tons of yeast a day, using as stock 840 tons of molasses left in a sugar refinery at Littoria ..... Both ACC and Italian officials in Southern Italy are viewing the war news with some concern, fearing considerable unemployment will result as soon as the bulk of Allied forces, which are the largest employers of labor, begin to pull out .....

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Up to August 1 Italians had received $2,895,926 and L. 41,575 in 70,583 individual remittances from the U.S. and the U.K. since start of the remittance system..... The Naples labor office conciliated 105 labor misunderstandings last month ..... The price of a pair of young oxen in 8th Army areas these days is reported as 125,000 lire, said to be ten times the pre-occupation price ..... In Ethiopia (1941), Brigadier Lush tells us, it was 2 singlets and a pair of shorts ..... Soup kitchen meals in Rome have increased 26,000 to 229,000 a day (not in the Grand Hotel) ..... Black Market prices of tinned meat in Region VII are lower than official prices, which prompts Lt Col Feasey, the RC, to remark: "There has been a gradual decline in Black Market prices which, after all, are the only satisfactory barometer of economic conditions" ..... Apparently Col Feasey is not the only person to think so, for the Allied Publications Board has just received an application from Bari for permission to publish a "Guide to Black Market Prices" ..... Fishing note from Colonel Hulls: "For fishermen on leave, those who can manage a few days could do much worse than to go to Aquila, about 2,000 feet up, a lovely climate and beautiful country with excellent trout streams. I can vouch for this because I bought some fish from a local fisherman on the way" .....For the first time in any period for which ACC has information, there appears to have been a decisive shift in postal savings bond investments, principal device of saving used by the small savers of Italy, from a net outflow of funds to a net inflow ..... Lt Col Jenny, Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission Director, was mildly exercised recently to find one reason why the Italian agencies were perhaps not producing as much work as might be expected: they worked from 8.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and then called it a day; they now work at least until 5 p.m. ..... Pangs of progress (as read in a recent report of Region III): "The fishing industry attained 3,410 quintals - a new record. Next month perhaps this record will be beaten for the director and two inspectors of the Central Fishing Agency were arrested for Black Market operations" ..... Note from Region V: Colonel Marshall, RC, reports he has "a superb crowd" and that things are going well except those that are being corrected ..... Travel note from Colonel Hulls (we like Colonel Hulls): "The best item of equipment on a long motor journey these days is a sponge and canvas bucket to use beside the clear, cool streams plentiful throughout the country" ..... American voters: State ballots for the November election have begun to arrive to 8675 Regt members ..... A March of Time film unit headed by Maurice Lancaster to make (in one month) a film of ACC/AMG activities: superfacilities are requested for them by all concerned.

Lionel Fielden

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Patrist Branch

PRB/R8

23 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome [redacted]

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc. CARTHY		
Maj. MAGNUS		
Maj. DRAGO		
Capt. SILVAGNI	M.Z.	15/8
Col. [illegible]		
C. C.		

EVENING PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Most of first page given to death of Cardinal Gaglione.

2. Another article on Poland, concluding with the statement that world public opinion will not accept any peace treaty that does not recognize Polish independence.

3. Churchill in Italy. After saying that the British Empire is too solidly put together and the gifts of its people are too great for it to collapse under the impact of war - as many had expected in 1940 - the article says that Churchill, now in Italy, will realize that as Italy responded to his appeals so it now waits for his adequate answer to her requests.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Sforza's speech. Approves in general and in particular is pleased with Sforza's criticism of the Sonnino formula which excluded the Vatican from the peace conference. Attacks Italia Libera for its statement that the Papacy has at various times supported Fascism and defends papal policy over the last twenty years.

2. Manifesto in favour of Gigli, hoping that "he may soon resume his activity as an artist", signed by various artists and musicians, the list of signers taking up 3/4 of a column.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Opposition. D.L. accuses the parties of so-called opposition of lack of precise and constructive suggestions.

2. Survey of visit to liberated areas. Longoni sums up his impressions of areas of Campania and Latium recently visited. Finds much to be done but the spirit of the people is good. Unfortunately there is a lack of means and some of the local officials are not of the right sort. He asks the Allies to allow Italians to work out their problems in their own way. On the question of transport he points out that "the war is already won" and the Allies have a superabundance of transport. Cars and trucks go between Naples and Rome frequently almost empty; that space could be used for transport of food and useful articles. Says in the towns the people wonder why the allied soldiery can

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3. Meeting of ACC. Summarized account of meeting. Prominence is given to tributs paid Italian Navy. Special mention of Hancock's pessimism about grenai in Sicily, MacCleary's allusion

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to Communism in Potenza and Brindisi and Poletti's statement that Romans have been promised things not yet delivered.

4. Report of a number of bakers left without sufficient fuel to bake their bread. This points up urgency of fuel supply.

5. Four party commission of fruit and vegetable market has issued a strong statement on feeding of Rome. Suggestions are made that there is a deliberate attempt to keep food out. It is pointed out that fixing prices is meaningless unless transport prices are fixed too. It is suggested - not for the first time - that either all prices be controlled or free commerce be permitted.

6. Another article on Democracy and Regionalism by Perrico. Contains detailed scheme for administrative organization of Region.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Foreign policy of Royal Italy. Article by Giovanni Conti on the thesis that the foreign policy of Italy has always been the policy of Casa Savoia. It is therefore useless for Sforza, for example, to put the blame on various ministers.

2. Quotes AP article from Stars and Stripes on the Atlantic Charter and possible limitations of its application.

3. "a.m." has article on reconstruction, pointing out that inventory of damage is of first importance.

4. Why ? Brief but aggressive paragraph asking why it is necessary to have permits to leave Rome province. In view of the crowding of Rome it would seem to be a good idea to encourage such emigration rather than to check it.

5. Short article on poor bread which some bakers are turning out. "It is dirty and glue-like."

6. Prominence given to sentences given in Sicily to individuals not cooperating with granai laws.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Brief notice of ACC meeting, quoting Capt Stone:..."Our present task is to help the Italian govt to overcome the many difficulties that confront it."

2. Nenni has leading article as follows: The 8 September offered to Italy perhaps her only chance to tear up the armistice of Casablanca and Malta and to redeem, by fighting, the shame of her submission to Fascism. The

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3. Let us not boycott epuration. The High Commissioner is indeed acting but the hearty cooperation of the masses and of

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all the parties is not in evidence. The police are sluggish, the authorities inert, the magistracy itself slow and reluctant. Personnel and means are very stingily dealt out to the Committee of Epuration. This must be changed or AVANTI will begin to name names.

4. Mancini writes on the need of connecting epuration visibly with indictment of Fascism. The true history of Fascism must be brought out in the purge, he says, the corruption of the Ministers, the twenty years of graft for the amours and the dissipation of the Duce and the Fascist leaders, the useless and insane "construction" projects. Our young people must learn what Fascism really was; exposure of its real nature will create a national conscience hostile to the regime.

5. Proposal for cooperative restaurants for each quarter and ward of the city. Suggests some 200 restaurants with a number of shifts to take care of a large number of subscribers at a reasonable price. Calls on the Camera Confederale del Lavoro to take the matter in hand.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Brief coverage of ACC meeting. Quotes General Wilson at some length. Cites his statement that the main problems are food and employment and his concluding advice that the watchword should be "impartiality initiative, integrity."... In separate box in black letters reports Capt. Stone's statement that the ACC supports the Bonomi government in the same spirit as that manifested by the declaration of the Ministers without Portfolio.

2. Police. The police, says the article, are the most Fascist of all institutions and the most in need of reform. Legislation and methods are both out of step with the conception of democratic freedom. The police must become a group of citizens responsible for guardianship of the law but must retain none of the odor of the old arbitrary instrument of oppression.

3. Interview with Undersecretary Pesenti. Pesenti stated the government's intention of combating inflation and defending savings. He hoped to increase the government's income from taxes by adding to the sources, without however putting too much burden on the tax-payer.

4. Story stating that efforts are being made to build up a taxi service but the Allies have not yet granted the necessary gas. Approval is also awaited (from the Allies) on tariff for horse-drawn cabs.

5. Roma-Viterbo 306 lire! Indignation at the price is expressed.

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6. When will there be a distribution of soap ?

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Brief coverage of ACC meeting. Refers to the "brief and concise reports, made in a spirit of pure realism." Quotes Gen. Wilson, Capt. Stone, Admiral Morgan and Col. Poletti.

2. Lucifero writes that the phrase "lurking reactionary forces" is becoming just another empty phrase and the enemies

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of the Democratic party would do well to drop it. For, according to him, reactionary properly means reaction to liberalism, which is to say a favoring of dictatorship but the only dictatorship to be feared nowadays is class dictatorship. Therefore if there are "lurking reactionary forces" they are to be found among the critics of the Democratic party.

3. Brief paragraph answering RICOSTRUZIONE. States that the reason I.M. doesn't offer precise, constructive criticism of the govt program is that the govt doesn't have a program.

4 Translation of article in the TIMES of Aug. 7. The article discusses the situation in Italy and points out that the man in the street is confused and frustrated by the ambiguous position of Italy vis-a-vis the Allies.

5. Talk between Scragat and Degerberg. Comment is very sharp; it is pointed out that these "talks" between all sorts of ministers and foreign officials are becoming quite common and these contacts are properly the business of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Concludes by asking whether this Scragat is the Minister without portfolio or the Socialist leader?

6. Notice that the Democratic party has been joined by the Partito Progressista Italiano. This latter group, we are told, has been active since early 1943 and is a descendant of the old "Evolutionist" movement. Some of its members were among the Via Tasso victims and one was executed at the Fosse Ardeatine.

7. Large box stating that there are 200 bakeries without sufficient fuel for baking bread.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Very full coverage of ACC meeting. Notes that Italian Press was invited. Quotes statement of Capt. Stone on cooperation with government. Gen. Wilson also quoted (as in Italia Libera). Sums up very well reports of RCs; notes common difficulty is transport, cooperation with govt good overall, refugees a problem. Says that unemployment is stated to be grave in Apulia, non-existent in Calabria. Harvest is general good but contribution to granai varies, "scarce" in Sicily, Sardini and Campania, satisfactory in Apulia and Calabria, good in the Marche, Abruzzi and Tuscany. Admiral Morgan's praise of the Italian fleet is played up in black type. Summarizes reports of some subcommissions; giving prominence to head of "executive subcommission" (?) who stated need of putting war exigencies first and of working more and more closely with Italian authorities. Quotes head of interior S/C as stressing need of Commissioners and Prefects working together. Quotes Public Health S/C as saying that "rationed foods are inadequate and must be increased before winter." Previous report

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5. Talk between Saragat and Ingerborg. Comment is very sharp; it is pointed out that these "talks" between all sorts of ministers and foreign officials are becoming quite common and these contacts are properly the business of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Concludes by asking whether this Saragat is the Minister without portfolio or the Socialist leader?

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2. Notes that the property of Armonise, Vaselli, Iglieri, Bottai, Federzoni and Rossoni have been placed under "protective sequestration". Commentary expresses fear that a good deal of the property of these gentlemen may not be under their own names.

3. Lacunae and distortions. Comment by Gonella. 1. On Togliatti's article in yesterday's UNITA. Does not agree that

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Italy has still to justify herself in the eyes of the Allies, cites the fall of Mussolini, the abandonment of the war on the side of Germany and the declaration of war against her as three historical facts which show that Italy carried through what the Allies asked of her. So when Togliatti says "Our internal policy carries within it the solution of our foreign policy" one must say "yes", as far as our duty to liberate ourselves from reactionary forces is concerned but "no", inasmuch as our power of reconstruction is directly conditioned by the possibility of our getting supplies. 2. Follows line of QUOTIDIANO in chiding ITALIA LIBERA for accusing church of favoring Fascism. Defence of Papacy along the usual lines.

4. Complaint that one is apparently not allowed to make full use of light even during short ration period. Cites case of two boarding houses at no 6 Corso d'Italia where the light will be unavailable for two months because of "excessive use". These boarding houses contain, among others, some of the "blond liberators of Rome", i.e. Air Force men. What will they think of our hospitality ?, asks the writer.

5. Paragraph stating that Monte Mario is without telephone service.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Good coverage of ACC meeting. Explains a little of what ACC is, describes nature of meeting. Quotes Gen. Wilson along lines already noted and adds that he said prestige of England and America is at stake in this matter... Comment in general on the RCs reports is that one had the impression they were all saying the same thing: transportation, unemployment, grain, public safety, all in the same "simple and quiet tones", only Col. Poletti bringing a certain oratorical tone into the hall. These objective voices, speaking with "clinical coldness and objectivity" gave us a clear cut impression of the state of Italy. One thing stands out, the desire to cooperate with the Italian authorities. Much remains to be done, yet, as Capt. Stone says, we have come a long way since the Brindisi days when all communications came in the handwriting of the Prime Minister.... Perhaps the most important question touched on was the amassing of grain, here we must say we did not find the situation satisfactory... From Sicily the news was good and bad: much has been spent in public works and the food situation is good but on the other hand separatism has taken hold, in the face of this as in the face of other political problems the Allied authorities are neutral. In the Puglie the amassing goes better but it has been necessary to sacrifice the wine for lack of transport. In Campania only a third of the grain has been turned in but there is hope of more.

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the food situation is in general satisfactory. General conditions good in Calabria and Tuscany. Refugee problem is noted. The report of the Public Health S/C is called "a cry of alarm", though sanitary conditions are good the rations must be increased before winter sets in. Report on condition of art objects in Florence is noted in some detail. Commerce and Industry, it is stated "naturally are languishing".... Capt. Stone stated intention of cooperating with Benoni govt. Admiral Morgans story of the man who blew up his ship is reported as well as his words of praise for the Italian Navy.... Detailed report stops at this point and article concludes with remark of Gen. Wilson that ACC must not be drawn into politics but simply do its job of guidance and administration. Says that ACC officials may of course make mistakes but they should have the loyal cooperation of Italians and one should strive for relationship of friend to friend and not "occupier" to "occupied". (This is the best account of meeting, well written and full of detailed information.)

2. Collaborationists in France. The idea of the French collaborationists, writes Croce, that America and Russia are destined to come to battle in Europe, is absurd and their willingness to subject themselves to Germany because of this baseless fear is amoral.

3. E. Storoni writes on the need of encouraging private production in Italy. Doesn't believe that Anglo-Americans can possibly support Italy by bringing in supplies in post-war period; the country will have to take care of itself. And it may be the State will eventually regulate things and run production. But at the moment what is needed is encouragement of private initiative, less restrictions put in its way and permission given to charge prices that will provide incentive.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Summary of ACC meeting. Special prominence given Poletti, Morgan Fine Arts, Public Health S/C and Refugees Branch.

2. Article praising work of Corpo di Liberazione.

3. Attention called to numerous street urchins and their thieving tendencies. Suggestion made that the state consider the matter.

4. Playful and unsympathetic comment on the petition to reinstate Gigli.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Front page coverage of ACC meeting. Quotes Capt. Stone and Gen. Wilson at some length. Reports of Poletti and Morgan

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Front page coverage of ACC meeting. Quotes Capt. Stone and Gen. Wilson at some length. Reports of Poletti and Morgan also given prominence.

2. The Fascist vipers are beginning to pay. Exultant article on sequestration of properties of Vaselli, Armenise, Bottai etc. V. Spano the writes also adds that Elia Federici is another of the same ilk and should receive same treatment.

3. Article expressing suspicion of the police and the magistracy as deliberately slowing down the work of epuration by "passive resistance." Such people are warned.

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4. Nothing impossible. Article asking that something be done about the food situation. Again the nigh-handedness of prefect of Naples in forbidding export of potatoes is signalized. The people are aware says the article of the govt's difficulties but they do look to it to abolish injustices on this level. The Vascelli type still eat well and the worker doesn't.

GENERAL: Still many stories of Florence and partisan action there. Death of Cardinal Maglione reported in all papers with considerable space in Quotidiano and Il Popolo.

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M&C.

23 AUG Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R6

22 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Approval of Sforza's speech which is said to show "political clairvoyance".

2. Doubts and fears still expressed for state of Warsaw. How to explain that flights of planes have come from England to rescue the patriots, at a cost of 20 out of fifty machines, when the Russian bases are so much nearer.

3. On the Dumbarton Oaks Conference fears are expressed lest the victor nations assume the hegemony of the world but comfort is drawn from the recent speech of Cordell Hull stating that the Allies have no intention of making a permanent military pact but expect the organization of the future to be based on the "sovereign equality" of all peace-loving states.

IL QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Administrative decentralization. Article by G. Leadeschi stressing its advantages. Given the differences existing in various regions it seems very clear that the regions will know better than a central govt how to improve their state and work out their peculiar economic life.

2. Churchill at the Vatican. Article expresses "profound satisfaction at the visit". It goes on to say that the idea of a Papacy hostile to England is now definitely dead. Speaks of the heroism of the Maltese and the numerous Catholic Canadians fighting for England. True in England itself the Catholics are a minority, "an intellectual and spiritual aristocracy", but England cannot be unaware that there are millions of Europeans who look to the Church as their spiritual fatherland.

3. Orders and counter-orders. Comments on the counter-order saying that it is not necessary to get a permit to circulate in Rome province. Why are any permits necessary to go South? There is only one office of issue with thousands of people to be served. Hence long lines, protests etc. The government should not allow such a system to exist.

4. Article pointing out that winter is not far off and some better system must be worked out for electricity ration.

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4. Article pointing out that winter is not far off and some better system must be worked out for electricity ration.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Sforza's speech at the Eliseo. Full coverage given, attendance of Bonomi and other Ministers noted. Sforza said the Anglo-American occupation of Italy was something unique in history. They might have come in as invaders but actually they have come to us as brothers. Turning to colonial problems he felt that Italy's colonies in Africa should be restored but perhaps an even better solution would be a sort of international

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tutelage of various African colonies by a directive "consorzio" in which Italy too would have her place. As for the Dodecanese if they voted to return to Greece Italy, he was sure, would put no obstacles in their way. He did not like to leave talking of Africa without a word of commendation for Haile Selassie whose humane treatment of Italian prisoners was a "most noble revenge" for the insults he had been subjected to at Geneva. Speaking of Fiume and Trieste he suggested that Fiume might take the place of Geneva as an international meeting place, Trieste should remain Italian but with a free port. He ended by saying that international solidarity would have to be the basis of future world organization; even if he didn't believe in it - and he does - he would pretend to for Italy has everything to gain by it.

2. Editorial comment on Sforza's speech. Very approving. Shows how Italian thinkers have always approved concept of "nationality" - but not that of "nationalism". Italy can remain Italian and yet gain everything by taking her proper place in international order.

3. Notes that arrest of Tumedei was a mistake and that the Alto Commissariato for "sanctions" has cancelled the order. Tumedei was one of the most inoffensive Fascists and one should certainly not begin with him but rather with "hyenas" like Caruso.

4. From Day to Day column chides Cantachiaro for antisemitic cartoon.

5. Supply and distribution. Article saying warehouses of wholesale dealers in food are well-stocked and doesn't understand why distribution is not more generous.

6. Notes that United Nations News Service released notice saying one must have pass to leave Rome. This is quite untrue, according to the Questura; circulation in the province is free.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA

1. Article of admiration for DeGaulle who has never compromised in his struggle against Fascist elements. What a contrast to our anti-fascists, says Pacciardi. Points out how the heroic consistency of DeGaulle has finally been vindicated; Free French troops are in France; the wavering and uncertain policy of Italian leaders has allowed them to be drawn into the government which is still the King's government and hence the government of the old and corrupt elements of Italy.

2. Corporative economy or liberty ? Ignazio Mazzarino writes that the Consiglio di Economia of Rome

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to for Italy has everything to gain by it.

2. Editorial comment on Sforza's speech. Very approving. Shows how Italian thinkers have always approved concept of "nationality" - but not that of "nationalism". Italy can remain Italian and yet gain everything by taking her proper place in international order.

3. Notes that arrest of Tumedei was a mistake and that the Alto Commissariato for "sanctions" has cancelled the order. Tumedei was one of the most inoffensive Fascists and one should certainly not begin with him but rather with "hyenas" like Caruso.

4. From Day to Day column chides Cantachiaro for antisemitic cartoon.

5. Supply and distribution. Article saying warehouses of wholesale dealers in food are well-stocked and doesn't understand why distribution is not more generous.

6. Notes that United Nations News Service released notice saying one must have pass to leave Rome. This is quite untrue, according to the Questura; circulation in the province is free.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA

1. Article of admiration for DeGaulle who has never compromised in his struggle against Fascist elements. What a contrast to our anti-fascists, says Paccardi. Points out how the heroic consistency of DeGaulle has finally been vindicated; Free French troops are in France; the wavering and uncertain policy of Italian leaders has allowed them to be drawn into the government which is still the King's government and hence the government of the old and corrupt elements of Italy.

2. Corporative economy or liberty ? Ignazio Mazzarino writes that the Consiglio di Economia of Rome has a stranglehold on all trade in the best traditions of Fascist restrictive economy. He cites the case of Sicilian wine merchants who shipped a large quantity of wine to a small port in Campania. They are willing to get it to Rome, using their own transport. But they are not allowed to because they are Sicilians and hence don't belong to the Consiglio of Rome and because wine is only allowed to come in through ports of Southern Latium. This is pure Fascism.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. National inventory. Nenni writes that representatives of

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American and British trade unions have arrived in Italy and the time has come for a national inventory. An estimate should be made of needs for industry: raw materials, fuel, RR cars etc. We should have a clear idea, he says, of what we have on hand and what must be lent us. We should also have some idea of the number and condition of the unemployed, what industries can function immediately, what is the state of the currency etc. And the govt should, with the inventory, also prepare some general draft of reconstruction plans. To entrust the situation entirely to private initiative would create chaos; private initiative has its place in the general scheme of things but the plan should be well organized and in the interest of the Nation as a whole. Nor should investments of foreign private capital on a vast scale be permitted; that would end by making Italy a colony. Loans from state to state in the general framework of the organization of the peace would be advisable. But the point must be stressed; to discuss reconstruction with the Anglo-Americans accurate figures are indispensible.

2. Another article on electricity. Suggests that electric equipment in homes, other than light, be cut off so as to give longer light ration. For winter is coming on.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Sforza's speech. In general approval of what S. to say, especially his insistence on need of solving Italy's problems as part of Europe's problems. But does not agree entirely with Sforza's kind words for the Papacy; I.L. recalls that the Papacy did a lot for Fascism in 1929 in Italy and also favored it in Spain, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia. Nor is I.L. in agreement with Sforza on treatment of Germany; it is true that the German people must not be punished but certain classes of militarists and industrialists should receive no mercy.

2. Article on need of starting up merchant marine and making use of excellent qualities of sailors of Italian Navy who did their duty so well and so uncomplainingly in the war. They have always been loyal to the King but they will learn that he is but a symbol - and now an empty symbol - of their true loyalty which is to their country.

3. Interview with Corezzin, Commissioner of the SEPRAL on food situation. The Allies have brought in much, he says, and it is hoped they will do even more. It is our job to see to distribution, stimulate private industry, that of evaporating and canning food for example. He hopes the cooperative movement will develop and have a "benevolent effect" on prices.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Favorable comment on Sforza's speech. But complains that the version given over Radio Rome was a poor summary, quite "inexact."

2. Notes meeting on this coming Thursday of Ministers without portfolio with Spataro. Expects new measures on press.

3. Long article on the electric societies. A propos of the rules of co-responsibility and the use of porters as informers the

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Companies have answered that they are obeying "higher authorities". But the article says the only document is still Regional Order no. 19 which says nothing of such severe measures. Goes on to point out to the light authorities that the winter is coming on and better service is necessary. And concludes by asking why electric plants and equipment were not better protected from the Germans. Claims partisans approached directors with this suggestion and were turned away.

4. Box in heavy type stating that a number of bakers were unable to bake bread yesterday for lack of wood.

5. Headlines the account of the Prince and Bonomi attending mass for Lt. Casati.

6. Small paragraph on clandestine sheets. These should be suppressed and parties who are always looking for a "Fifth Column" might find it represented by these papers.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Conella's comment on Sforza's speech is largely to the effect that Fiume and Trieste are and must remain Italian cities. As to the consorzio internazionale to take over colonies this will be a good thing only if the countries "fat in colonies" will allow theirs to be so governed. Otherwise it will "lead to rancor".

2. On Dumbarton Woods Conference comment is to effect that precise measures are to be hoped for in line with the general program of the Atlantic Charter.

3. Rome excluded from the Consorzio Alimentare. Strong words for the prefect of Naples who has forbiden export of food to Rome. And equally strong for the sindaco of Avezzano who has put a heavy tax on export of potatoes.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Approval of Sforza's speech, especially for his statement that Italian problems are to be studied as European problems.

2. Complaint that the police are not doing their duty in dealing with robberies. There are indeed 17,000 police but they are apparently all used for seizing an extra chilo of potatoes at the control posts or for taking part in parades. The present wave of theft may of course be due to lack of means on the part of the police but lack of organization is also a factor.

3. Announcement of three art shows: ancient sculpture at the Campidoglio, old masters at the Palazzo Venezia, contemporary art at the Galleria Nazionale. Adds that it is time to close the Fascist Revolution show at the Modern Art Gallery.

TEMPO (Independent)

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Long article on the conditions and methods of the police. There are still fascists in the Corpo di Polizia. Need of complete epuration is stressed.

2. Buonaiuti analyzes Sforza's speech with approval, especially for his phrase describing the Italians as capable of thinking in "universal" terms.

3. The price of coal. Before June 5 charcoal used to cost 7. lire the kilo. Now, when the transportation is certainly no more difficult, it has doubled.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. The Scelera gang. Cites this family as an example of Fascist grafters. Gives some of their history and asks that their illicit gains be returned to the people.

2. Italian foreign policy. P. Togliatti examinesthe position of Italy, states that the country has suffered a complete defeat which was the consequence not only of the malcious policy of Fascism but also of that nationalism from which Fascism sprang. He wonders whether the country is really determined to destroy Fascism, since only by such action will help be forthcoming from outside. Yet up to now little has been done, none of the really guilty Fascist has been shot, the state machinery still awaits real epuration and the army cadres are what they always were, cells of reaction. Have we indeed really shaken off the sickness of nationalism. If we have not, he says, how can we expect to be taken seriously when we say we are animated by a new spirit in attacking international questions. The solution of the problems of our foreign policy is today to be sought in the field of internal politics.

GENERAL: Sforza's speech reported in all papers, though in summarized and often fragmentary form. Other matters: arrest of Jacomini, Dumbarton Woods Conference, background from Florence. One paper mentions ACC RCs meeting.

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M&C.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Patriot Brand

PRB/R8

19 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Points out Atlantic Charter statement of the principle of "Juridical equality" of nations, large or small. The next step will be the meeting of all nations around the peace table.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. B. Cialdea expresses hope that this war will make evident to all the need of "a democratic European community".

2. Quotes Marchese, Food Commissioner, saying that improvement in food situation is due to come; "this is not a hope but a promise."

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Government and the small farmer. Points out how the measures supplementary to the Grenai del popolo bear heavily on the owners of small farms. This group makes up one of the healthiest political elements in the country and it is being alienated - especially in the South - by what it considers unfair treatment. (V.B.)

2. On the so-called "opposition". Would like to know if these people are willing to go on record against "the forces of reaction in ambush". Suggests such forces are animated by people like Acquarone and Dino Naldi.

3. Report of Cerabona on condition of RRs in liberated Italy. Encouraging progress noted. All lines in South , with very few exceptions are running again.

4. Appeal of Cerabona to RR men in the North to create all possible difficulties for Germans.

5. Under From Day to Day disgust is expressed at ex-Fascists who become epurators. It may be sincere conversion but a judge should be beyond even the shadow of a suspicion.

6. Answer to bakers. Stern warning that they are expected to turn out eatable bread and insinuations that the bakers are making money out of the situation.

7. Article stressing need for real farmers to have a car at their disposal.

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7. Article stressing need for real farmers to have a car at their disposal.

8. Attention, spies! Record of arrests and trials; names given of 28 in prison awaiting trial.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Ministerial harmony and the Republican party. Harmony is all very well and the Republicans are not against it but the article points out that the Party's willingness to help in the struggle against reaction does not mean approval of the Committee

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of Liberation which, in the opinion of La Voce, has retarded and endangered democracy in Italy by accepting the monarchy.

2. Who governs ? On AVANTI's appeal for epuration in the army. La VOCE agrees and says that epuration has so far only meant getting rid of officers who deserted the monarchy, not of those guilty of more serious crimes against the nation. But, says the writer, if AVANTI wants to protest why not protest through the Govt ? The Communists have even an undersecretary in the War Ministry. Or, is it the same old story of the army being a government within a government ?

3. Moral sense. Article against women who are callous to the sufferings of their country and find solace in American cigarettes and motor rides with Allied officers. (Asterie)

4. Health and decency. Complaint against the condition of Rome's streets. The streetcleaning, according to the article is farmed out to private contractors. They are still being paid; what are they doing with the money ?

5. Article on bus services, suggesting coordination with RRs and more frequent services.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni notes the approval of the decree authorizing the government to name Commissioners for industries of public interest. And adds that the government must choose people worthy of the job. Italian workers, he says, read with pleasure of what the government wants to do but would prefer to see it actually do something. Cites the examples of Vaselli, Pellegrini etc, jailed and then released, and that of Armenise, still head of a bank and owner of two newspapers. Bonomi and his government must realize that either the Epuration law and its sanctions go into effect or the government goes. And with the government perhaps the last chance of peaceful democratization of Italy.

2. Notes on the tramways. This article is a protest against the Allies taking over the buses "miraculously" collected by the tram company. They were to serve the outlying districts which now must go without service.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. What the battle means. A people's war of revolution, union against Fascism, unity between Allies and Italians, such are the lessons of the tragic yet beautiful days of the fighting in Florence. The coincidence between the people's antifascist war and the war of the Allies is absolute. They have a common enemy and the same ends, liberty and civilization. Why is this factual truth denied legal sanction ? It is not so denied in the case of the French or of the Jugoslavs. Has not this period of testing lasted long enough ? He who does not understand now that the Italians are capable, trustworthy and devoted to the cause simply does not want to understand.

2. Shades of the lictor. In the Sottosegretariato of the

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Press things are not going too well. There has been an attempt to make newspapers publish articles supplied by the Sottosegretariato. There is the Rassegna Stampa (Digest) which won't do. It is badly written, servile in tone, too given to citing ITALIA NUOVA.+ The news bulletin too; that is largely a repetition of the UNNS. Lastly there is still a censorship, not of the press but of pamphlets and booklets, which is too "bureaucratically long." Let us hope that Spataro will be able to take things in hand and make his office worthy of him.

3. Article against Italo Vannutelli, maggiordomo of Palazzo Venezia. Claims the man has a Fascist record and furthermore organized parties for the Germans. Yet he is still there and somehow has wormed himself into the confidence of the Allies. Article doesn't see how they can tolerate him.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Private property and democracy. Selvaggi defends the principle of private property, declaring that breaking down this principle would break down, in the economic plane, the very basis on which repose alike liberty and human independence. Nowadays it is true we must review the mechanism relative to the "formation" of property and the sharing of it and above all the distribution of its fruits. But all this does not and must not imply overthrowing the principle of private property.

2. Quotes Scoccimarro as saying that the principle whereby public officials are supposed to serve the state and not a party is a "conventional falsehood". Opposes this statement vigorously, stressing that such public servants should be indeed above party preoccupations.

3. The president of the Family Association for prisoners and refugees in Russia has had talk with Bonomi, and has been assured of prompt action in getting exact information on prisoners.

4. An answer. In reply to RICOSTRUZIONE I.N. states categorically that it has never circulated any rumours about the fall of the Bonomi government, that neither Acquarone nor Naldi belong to the Democratic party, that I.N. is opposed to any form of resurrection of Fascist ideology or methods.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Chamberlain and Churchill. G. Gonella remarks that Chamberlain had great confidence in Mussolini, yet Mussolini was preparing the ruin of his country. How can Churchill fail to have confidence in the new government made up of men who are working for peace and reconstruction ?

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+This does sound something like our digest but I must remind the reader that it refers to the one turned out by the Italian Ufficio Stampa. Resemblance is purely coincidental.

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2. War damage. The efforts of workers, artisans and peasants in the damaged areas is a matter of marvel but they should receive more help from the govt. The time has perhaps come to review and streamline the old legislation on war damages.

3. Maximum prices and real prices. Points out that the consumer is often cheated because he doesn't realize that the maximum retail price of vegetables is not a fixed thing but has a relation to the wholesale price. And the dealers do not inform their customers of this. Long list of prices given.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Continuity. There is a certain diffidence about the government, a fear perhaps that there may be a return to the old game of personal politics that prepared the way for Fascism. Italian democracy, to dissipate these fears must show that it can not only form governments but also assure their continuity. The furtive murmurings about the imminent dissolution of the Bonomi government were quashed by the opportune letter of the party leaders to Bonomi. Similar rumours attributed to the ACC the desire to do away with the present ministry; the announcement of a possible meeting between Churchill and Bonomi puts an end to those. If the meeting takes place the National Government will have full political recognition and can carry on its work in the assurance of greater confidence both national and international.

2. Statement of Carandini on meaning of fusion of two Liberal groups. Stresses that it will be an "advance guard party." Refers to De Caro's record as an old Aventino.

3. Under heading: Talks with the crowd: 1. Complaint that people are being forced to buy tomatoes (at the sellers' price) in order to be allowed to buy peppers and egg plant. 2. The supplementary rations for the sick are only issued after the inevitable stamp, given in Via Carducci. It is a pointless bureaucratic procedure and what is worse yesterday they refused to stamp more than 250 cards. This means, calculates the writer that it would take 160 days for all the sick to get their needed supplement.

3. Feeding of Children. Regret that a celebrated biscuit bakery on Via Novara has been requisitioned. This is the only place in Rome which turns out a type of biscuit essential for young children. If this building is to be requisitioned for long it would be good to have an announcement of where one could turn for similar provisioning.

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Poland tomorrow. Comments on the OSSERVATORE'S article and says one must have faith in Russian military decisions. If a pause was necessary at a time when the fate of the Polish patriots hung in the balance, there were no doubt good reasons for it. Nor should there be undue alarm at the apparent failure of negotiations between Poland and Russia, the matter can be taken up again on the general principle of European liberty, which will not allow Poland to become a "sphere of influence".

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Epuration in the Army. V.Spano complains that it is proceeding too slowly and too indulgently. It is not even certain whether the Epuration Committee for the Army yet exists. Certain units of the Corps of Liberation are not imbued with a spirit proper to the times, there are superior officers who sabotage the work of the government and are given to making reactionary speeches, recent measures for the war effort and the volunteers have remained a dead letter. It is time to say frankly whether or not the intention exists to transform a Fascist Army into a really national army.

2. Speech of Scoccimarro, one of High Commissioners for Epuration, is reproduced. In addressing his own staff he stressed the need of banishing corruption and favoritism from Italian public life and warned his hearers that those they were to attack were powerful and would use every effort, fair or unfair, for defense.

3. Trojan horse. Togliatti writes with some misgivings about the liberal fusion. It has introduced into one of the six parties a feudal and reactionary element. The Liberals have thus, according to him, brought a Trojan horse into the democratic fortress.

4. Article on the political condition of the Abruzzi. Claims that Fascists are in the saddle; in many places, specifically Sulmona, the Communist party is not allowed to exist and almost everywhere agents of the OVRA have come out of hiding and back into positions of authority.

GENERAL: Other items found in most papers: Bentivegna out of jail (Celebrated by AVANTI), arrest of the so-called Princess Fanny di Borbone, daughter of Agesilao Greco, distribution of kilo of potatoes in Zone II and 15 kilos of charcoal generally, notice of closing of half of Acqua Marcia aqueduct on Tuesday.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

August 18 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Further comment on the fighting around Warsaw. Reproduces a letter of Vansittart in the Daily Mail, invoking aid for the Polish patriots.

2. Independence for the Philippines. History of Philippines since 1898, reporting American promise of independence for the islands.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. International Horizons. Stresses that the Allied landing in France has had an important effect in that it gives one the sense of an effective force in western Europe; the military prestige of the Soviets is now matched by that of the Western Allies... The trip of the Polish Minister to Moscow has been a failure; indirectly this indicates an intransigent attitude of Russia toward England.... Interview of Tito and Churchill indicates persistence of British interest in Mediterranean and Balkan matters... News from the US indicating desire of reconstituting an independent Austria brings up the vexing problem of what kind of Austria; monarchist or republican? It should be remembered that although Austria was attacked from without the people did nothing to defend their independence. The Austrian problem will have to be worked out in accord and friendship between the Slavic powers and the Western democracies.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Concord. Favorable comment on letter of six parties to Bonomi. Points out that other parties of anti-fascist character may consider that they too are remembered in the govt.

2. Article by Quagliata on Technical Committee for Study of Reconstruction problems which "is to be set up very soon". Stresses need for over-all planning and cooperation of technicians.

3. Column From Day to Day speaks of existence of an unwitting "Fifth Column" made up of bureaucrats who obstruct the public with red tape and useless formalities.

4. "Comandi". Notes that 240 secondary school professors

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4. "Comandi". Notes that 240 secondary school professors "commanded" to Rome are now being sent back to places of origin. The "command" system was certainly abused, says the article but points out that it is not realistic to assume these people can go back and find their posts as they left them. Considerable discussion of history and significance of "commands". (p.f.p.)

5. Warning to certain buyers. Points out the danger of stealing or even coming into illegal possession of Allied supplies. Asks Italian people to have greater sense of dignity and responsibility.

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6. Exemplary epurators. Trifogli, Micucci and Galentino are cited as bad examples. They are all equipped with fine Fascist records and yet expect to be the epurators of the Red Cross.

7. Article on the "recent Poletti ordinance" which, intended to wipe out some Fascist measures, has for effect making all notes fall due on the same day. This would be of course absurd.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Financial Bureaucracy before and after June 5. Article by L. Speranza pointing out that the bureaucrats were "immovable" in Fascist days and the same men are still here and still in the same places. For example in the five departments of the Uffici delle Imposte at Rome epuration has affected only a few dozen people. Article calls for 100% purge.

2. Where are the Liberals going? The fusion of the 2 liberal groups should be a clarification of the political scene. But is it, asks the writer. Is it not rather another consolidation of two camps based on personal rather than ideological lines. In any case the article wants to remind the Liberals of the words of Croce: Those who in Italy are willing to call themselves monarchists are not true Liberals.

3. The electric problem. The old story with two new turns:
1. It is suggested that The Società Romana di Elettricità and the A.C.E.A. are not in accord on measures to meet the situation.
2. There is too much preferential treatment - the directors of the electric companies think of themselves first - to give the public as a whole the chance to be fairly considered.

Epuration. Long list of individuals still untouched, who in the opinion of the writer should have been epurated. Concludes by saying a propos of Senator Valagussa that if he was spared because of intervention of monarchy or the Vatican Sforza is not serving his country.

GENERAL: Afternoon papers carry stories appearing in morning papers as noted in yesterdays Digest: message to Bonomi, Poletti's speech etc.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Meeting between Churchill and Bonomi. Pietro Nenni noting that such a meeting is on the program writes that perhaps from this will come the answer to the questions, are we a beaten nation or are we to be regarded as the victim rather than the accomplice of Fascism ? He then summarizes th

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2. For reduction of prices and profits. Comment on the manifesto of the Confederazione. Article says increase in wages is not so necessary as reduction of prices; points out that the few people who have means of transport are making enormous sums and their charges alone raise the cost of living 50%. Further

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retailers of all kinds - notably in clothing - are charging fabulous prices out of all relation to legitimate profit.

3. Notes meeting with prefect of officials concerned with food problems. The meeting took place yesterday and an indication of the problems discussed may be seen from an interview accorded by Marchesi, Food Commissioner, in which he said the charcoal problem was on its way to being solved and the Allies had been approached with regard to allowing importation of potatoes from Naples. They are already coming in from Viterbo.

4. Notice of approaching visit to Italy of President of British Union of Miners.

5. Eye-witness account of conditions in Florence from Aug. 1 to Aug. 14.

6. Another protest against ruling on use of light. (See Digest 17 Aug.)

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Unity of the government. Comment on message to Bonomi. Says the government may have its faults but a government crisis now would be simply catastrophic for the cause of democracy in Italy. Admits that other groups outside the six parties may have done much in the battle against Fascism but it would be absurd to deny the six parties their natural preeminence in the struggle. Other groups represent parallel currents and not contrary ones. The real danger is in the remains of Fascism which are waiting and hoping for a crisis. It is precisely for this reason that the Committee of Liberation still stands guard.

2. Notes on the Cosenza Congress. Lussu writes that the party's attention was fixed on the agrarian problem. In the south it is acute and there are two aspects of it. One, it is unfairly divided. This is an internal problem and must be solved unless Italy is to have a permanent class of helots. He suggests some sort of five year plan. The second problem is presented by the fact that there is simply not enough land to support the population. This cannot be solved by Italy alone; it is to be hoped that nations having large relatively uninhabited territories will not close their frontiers - as they did at the end of the last war.

3. Noting visit of British Labor leader it is added that he will meet representatives of American Labor in Italy.

4. Justice for the people. Article stating that during German occupation wholesale egg-dealers deliberately falsified

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5. Arrest of Suvich noted.

6. Report of information given over radio on work of Public Health S/C in combating malaria. Suggests reclamation of Pontine Marshes.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Faith and reconstruction. G. Clarotti writes on need of

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coordinating govt measures for reconstruction. Planning is essential in that sense of the word. But above all the Italians need faith in themselves and the Allies must have faith in Italy's intentions and capacities.

2. Article by Manfredi Bianchi, stressing point that partisans must be regarded as patriots and heroes and not party figures. Agrees with Croce that talk of party "martyrs" is out of place and points out that within the partisan bands, the question of party allegiance is simply not raised.

3. Lucifero writes on Action Party Congress. Admires its frankness in revealing its doubts and dissensions to the world. Says however that it is not really a party of the masses but belongs to the intellectuals. Its career and its debates are valuable as clarifying the real meaning of liberalism, however.

4. The "drama" of passes. Article complains about difficulties of getting permits for transporting supplies. The Allied authorities do not seem to understand civilian problems. Of course, says the writer, there are other difficulties - among them the selfishness of the peasant who would rather let his goods rot than sell them at a price short of his greed - but facility in getting permits would be of great help.

5. Another article complaining of renting of rooms to soldiers. It makes the housing problem in Rome very difficult. Nor is renting a room for a night to a soldier likely to raise the moral standards of the city.

6. Agriculture in Latium. Article recounting the difficulties which derive from mines, refugees and marauders on the loose, lack of equipment etc. And complains the government seems to be indifferent.

7. Humanity. Points out that conditions make it impossible for all refugees to go home immediately. Asks Romans to be patient and humane with them.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. A propos of "catholic communists". Cardinal Salotti writes that the doctrines of Catholicism and those of Communism are irreconcilable. There cannot be Catholic communists and he urges such of those "cari giovani" who have been misguided in this matter reflect and reconsider. As for Togliatti's declaration that the Communists mean no harm to the Church the Cardinal doesn't doubt his good faith but doubts that any man can make guarantees on what the future trair of events may bring.

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2. Complaint registered because of suppression of the "Scuola dei Bimbi" (Kindergarten) by the Istituto Case Popolari. Now as never before it is important to keep the children off the streets and squares.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Poland. Lupinacci, after advising Russia that it is not enough to beat Hitler, one must also learn not to imitate him, suggests the Russians should recognize the government in exile, which in its turn should accept the Curzon line.

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2. The price of grain. G.M. finds that the price of 1000 lire was a good thing and at the time appeared to be the beginning of a sane economic policy after years of tinkering. Unhappily, he says, the measures which followed are such to interfere with delicate business relationships and are in essence the same as the Fascist regulations.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. 8000 straw mattresses and 8000 blankets have been sought in Rome for the use of war refugees. But the response has been disheartening. Rome is callous to the sufferings of these unfortunates. The writer thinks that this may be due to the old well-to-do class "suspicious of the future" to which has been added a large number of recently enriched Black Market dealers. The collective influence of this group contaminates the whole social life of Rome and makes it a heartless city.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Arrest of Suvich given prominence.

2. Comment on Sicily stating that after a year of democratic regime the old feudal system of the latifundia is still vigorous. (Di Vittorio)

3. Report from Naples that the Camera del Lavoro has voted to join the C.G.I.L.

4. Report from Aquila stating that ex-Fascists are still in power, including the head of the consorzio agrario who is a squadrista. And although the genio civile has had millions from the Allies it goes about its work with disheartening slowness..

5. Article on Fascist vice-prefect Fusco, saying he should be in jail.

GENERAL: All papers carry meeting of Council of Ministers, which dealt with naming Commissari for various firms, suppressed Inspector Generalship of branches of the army, and administrative matters. All papers carry news of arrest of Fusco, most have mention of interview with food Commissioner.

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18 AUG Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8.

August 17, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

MORNING PAPERS (16 August)

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. First step in reconstruction. Quotes Lt. Col. Birchett as announcing plan for public works for Rome, worked out between ACC and Genio Civile.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. For the feeding of Rome. Suggests the Giunta Comunale reactivate the Office of River Navigation, suppressed 29 July. Useful for bringing in supplies.

The above were the only papers to appear on 16 August.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Article expressing concern for fate of Polish patriots who rose to help the Russians in Warsaw. It now seems that they may be cut off.

2. The Atlantic Charter. Recalls that it is now three years old. The conferences of Hot Springs, Bretton Woods and now Washington seem to be destined to implementing it. Hopes that these declarations - in harmony with the Christian teachings of Pius XII - will receive the urgent concrete implementation the situation now calls for.

3. Pope receives Minister of Holland. Hopes for peace and liberty for Holland.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Article explaining how, contrary to opinion expressed in RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, liberty is a part of Catholic ethical conception but not of Protestant. Therefore religion comes first and liberty follows.

2. Paragraph denying "rumours that the Bonomi government is divided within itself".

3. Public works story of Col. Birchett (see papers for 16 Aug.)

4. Bonomi's message to Alexander.

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4. Bonomi's message to Alexander.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Small and great problems. E.M. writes on importance of getting rehabilitation and reconstruction under way. The so-called "greater" political problems can wait.

2. Democracy and Regionalism. iii. Proposed new Regional set-up in line with theory of greater regional autonomy.

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3. In column From Day to Day there is a semi-humorous accusation that the "parties of the masses" are buying adherents by gifts of potatoes.

4. Publishes Bonomi's message to Alexander.

5. Pasta again! Good to see it but discontent is expressed at the unappetizing color and the manner of packaging, which breaks up the pasta.

6. Attack on one Filippo Schoesser, not only Fascist but well known pro-German. He walks about freely - and, what is worse, with the Americans.

7. Inapplicable sanctions. Strong protest against rules on light making whole house guilty if one tenant offends giving the porter his old spying rôle.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Solid bases. Contrasts the old policy of "spheres of influence" with freedom and justice as basis for new world. The author remarks cynically that nations appeal to freedom and idealism when they are losing wars but go back to talk of "solid bases" of peace when they are winning. But the only solid base is freedom. And for that reason too "non-interventionism" must be scrapped. We can no longer live in water-tight compartments. If the Atlantic Charter means what it says we shall have a truly solid base for peace - if it is just a political trick it will be the same old story.

2. Fascist systems. 1. Letter from a wineseller claiming he speaks for some 3000 "little men". Says the system is such that a few big dealers are able to bring in wine at a much cheaper price than the "little man". If the latter sells - as he is obliged to - at a higher price he is penalized. 2. Very violent protest on light ruling [illegible] C.C.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

Conversation between secretaries of C.G.I.L. and General O'Dwyer. The latter said he realized need of improving lot of the working masses and would do all he could - within the limits imposed by war conditions. Grandi, Di Vittorio and Lizzadri thanked him for his understanding.

2. Message of the six parties expressing confidence in Bonomi's govt. Signed by all parties representatives.

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3. Article by Lizzadri urging speedy action on suggestions made in manifesto to govt.

4. On the Unione Lasiale for public works, comment is made that the constitution of the body is totalitarian and monopolistic. Reminds the writer of the Todt organization.

5. Favorable comment on increases of pay made by the Associazione Romana Industriali del Legno. The increases are inadequate but they are a step in the right direction.

6. 500 quintals of potatoes per day to come in Rome.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Wine problem. Recommends way be left free to private enterprise.

2. Poletti's talk summarized briefly.

3. Another protest against light ruling.

4. In Ciociaria. Survey of situation in Pontecorvo, Roccasecca region. Some kind words for Maj. Lee "Stuart" and Capt. Willis.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Comments on message of parties to Bonomi. Favorable but makes two points: 1. The govt should not suppress private initiative in its haste to get reconstruction under way. 2. Takes objection to the phrase "lurking forces of reaction" and defends the position of the Democratic party, anxious to collaborate to be sure but refusing to believe that the six parties have all the wisdom in Italy and can never be wrong.

2. Like other papers has objection to ruling on light. However puts the blame directly on the electric companies and says the Regional order on which the instructions of the companies are based says nothing of this sort of "sanction" - "at least in the version made public".

3. Prints telegram sent by Selvaggi for the Dem party to Bonomi, wishing him well on occasion of taking over Rome.

4. Notes that the local Ufficio provinciale del lavoro is waking up and trying to get data on unemployed.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. G. Gonella, writing on the fusion of the two Liberal groups, says that this action merits approval as clarifying the political situation; other groups would do well to imitate. However, says Gonella, one is a little surprised to read that Croce considers liberalism and democracy synonymous. This is not true. We, writes Gonella, who are not liberals, expect liberalism to make its contribution through a reformist urge; true liberalism must be anti-conservative.

2. In Santa Croce. Diogene urges that the remains of Fascists who have been honored by burial in Santa Croce (Florence) should be removed. And specifically G. Gentile. His virtues and merits are what they are but he certainly does not deserve a lasting resting place in this national Pantheon.

& Nenni, Saragat, Sforza

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3. Records ceremonies in honor of Donati. Saragat, Sforza and De Gasperi spoke among others.

4. Pope's speech to Dutch minister given in full, stressing need of return to fundamental concept of law as basis of society.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. A manoeuvre that failed. Applauds the manifesto of the six parties which expresses faith in the Bonomi government and points out that this declaration gives the lie to the rumours current about the break up of the government. Such rumours had been circulated by "certain political groups" and "certain reactionary currents."

2. We await an answer. For some time the R.L. has been complaining of the apathy and ineptitude of officials of the

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Commune and public utilities. There has been no sort of answer from those criticised. Why ?

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Again on electric ruling. Calls it "odious and incredible".

2. Sharp criticism of mismanagement and confusion prevalent during examination at school of Economic Sciences of University.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Armenise, another account to settle. Catalogues Armenise's Fascist background and his opportunities for graft and asks that he be epurated and if necessary, punished. And if the law doesn't fit him, change it. (Spano)

2. Protest against letting Pellegrini out of jail. He is the "hated exploiter of Naples workers". Adds that Del Tetto should be tried too.

3. Inadmissible language. Such is the term applied by Unità to the remarks made day before yesterday by a Polish officer on the occasion of closing an art exhibition. He had repeated publicly the false and stupid story that the Russians had deliberately allowed the Polish patriots to be massacred in Warsaw. Such language towards the ally that has given the greatest help in the war against Hitler is quite inadmissible.

4. Potatoes, transport and bureaucracy. A complaint about various bureaucratic rulings which make transport and commerce impossible. In date of 2 August a ruling of the Naples prefect is cited, blocking potatoes because the price is above that set by AMG. So the potatoes rot in Naples while in Rome the situation is what we know it to be. Similarly for wine. Pleads for some coordination of rules and transport.

5. Italy and the Allies: Our situation. Article on familiar lines by Antonio Pesenti, saying that Italy has the right because of its sufferings and its contribution to the war effort to ask the Allies for some absolutely essential help. Quotes article "Starving Italy" from Economist of 5 February as giving good description of state of country.

6. Large box on first page, asking Minister of War how epuration of Army is going.

GENERAL : All papers carry notice of appointment of General Brown, Foletti's speech, message of six parties to govt, and coming Cabinet meeting.

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he be epurated and if necessary, punished. And if the law doesn't fit him, change it. (Spano)

2. Protest against letting Pellegrini out of jail. He is the "hated exploiter of Naples workers". Adds that Del Tetto should be tried too.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

SECRET

PRB/R26/WB19

ACC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 19
6 Aug to 12 Aug 44

13 August 1944.

1. Political

Since the preparation of our last Bulletin the Council of Ministers has met twice. The meeting of the 5th set up a committee for reconstruction, admitting that, given the difficulty of getting materials, emergency measures are all that can be considered for the moment. It was also announced that the 9-year old 5% interest bonds (a debt incurred, says Moore of the "Daily Telegraph", to finance the Abyssinian War) will be paid by the Italian Government. The sum involved is some 2,400,000,000 lire, which caused "Italia Nuova" to remark that it is quite a figure for a government which, when the plight of its poorly paid employees and pensioners is brought up, always answers that it has no funds. The meeting of the 10th abolished the Accademia d'Italia, resuscitating in its place the venerable Accademia dei Lincei, dissolved the boards of management of Fascist state and parastatal concerns and readmitted to the magistracy those who had been expelled by Fascist laws.

Sforza struck a blow for epuration with the suspension of 309 of the 420 Senators. This received in principle wide approval, only "Italia Nuova" questioning his right to what, in the opinion of the paper, was arbitrary action. There was some complaint that he had not gone far enough, "Voce Repubblicana" and "Italia Libera" calling attention to the inconsistency of sparing the Royal Princes who had voted for every Fascist decree, including the racial laws. Castellani's position was also commented on; he had been "purged" by the University committee and yet was spared as a Senator. "Avanti" said that there were, frankly, only some two-dozen really anti-Fascist Senators and to spare any others was a mistake.

On August 8th an "alliance" was announced by the Socialist and Communist parties. Nenni, speaking for the Socialists, was careful to point out that this was not yet a "fusion"; "sentimental" considerations stood in the way. The joint programme includes the three following objectives: (1) to achieve more active participation in the war; (2) to intensify application of anti-Fascist decrees; (3) to bring wages and salaries in line with cost of living and further to protect the workers by vigorous action against those employers who are unwilling to cooperate in the economic reforms necessary for the new democracy. The parties appealed to the Christian Democrats for cooperation, an invitation as yet not accepted. The whole affair was viewed with suspicion by the Liberals and the "Risorgimento Liberale" saw in it a move calculated to create the impression that only the working class is anti-Fascist and democratic and predicted that, if the Christian Democrats joined, a very difficult situation would be created within the committee of liberation and indeed within the government.

The word "fusion" was [illegible]

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The word "fusion" was unhesitatingly, not to say enthusiastically, used in a communique published in "Risorgimento Liberale" of 13 Aug by the representatives of the Liberal and Democratic Liberal parties. The latter group, which has been quiescent in recent months, is historically a large and important party. Many of the well-known figures of Fascist Italy belonged to it and it overshadowed Croce's faction in size and importance. Orlando is a member of the Democrazia Liberale and the fusion will add something to his present importance in the scheme of things. The most active figure at the moment is De Nicola, who was regarded as worthy of consultation at the time of the formation of the Bonomi Government and indeed, rumour says, was twice invited to join it.

Earlier in the week two representatives of the Confederazione

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Generale del Lavoro called on Bonomi and Gronchi and presented a manifesto forcefully calling attention to the condition of the workers, now so poorly paid (if employed at all) that "their wages are not adequate even to buy the few rationed goods which are regarded as only 45% of what is necessary to sustain life." They called for a programme of public and private works and, if necessary, emergency legislation for the workers. The only objection made to this in the press was the comment that misery is now no longer restricted to the workers class.

Two speeches made news. One, the broadcast of La Guardia last Sunday night in which he said that he would not speak to the Italians again until he had something to tell them. The implication was clear to his listeners that he thought the time had come for some Allied gesture of help and sympathy to the Italians and speculation has been rife all the week as to just what may come. In this connection "Il Tempo" reproduced the article in "Life" magazine of May which is a plea for American interest in Italy signed by Toscanini, Borgese, Salvemini and three other well-known Italian-American personages. The other speech was hardly a speech at all; merely a phrase, attributed to Bonomi - and later denied. In an interview with a representative of the "New York Times" the Prime Minister was said to have stated that there would be no pressure of any sort from Russia because "Italy was not in the Russian sphere of influence." Papers as widely apart as "Voce Repubblicana" and "Italia Nuova" pounced on the phrase and cried out indignantly that such imperialistic talk seemed strangely at variance with the Atlantic Charter ..... Longmire (NY Post) filed a dispatch on Aug 12 saying that "the Russians have a carefully laid plan for the kind of Europe they wish to see." Italy very much wants to know what kind of a plan the "anglosassoni" have - - or if they have one.

2. AMG with the Armies

Heavy rain in the Fifth Army sector slowed up movements on Aug 10 and 11, and the week brought little movement along the Arno line, from Pisa to Arezzo. In the Polish sector, the enemy withdrew some five miles north of Senigallia to the north bank of the Cesano river. The whole of our line now runs more or less parallel with the Gothic line, at a distance of some 15 miles.

Apart from modern war weapons, the ghost of Dante might have detected similarities with his own times - and plenty of copy for a new Inferno - in the divided city of Florence last week. Machine-guns were chattering across the Arno, and sniping, a serious nuisance in the southern part of the city, was a constant objective for the Patriots, whose leader, Potente, lost his life on Aug 7. Snipers (according to Sprigge of Reuters) were supplied by the Germans through the sewers, which were later blown up by the Patriots. Indeed, the Patriots, numbering 600 under Italian officers, seem to have done excellent work. Shells fell in the Porta Romana area causing considerable civilian casualties and on the hills just outside the city; but the report of AMG 8th Army on Aug 10 indicated considerable

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On August 11 the northern sector was apparently abandoned by the Germans, and Cardinal della Costa sent word across the river that the food situation was desperate. 8 tons of flour were taken across the Ponte Vecchio on the night of the 11th and the problem of bridging and water distribution were to be tackled on the morning of the 12th. Lumby of the "Times", who crossed the Arno on the 11th morning, reported that the destruction extended for 300 yards beyond the Ponte Vecchio, which was blocked and heavily mined: the Palazzo Vecchio was, however, undamaged. The Germans have, it appears, removed all motor vehicles, including ambulances and hearses, and taken away all the livestock in the town and outskirts.

Further reports say that the Germans have pulled back beyond the Mignone river: and that the SCAO's villa received a direct hit on the night of August 10.

Later reports received as we go to press state that supplies are crossing the Ponte Vecchio at a rate likely to reach 30 tons a day, that a Bailey bridge is in course of construction and that the water situation is much less critical than had been expected. The supplies now in Florence are reported sufficient to feed the whole city for three days, and there are thirty days supply stockpiled within reach. Reports from many sources suggest that the Prince of Piedmont paid a very incognito visit to Florence on the 11th, but that is not officially confirmed. As late as the 11th afternoon a fireman was killed by a sniper while crossing the Arno in a boat, and a bullet intended for Lieut-Colonel Spencer missed him by a foot. But sniping and shelling had both ceased in the southern sector on the night of the 11th.

In Livorno conditions are improving rapidly although, as AMG 5th Army points out, "normal life cannot be resumed until the authorities concerned come to a final decision as to which areas they wish to be kept permanently evacuated." However, a water supply of a million to one and a half million gallons per day is expected by August 12, there will be full return of electric current by September 15, some telephone services are available, and about 1,000 civilians are working for the various Allied agencies in the Town and port. During the first ten days of August some 11,000 refugees were evacuated, all except 500 (who went to Grosseto) being absorbed in the Army area. 5th Army AMG find that considerable and very satisfactory use can be made of local patriots in organizing the evacuation and reception of refugees. Grosseto Province was handed over to Region VIII on August 8, and the banks in Livorno and southern Pisa Province were opened on August 7.

3. Mosquitoes

As the malaria season approaches its peak, the Public Health Sub-Commission is doing its best to cope with the effects of the German sabotage in flooding the Pontine Marshes and aggravating the normal malaria perils. With AAI help, there is now weekly airplane spraying

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4. Granai del Popolo

The harvest campaign for the Granai del Popolo is marching along, with records set in some places that compare quite favourably with peace years. In other places the grain collections are sometimes almost grim affairs, especially in Sicily, where the Carabinieri are practically on a war footing, with mobile patrols, investigation squads, long hours and all sorts of stratagems to outwit the reluctant and hostile farmers who oppose amassing. The Agriculture Sub-Commission reports recapt and distribution of 35,000 pairs of salvaged Army boots in selected farming areas, with good results. Some talk is now heard of more inducements to farmers, but only in exceptional cases. Lack of transport to take the grain from the field to the storehouses and thence to the deficient areas as well as lack of transport for the actual supervisory officials, both Allied and Italian, is the big difficulty. Twenty-nine harvest control officers, including convalescent officers on loan to the ACC for this light and temporary duty, have been hitch-hiking around their regions. Headquarters officials feel that it is a miracle that the harvest is coming along as well as it is in view of the terrific lack of administrative personnel and equipment. Great Britain, for example, with 56 million acres and less than 500,000 holdings has a staff of 4,000 trained personnel. Liberated Italy, with 45 million acres and 2,500,000 holdings has not even one tenth the personnel, some 10 Allied officers and some 30 Italians at the top supervising and administering the agronomy of an entire nation. The latest scores of the grain collections, whose tentative over-all goal is 13,000,000 quintals, is given below as of August 12:

Region	Quintals
I	350,874
II	478,756
Foggia	810,965
III	35,350
IV	224,255
V	37,093
VI	113,077
VII	99,653
VIII	42,127
Total	2,192,150

5. Control of the Press

On Monday August 14 the Allied Publications Board will hold its last meeting as an all-Allied Executive Authority. In other words, while the APB still retains, under its terms of reference, the final word in the veto or suspension of publications and in the issue of all licenses, the recommendations will now be made to it, in so far as all territory under Italian jurisdiction is concerned, by Italian officials grouped - as the Allied Publications Board was - in Local

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6. Civic Life in the Grass Roots

When one looks at the surface play of reviving forces and old currents of influence colliding around the feet of the Italian national government in Rome and wonders (strictly unofficially, of course) where it will all end, it is encouraging and salutary to one's simple democratic faith to talk to Colonel Spicer, head of the Interior Sub-Commission, who has been plugging along day after day getting new and trustworthy Italian officials into the field to replace the moth-eaten and corrupt creatures of Fascism. ACC officers have examined every one of the prefects and vice-prefects in every province of Liberated Italy up to the battle lines and in the approximately 50 provinces involved only about 10 prefects have kept their posts. Teams of five officials are prepared for each province in preparation for calls from Regional Commissioners - prefect, vice-prefect, secretary, counsellor and chief accountant. Teams are ready for Aquila, Rieti, Viterbo and Macerata and in process of selection for six more provinces. Priority task to Colonel Spicer these days is finding officials for the important northern provinces in a hurry should a break-through occur one day. The supply of Italian career officials who can meet the rigorous screening tests is perilously low and a plan is brewing to use sensible lawyers and even business men in their place. The problem of replacing mayors of communes is much simpler, there always being plenty of substitutes. ACC has placed a new mayor in every single town the Allied forces have captured, a 100 per cent clean sweep. Again, every new mayor must have his own communal council, the real basis of revival of democratic government. The councils, according to Colonel Spicer, are overweighted with lawyers and doctors, an endemic blight of Latin countries. The Colonel is waging a hard fight to get more railroad workers, farmers, chemists and barbers into those city council seats. They are, he feels, the "men in the street" who can and should voice the feelings of the people freely after 22 years of Fascist stultification.

7. Odds and Ends

Colonel Bowman, Regional Commissioner of Region IX - to be known, we understand, as "The Fighting Ninth" - is all set to enter the Po Valley territory as soon as the Eighth Army surmounts the crest of the Apennines; three provincial teams are already with the Eighth Army AMG which will carry the regional CAOs along with the Army and drop them off in their appropriate slots in contrast with the old method of calling them later from the rear ..... Fifty Italian Government statisticians are to be employed by the Economic Section in a new analysis branch whose rush job will be to provide the most up-to-date industrial facts and figures for the coming industrial rehabilitation programme of Brigadier-General O'Dwyer (to whom congratulations on his promotion) ..... Major-General Harry H. Johnson, Rome Area Commander, has departed for another theatre ..... Brigadier-General Hume, SCAO, Fifth Army AMG and Major Wray, SCAO, II Corps, both get plaudits this week, the general for adding the Oak Leaf Cluster to his Distinguished Service Medal, and the major, who, incidentally, was the first AMG officer to post a proclamation in Rome, for getting the Prence

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public ..... Regional commissionerships are to be divided equally between British and Americans - five each as follows: S.Italy, Sardinia, Sicily, Regions X and XII - British; Regions IV, V, VIII, IX and XI - American ..... On August 13 the control of Region VI will pass to Colonel Pennycuick ..... Brigadier Parkinson, on a visit to Region V, was taken by the population of Aquila to be a "distinguished Russian General" - can it be possible that we have never penetrated the disguise? ..... Except for one American ship, all the wheat imported to Italy since March has been Australian; all sugar sent to Italy since January has come from the Indian Ocean; all coal sent to Italy up to March came from the U.K., while since then 110,000 tons a month have come from South Africa and 60,000 from the U.S. .....

Lionel Fielden

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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6. Civic Life in the Grass Roots

When one looks at the surface play of reviving forces and old currents of influence colliding around the feet of the Italian national government in Rome and wonders (strictly unofficially, of course) where it will all end, it is encouraging and salutary to one's simple democratic faith to talk to Colonel Spicer, head of the Interior Sub-Commission, who has been plugging along day after day getting new and trustworthy Italian officials into the field to replace the moth-eaten and corrupt creatures of Fascism. ACC officers have examined every one of the prefects and vice-prefects in every province of Liberated Italy up to the battle lines and in the approximately 50 provinces involved only about 10 prefects have kept their posts. Teams of five officials are prepared for each province in preparation for calls from Regional Commissioners - ~~prefect, vice-prefect~~, secretary, counsellor and chief accountant. Teams are ready for Aquila, Rieti, Viterbo and Macerata and in process of selection for six more provinces. Priority task to Colonel Spicer these days is finding officials for the important northern provinces in a hurry should a break-through occur one day. The supply of Italian career officials who can meet the rigorous screening tests is perilously low and a plan is brewing to use sensible lawyers and even business men in their place. The problem of replacing mayors of communes is much simpler, there always being plenty of substitutes. ACC has placed a new mayor in every single town the Allied forces have captured, a 100 per cent clean sweep. Again, every new mayor must have his own communal council, the real basis of revival of democratic government. The councils, according to Colonel Spicer, are overweighted with lawyers and doctors, an endemic blight of Latin countries. The Colonel is waging a hard fight to get more railroad workers, farmers, chemists and barbers into those city council seats. They are, he feels, the "men in the street" who can and should voice the feelings of the people freely after 22 years of Fascist stultification.

7. Odds and Ends

Colonel Bowman, Regional Commissioner of Region IX - to be known, we understand, as "The Fighting Ninth" - is all set to enter the Po Valley territory as soon as the Eighth Army surmounts the crest of the Apennines; three provincial teams are already with the Eighth Army AMG which will carry the regional CAOs along with the Army and drop them off in their appropriate slots in contrast with the old method of calling them later from the rear ..... Fifty Italian Government statisticians are to be employed by the Economic Section in a new analysis branch whose rush job will be to provide the most up-to-date industrial facts and figures for the coming industrial rehabilitation programme of Brigadier-General O'Dwyer (to whom congratulations on his promotion) ..... Major-General Harry H. Johnson, Rome Area Commander, has departed for another theatre ..... Brigadier-General Hume, SCAO, Fifth Army AMG and Major Wray, SCAO, II Corps, both get plaudits this week,

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/ public .....

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public ..... Regional commissionerships are to be divided equally between British and Americans - five each as follows: S.Italy, Sardinia, Sicily, Regions X and XII - British; Regions IV, V, VIII, IX and XI - American ..... On August 13 the control of Region VI will pass to Colonel Pennycuick ..... Brigadier Parkinson, on a visit to Region V, was taken by the population of Aquila to be a "distinguished Russian general" - can it be possible that we have never penetrated the disguise? ..... Except for one American ship, all the wheat imported to Italy since March has been Australian; all sugar sent to Italy since January has come from the Indian Ocean; all coal sent to Italy up to March came from the U.K., while since then 110,000 tons a month have come from South Africa and 60,000 from the U.S. .....

Lionel Fielden

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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Italpress ninetynine 15th August 1944

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA - Roma 15 agosto

Tutta la prima pagina è quasi interamente dedicata al discorso tenuto domenica scorsa da Randolfo Pacciardi al Teatro Brancaccio sul tema: "IL PARTITO REPUBBLICANO NEL MOMENTO ATTUALE" Pacciardi ha detto tra l'altro "Certo c'è un diffuso sentimento repubblicano nel Paese come forse non mai dall'inizio della nostra unità in poi. Certo in Italia; da quando la monarchia ha invocato il fascismo; la ha accolto, lo ha sostenuto; lo ha legittimato col peso della sua organizzazione della sua tradizione, è sfatata la menzogna che la monarchia sia una specie di potere superiore ai partiti e alle fazioni. La monarchia è una fazione e la peggiore delle fazioni. Bisognava mettere in disparte la monarchia, bisognava che un comitato nazionale e un governo provvisorio formato da uomini non compromessi politicamente e moralmente puliti cooperassero (dico cooperassero e non soltanto servissero) con gli alleati nello sforzo di guerra, ripulissero la casa dai delinquenti, gestissero temporaneamente gli affari della nazione fino alla elezione della assemblea costituente." Pacciardi ha quindi espresso la sua disapprovazione per il fatto che uomini responsabili del passato, come il principe Umberto, Badoglio é il maresciallo Messe, siano ancora a posti di comando e pretendano di rappresentare l'Italia antifascista dopo avere rappresentato l'Italia fascista. "E' l'ora di domandare agli alleati se sono qui per combattere i tedeschi e i fascisti, o se sono qui anche per imporci la dominazione dei più responsabili e abbietti agenti fascisti di ieri. Appena si libera una città, se non c'è pronto un conte o un marchese da mettere a capo dell'amministrazione, si sceglie un funzionario della vecchia amministrazione monarchica oppure si nomina a capo della città un ufficiale di stato maggiore. I sindaci sono indicati talvolta dal comitato di liberazione, ma abbiamo ora saputo che anche i sindaci devono prestare giuramento al re. Persino al di la delle linee, persino sugli eroici banditi alla macchia la monarchia tenta di stendere la mano. Un bel giorno di presenta un ufficiale dello stato maggiore che è il solo dotato di mezzi di comunicazione e si fa capo di questi eroici partigiani. Per cui il maresciallo Badoglio avrà potuto riferire alle autorità alleate che il capo dei patrioti è lui." Pacciardi ha quindi accennato agli occulti tentativi che la monarchia compie per sbarazzarsi dell'attuale governo e sostituirlo con un altro ancora più reazionario, ed ha dichiarato che Bonomi è comunque

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"IL PARTITO REPUBBLICANO NEL MOMENTO ATTUALE" Pacciardi ha detto tra l'altro "Certo c'è un diffuso sentimento repubblicano nel Paese come forse non mai dall'inizio della nostra unità in poi. Certo in Italia; da quando la monarchia ha invocato il fascismo; la ha accolto, lo ha sostenuto; lo ha legittimato col peso della sua organizzazione della sua tradizione, è sfatata la menzogna che la monarchia sia una specie di potere superiore ai partiti e alle fazioni. La monarchia è una fazione e la peggiore delle fazioni. Bisognava mettere in disparte la monarchia, bisognava che un comitato nazionale e un governo provvisorio formato da uomini non compromessi politicamente e moralmente puliti cooperassero (dico cooperassero e non soltanto servissero) con gli alleati nello sforzo di guerra, ripulissero la casa dai delinquenti, gestissero temporaneamente gli affari della nazione fino alla elezione della assemblea costituente." Pacciardi ha quindi espresso la sua disapprovazione per il fatto che uomini responsabili del passato, come il principe Umberto, Badoglio e il maresciallo Messe, siano ancora a posti di comando e pretendano di rappresentare l'Italia antifascista dopo avere rappresentato l'Italia fascista. "E' l'ora di domandare agli alleati se sono qui per combattere i tedeschi e i fascisti, o se sono qui anche per imporci la dominazione dei più responsabili e abbietti agenti fascisti di ieri. Appena si libera una città, se non c'è pronto un conte o un marchese da mettere a capo dell'amministrazione, si sceglie un funzionario della vecchia amministrazione monarchica oppure si nomina a capo della città un ufficiale di stato maggiore. I sindaci sono indicati talvolta dal comitato di liberazione, ma abbiamo ora saputo che anche i sindaci devono prestare giuramento al re. Persino al di là delle linee, persino sugli eroici banditi alla macchia la monarchia tenta di stendere la mano. Un bel giorno di presenta un ufficiale dello stato maggiore che è il solo dotato di mezzi di comunicazione e si fa capo di questi eroici partigiani. Per cui il maresciallo Badoglio avrà potuto riferire alle autorità alleate che il capo dei patrioti è lui." Pacciardi ha quindi accennato agli occulti tentativi che la monarchia compie per sbarazzarsi dell'attuale governo e sostituirlo con un altro ancora più reazionario, ed ha dichiarato che Bonomi è comunque da preferirsi di gran lunga a Badoglio. Quindi l'oratore è passato a criticare il governo. Il governo e cioè i partiti del comitato di liberazione non dovevano accettare di collaborare col luogotenente. In secondo luogo non dovevano accettare di andare al governo senza essere sicuri di poter governare. Infatti non hanno ancora potuto rimettere gli italiani disoccupati al lavoro, non hanno ancora potuto ottenere di inviare sui campi di battaglia le migliaia di volontari che lo richiedono, non hanno ancora potuto dare uno statuto devente ai partigiani, non hanno ancora potuto alleviare le infinite miserie del popolo. Gli uomini al governo hanno anche il torto di aver lasciato confondere l'Italia fascista con l'Italia antifascista". Poteva essere nell'interesse degli alleati di fare questa

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confusione Ma era interesse dell'Italia mantenere questa distinzione". Occupandosi poi dei rapporti con gli alleati l'oratore ha reso omaggio a Roosevelt ed a Churchill come a due grandi figure storiche e quindi ha aggiunto: "Noi aspettavamo dagli Stati Uniti, che non hanno interessi materiali in Europa e che non aspirano nemmeno ad un lembo della nostra terra, che ci aiutassero a ricostruire l'Europa. L'interesse degli Stati Uniti è di non essere obbligati ogni venti anni ad inviare i loro figli e a profondere i loro tesori nelle pazzie guerresche di questa Europa. Nel secolo passato si diceva che quando la Francia prendeva tabacco la Europa starnutiva, ora si può dire che quando l'Europa starnuta tutto il mondo ha sbocchi di sangue. Gli Stati Uniti hanno un supremo interesse, quello di aiutarci a guarire questo nostro continente malato e il solo modo di guarirlo radicalmente della sua follia guerriera è quello di organizzare gli Stati Uniti di Europa. Se l'America accetta invece che l'Europa sia divisa ancora in zone d'influenza e di rivalità, si deve aspettare che le sue future generazioni si facciano ancora scannare in guerre più tremende." Quanto a Churchill l'oratore si è augurato che la sua attuale presenza in Italia lo induca a considerare più da vicino e più umanamente il problema italiano."Churchill si sbagliava quando diceva che Mussolini solo era responsabile della guerra, giacché anche il re, il principe e Badoglio ne erano responsabili. Ma Churchill sbaglia ancora di più ora se vuole attribuire la responsabilità a tutto il popolo italiano. Non è giusto che il popolo italiano diventi oggi la sola vittima espiatoria di questo ventennio di smarrimento universale. Ma se non è giusto, i partiti antifascisti che vanno al governo et che convalidano questa ingiustizia rendono forse un grande servigio agli alleati, ma non rendono servigio al popolo italiano."Pacciardi ha affermato la necessità di uscire dalla presente situazione confusa."Le unità antifasciste non possono essere fatte nella confusione tra monarchici e repubblicani, tra capitalisti e comunisti. Giacché non si possono fare due soli partiti, il monarchico e il repubblicano, bisogna fare una concentrazione di partiti repubblicani contro la monarchia." L'oratore ha quindi parlato molto bene della rivoluzione russa. "Ma le rivoluzioni non sono dei vestiti a serie, sono dei vestiti su misura. Non si può ripetere pedissequamente in un paese quel che si è fatto in un altro. Ogni paese svolge un principio comune secondo la sua tradizione, la sua cultura, la sua storia, la sua configurazione geografica, la sua struttura sociale. Nessuna soluzione sociale ci spaventa purché non la paghiamo col duro prezzo della libertà. L'accentramento statale non crea né il socialismo né il comunismo, ma la loro forma spuria e corrotta cioè il capitalismo di stato. La soluzione secondo noi è nella pluralità dei sistemi: La piccola proprietà, la cooperativa e il sindacato possono convivere con la nazionalizzazione delle industrie, delle banche e dei [illegible]". Poi ha insistito sulla necessità del de-

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zare gli Stati-Uniti di Europa. Se l'America accetta invece che l'Europa sia divisa ancora in zone d'influenza e di rivalità, si deve aspettare che le sue future generazioni si facciano ancora scannare in guerre più tremende." Quanto a Churchill l'oratore si è augurato che la sua attuale presenza in Italia lo induca a considerare più da vicino e più umanamente il problema italiano."Churchill si sbagliava quando diceva che Mussolini solo era responsabile della guerra, giacché anche il re, il principe e Badoglio ne erano responsabili. Ma Churchill sbaglia ancora di più ora se vuole attribuire la responsabilità a tutto il popolo italiano. Non è giusto che il popolo italiano diventi oggi la sola vittima espiatoria di questo ventennio di smarrimento universale. Ma se non è giusto, i partiti antifascisti che vanno al governo et che convalidano questa ingiustizia rendono forse un grande servigio agli alleati, ma non rendono servigio al popolo italiano."Pacciardi ha affermato la necessità di uscire dalla presente situazione confusa."Le unità antifasciste non possono essere fatte nella confusione tra monarchici e repubblicani, tra capitalisti e comunisti. Giacché non si possono fare due soli partiti, il monarchico e il repubblicano, bisogna fare una concentrazione di partiti repubblicani contro la monarchia." L'oratore ha quindi parlato molto bene della rivoluzione russa."Ma le rivoluzioni non sono dei vestiti a serie, sono dei vestiti su misura. Non si può ripetere pedissequamente in un paese quel che si è fatto in un altro. Ogni paese svolge un principio comune secondo la sua tradizione, la sua cultura, la sua storia, la sua configurazione geografica, la sua struttura sociale. Nessuna soluzione sociale ci spaventa purché non la paghiamo col duro prezzo della libertà. L'accentramento statale non crea né il socialismo né il comunismo, ma la loro forma spuria e corrotta cioè il capitalismo di stato. La soluzione secondo noi è nella pluralità dei sistemi: La piccola proprietà, la cooperativa e il sindacato possono convivere con la nazionalizzazione delle industrie, delle banche e dei servizi di utilità generale". Dopo avere insistito sulla necessità del decentramento amministrativo, Pacciardi si è avviato alla conclusione con le seguenti parole "Oggi bisogna accantonare la casa Savoia. Bisogna non stancarci di chiedere l'alleanza e non la cobelligeranza, non stancarci di chiedere formazioni di volontari. Bisogna domandare che gli alleati abbiano più fiducia in noi, che ci lascino circolare liberamente nelle retrovie; che ci lascino più libertà di iniziativa per rimetterci al lavoro e non domandare la carità".

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CORRIERE DI ROMA - 15 agisti

Sulla Gazzetta-Ufficiale del Regno è stato pubblicato un proclama del presidente Bonomi unitamente al decreto legislativo luogotenenziale col quale viene sanzionato che a decorrere dalle ore C. del giorno 15 agosto l'esercizio di tutti i poteri dello Stato viene riassunto dal governo italiano nei territori della provincia di Roma, di Frosinone e di Littoria, fin qui sottoposti all'A.M.G. Il proclama di Bonomi dice che tutti gli atti e provvedimenti adottati dallo A.M.G. e dai membri delle forze militari alleate vengono riconosciuti dal governo italiano come validi e come aventi gli stessi effetti giuridici dei provvedimenti emanati dal governo italiano secondo la leggo italiana.

- Il Presidente Bonomi ha anche fatto delle dichiarazioni alla stampa. "Ormai più di un terzo della popolazione italiana è raccolto sotto l'impero delle nostre Leggi e nel territorio riscattato si trova Roma, capitale dello Stato. Scompare la piena autorità degli alleati nel campo cosidetto locale. Si era convenuto che durante questo periodo di convivenza la autorità alleata avesse agito negli istituti e nella sfera della vita comunale e provinciale e che tutto ciò esorbitasse da questi limiti fosse riservato allo Stato italiano. Tutto ciò che si è fatto negli istituti cittadini, tutti gli interventi del comando alleato nel campo militare e civile portano all'impronta del regime d'eccezione che scompare o si attenua col passaggio avvenuto stamane. Restano ora i normali poteri di vigilanza e di controllo delle nazioni unite, e ciò in virtù dei patti d'armistizio che hanno una portata generale. Non bisogna attribuire al passaggio virtù miracolose. La situazione non muta soltanto perché al comando alleato ed al commissario regionale nominato dagli alleati si sostituisce il governo italiano." Bonomi ha quindi rilevato tutte le difficoltà che derivano dallo stato di guerra, tra cui principalissima quella dei trasporti e delle comunicazioni con la conseguente deficienza di approvvigionamenti. "Il governo si gioverà della sua autorità aumentata per segnalare agli alleati, con sempre maggiori insistenze, i bisogni della popolazione. Già le autorità che esercitano il controllo hanno dato buoni segni di comprendere la situazione romana talché è da sperare che qualche miglioramento debba verificarsi presto. Credo che il maggiore effetto si verificherà nel campo delle cosidette sanzioni contro il fascismo. Oggi unica è la procedura e uniche sono le sanzioni per coloro che debbono essere puniti o allontanati". Il Presidente ha concluso confidando nella moderazione e nel senso di giustizia degli uomini che hanno la responsabilità di compiere l'epurazione. Si è augurato che le persone compromesse con l'antico regime si persuadano spontaneamente che è saggezza trarsi in disparte "per lasciare che altri faccia le proprie prove e porti nell'amministrazione pubblica energie fresche e intatte."

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- Il Colonnello Poletti, già commissario dell' A.M.G. per la provincia di Roma Frosinone e Littoria; tornato da oggi al governo italiano, seguiterà a esercitare le sue funzioni nelle provincie di Terni, Rieti e Viterbo, compreso nella IV regione.

end c.o.b.r.a. - signed KING

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE - Roma 15 agosto

A commento delle dichiarazioni di Bonomi sul ritorno di Roma all'amministrazione italiana, il giornale liberale dice: "In questo fatto noi vogliamo vedere una ragione di conforto per l'opera per il governo ha intrapreso e che tutti gli italiani debbono rafforzare e sostenere. Parlare di gioia sarebbe veramente fuori posto, perché essa è vietata per ora e forse per lungo tempo al popolo italiano. Il ritorno di Roma all'amministrazione italia vale veramente a confortarci perché ci dimostra che uno Stato italiano esiste ancora. L'Italia seguirà la via della libertà e del progresso: nessuno potrebbe impedirlo. Il pronto ritorno di Roma all'Italia dimostra che ad impedirlo nessuno pensa. Ora spetta a noi lavorare con serietà-dignità e fiducia, senza impazienza e con umiltà verso noi stessi e il nostro Paese".

IL TEMPO - Roma 15 agosto

Si osserva; sempre circa il ritorno di Roma al governo italiano: "Le odierne coraggiose e chiare dichiarazioni del presidente Bonomi danno conforto a quel nostro invito agli alleati e consentono di tracciare uno schematico bilancio sulla situazione di questi ultimi due mesi: gli alleati, presi da una guerra a ritmo gigantesco, hanno tenuto fede a molte promesse e sono venuti incontro nei limiti del possibile al popolo affamato, ora rendono anche Roma all'Italia. Occorre dire che anche i partiti hanno dimostrato nobilmente di vivere e saper vivere nell'interesse del Paese, a parte piccole inevitabili schermaglie dovute a polemiche di carattere ideologico".

IL QUOTIDIANO - Roma 15 agosto (cattolico)

Editoriale intitolato FERRAGOSTO AL GOVERNO osserva "L'amministrazione di Roma e Lazio passa domani al governo nazionale, gli si passa un corpo dissanguato, con l'incarico di tenerlo in vita e tirarlo su. Non ci scordiamo di essere stati sconfitti, seppur senza colpa, e non ce ne scordiamo proprio per questo: per rinvigorire il proposito di rilevarci" Dopo aver osservato che mancano le possibilità di vita, dal cibo alle case e al vestiario, prosegue: "il governo sa quel che succede in strada e dentro casa e sa che si va logorando la sanità morale e fisica della nostra gente e

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strazione italiana, il giornale liberale dice: "In questo fatto noi vogliamo vedere una ragione di conforto per l'opera per il governo ha intrapreso e che tutti gli italiani debbono rafforzare e sostenere. Parlare di gioia sarebbe veramente fuori posto, perché essa è vietata per ora e forse per lungo tempo al popolo italiano. Il ritorno di Roma all'amministrazione italia vale veramente a confortarci perché ci dimostra che uno Stato italiano esiste ancora. L'Italia seguirà la via della libertà e del progresso: nessuno potrebbe impedirlo. Il pronto ritorno di Roma all'Italia dimostra che ad impedirlo nessuno pensa. Ora spetta a noi lavorare con serietà dignità e fiducia, senza impazienza e con umiltà verso noi stessi e il nostro Paese".

IL TEMPO - Roma 15 agosto

Si osserva, sempre circa il ritorno di Roma al governo italiano "Le odierne coraggiose e chiare dichiarazioni del presidente Bonomi danno conforto a quel nostro invito agli alleati e consentono di tracciare uno schematico bilancio sulla situazione di questi ultimi due mesi: gli alleati, presi da una guerra a ritmo gigantesco, hanno tenuto fede a molte promesse e sono venuti incontro nei limiti del possibile al popolo affamato, ora rendono anche Roma all'Italia. Occorre dire che anche i partiti hanno dimostrato nobilmente di vivere e saper vivere nell'interesse del Paese, a parte piccole inevitabili schermaglie dovute a polemiche di carattere ideologico".

IL QUOTIDIANO - Roma 15 agosto (cattolico)

Editoriale intitolato FERRAGOSTO AL GOVERNO osserva "L'amministrazione di Roma e Lazio passa domani al governo nazionale, gli si passa un corpo dissanguato, con l'incarico di tenerlo in vita e tirarlo su. Non ci scordiamo di essere stati sconfitti, seppur senza colpa, e non ce ne scordiamo proprio per questo: per rinvigorire il proposito di rilevarci" Dopo aver osservato che mancano le possibilità di vita, dal cibo alle case e al vestiario, prosegue: "il governo sa quel che succede in strada e dentro casa e sa che si va logorando la sanità morale e fisica della nostra gente e quindi l'avvenire nazionale. Siamo sospesi tra i contendenti, gli uni incerti, gli altri avversi: siamo accerchiati da un anello di solitudine."

UNITA' - Roma 15 agosto

Il ritorno di Roma al governo italiano fino a che perdura la situazione attuale e la guerra, ha un valore più che altro simbolico ed è importante solo come avvenimento politico."

IL POPOLO - Roma 15 agosto

Corsivo intitolato UNA DATA nota circa il passaggio di Roma all'Italia che occorre collaborare il più strettamente possibile col governo e crede che

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le varie opposizioni contro di questo non approderanno a nulla, perché il governo dei partiti ha fino ad ora dignitosamente aiutato la ripresa della vita nazionale.

ITALIA NUOVA - Roma 15 agosto (monarchist)

"Roma torna ad essere capitale. Questa è un'altra prova della buona volontà degli alleati di consentire all'Italia cobelligerante lo sviluppo della sua autonoma vita democratica. Tuttavia due problemi interessano la rinascita del Paese con estrema urgenza: quello alimentare e quello della ricostruzione. Occorre mettere mano ad essi con ogni energia: un ulteriore ritardo potrebbe provocare tristi conseguenze e nuovi disastri."

AVANTI - Roma 15 agosto

L'odierno numero di questo giornale reca una vignetta intitolata. Si gioca su questa parola che è scritta in maniera da poter significare anche "con legamento" Nella vignetta si raffigura il Col. Poletti nell'atto di consegnare una scopa al presidente Bonomi il quale ha le mani legate. Si attribuiscono al Col. Poletti le seguenti parole: "Good-bye, mister Bonomi, adesso continui lei la pulizia".

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Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit N°12 APO 512

"D." Section, Italy
Press Reading Bureau

follows italpress number one hundred one 16th August 1944

CORRIERE DI ROMA - 16 agosto

5.500 operai sono stati assunti per urgenti lavori pubblici nella provincia di Roma dal governo militare alleato in cooperazione col Genio Civile italiano. Si tratta di riparazione di strade, ponti, acquedotti, linee elettriche e altri lavori di utilità pubblica.

BUONA GUARDIA - Roma 12 agosto (giornale dei marinai italiani a tendenza monarchica)

In editoriale intitolato VERSO LA RINASCITA si nota: "il giorno in cui le condizioni dell'armistizio saranno rese di pubblica ragione, apparirà ben chiaro a tutti che esse costituiscono un documento diplomatico il cui studio potrà interessare gli storici, non uno strumento politico decisivo per i nostri rapporti con le potenze alleate. Riflesso di una determinata situazione militare, e cioè dell'abbandono delle ostilità da parte del popolo italiano che non voleva più continuare una guerra assurda impostagli dal fascismo, l'armistizio non ha più nessun addentellato con la realtà che si è venuta formando in Italia in questi ultimi mesi. Ad una condizione giuridica completamente svuotata di ogni suo contenuto dalla dichiarazione di cobelligeranza, è subentrato uno stato di fatto non ancora giuridicamente riconosciuto, ma che si afferma di giorno in giorno più potente anche nella coscienza dei popoli vincitori. I marinai francesi, greci e irlandesi, che affrontano i pericoli della guerra compiono la stessa eroica opera dei nostri fratelli che a bordo della navi italiane hanno tanto concorso in tutti i mari al successo delle imprese belliche contro la Germania".

IL GIORNO - Napoli 11 agosto

Articolo di Paolo Scarfoglio, intitolato ANNIVERSARIO DELL'ARMISTIZIO afferma: "Vi è stato un momento in cui gli alleati furono molto vicini all'alleanza con l'Italia. Se altri criteri intervennero, per lo meno fu chiaro allora che per essi la parola armistizio è parola di galantuomo, nel senso che lo considerano effettivamente come un regime transeunte, cosicché le

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LA VOCE - Napoli 10 agosto (quotidiano socialista e comunista del Sud)

Articolo intitolato UFFICIALI FILO-FASCISTI nota che: "Uno dei fenomeni più curiosi dell'attuale situazione italiana è quello degli ufficiali dell'esercito i quali schierandosi contro le forze popolari e democratiche e trasformandosi in collaboratori più o meno diretti delle caste reazionarie vengono a prendere in sostanza una posizione filo-fascista". Si osserva che la prima preoccupazione dei buoni ufficiali delle varie armi dovrebbe essere quella di colmare il distacco tra essi e il popolo, da cui

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è nata l'inefficiente dell'esercito.

CRDINE - Potenza 1 agosto (catholic)

Articolo intitolato LA MISERIA E NOI rivendica il valore rivoluzionario del cristianesimo e conclude che "noi non abbiamo bisogno di allinearci in questa battaglia di rinnovamento. Gli altri nati ieri possono allinearsi con noi, che marciamo da venti secoli al comando del povero operaio di Nazaret."

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italpress number one hundred two 16 th August 1944

L.. NAZIONE DEL POPOLO - Firenze 11 agosto

Questo giornale è l'organo del comitato toscano di liberazione nazionale di cui è presidente Carlo Ludovico Raggianti. Espressione di questo comitato sono le nuove autorità belliche di Firenze: il sindaco, prof. Gaetano Pieraccini, atterniato da una giunta composta da uomini di diversi partiti, e la deputazione provinciale presieduta dall'avv. Mario Martini.

- In prima pagina sono stampate a grandi caratteri le seguenti parole: "Colpita al cuore, ma non doma, Firenze saluta negli uomini dell'esercito alleato coloro che hanno costituito col loro valore la necessaria premessa del suo ritorno alla vita civile". Nel notiziario si enumerano di distruzioni compiute dai nazisti nella città. "Quando le truppe alleate sono state alle porte, la distruzione ha avuto metodicamente inizio. Si son fatte saltare le fabbriche e i molini, per togliere doppiamente il pane al nostro popolo, si sono portate via le autoambulanze per i malati, rese inutilizzabili le auto funebri, requisiti i cavalli delle vetture pubbliche, le autopompe dei vigili del fuoco e le botti per la vuotatura dei pozzi neri, perché la popolazione fosse esposta a ogni peggiore disagio e ad ogni pericolo, si è tolta la luce, l'acqua, le vetture e persino i fili delle linee tranviarie. Si sono distrutti con le mine i ponti di Firenze, palazzi, chiese e vie intere prospicienti l'Arno e quello che non è stato distrutto dall'esplosivo è stato saccheggiato e infranto dalle mazze ferrate dei guastatori, mentre da Fiesole e da Monte Morello il cannone tedesco batteva su Palazzo Pitti."

AVANTI - Roma 15 agosto

Pietro Nenni in editoriale intitolato MOTIVI DI INQUIETUDINE ALLO INTERNO espone le moltissime difficoltà in cui si dibatte attualmente il Paese, difficoltà di cui gli elementi reazionari approfittando per fomentare malcontento contro gli uomini del comitato di liberazione nazionale e contro i partiti antifascisti che sono al governo. "Si tratta del tentativo di riscossa delle forze capitalistiche e agrarie che stavano dietro al fascismo e ne muovevano i fili e che oggi stanno dietro la monarchia". Queste forze, Nenni dice che non prevarranno perché il popolo vigilerà e si terrà pronto ad intervenire col coraggio ispirato dal ricordo delle

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AZIONE DEMOCRATICA - Roma 14 agosto (settimanale del movimento giovanile del partito democratico del lavoro)

In editoriale intitolato A CHI DI DOVERE si dice: "Non vorremmo che la scenografia della fratellanza latina e della fratellanza liberale e democratica si rivelasse ancora una volta degna della politica wilsoniana di buona memoria. Non vorremmo che questa scenografia fosse dovuta servile finché sul teatro della guerra esisteva la paura degli eserciti del Reich. Non vorremmo che dei novelli Lloyd-George e Clemenceau fingessero di non riconoscerci e si meravigliassero anzi di vederci. Non sarebbe conveniente costringere gli italiani a fare dei confronti fra la nuova

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diplomazia degli illustri rappresentanti della democrazia dell'Inghilterra e degli Stati Uniti e la diplomazia nazista. Vi sarebbe differenza fra l'una e l'altra, ma a tutto beneficio della seconda".

- Trafiletto intitolato L.. REALTA' accenna alle proteste di molta stampa italiana per la frase "sfera d'influenza" usata da Bonomi per qualificare l'odierna situazione italiana nei riguardi degli alleati. "Si dica che l'Italia è nella zona d'influenza anglosassone o si usi espressione più dolce per le tenere orecchie di qualche italiano il quale pensa di essere ormai definitivamente liberato, è lo stesso. Il problema è un altro, l'imperialismo. L'imperialismo, se non avrà mozzato le corna, continuerà a dividere l'orbe terracqueo in sistemi territoriali in cui non tutti gli interessi saranno sullo stesso piano. Tali sistemi territoriali, non tenendo conto di ciò che potrebbero essere le necessità di un popolo o magari di un intero continente, fomenteranno nuove discordie e nuove guerre in cui tutti saremo nuovamente precipitati e specialmente l'Europa, qualora non riesca a costituirsi in una sua unità continentale. Non le espressioni quindi bisogna mutare, ma i metodi e i principii".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE - TEMPO

Sono usciti oggi in edizione straordinaria per recare le notizie dello sbarco alleato nella Francia Meridionale. Il TEMPO commenta: "La nuova fase della guerra in occidente appare risolutiva per la liberazione dell'Italia e della Francia."

Il RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE reca un editoriale intitolato LA [illegible] DELLA FRANCIA che così si conclude: "Tutto il sistema difensivo tedesco è in crisi, altri cedimenti nel Nord potrebbero minacciare le vie di comunicazione delle armate meridionali. L'interdipendenza dei due fronti è evidente. Lo vedremo in pratica fra poco".

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

August, 15 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

MORNING PAPERS (Monday 14 August)

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. A policy of solidarity. Conditions in Italy, writes G. Pepe, are critical as we know. But they will be the same in other European countries devastated by war. It is for the victors to say whether they are going to make the post war world one of rehabilitation and collaboration or one of narrow nationalism and autarchy. The second course will lead to Fascism. The point is stressed that rebuilding the devastated nations will be economically useful to the victors in that it will supply customers and consumers and keep industrial wheels turning.

2. Quotes from the "PWB organ of propaganda" the assurance of Poletti that gas will soon be available.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. V.G. Rossi writes that England is a European country in spite of her imperial interests. Thinks that she will remain European - which will be good for Europe.

2. Speech of Ettore Lombardo Pellegrino of the Libero-Sociale Party (Laborist Union). This speech made 26 July is reproduced in full. It is an attack on the present government. The speaker asks either for a military government or a democratic government based on some kind of Chamber of Deputies, he suggests those of the 26th parliament and the so-called Aventini who protested against Mussolini in the early days. Above all he argues for doing away with the domination of the Committee of Liberation.

The above were the only papers on sale on Monday.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Blanket denial of rumour of discussions on post war said to be going on between Soviet and Vatican.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

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QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Ferragosto for the gov't. Enumerates the miseries of Italy as the gov't takes over. The article is grateful for the Church and the Faith, a powerful moral assistance. (Igino Giordani)

2. Article on difficulties of proper feeding of children over 1 year old.

3. Parco Virgiliano. Calls attention to neglected condition of park and bad behaviour of children in it.

4. Article on vandalism of urchins in district of Via Giulia and Piazza dei Pellegrini. Windows have been broken in S. Filippo

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Neri and S. Maria delle Querce and none of the young rascals has yet been apprehended.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. F.C. writes in article entitled On the middle class that the economic structure should be based not on the interlocking interests of big firm but rather on small industry of artisans, tradesmen and farmers.

2. From Day to Day. Column lauds govt for recalling to service those University professors who were discharged for not taking Fascist oath.

3. E. Longoni writes of his trip over devastated areas south of Rome. Has words of praise for all Allies have done in rehabilitation but says Italians must work hard themselves and not expect everything to be given them.

4. Notes that Senators Cuppa and Gotta were also recommended for dismissal.

5. Gas and charcoal. On Poletti's interview. Article would like to know if Col. Poletti could tell where the charcoal will go. At the moment it is selling in the black market at 28 lire a chilo.

6. The blue squadristi. Article observes that Italia Nuova tries to defend itself against charges made of encouraging reactionary meetings. Ricostruzione admits it was wrong on place of meetings but there were such meetings, attended by Italian officers, and at least one presided over by Enzo Selvaggi, editor of Italia Nuova. This man is new in the political field but was a Fascist until July 25, 1943, says the writer.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA

1. Most of front page given to Pacciardi's speech. Attacks monarchy and also present govt as being unsound combination of parties. Implores the United States not to play the "spheres of influence" game but to lend its weight to some kind of European and international society of Nations. Points out that Churchill once said Italy's woes were due to "one man". This was not true and even less is it true that all Italians are responsible. Yet the country is being treated as a conquered country and as if everyone were responsible for Fascist crimes... Asks for recognition of Italy as ally, union of all Republican elements and end of the monarchy.

2. F.C. continues his comment on the manifesto of the

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2. F.C. continues his comment on the manifesto of the Confederazione presented to Bonomi. On currency thinks the thing to do is to have the allies "define" the occupational currency and differentiate it from the currency issued in the North. Urges need for transportation for food and coal.

3. Another reference to the case of the man who could bring in charcoal in quantity at one lira above fixed price and was not allowed to do it. (See Risorgimento Liberale for Aug. 13)

4. On pasta ration it is noted that this is only adventitious and not the beginning of regular distribution.

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GENERAL : Afternoon papers give coverage to ceremony in honor of Amendola, speech of Bocchini, interview of Poletti and situation in Florence.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Motives for anxiety. Survey of Italy's position with stress on internal difficulties. Trusts in government's good intentions and vigilance of people. Mentions that it should not be forgotten that lack of transport, difficulties of industry and impoverishment are due to German activities.

2. Invitation of C.G.I.L. to American, British and Soviet workers to send delegates to study situation in Italy. Expressed gratitude for all the allies have done.

3. Brief paragraph calling attention of Minister of War to political nature of material issued by press bulletin of war office.

4. For some authentic epuration. Takes up cry of Unità against Italian diplomats still representing the country abroad though they have well-known Fascist background. Lisbon, Madrid, Berne, Stockholm and Vatican City all have emissaries out of sympathy with new Italy.

5. Notes visit of Mancini to Civit vecchia.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. If we but will. Editorial on handing over of Rome to govt. Says that this is no time for illusions; the provinces already handed over are in a state of embryonic reorganization and increasing misery. And there are many practical problems in Rome. Suggests as one step that confiscation of gains of Fascist profiteers be carried out immediately. And that the government take a strong position and assume real prestige both in the eyes of the country and of the Allies.

2. On fusion of Liberals and Democratic Liberals article says that the latter is essentially a conservative if not reactionary group. Points out that it had no hand in Committee of Liberation. Thinks the fusion good as it clarifies the political situation but wonders whether the Liberals will become more conservative or the Demo-Liberals more liberal. Suggests the new party should frankly call itself Conservative.

3. Lussu writing of Action party congress at Cosenza denies there was any centralizing or "totalitarian" tendency. On the

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. If we but will. Editorial on handing over of Rome to govt. Says that this is no time for illusions; the provinces already handed over are in a state of embryonic reorganization and increasing misery. And there are many practical problems in Rome. Suggests as one step that confiscation of gains of Fascist profiteers be carried out immediately. And that the government take a strong position and assume real prestige both in the eyes of the country and of the Allies.

2. On fusion of Liberals and Democratic Liberals article says that the latter is essentially a conservative if not reactionary group. Points out that it had no hand in Committee of Liberation. Thinks the fusion good as it clarifies the political situation but wonders whether the Liberals will become more conservative or the Demo-Liberals more liberal. Suggests the new party should frankly call itself Conservative.

3. Lussu writing of Action party congress at Cosenza denies there was any centralizing or "totalitarian" tendency. On the other hand the party recognizes the trend toward regional autonomy and is in favor of it.

4. Article on sorry condition of the "avventizi" (i.e. supplementary) state employees who lost their jobs because they did not go forth with Fascist Republic and for whom no provision has yet been made. And Postal and telegraph employees "fuori ruolo" also appeal for help.

5. Paragraph applauding reintegration of University professors not taking Fascist oath.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Crisis of Liberalism. On the fusion of the two liberal parties. Roberto Lucifero writes that the new party has such disparate elements that it cannot really be called a party; as soon as a definite program is called for it will split. Calls the Committee of Liberation "anything but Liberal and points out the inner dissidence of the Committee. The Democratic party, says Lucifero, which is truly liberal, welcomes this development which is a clarification of the situation and indication of the eventual dissolution of the Committee.

2. 15 August. Salvaggi regards the hand over as proof of Allies' good faith and symbol of beginning of new era. Stresses practical problems of food and reconstruction which all Italians must attack now with energy and harmony. His party is in opposition to be sure but wishes the government well and assures them that the opposition will be fair and legitimate.

3. Remedies. On the manifesto of Confederazione to Bonomi Clarotti observes that press reaction shows the parties were not really prepared for this, although their members were represented on the committee presenting the memo. He agrees with Il Popolo that the remedies suggested are hasty and illusory, though admitting that the situation of the workers is accurately described.

4. Strategic positions. Criticism of government's action in creating commissari for state and parastatal entities. This is a fascist scheme and leads to state surveillance of industrial and social life, says the article.

5. Interview with Vincenzo Sofia Moretti, secretary of Partisans associations. Moretti stresses non-political nature of the group and complains of hostile attitude of Committee of Lib.

6. Transport. There has been much talk of transport but the question remains still unsolved, writes Dell'Arduzio. Suggests encouragement and organization of private initiative, fixing of regular tariff, adequate gas supply, among other things.

7. Report on cooperatives and their recent freedom to import food. Also, they cannot bring in charcoal or potatoes.

8. On the incident in Piazza Chiesa Nuova (reported 13 Aug.) a letter informs the I.N. that the meeting was not run by the Catholic Communists but by the Confed. Gen. del Lavoro. And the victim was not lynched but only beaten.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The Atlantic Charter. Today marks the third anniversary and the writer recalls with what enthusiasm it was hailed in Italy. Now "the indecisions and the politics" of the Allies make it very uncertain what Italy may expect from it. She still looks to us for the helping hand of brotherhood. A propos of the Four Freedoms printed on the back of AMG currency the article says it is time the currency situation were carefully studied and some kind of limit fixed to the issue; if not "our capacity of economic resistance will be destroyed".

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2. On hand-over of Rome, G. Andreotti writes that the city now goes over to the Bonomi Government, recently so much criticized. Most of the criticism has been purely destructive. Andreotti urges sympathy and cooperation with the government for if it should fail we should have "sectarian conflicts between selfish interests and ambitions harmful to the rehabilitation of the nation."

3. Notes that epuration of banks, under Henry G. Thaon of Finance s/c is proceeding "without rest".

4. Notes visit of Minister Tupini to Terni.

5. Article in honor of Giuseppe Donati, founder of paper.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. A proof of faith. The hand over of Rome is so described by the writer. He adds that Fifth Columnists who have been circulating all kinds of rumors intended to discredit the Allies' good faith and the Italian Govt will be disappointed. The Italian people is now hopefully immune to certain kinds of poison.

2. Totalitarian methods. On the order of the Electric Companies that if one tenant is guilty of breach of regulations the whole building pays the penalty, the article observes that this is a perfectly monstrous ruling both for the principle of co-responsibility and retroaction. Article notes that the porter is again put in his Fascist role as informer. The whole thing is wrong and formal appeal is made for its revocation, it is certainly not to be hoped, says the writer that the "democratic" allies will take up with Fascist customs. "Graecia capta..."

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Statement by Cermona categorically denying that mortgaging the railroads is a part of armistice terms.

2. Comment on hand-over. "The noble words" of Bonomi are praised and the article says that the balance of the two months under the Allies is on the whole very good.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. V. Spano writes that bureaucratic epuration is not enough. One must remove from Italian life the possibilities of graft so well developed under Fascism. Vasalli, Scalera, Federici cited as examples.

2. Fiery article against Italia Nuova for its recent attempts to accuse Unita and the party of bad faith. At end of article paragraph states that the story reported in I.N. of delegates at the Christian Democrat Congress complaining of Communist armed bands is [illegible]

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3. Grassi del Popolo. Criticism of PWB film. Finds it "an honest film" with a tone of "perhaps too easy optimism.".

GENERAL : All morning papers carry story of hand-over of Rome (significant commentary indicated where it occurs), Bonomi's speech (somewhat summary coverage but in general, except for Italia Nuova, sympathetic), trial of agitators in market of 24 July, epuration of banks.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M. . SECTION
PATRIOTS BRANCH

TO	~~NOTE~~ Attachment	INFO.-	ACTION
	Col. Mc CARTHY		
	Major. MAGNUS		
	Major. BRAGE		
	Capt. SALVADORI	M.S.	
	Chief CLERK		
	LIAISON SECTION.		
	Col. FAVA		
	Dr. TRUES		
	Mr. VILLA		
	REMARKS.		

15 AUG Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Psy Warf Branch
GA

PRB/R10 14 August 1944

Trend of Correspondents' Copy.

SEDGWICK ("New York Times") and others.

The position in Florence is still one of stalemate. British troops remain on the South side of the River Arno and AMG officers are in the city striving manfully to relieve distress and get in essential food supplies. Small detachments of Partisans and Fascists seem to be fighting it out in the centre of the city, while Florentines in that section go to and fro striving to carry on their normal daily lives. A German tank is said to have made a lone reconnaissance through the city yesterday and arriving in the vicinity of the Ponte Vecchio fired on those who were engaged in getting supplies across the river. One British officer was wounded and an Italian liaison Officer was killed. AMG's task in this area is described as the most difficult it has yet encountered in all the Italian campaign. But generous tribute is being paid to them by the correspondents.

GODFREY TALBOT (BBC)

.....8th Army troops have NOT advanced across the river into Florence, but AMG officials HAVE and, making exceptional efforts, are doing everything humanly possible to take food, water, and medical supplies to the civilian population North of the river. AMGOT is right in the front line of the battle to start their task of reconstruction - a particularly difficult job because indiscriminate sniping has continued in the heart of the old city. .....Meanwhile all praise to the Allied Military Government front line men who are working and improvising flat out to revive liberated Florence after the sufferings imposed by the German reign of terror.

LONGMIRE ("New York Post")

"The AMG man was fed up and disgusted, and you can't blame him. During the 15 minutes I had sat in his office the doorman had brought in seven perfumed notes and two visiting cards from Romans, of both sexes, requesting "just an introduction" to Colonel or Major Somebody-or-other who handled Such-and-Such a department of AMG." The correspondent then tells how the AMG officer remarked that it was impossible to make these people realise that the bribery of fascism was no longer of any avail, but they had got so accustomed to such

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no word can be utter[illegible] Mason MacFarlane stuck by his guns, though. Badoglio's out and probably won't get back. But what have we done to help this new Italian Government of Bonomi's? Not a blasted thing. If we were not going to help the Italians why did we ever say so in all our propaganda in the first place ? Everybody in Rome is screaming about the lack of food and the lack of jobs. Maybe we have a war to fight and can't help it, but if so why don't we come out and say so. Have we got a policy or not ? Here's another one. Did you see that big department store around the corner? Do you know what's going to happen to it ? The British forces have taken it over as a recreation center for the troops with a service restaurant. Everybody who worked in that store is out of a job for that sole reason. Does that look as if the Allies are trying to play the game astutely so as to help Italy to rebuild the country ? Everybody who worked in that store is today probably cussing out the Allies and saying "Even the Germans did'nt take our jobs away from us."

HADFIELD ("Times") files a despatch saying that there are indications of an improvement in the food situation in Italy. In Rome ACC have announced the distribution, as from August 14, of 275 grammes macaroni an item which the citizens have been eagerly awaiting and which the Germans failed to provide for many months. A similar quantity is fixed for August 28th. In Sicily the High Commissioner has announced that the bread ration is to be raised as from August 12th to 300 Grammes daily and a macaroni ration of 550 Grammes. Two of Italy's most urgent problems, those of transport and supplies, were dealt with by General O'Dwyer, at an Allied Advisory Council Meeting on Friday; also Captain Stone reported on political developments. Dr. Berlinguer, one of the High Commissioner's assisting Sforza in his Fascist purge, has revealed that it has been decided to re-open the Matteotti trial.

HILL ("New York Herald Tribune") files a long despatch on the present political confusion in Italy and on the distress within the country. He gives a general outline of the political development from the time of Badoglio and says among other things : "In the first days after the Allied entry into Rome, Badoglio came here charged with forming a new and better Government. He told the party leaders the conditions imposed by the Allies under the Armistice and that any Government which was formed must adhere to those terms; the question of the Monarchy was not to be raised until after the war. A third condition later insisted on by General MacFarlane was the inclusion of Admiral Decourten in the Cabinet as the Minister of Marine. The Ministers asked Badoglio

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McCORMICK ("New York Times") connects Mr.Churchill's visit with that of King George VI a few days ago, and with the presence of Marshal Tito and of Mr.Robert Paterson, U.S. Under Secretary for War. Everybody knows, says the correspondent, that from the beginning Churchill has taken great interest in the Mediterranean Area. She then quotes freely the various hopes expressed in the Italian press in connection with the visit of the Prime Minister, and remarks that the latter must

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be reading these with a certain satisfaction on comparing them with the vituperation poured on him and Mr. Eden by the Fascist press. If Churchill should show himself on the streets of Rome he would receive a heartfelt ovation where the last British Minister to appear here received but a cool reception. Yet when Chamberlain and Halifax went to the Opera even the boisterous horse play of the " Merry Wives of Windsor" failed to overcome the depression of the audience. Today's pleading is one of despair and of Italy begging Britain to once more treat her with the traditional friendship of the two nations.

WINSTON BURDETT (CBS)

..."There has been no official hint as to the purpose of Mr. Churchill's visit but the Italian papers here are full of speculation, guesses and comment. Many of them take this occasion to air the grievances of occupied Italy before the Prime Minister ..... Political comment in the papers here is very candid, often very bitter. The Allies permit sharp criticism, plenty of it, but the Italians feel hurt because, while we let them freely criticise we do very little about it. They feel that we do not take them very seriously..... Already Republican parties on the one hand and Royalist groups on the other are beginning to close ranks and consolidate, and prepare for what seems today must be an inevitable conflict.

COOPER Not for publication.

Cables his journal that Mr. Churchill has ordered "no press coverage" of his visit to Italy. His visit is said to be purely of a military character and for this reason has given the order. As a result there are many rumours as to why he really is here. These include that he is to confer with Tito, now in Rome; that he may meet Mr.Roosevelt here; and that there may even be peace talks through the Vatican. Both this correspondent and Jordan ("News Chronicle") protest against the order issued by Mr. Churchill which they consider a political censorship.

RAYMOND (Kemsley Press)

According to Colonel Russell of the Rockefeller Foundation the condition of the Pontine Marshes is back to that of 1880 from the Public Health standpoint. They are now spraying the marshes by aircraft and more than 5,000 people are continuously employed fighting malaria. Civilians have been given 6 million atabrine tablets. Fortunately

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+ The allusion is to the large C.I.M. building in the Via XX September.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Patriot Branch
file

PRB/R10 August 13 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

The fall of Florence came undramatically, the Germans having pulled out to the Northern side on Thursday night. A few ardent Fascist snipers remained but these are being gradually rooted out by the Partisans and are getting swift punishment. AMG has distinguished itself by being first into the Northern part of the city.

ROPER (UP)

Although British troops have not advanced into Florence beyond the Arno, despite the fact that enemy shipers are still being encountered AMG officers have crossed the river to assist the civilian population.

KENNEDY (AP) and other correspondents.

Although 8th Army has not yet entered the Northern section reports from officers who have crossed give the following general picture. The situation was not quite so desperate in regard to food as was believed. There is a shortage but this is being met by strenous efforts on the part of AMG. There is only the Ponte Vecchio remaining of the bridges. The Germans demolished buildings at one end of this and effectively blocked it for wheeled traffic. In addition it is still said to be mined. Food is being brought up to a point near the bridge and is then passed across on a human chain, and this will have to continue until the engineers get a temporary bridge erected. During the last days of the German occupation all male subjects were forbidden to go out into the streets. There was a small amount of looting of jewellery, cameras etc. by the Germans, but no extensive damage has been done to the city. The area of the railway yards, however, suffered severely from Allied bombing last March and again in May. 500 members of the local police who had gone into hiding have now reappeared for duty. A local committee had been working underground, and they had prepared a list of names of experienced public officials who would be ready to assist in restoring normal life in the city.

BRIA (AP)

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BRIA (AP)

Unconfirmed but persistent rumours spreading in Rome today that Bonomi would resign and be replaced by Orlando when Rome Region comes under Italian jurisdiction. Anonymous manifestos posted on buildings in Rome said that the entire government is about to fall and that the British desire Badoglio back in power. One high Italian official attributed the rumours to forces who had persistently attempted to undermine the Government.

CHINIGO (INS) also writing on this rumour says that posters with an emphatic "Badoglio No !" are being posted. These

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posters attack the Marshal. Badoglio on his part says that he is ready if wanted. Right wingers see in Badoglio somebody who might hasten the extension of Lease-Lend to Italy.

NORGAARD (AP)

Churchill's arrival is interpreted by "Il Popolo" as a sign of the importance the Italian theatre of war may assume in the near future. There has been no immediate announcement of the Prime Minister's activities. "Italia Libera" meanwhile has told its readers that the British would be righteously aghast if they only knew that so many Romans complain about some restrictions while London after five years of war is once again under terroristic bombing attacks as well as many stringent restrictions such as rationing.

The British have been receiving with open arms for the last five years millions of Americans, Poles, Czechoslovaks, French, Norwegians and other, and without a murmur bearing in silence all inconveniences from the presence of foreign troops.

BRIA (AP)

Liberals and Liberal Democrats of Rome and Southern Italy have agreed on a fusion. The move is interpreted as a strengthening of the Right forces after the recent Communist-Socialist alliance.

BIENSTOCK (Supernews, NY)

The crisis with the Bonomi Government is caused by doubt and uncertainty of the Allied policy towards Italy, and the Allied failure to give the present Government support and backing. There has been much dallying as to whether Italy is a co-belligerent and friendly liberated territory, or a conquered country. This has been responsible for many conflicting Allied commitments and actions which make the position of the Govt. impossible. There is less belief in the Allies and their intentions towards Italy. The position of the Bonomi Government is certainly not strengthened by the almost contemptuous attitude towards it manifested by high-placed Allied officials, as well as our failure to give the Government the means with which to work. Meanwhile the Bonomi Government is under heavy pressure from the Left on the wages and cost of living issue.

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COE (Blue Network)

....."The general unemployment situation is still truly serious and one which has given both ACC and the Govt. concern. Some recent figures published about Naples showed, for instance, that less than 25% of the people formerly employed in industrial and transportation jobs in the Province of Naples are now at work. The same figure of less than 25% also holds true for the employment of artisans,

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

14 AUG Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8 August 13 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS :

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Baltic frontiers. Article on the small Baltic states, stressing their hardships and their desire for independence.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Article reporting denial from Vatican Press Service of rumored approaches from Soviet Government for conversations on post war plans.

2. On San Lorenzo. Bombed July 43 the church was being cleaned up and repaired until beginning of 1944. The Superintendent of Monuments now hopes to get on with the work, in agreement with the Fine Arts S/C.

3. Interview with Alessandro Canezza, head of Welfare Body of Rome. He reports there is much yet to do for the beggars and the evacuees. Lack of transport, light and fuel make welfare work especially hard. He appeals to the citizens of Rome for material and moral aid and trusts that the Allies will do all they can to cooperate in his important work.

4. Gas on Aug. 15 ? Comments on rumour, published in some papers but denied by ACC that gas will be available - at least in small quantity - on 15 Aug. Hopes the denial merely indicates a brief delay.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Article by Giovanni Persico pointing out economic and political advantages of federalism of regional nature as against over-centralization. It is clear, he writes, that the provinces will be suppressed in that the will no longer remain "local autarchic bodies" but this will be a good thing; the provincial system was an imitation of the French and served no useful purpose; especially under

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1. Baltic frontiers. Article on the small Baltic states, stressing their hardships and their desire for independence.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Article reporting denial from Vatican Press Service of rumored approaches from Soviet Government for conversations on post war plans.

2. On San Lorenzo. Bombed July 43 the church was being cleaned up and repaired until beginning of 1944. The Superintendent of Monuments now hopes to get on with the work, in agreement with the Fine Arts S/C.

3. Interview with Alessandro Canezza, head of Welfare Body of Rome. He reports there is much yet to do for the beggars and the evacuees. Lack of transport, light and fuel make welfare work especially hard. He appeals to the citizens of Rome for material and moral aid and trusts that the Allies will do all they can to cooperate in his important work.

4. Gas on Aug. 15 ? Comments on rumour, published in some papers but denied by ACC that gas will be available - at least in small quantity - on 15 Aug. Hopes the denial merely indicates a brief delay.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Article by Giovanni Persico pointing out economic and political advantages of federalism of regional nature as against over-centralization. It is clear, he writes, that the provinces will be suppressed in that the will no longer remain "local autarchic bodies" but this will be a good thing; the provincial system was an imitation of the French and served no useful purpose; especially under Fascism their life was painful and servile.

2. Letter from Giuseppe Sotgiu answered by Cevellotto. Letter and answer are a rather technical debate on the merits of the Fascist penal code. Sotgiu finds the "scientific content" of the code worth preserving.

3. Carries interview with Berlinguer as reported in yesterdays Italia Nuova. (Interview was general press conference.)

4. Fifth column. Calls attention to meetings of the Democratic Party. Points out that attendance is dropping

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off, first meeting had 100 fourth meeting 11. At the first meeting proposals were made definitively Fascist in character which explains the dropping off - and also gives some idea of the character of this party, says the article.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Italy's problems to-day. Approving commentary on the manifesto of the Confederazione presented to Bonomi. Discussing the condition of Italy F.C. remarks that the Allies can see for themselves the truth of the situation as set out in the manifesto. We have liberty to be sure but liberty without bread is meaningless. He suggests sending two Italian emissaries to London and Washington to explain Italy's need and ask for direct action. He then goes on to discuss details; transport and prices are studied again. In the matter of price he points out that raising salaries will have no meaning unless more goods are made available.

2. To Winston Churchill. Article in form of direct to W.C. He will be able to judge, if he comes from Rome to Naples, the extent of Italy's suffering. If the Italians must pay for the misdeeds of their past government certainly full payment has now been made. And the Italians were not the only accomplices of Fascism. Specific plea to be "left free in government, permitted the initiative in economy, allowed to fight at the front." Says Churchill has made the political situation "equivocal" by support of monarchy.

3. Once more: an eye on the situation. This article reproduces a manifesto alleged to have been affixed to various walls in the city. The manifesto calls Bonomi an ex-Fascist and looks to a new government under Orlando. It states that Badoglio must not be included in such a government and indeed the manifesto gives most space to attack on Badoglio. Commenting on it V.R. suspects a monarchist intrigue. Doesn't like Badoglio especially but declares it is not simple enough to be drawn into working against the government for the sake of another royalist design.

ALL afternoon papers carry communique on meeting of

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ALL afternoon papers carry communique on meeting of Allied advisory Council.

MORNING PAPERS :

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Open letter of Nenni to British Labor party. Asks for an International Socialist congress before the peace treaty is signed. And then makes a plea for interest in Italy on the lines which have become familiar in recent weeks: more participation in the war, more internal independence, practical aid etc.

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2. Reactionary manoeuvres against the Bonomi government. Article says that the reactionaries are exploiting the food situation to discredit the government, they are approaching allied officers of Rightist sympathies and even larger plans are in store. The organ of the Monarchical Union Party will soon be transferred to Rome to add its voice - even more conservative - to that of Italia Nuova. The immediate end is to discredit Bonomi and bring in Orlando and Badoglio. Article claims there is also in formation a veterans group of nationalistic character and the reactionaries are counting on returned POWs to swell the membership of this organization.

3. Long article on Atlantic Charter, giving history of its development, analysis of its clauses etc. document itself is reproduced. But the point is made that the Charter must be implemented - if not it will signify no more than the protestations of the Holy Alliance or the Constitution of the League of Nations. (Zimarcas)

4. Explicit denial that Communist have any armed bands. This is the sort of talk the Fascists used to create, says the article.

5. Why there is no plowing. Writer says that farm animals have been taken away by Germans and there is no fuel available for farm machinery. Hopes the Allies will not overlook necessity of supplying gasoline; after an intial modest supply for threshing they seem to have forgotten the matter.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Open letter to Winston Churchill. Admiration is expressed for his leadership and heroism and regret for some of the harsh words he has used towards Italy. The letter asks him to consider the case of Italy, cease to regard her as an enemy, define her position with respect to the Allies and hopes he will be moved the spectacle of the nation's suffering.

2. Defending wages. Article on usual lines, arguing either for complete state control of prices and wages or complete liberty in trade.

3. Action party congress at Cosenza. Report from

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3. Action party congress at Cosenza. Report from Lussu saying that the party has taken a firm position. It will be a party of the masses and a party of the Left. The immediate program is to combat the reaction.

4. Criticism voiced of officers now occupying the War Ministry. They pretend to be saviours of the country when most of them are old Fascists and practically all ran away in the hour of trial. They get special treatment and have special rations - though legally only front line soldiers should drew them - and they have a military mass every Sunday with prayer for the King. Such are the charges made by one G. Gen.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Fifth Column. Charges made Thursday by this paper, says the article, that Communist are forming armed bands in the South were not our charges but reported from speakers at the Christian Democrat Congress. As yet there has been no specific denial from Avanti. This means that the communist party is either playing a double game with its leader or its leader is playing a double game with the country...A postscript to the article records arrival of special communique from Avanti. Communique is not printed but article concludes from it that there have been such armed bands but organized with out party consent.

2. People and liberty. Commentary rejoicing over delivery of Florence. Goes over history of Florence under Fascism and says that now the city has regained its old charm.

3. Summary of Roosevelts speech given in heavy black letters on first page.

4. Pact of alliance between Italians and Jugoslavs. Favorable comment now that the story of such groups making political commitments has been found to be false.

5. Assemblies that are not assemblies. On poor attendance at meetings of Mutilati di guerra observation is made that the group must be absolutely non-political, only then will attendance be assured.

6. Sympathetic commentary on ceremony in honor of Amendola. Compliments the speaker Ferrara on his tact in handling the embarassing situation created by a "boorish" member of the audience who tried to interject the institutional question into the ceremony.

7. Bachelor civil service employees. Calls attention to their unjust treatment under Fascism and suggets it is time for reform of Mussolini decrees on the subject.

8. Denies categorically that the groups of officers meeting in Via Scrofa have any connection with the Democratic party as Ricostruzione charges.

9. A symptomatic incident ? Tells of meeting of

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8. Denies categorically that the groups of officers meeting in Via Scrofa have any connection with the Democratic party as Ricostruzione charges.

9. A symptomatic incident ? Tells of meeting of Catholic Communists yesterday afternoon, at which speaker was chased from the hall and nearly lynched. The police did nothing and the behaviour of the Catholic Communist group was shockingly undisciplined. The speaker was finally saved by intervention of French officer, after an M.P., a British soldier and a negro had all failed.

10. No gas. The announcement made by some papers yesterday morning was false.

11. New prices. They have been issued, says a brief paragraph, for fruits and vegetables. We do not publish the list since the products are in general not on hand.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Party of the masses. The C.D. party while it is a center party is also a party of the masses, writes Gonella. It appeals to the peasants and workers and also to the middle class and intellectuals. There is a similarity of political orientation between the workers who are not Leftist and those of the middle class who are not Rightist. But the C.D. conception of their duty to the masses is that of education. It is a party of the masses which looks to the liquidation of the masses as such.

2. Another article violently defending Caronia against repeated attacks from L'Italia Nuova.

3. Article urging reorganization of the Corte dei Conti.

4. "g.f.c." reports that the Regional Ordinance abrogating for the Governorate of Rome "the moratorium proclaimed in virtue of certain decrees of the Ministry of Grace and Justice" is obscure and confusing.

5. Ironic heading: Finally, pasta ! is given to ACC announcement of pasta ration.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Most of front page given to fusion of Liberal and Liberal Democrat parties. Editorial comment and publication of communique, telegrams to Orlando, Croce and De Nicola, and letter of Croce.

2. Large front page coverage to ceremony in honor of Amendola.

3. Strong article on how bureaucracy of the Annona interfere with getting charcoal in to Rome. Case cited in which being held to fixed price prevented dealer from bringing in large quantity of charcoal even though the increase would been slight and charcoal is simply not to be found at the fixed price.

4. On gas. Paper regrets that it must base all its news on official communiques, points out absurdity in pasta situation when, it claims, there was every haste to inform the public that dealers had been supplied and then a long delay in announcement of distribution.

5. Paragraph criticizing the manifesto presented by the C.G.L. to Bonomi on its acceptance of the principle

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5. Paragraph criticizing the manifesto presented by the C.G.L. to Bonomi on its acceptance of the principle that a woman can live on less food than a man. This is absurd, says the writer, the fact is many women work harder than men nowadays.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on the accord between the Socialists and the Communists the writer, Politicus, says that the Alliance is such as to give the two parties the initiative in Italian political life, and to oblige the other parties

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to take a clear cut position and to form other alliances. Thus it is a step in the right direction towards simplifying and clarifying the Italian political scene.

2. On pasta announcement some questions are asked. What coupons will be called for ? Have those subscribing to the "cucine popolari" a right to the ration? What coupons of the month, those for the first two weeks or those for the second, must be presented. The important thing is to see that the dealers are not left with any pasta for it would go to enrich the black market and the pockets of speculators.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The masses await the answer to the manifesto of the C.G.L. For the workers, writes G. Di Vittorio, at times like this a day may seem an age. The government and the Allies are urged to give immediate consideration to the plea presented to Bonomi by the Confederazione Nazionale.

3. Denial. Categorical denial of stories circulated by a Roman paper on alleged organization of armed bands of Communists. This is an official party communique.

4. Attack on Alberto Consiglio of the Italia Nuova, calling him responsible for Fascist crimes.

5. Article on Polish Committee of National Liberation which it says is the true representative of that country rather than the exile government.

GENERAL : All morning papers, even when not specially noted, carry publication of pasta ration, denial of gas distribution. Also all cover, with varying degrees of thoroughness ceremony in honor of Amendola, Roosevelt's speech and Churchill in Italy. Much space given to liberation of Florence.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

August 12 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS :

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. What the Fatherland hath joined. Commentary on the manifesto of "illustrious Italians" reported by TEMPO. The passage is cited wherein it is stated that a true liberty of cult must be given the Italians, that a religious civil war is not to be foreseen in Italy, that no one is thinking of an assault on the Città del Vaticano nor of persecution of the Curch and that once "vested interests have been liquidated" the road will be clear for peaceful relations. The OSSERVATORE says that all this is simply the opinion of the writers. The age-old and lively faith of the Italians rules out even the hypothesis of assaults or persecution. It is absurd today to speak of separation when in this moment as never before there has been a fusion of spirit and sentiment between the clergy and the people. For the trials that have been shared and the inseparable vicissitudes suffered with mutual assistance between Church and People, as they certainly do not signify "vested interests to be liquidated" certainly mean something more than "simple and peaceful relations".

2. Refers to Pope's speech of 28 July on Poland, quoting his words of Hope and confidence for future of that country.

3. Article on obscure military situation in Warsaw.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Church and state in Italy. Rebuttal of Borgese's anti-clerical attitude. Says that anti-clericals object to Church's political neutrality only when the Church does not take their side. (I. Giordani)

2. Article agreeing with Croce that the use of the word "martyr" by parties is in poor taste.

3. Announcement of reopening of Schools in Rome province.

4. Article in praise of Cardinal Lavitrano's work in

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Food and shelter. Discussion of these essential problems. For housing principal difficulty is lack of transport. For this the Allies' help is necessary. In the matter of food the main trouble is that there is wanting a single market. That is to say at Avezzano potatoes are rotting while there is a shortage of them in Rome.

2. Freedom of traffic and black market. Objects to Avanti's argument for need of one central body to control food.

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What is really needed is a free market. This would reduce the "black" prices. The fear is that "someone will get rich". But this is already happening on a more vicious scale.

3. Article against carabinieri who continued to serve under the Fascist Republic.

4. Article asking for reform in Faculty of Chemistry, University of Rome.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Camere del Lavoro and Unioni Nazionali. Discusses the two types of labor groups, the first regional the second based on trade or skill. Contends that the day of the first has passed and expresses surprise that there should be an attempt to revive it, especially, as seems to be case, among RR workers. (O. Zuccarini)

2. School and freedom. Article stressing necessity for more freedom in teaching, less following of ironclad teaching plans. Conclusion given to developing the thesis that the "scuola media unica" (middle school) is not democratic. (Francesco Egidi)

3. One "vir." writes in to quote "an Allied journalist" as saying "there will be no strikes in Italy as long as Allied troops are present." Finds the remark sarcastic; why talk of strikes when the aspect of so many unemployed suggests nothing so much as a nationwide lock-out ?

4. Article in praise of the few University professors who did not take the Fascist oath of '31. These should not be confused with others who may also be worthy of saving but should be honored as a special class of men with character.

MORNING PAPERS :

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Expiation. Comment on the death of young Casati and the wounding of General Potente. Casati had told his father he had felt the need of expiation, not, says AVANTI, for his own sins but for those of the previous regime. There are now multitudes of men like Casati and Potente in Italy and they ask the Allies only for one thing: the honor of being permitted to fight.

2. And the others ? Mentions several Senators who should be dismissed. Admiral Ducci, General Dallolio among them.

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3. Article on plight of workers in Naples. Says it is all very well to speak of moral reform but the figures on unemployment give an indication of what is really wrong. For example among workers in industry and transport there are now 45,000 employed whereas in March 1943 there were 210,000; artisans have 25,000 employed as against the 1943 figure of 107,000. Other figures are given.

4. In the central market. To have an idea of the serious days Rome is facing, says the article, one should go to the market at 6 in the morning. "There is an absolute lack of order,

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both in administration and vigilance, except for the guardie di finanza who stand by to witness the daily farce that takes place when the doors are thrown open." Food is hidden for favored customers, false weight is given, porters and small boys are allowed to plunder the stocks destined for the smaller markets. And it is this lack of order that permits potatoes to rot in the central market while people look for them in vain in the smaller shops.

5. For a reasonable distribution of current. Suggestion made by "a competent engineer" that "devices for limiting current" be installed in each house. This would cut down the amount of current available to each consumer but would assure a "modest" daily supply.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Our martyrs. Objects to Croce's complaint about use of word "martyr" for political figures. Points out that his comment appeared in a political journal and with a political purpose. The parties of "advance guard" and "action" have had martyrs who are a constant source of strength to them. It is too bad, says the article, if Croce doesn't like it but such are the historical facts.

2. Prisoners in Russia. Article on urgency of repatriation. Notes with pleasure that Italian PWs have received kind treatment in Russia. And now there is the possibility of postal correspondence. But what is urgently needed is a list of prisoners so as to facilitate communication with families until repatriation ca be arranged.

3. England, the friend of antifascist Italy. A long account of periodicals and writers in England who have shown a deep interest in antifascist Italy. The Manchester Guardian, The New Statesman, the Economist are all cited, and it is pointed out that the partisans are coming in for praise from all sides, the Observer and the News Chronicle being mentioned particularly. Sylvia Sprigge is noted as a long standing friend of Italy and the names of several antifascist exiles are honored as having contributed to these good relations. "The Trial of Mussolini" is briefly reviewed. Article concludes by contrasting the patience and endurance with which the English have supported the trials of war, including the presence of foreign soldiery, with the impatience of Italians - especially Romans - over small and inevitable hardships and restrictions.

4. What goes on at the University ? An attack on the air of secrecy which surrounds university nominations. Claims that Vassalli and Spano, under attack by Avanti and Unità, have remained untouched, the first to be sure no longer on the clean-up

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5. Rome is hungry ! Vigorous article from the Women's Association of the Action Party. Draws attention to food situation and the need for transport and abolition of control posts. These appeals are made directly to the Allies. Concludes by saying that if in a month or so something is not dome, Mr. Malkin, already harsh in his criticism of Italy will be able to write that all Italians live on the black market and all Italian women "go

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with the American . For the rest of us, as the writer, will quite simply be dead.

6. Stenography. An important problem, calling for revision of official attitude, which at the moment in the schools will accept only one system of stenography though others are taught by private teachers.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. The problem of the war. Article on the usual lines. The Italians want to fight; it is a moral and a political necessity. They want their government to present their case vigorously to the Allies and they want the Allies to accede. Interesting note in this article is open reference to peace conference and humble position Italy will have if not given a chance to participate in the war. (Enzo Selvaggi)

2. Epuration of foreign office. Chides Italia Libera for yesterdays article, suspecting that what the Action party desires is not so much epuration as jobs for their own people. Reminds them that a diplomatic training is technical and arduous and one cannot do away with experts in these matters.

3. M.P. Cato, Censor. Article criticizing arrogance and arbitrary nature of Sforza in epurating Senate. The fair thing would have been to submit all names to High Court. Makes specific attack on tolerance shown Innocenzo Cappa, Salvatore di Marzo, and Gatti. (Filitero)

4. Interview with Berlinguer and Stangoni on sanctions against Fascism. Article approves Berlinguer substatement that application of law is political aimed at encouraging partisans and breaking up remains of Fascism. It is now openly confessed that the laws against Fascist crimes are political laws; I.N. would have preferred suppression of the adjective "Fascist" and to have the criminals punished simply as criminals. Writer points out, with regret, the difference of opinion between Berlinguer who considers the magistracy fit for the job and Di Vittorio, his collaborator who disagrees. On those who have played "the double game" Berlinguer indicated a desire to examine the cases on their individual merits. Berlinguer also said those sent to concentration camps had gone on provisional orders from the Allies. They may be recalled for scrutiny by Italian authorities.

5. Provisioning problem. Vigorous article stressing need of abolishing control posts, allowing private initiative to import stocks. Plea is made to allow people to use North train service to go out and buy. Nor should the importation of potatoes by individuals

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conference and humble position Italy will have if not given a chance to participate in the war. (Enzo Selvaggi)

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5. Provisioning problem. Vigorous article stressing need of abolishing control posts, allowing private initiative to import stocks. Plea is made to allow people to use North train service to go out and buy. Nor should the importation of potatoes by individuals be forbidden. Article concludes saying food situation in Rome is serious, even more serious than it appears on surface.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Article on the titles "squadrista", "sciarpa littoria" etc. Some people are now claiming these titles were forced on them and without their knowledge. This is simply not true; all such titles had to be asked for and were given only on investigation.

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2. On the appeal of the Confederation. Commenting on the appeal made to Bonomi, Grandi, member of the Secretariat of the Confederazione defends the statement against the criticisms made on IL POPOLO and QUOTIDIANO. He calls attention to the delicacy of his own position but stresses that while some of the criticisms are well made - that particularly suggesting other classes should be protected as well as the workers' - he feels on the whole the memo was soundly written and certainly contained no recommendation of "hasty and ill-planned" measures.

3. Another article urging liberty of traffic and transport.

4. When do we get pasta ? It is known it is ready; Why not distributed ?

TEMPO (Independent)

1. An unconverted Germany. An article on Germany, following the usual lines of speculation. Will it become Communist? Will it fall apart? The new factor in the situation is that the fate of Germany will be decided without benefit of Latin counsel. (E. Buonaiuti)

2. The police. Article urging a reform of the police; Tempo recommends that the Public Safety Branch be taken away from control of Civil Affairs Section of Ministry of the Interior which is not legally qualified to exercise its unjust domination.

3. Another impatient reference to undistributed pasta.

4. Alberto Savinio writes that the abolition of the death penality has not received adequate comment. It is a fact of enormous moral significance and should receive much more attention than the "items of the day" that are so freely commented on.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Article on the Vaselli case. Traces history and extent of their profiteering.

2. Potatoes. Long article showing potatoes don't get to Rome because they are not such a profitable traffic as apricots and lemons for example. Suggestes too that there is much profiteering and illicit gain among importers and dealers.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Administrative intoxication. The Anglo Saxons have been relatively free of the disease of bureaucracy. It now seems that they are taking to it too avidly and have reached

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Administrative intoxication. The Anglo Saxons have been relatively free of the disease of bureaucracy. It now seems that they are taking to it too avidly and have reached a stage of intoxication. We are concerned for their own sake, like the administrators of the Napoleonic Empire, they run the risk of returning home and trying to govern their own people as they have governed occupied territory. But we will insist only on our own concern; we think it deplorable that we have no self government at all, before moving a pen on his desk any Minister of ours must consult the appropriate Allied officer. This is more than a question of national dignity; it is anti-economic. Anne O'Hare McCormick has suggested in a dispatch that it would be more practical to allow us more self-government;

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knowing our own country it is easier for us to solve the practical difficulties which arise at this time.

2. Article criticizing remarks in YANK about Tuscany. Yank claims the Tuscans are cynical, calls Macchiavelli typical, refers to use of magic among peasants, etc. All this is not serious but a little more accuracy would be a good thing - both for Tuscany and YANK's readers.

3. Reports petition of butchers for collecting meat from Umbria for city supply. Suggests Allies give sympathetic attention to request.

GENERAL : All morning papers comment on reports of coming Finland-Russia Armistice, resignation of Antonescu, Churchill in Italy. Also a number of articles on epuration and food; those extracted seem the most significant.

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3 AUG 1944

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14/8/44

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Q10

Press Branch

PRE/R10

August 11 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

Most correspondents are still closely following events at Florence awaiting the fall of the city. They report owing to excessive sniping in the Southern portion of the city held by our forces, it was found necessary to make a house-to-house search. Allied troops, assisted by about 200 Partisans, undertook these mopping up operations. 150 men and women armed with rifles, revolvers and grenades were arrested. It appears that as we drive Northwards the Fascists are more fanatical and better organised ~~than~~ anything we have yet ~~encountered~~.

KENNEDY (AP)

General Giuseppe Valle, Under Secretary for Air under Mussolini for 5 years has been arrested by the Allied authorities in a round-up of 300 prominent Fascists.

Other arrests include Senator Luigi Rossi, former Under Secretary of State, and Gaetano Polverelli, the last Minister for Popular Culture under Mussolini.

TUCKER (AP) has filed a long despatch by Colonel Poletti. It is intended for the "American Magazine." It reiterates Col. Poletti's views on the problems of AMG and their solution, making the usual points of difficulties of transport, black markets &c. Dealing with his experiences in Sicily when he first landed, Poletti says that violent attacks were made on him in a local newspaper when he refused to give his support to the Sicilian Separatist movement. It was put down to the fact that his ancestors were from Piedmont, in Northern Italy, and that he was biased accordingly. But his Italian descent does not influence his decision in the least. He gets great satisfaction in trying to help these fine, hard-working Italians, and he would get just as much satisfaction in helping Poles or Jugoslavs.

Colonel Poletti says he is delighted to see the resurgence of poetry in Rome, especially that which he himself seems to inspire. One of the best he considered to be:

"Caro Colonnello Poletti
Meno ciarle più spaghetti"

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"Caro Colonnello Poletti
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which means:

"Dear Colonel Poletti
Less talk and more spaghetti"

Telling the story of the sort of corruption we are up against Poletti gives the following instance. A certain contractor wished to get work with the Allied authorities. There was no Fascist record against him, but instead of going through the usual channels he sent a very charming lady to see Col. Poletti personally. The lady entered his office with a winning smile and mentioned her mission. She was told of the proper channel to which to apply and said she knew that, but a word from Poletti would make things so much easier. She was firmly told that her way of obtaining contracts was not the same way as the Allies awarded them.

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MOORAD (CBS)

..... "On the political front Prime Minister Bonomi is facing a general attack for his alleged statement that post-war Italy must fall in the Anglo-Saxon sphere of influence. To practically all of Rome's none-too-independent newspapers this "sphere of influence" has an unpleasantly familiar Imperialistic sound. The words don't quite fit the lyrics of the Atlantic Charter.

"Voce Repubblicana" .....which doesn't like Bonomi too much any day, says "we always suspected that these international conferences ..... particularly Teheran.....concerned themselves with spheres of influence. The Atlantic Charter is not a word for Imperialism. .... It speaks of a new world organised for peoples on a basis of economic justice for every country, great or small, victorious or vanquished. Italians - a Latin people - living in that crucial zone where so many different races converge cannot forget the interests and ideals that bind her to other peoples of the Mediterranean and to the Slavs."

HADFIELD ("Times")

According to a usually reliable source a new political movement in support of the Monarchy in the person of the Prince of Piedmont is now being organised. Its promotors are said to include Senator Bergamini, editor of "Giornale d'Italia" in pre-Fascist days; Enrico de Nicola, president of the former Chamber of Deputies; Senator Frassanti, editor of the Turin "Stampa" before the march on Rome; Azzarita, head of the legislative office of the Ministry of Justice. These men hold that Italy is not yet ripe for Republican experiments. The movement is shortly expected to become a regular party and it is hoped that Orlando will assume the leadership. It will probably absorb the Partito Democratico Italiano the only outstanding party which today openly advocates a Monarchy, plus other smaller political groups. There is some conjecture as to whether this will ultimately create a split inside the Liberal party which consists of both Republicans and Monarchists. Many of the latter are likely to be attracted to the new movement.

The "Risorgimento Liberale" in criticising the new Socialist-Communist alliance and its appeal to the Christian Democrats for collaboration, considers it an attempt to force a balanced situation and to provoke a split among the 6 democratic parties. Should the Christian Democrats fail to resist Communist-Socialist charms, the journal thinks

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HADFIELD ("Times")

Sweeping proposals were yesterday presented by the Secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labour to the Minister of Labour, Commerce & Industry. A copy of the proposals was sent to the ACC. It emphasised that the Italian workers had waited in vain for relief measures, and that today they and their families were suffering hunger. Wages were barely 45% of the minimum to sustain life. The plight of the unemployed was tragic and in order to save workers from moral and physical ruin certain extraordinary measures were absolutely necessary.

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The proposals include: A cost of living addition to present wage scales and to salaries, both for State employees and employees in private firms. This addition to be 50 Lire a day where earnings are below 3,000 Lire monthly. Women to receive 40 Lire per day and boys below 18 to get 30 Lire per day. Old pensioned workers would get 30 Lire daily. The allowance to be readjusted monthly with the variation in the cost of living. Freedom of transport for fruit and vegetables and their sale at authorised markets at fixed prices under the control of police and workers' representatives. A start to be made on large public and private works programme. Preference to be given to the biggest workers' co-operatives in the allotment of State works.

Finally it was proposed that shop committees of all important private establishments should be empowered, in conjunction with the technical staffs, to make inventories of plant and ascertain production possibilities. Where after government investigation it is proved that work can be resumed the establishment in question to be ordered to start without delay. Firms which refuse or quibble to be warned that they will be regarded as economic saboteurs, and subsequently their establishments to be requisitioned and the management entrusted to the workers, technicians, employees &c.

To meet the new immense burden which will fall on the State as a result of the acceptance of these requests, the government is asked to take exceptional measures by imposing super-tax on war industries, and on black market profits; the immediate confiscation of Fascist profits; or the taking of appropriate steps which would place on the shoulders of the plutocratic classes the responsibility for the country's catastrophe and the greater part of the expenditure necessary to ensure existence to the workers and a revival of Italy.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")

Many of Rome's soup kitchens will have to close down unless they can get more wood for stoves. At present about 212,000 people are getting a 4d bowl of soup each day at these kitchens.

Three Italian girls and 7 men are to appear before an AMG court tomorrow to face charges of sabotage which will carry death sentences. It is alleged they were trained in a special German sabotage school, and that when arrested they had a large quantity of explosives in their possession. No names were disclosed. They refused the offer of an Italian lawyer to defend them and an Allied officer was assigned to them for the

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PACKARD (UP): Has had an interview with Orlando. The statesman said that the Allies would have achieved more had they treated Italy as a friend and ally from the day of the Armistice, than has been accomplished by treating her as a conquered country. Orlando insists that Italians should know the terms of the Armistice however rigorous they are. He attributed the present Sicilian separatist movement to post-war economic and Political strain, and while recognising its seriousness predicted that it would pass with an amelioration of the situation in Italy. Sicily had never taken to Fascism and had been estranged from the rest of Italy for 20 years. Fascist protectionism allotted

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Sicilian commodities to manufacturers in Northern Italy without any provision for the island's own economy. Sicily had given three Prime Ministers and numerous Ministers to Italy but not a single statesman to Fascism. The feeling for private property was strong in the island and that was why Communism was feared by the Sicilians. Some sort of legislation permitting a form of autonomy would give Sicilians an opportunity to defend their own local interests and would be opportune. However this autonomy must be considered from the viewpoint of Italy as a whole, and in a recent speech at Palermo Orlando had urged the creation of local advisory boards to draw up a concrete form of Sicilian aspirations.

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11 AUG Recd

12/8/44 Post 339 Branch

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

August 10. 1944

PRB/R8

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

NB: The following newspapers OSSERVATORE ROMANO, QUOTIDIANO, RICOSTRUZIONE, VOCE REPUBBLICANA, dated 10 Aug. were on sale the late afternoon of 9 Aug. Such being now the normal schedule in the future the digest of these papers will be made first. They will appear under heading AFTERNOON PAPERS. Other papers will follow under heading MORNING PAPERS.

AFTERNOON PAPERS :

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Opinions. The Stars and Stripes of 8 August published a letter written by some American soldiers who said that the tower of Pisa was of less importance than the life of one American soldier; an American mother who has lost her son in the war will care very little about the tower. The Osservatore points out that if, for example, Christopher Columbus and his men had had the same ideas as these soldiers and had asked the mother of any one of them if the life of her son or the discovery of a new land were more important, these same soldiers would never have had a chance to write their letter. But a better answer may be given by stating that to destroy the tower of Pisa because it is under suspicion as an Observation Post when there are so many aeroplanes that are capable of much better observation would not save any more lives than were saved by the destuction of Montecassino.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. The abuse of man. The root of the collapse of modern times is the inhuman devaluation of man. Men have been considered only in the light of their political utility to the state. So, in thinking of reconstruction, talk of new principles of politics and a Constituent Assembly is all very well but what is of greater importance is a spiritual rebuilding. We must reconstruct the consciousness of the human and divine dignity of man. (I. Giordani)

2. Announcement of meeting of Council to-morrow in which, it is said, the Italian Academy will be suppressed and the Accademia dei Lincei will arise again in its stead.

[illegible] Socialist-Communist Alliance with no comment.

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2. Announcement of meeting of Council to-morrow in which, it is said, the Italian Academy will be suppressed and the Accademia dei Lincei will arise again in its stead.

3. Notice of Socialist-Communist Alliance with no comment.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. The Committee of Liberation. Traces history of C.L.N. and points out that the local committees in North are carrying on the original work while the central committee is a valuable channel for contact between government and parties. The ministers without port-folio are also a very valuable institution in this respect. (M.F.)

2. Just but not too just criticism. Article pointing out that all the mistakes of period between wars were not those of

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Italy. In the field of international economics the US immigration laws of the 20s, the Smoot Hawly tariff and the devaluation of the pound and the dollar contributed to economic strain and were short sighted and selfish just as the Fascist nationalistic autarchy was. (v.m.)

3. In column From Day to Day comment on epuration of Senate. It is found to be a little hard to understand. Why is Vittorio Scialoja, "a man of science" on the list and not Innocenzo Cappa, the tool of the monarchy and of Fascism?

4. Gas light and transport. In line with usual tone. Need of all three; unfairness of electricity distribution; places of entertainment are illuminated while there is not enough for homes.

5. Article about radios being taken from Jews. Suggests inquiries be made as to what happened to them; meanwhile unfair they should pay subscriptions.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. A glance at the situation. Things are going badly for Italy, says the writer. After some detailed discussion of the rampant political charlatanry, the uncertainty of the Allies' attitude etc. he comes to the conclusion that the root of the trouble is the government which does not govern, cannot govern and should not even if it could. (g.c.)

2. Spheres of influence? Notes the reappearance of this phrase in Bonomi's interview with NY Times. Declares that the spheres of influence concept is one that can only lead to future wars. Nothing said of spheres in Atlantic Charter. Asks Bonomi to explain. (r.p.)

3. Inconsistencies. Comment on Sforza's epuration of Senate. Doesn't see why the Princes of the Royal House were not dismissed as certainly by their votes and acts they contributed to preservation of the regime and to bringing on the war. The same may be said of Pietro Badoglio, Thaon de Revel and a few others. A real puzzle is Aldo Castellani, allowed to remain as Senator but thrown out of University. Logically the actions should have been just the opposite.

4. Nostalgia. The postcards sent out to recruits still bear the heading: By order of the King Emperor. Possibly, says the comment, because the country is too poor to reprint but it is noted that the district commanders do not cancel out Emperor. These royalist sympathizers are so full of nostalgia for the

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MORNING PAPERS :

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. As others see us. Nenni quotes freely from an article of Malkin in the Maple Leaf. Malkin finds the Italians probably incapable of true democracy; the Southern pessant is apathetic and selfish, the aristocracy hopelessly self-centered

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and parochial, th only hope is in the workers' class ~~which~~ is indeed the one that has contributed most to the partisan groups. And he admits that most Allied soldiers look upon Italians as enemies and regard the country as conquered territory. Nenni thanks him for his "brutal frankness". He too feels that the hope of the country it is the workers class properly supported by some of the middle class and the better intellectuals. He agrees with Malkin on the aristocracy. Then he points out bitterly that the Allies seem to choose precisely this group as their favorite associates and goes on to say that, admitting there are many factors (twenty years of Fascism, the bewilderment of defeat) that make democracy difficult for Italians to attain, the Allies have certainly given very little encouragement to it.

2. Comment on epuration of the Senate. Didnt go far enough; there are at most only about two dozen Senators who are honestly anti-Fascist and have always been so.

3. Confederazione Generale del Lavoro presents plea of workers. The appeal of ~~the~~ C.G.L. is reproduced in full. Their representatives presented to Bonomi demands for immediate indemnities to take care of workers caught in rising price wave. They ask also for reactivation of industry, control of prices, initiation of public works. The text of the plea, printed in heavy black letters, is followed by approving commentary, stressing the misery of the workers and urgency of measures.

4. Another article on food situation. Recommends one central body to control all aspects of food distribution. Says frankly that the whole food situation has gone from bad to worse since the liberation.

5. Wine supply. Recounts an incident to show that graft is necessary to get permission to import wine from Apulia.

6. Another article urging severe epuration of magistrates.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Formal Alliances and Unitary Action. Comments on Alliance of Socialists and Communists; traces its relationship to United Front technique. Says that on platform announced by both parties the Action party is in agreement. It is not however interested in political alliances but in concrete efforts to achieve common ends.

2. The first step. Article somewhat regrets Sforza's epuration of Senate as the fact that there are some survivors gives the institution an appearance of permanence, which is false. Furthermore there are lacunae in Sforza's list, notably

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difficult for Italians to attain, the Allies have certainly given very little encouragement to it.

2. Comment on epuration of the Senate. Didnt go far enough; there are at most only about two dozen Senators who are honestly anti-Fascist and have always been so.

3. ConfederazioneGenerale del Lavoro presents plea of workers. The appeal of the C.G.L. is reproduced in full. Their representatives presented to Bonomi demands for immediate indemnities to take care of workers caught in rising price wave. They ask also for reactivation of industry, control of prices, initiation of public works. The text of the plea, printed in heavy black letters, is followed by approving commentary, stressing the misery of the workers and urgency of measures.

4. Another article on food situation. Recommends one central body to control all aspects of food distribution. Says frankly that the whole food situation has gone from bad to worse since the liberation.

5. Wine supply. Recounts an incident to show that graft is necessary to get permission to import wine from Apulia.

6. Another article urging severe epuration of magistrates.

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2. The first step. Article somewhat regrets Sforza's epuration of Senate as the fact that there are some survivors gives the institution an appearance of permanence, which is false. Furthermore there are lacunae in Sforza's list, notably the Royal Princes and a number who, with them, voted for all Fascist measures including the racial laws.

3. United for the Republic. Stresses need for anti-monarchical parties to forget their differences until the institutional question is settled. (Ugo della Seta.)

4. Gas, electricity, charcoal - and candles. Article on usual lines but adds irate comment on cost of candles. White ones are 30 lire each.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Women. Article on new position of women. Should have their place in politics but the article is not very clear about what that should be.

2. An unfortunate phrase. Criticizes Bonomi for "sphere of influence" phrase. Is not the war being fought for the principles of the Atlantic Charter which exclude all possibility of return to the power politics of the past? Hopes Bonomi will use all his efforts for getting Lease Lend and will not again use a phrase so repulsive to Italian ears.

3. Article on Socialist-Communist alliance. Remarks ironically that the word "democratic" as used by those parties means "Marxist"; hence "anti-democratic", the word "reactionary" any one not agreeing; hence really "democratic." This alliance, adds the article, indicates the privileged position and strength of these parties within the National Committee and hence a weakening of the Committee as such.

4. Column entitled Arrows has two comments. 1. Another attack on Caronia. Calls him unfit to head epuration committee and reminds his clerical defenders of the maxim: Judge not lest ye be judged. 2. On Senate epuration: why is Gazzera unfit to be a Senator and yet fit to be High Commissioner for Prisoners of War? Why is Castellani left in the Senate though purged from the University? Why is Cipolla purged if only a few weeks ago he was fit to be named Procurator General of the Court of Cassation?

5. How the ATAM fails to function. Stresses need of gas which would release more electric current for trams. As for buses without tires it poses a nice problem. Can the ATAM recognize the black market? Can it patronize it? And, climactically, can it afford to? A nice problem.

6. Interview with wine-seller who suggests freedom of transport.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The Communist Socialist agreement. Cautious commentary, expressing willingness of the C.D. party to cooperate for the immediate aims expressed by the two parties in alliance. Further cooperation will depend on type of program that emerges from the Marxist parties as time goes on.

2. Article on Confederations plea to Bonomi. In sympathy with needs of workers but suggests action should not

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3. Notes arrival of representative of Comite National in Vatican.

4. Todays meeting of council of ministers. Announcement of agenda: naming of prefects and high officials, abolition of Italian Academy etc.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The socialist-communist alliance. The Liberal party

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is not disturbed by the alliance of the two parties of the Left but it is troubled by their offer to the Christian Democrats to join them. If the C.D.s yielded to this temptation there would be a very difficult situation created in the Committee of Liberation and in the government itself. For such a coalition of three parties representing the masses against the other parties which, Heaven knows why, are not supposed to represent them would be dangerous. It seems that the old game is being played again; the extremist parties are trying to annul all representation of interests not exclusively those of the workers' class. The attack on the bourgeoisie, on the middle class etc. The version of Fascism as an expression of the bourgeoisie is absurd and childish. If when the extremist parties fight Fascism they also include under that name all those who do not believe in Marx or Lenin and who do not accept the principle of dictatorship of any class, they have started on a dangerous path, in the opinion of the liberal party. There should be no unjust distinctions at this time but rather unity of effort for reconstruction.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The Tragedy of Italy. Reproduces, with some cutting, article in LIFE, May 1944, written by Borgese, LaPiano, Salvemini, Pacciardi, Toscanini and Venturi asking sympathetic treatment for Italy.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Comment on plea presented to Bonomi by Confed. Gen. del L voro. The remedy would be that suggested in the memo; i.e. make the profiteers of Fascism pay heavily for the miseries to which they have subjected the people. Article points out that in England taxation goes up to 80% and over and suggests there is no reason for Italy being too tender with great fortunes, especially those made at expense of people.

2. Place of woman in resurrection of the country. Article believes women will have a vote in formation of constituent Assembly. Importance of women must not be overlooked and the forces of reaction and progress are already at work enlisting them. (See Italia Nuova for today). If they can be won to our side, says Unita', they will be of great help in make the struggle simpler and shorter.

3. Announcement of authorization of convivenze aziendali (cooperatives) is made and favorably commented on.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Patriot
Bruce 88

PRB/R10

August 12 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

LONGMIRE (N.Y. Post)

Although thousands of miles away, Mayor La Guardia is squarely in the middle of the latest Italian political fight. Other prominent New York political figures are involved. There are ex-Governor Poletti, now a colonel who runs Allied Control Commission's Rome area, and Brigadier General Wm. O'Dwyer, Kings County District Attorney, now boss of ACC economic section for all Italy.

The fight is all about whether the Allies are handing out enough food, jobs, and other bounties to Italy, and Italian political leaders of all shades are commencing to complain volubly that the Allies have done little to help Italian reconstruction. Thinly disguised brickbats for Poletti and O'Dwyer appear daily in the Rome press. A wisecrack now going round Rome makes play of "Poletti" and "spaghetti".

La Guardia is at present a Roman hero. Last Sunday he made his weekly broadcast to Italy, in Italian, and by implication hinted that he thinks the Allies are not doing enough for Italian reconstruction. The Mayor announced he would not be speaking next week and said "After all, are we friends or are we not ?" "What are we waiting for? I'll not broadcast until I have something of truth to say to you." Virtually every Italian paper leaped on his talk. There were favourable editorials. One paper invited him to come over to see Italy for himself. La Guardia is clearly regarded in Rome today as one of the chief champions of Italy, while officials on the spot are hourly hearing complaints. One paper says some Allied officers seem to base their ideas of Italy on fancy dinners in homes of those who before June 5th entertained the Germans. But Allied Government officials have a difficult task in bringing food to a big city like Rome. For istance Rome needs 40,000 tons of foodstuffs per month, and only 500 civilian trucks exist to haul it. Rome requires almost 300 tons of flour per day, and wheat must be hauled from as far away as Campobasso - 160 miles. Requests for military trucks are generally met with the reply that the trucks are needed for the Army.

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A French friend of the correspondent says that Allied officials go around apologising to Italians for not producing enough for them. Isn't Italy a defeated country ? he asks. Why not tell Italians frankly they are defeated-and we have the war to fight. We are sorry but they just have to accept the "leaving". Maybe this is cynical but thousands of Allied soldiers feel the same way.

LONGMIRE (N.Y. Post)

Discusses the possibility of an agreement between Tito

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and Mikhailovitch, and says that it is apparent that the Russians have a carefully laid plan for the kind of Europe they wish to see and that plan seems to be one of pouring oil on troubled waters in the social conflicts of European countries, and thus avoiding new explosions which might endanger the job of rebuilding Soviet Russia.

RALPH HOWARD (NBC)

....."With transportation a headache for both Romans and correspondents alike, I toyed with the idea of buying a bicycle..... The only drawback is that since the Allies have requisitioned a majority of the cars in Rome, the bicycle market has boomed.... In fact it has blown its top..... The first dealer I contacted said he had a nice second hand bike he would sell for $125. This seemed out of the question so I went to another shop and was offered a new bicycle complete with tire pump for $200. The third shop would sell me their last bicycle for $300. By the time I gotback to the first dealer he had sold the bicycle he had offered me for $125 to a blackmarket operator at the price of $175. Before the war bicycle prices ranged from $6 to $12.

BUCKLEY (Reuter)

Although nothing is known of the purpose of Churchill's visit to Italy, it has caused keen satisfaction among Italians who feel that amid the larger issues of war Italy's plight has been overlooked. Churchill will be able to see things for himself.

McCORMICK (Times N.Y.)

.....Italians want Allied control not only because they cannot live without outside help but because if left alone under present conditions they face a kind of futile disorder that is not revolution but chaos. Writing of the difficulties of the Allies in Italy the correspondent says "It is the first large scale experiment of Allied combined operation administration. Obviously this sort of joint control requires more than military genius. It requires experience of trained personnel for foreign service, which up to now the United States has felt neither the need nor the inclination to develop. The British have their Civil Service which, more than armed force, helped to hold the Empire together. It works less flexibly and more mechanically, but more surely than our amateurs. Some of them are doing a brilliant job. If America intends to assume international responsibilities to which the war has committed her we have to build up a group of expert administrators to carry out the policy of participation. It is

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The happenings at Pisa and Florence are deepening the sense of national impotence in Italy every day.

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PACKARD (UP)

Togliatti in the Communist "Unita" has protested against the exposure of the monuments of Florence to the hazards of war on account of the Allies employing too few troops to effect a quick capture, when thousands of young Italians are eager to fight to save such destruction. Togliatti said he did not wish to presume to criticise military operations, but it was heart-rending to see one's artistic historical patrimony, as well as one which belonged to the whole world, exposed to such destruction.

The Christian Democrat "Il Popolo" also expresses concern over events in Pisa and Florence.

PACKARD (UP)

When Tito visited St. Peters he was guarded by half a dozen British military police armed with Tommy guns. They prevented some cameramen "who were accidentally present" from taking any pictures.

CHINIGO (and others)

The Vatican News Service officially denies the rumours of a Vatican rapprochement with Russia, and says it is "pure phantasy".

BUCKLEY (Reuter) files a despatch on the deep concern of the Pope regarding the fate of Warsaw. The "Osservatore Romano" for the first time since the war has published a summary of the war news and speculates on Russian silence regarding the fighting in and around the city.

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12 AUG 1944

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

August 11 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS :

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The right of labor. The Church while much interested in the world of the workers and the rights of labor believes that their needs should be studied with relation to the whole economic framework. Social justice calls for cooperation between capital and labor and requires that no class exclude consideration for another. Although labor contracts for collective bargaining are not wrong, it would be well if social contracts were not overlooked; labor should have its part in ownership and administration, in this way they should be sharers in the profits of industry. This however may be realized only by means of "disciplined reform" and through the intervention of public authorities.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Communist directives again. Polemical article, the essence of which is the question put to Togliatti: is he or is he not a disciple of Marx and Lenin ? (F. Alessandrini)

2. Comment on petition of Confederation of Labor. Sympathetic to needs of workers as set forth. But stresses that this is not a class matter, all citizens are concerned and remedies should not be entrusted to the exponents of any one party or social group.

3. Appeal for more telephone calls for parish Houses.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Hasty judgments. Malkin's article in the Maple Leaf is commented on. E.M. is not pleased by his opinions but says one can hardly be expected to get a good idea of Italy from impressions of a few war-torn provinces. More serious is the attempt of AVANTI of yesterday to seize on his phrase about the workers and reiterate the shibboleth that only the workers can be expected to support true democracy. The theory that everything outside socialism is anti-democratic is false and

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2. No joking with bread. Another article on familiar lines. The bread still not satisfactory.

3. On provisioning of Rome. Regional Ordinance published with favorable comment. RICOSTRUZIONE pats itself on the back saying that it started the campaign. Hopes that "abusive interpretations" will not be given the ordinance.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. American opinions on Italy. Quotes from TEMPO the summary of LIFE article which appeared yesterday. Favorable

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comment, insisting that Italy must not be a scapegoat but has earned the right to be an equal and an ally.

2. Epuration in the army. Remarks that epuration has been severe as regards those officers who went over to the Fascist Republic. But this proves only monarchical vindictiveness, not really anti-Fascism. For Fascism doesnt begin with the famous 25 July. Not satisfied about epuration of monarchical Fascists.

3. Words of approval for food ordinance. Hopes it will soon be 20 Kg instead of 10 and that transport can be made available.

MORNING PAPERS :

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The classes in the struggle for democracy. Nenni comments on reaction of other parties to Socialist-Communist Alliance. Finds the Christian Democrats too lukewarm, the action party inspired by "preconceived scepticism" and gives most space to analysis of reaction of Risorgimento Liberale, the Liberal organ. In answer to fears that the workers parties intend to exclude all other democratic elements, particularly the middle class, he replies that on the contrary the middle class cooperation is eagerly sought. But the middle class is no longer the directing class of society. Fascism, to be sure, was a victory for monopolistic capitalism but its ideology, its typical exponent was the bourgeois, blinded by the glamour of d'Annunzio and so afraid of the workers class that he delivered the country into the hands of tyranny and monopoly. The middle class has simply not the structure to guide the country, either it will repeat the previous pattern of unconscious cooperation with reactionaries or it will work with the workers classes, but the initiative will be with the latter.

2. Spheres of influence. It is now learned that Bonomi denies using the phrase. Still, it is hardly surprising to hear it; Italy must recognize she is a beaten country. However all Europe will be nothing more than a sphere of influence unless the makers of the peace are wise, able to construct a real international order. (Zimarcas)

3. Potato supply. Article describing the process of supplying and distributing

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3. Potato supply. Article describing the process of supplying and distributing potatoes. Repeats that transport is the crux of the problem and it is with transport that the Allies must help.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. For a national plan of economic revival. On the memo presented by the confederation of Labor Italia Libera is in hearty agreement with the suggestions made. But they should be coordinated in a vaster, nationwide scheme for economic revival. The Allies should relax a little in their tight control of provinces and towns and a wider initiative should be allowed the Italians. And the parties should all work together as they did in the dark days of German occupation.

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2. Bread and bakers. Some not very sympathetic comment on the words of Palombi, "the dean of Roman bakers". His explanations and excuses are skeptically received.

3. Epuration in Foreign Office. Reproduces the official communique. Long commentary saying this all sounds very well but actually while there has been reduction of staff there has been no true purge of this department. Indeed one of the members of the epuration committee is a man who was once in charge of the special branch for keeping track of anti-Fascist exiles, to say nothing of his membership in the Fascist militia.

4. Article on need of merchant marine. Suggests larger ships be given Italians to help with supply problem, interned ships might be returned, more intense salvage work carried on. Without merchant marine talk of economic rebuilding in Italy is idle.

L'ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Opposition. A long article by Alberto Consiglio on the position of the Democratic party, which is in opposition to the government. Many he says, do not understand the function of an opposition and suspect that it is a cloak for Fascist reactionaries. But an opposition party is essential to a democracy, witness the example of England and the U.S. And at this time more than ever, if it were not for an opposition the government of Bonomi would have the standing of a quisling government and no international respect. We are not asking the impossible of the Bonomi government and we are not trying to criticize it unfairly, he says. But we believe honestly that all democratic Italy can not be circumscribed in the ranks of the Six Parties. On the two pressing questions of the participation in the war and epuration we exercise respectively the functions of stimulation and vigilance. And we recognize perfectly well that the persistence of Fascist mentality and the existence of a large number of real Fascists make compromise necessary. We simply do not want the government to carry compromise too far. The suspicion that reactionaries are hiding behind the mantle of our party may or may not be well-founded. Possibly there are some who delude themselves. They will learn. As for us we are antitotalitarian. We are with Togliatti, taking him at his word - and others have been shocked by our attitude; we shall be against him the day he indicates his ambition is dictatorship. The preservation of this democratic equilibrium is a function of the government but is the government up to it? Bonomi has told the Times that there is no danger of Civil war in Italy. That is not the opinion of the Demo-Christian party,

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2. From correspondent in Naples a dispatch stating that at Christian-Democrat congress representatives from Sardinia

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and Calabria gave detailed accounts of communist collection of bombs and weapons and incitements to violence.

3. Publishes two articles from New Statesmen on treatment of Italian prisoners. Makes the point that plain speaking of these articles indicates value of true freedom of the press. And adds further that the Anglo-Saxon, slow and deliberate, is opposed in temperament to the Italian but both nations have common basis of humanitas.

4. Prints, with favorable comment, a motion of the Association of partisans, protesting against the governments relative neglect of them and stressing their desire to remain a non-political group.

5. Potatoes. Yes there are some. But not in Rome. They won't let them in.

6. Interview with fishseller. Complains about shortage of boats and difficulties of getting permit.

7. Communiqué from ministry stating that "sphere of influence" was not Bonomis' phrase but that of reporter.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Long article on negotiations for return of prisoners from Russia. Nothing very concrete but appeals to the government to speed up necessary formalities. Mentions good treatment accorded prisoners but stresses need for their return as soon as possible.

2. Potatoes that come not. Article comments vigorously on severity and inconsistency of control measures that prevent potatoes getting to Rome. Admits humorously that there have been so many articles on potatoes that future historians may denominate this the "potato era". Still the problem remains and must be solved.

3. Article pointing out that the date for reporting for military service conflicts with university examination period. Glad to see the army eager for action but siggests two weeks postponement.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. "Our martyrs". Croce writes in disapproval of the custom of the individual parties in enumerating their martyrs and flaunting them in the faces of other parties. This practice, Fascist in tone, is not decorous and should be done away with, he writes. The dead are of an intangible sphere transcending

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2. Master in our own house. Poletti's rule, forbidding us to turn on the electric switch in our own house when we have the power on is something like the seventeenth century Spanish ordinances; it will be constantly violated. One should not follow a citizen into his own home and spy on him. In all calmness and firmness we ask for revocation of this measure.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The supernation of Europe. Two world wars show the suicidal failure of nationalism as a policy. It is time all

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Europeans thought of themselves as such and not as French, Italian etc. A federation is necessary perhaps on the lines of the British Commonwealth of Nations. A vital premise for the new orientation of Europe is the harmonizing of democratic and Communist schools. (F. Giulli)

2. New Democracy. The meaning of democracy must be examined carefully and with respect to the terrain. For Italy capitalistic democracy would signify a return to the old cycle and would bring Fascism and war in its train. Italian democracy must be socialist in character or it will not be democracy at all. (T. Vecchietti)

3. Food problem. Anne O'Hare McCormick of the New York Times has said that the lack of gasoline is the main reason for Rome's food shortage. IL TEMPO does not agree; says transportation is really tied up by the difficulty of getting permission to transport goods.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The fate of Florence. P. Togliatti writes that while he is not competent to write of the military side of the operations around Florence he is amazed to read that only "reduced forces" are being used on the Italian front when it is well known that Italy is ready and anxious to offer any quantity of forces necessary to shift the center of gravity of the battle. From the ruins along the Arno the cry arises again: Let Italy fight! Let the sons of Italy go into battle and death for the salvation of their country!

2. Artidle asking for investigation, immediate and searching, of the Vaselli fortune. (V. Spano)

3. Luce. An attack on Luciano DeFeo, founder and director of the Istituto Nazionale LUCE and of the Istituto Nazionale per la Cinematografia Educazionale. He is said to circulate freely in Rome, even in the corridors of the Minister of Education. Can this be true? One hears so many things... Even that the Fascist Il Pugnale is published clandestinely in Rome... But Luciano De Feo should be jailed to put an end to stories about him.

4. Organizing our resources. A. Pesenti writes that it is the habit now to ask everything of the Allies. We communists however, he says, ask only what is humane and logical and what is in their interest as well as ours. The first thing we have to do is to organize our resources for the common war effort. Our best resources are in our people; the peasant, the workers, [illegible] the artisans. The Soviet film Battle of the

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(T. Vecchietti)

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GENERAL: All morning papers give prominence to meeting of Council. The suppression of the Accademia d'Italia, dissolution of boards of directors of state-financed firms, readmission of magistrates dismissed by Fascist laws were matters acted upon. Various emphasis given by the newspapers, most give prominence to suppression of Academy.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10 August 9 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

The greater part of the copy filed within the past 24 hours was concerned with the position of stalemate reached in the fighting on the outskirts of Florence.

Many correspondents are on the spot and from all accounts the Republican Fascists are playing a prominent part in the sniping which is going on from the North bank against our troops on the South bank. Some of the Fascists are also apparently able to cross to the side of the river held by our troops and have been posting up anti-Allied posters by night.

Appeals for help are being shouted across by civilians caught in houses by the fire of the opposing troops. They are without water and food.

Thousands of refugees are living in crowded conditions in one of the largest of the Florence palaces.

It is not reckoned that the Germans have many troops in the Northern section of the city, but they are taking advantage of the fact that we hesitate to shell the place and cause damage to many ancient buildings.

BUCKEY (Reuter)

Twelve leading officials of the Bank of Italy have been removed from their posts by the Allied authorities. They include Dr. Gaetano Gibcomelli, Inspector General, and Dr. Roberto Cesso, director of branches. This purge follow the recent arrest of Dr. Azzolini, ex-Governor of the Bank.

ETTA (AP)

Lieut. Alfonso Casati, only son of the Minister of War, has been killed in action on the Adriatic front.

In a letter of condolence to Casati, the Prime Minister Bonomi said "What voice will still be able to accuse us of half heartedness and perplexity."

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8 August 9 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Most of first page given to alliance of Socialist and Communist parties. Mancini, Gullo, Saragat, Nenni, Togliatti, Scoccimarro and other important members of both parties were present. An official communique was issued, and is published in AVANTI. States the common aims of both parties; greater war effort, further defascistization of prefects etc, urgent measures to relieve misery of workers in which are included raises in pay and reactivation of industry. Both parties believe the new government of Italy should be a democratic republic and invite collaboration of Christian Democrats.

2. Nenni has editorial on the meeting. It is not a fusion; for "sentimental reason" the parties will keep their separate identities. But fusion may come. Stresses that there is nothing "sectarian" in the joint program. For the nation really belongs to the elements represented in these parties and they speak for national and not party interests.

3. Hunger salaries and unemployment. Article by Oreste Lizzadri on subject indicated. Criticizes employers who are not paying even the ridiculous increase allowed by the Allies and those, even worse, who are taking advantage of this time to discharge employees and re-hire at lower salaries.

4. The food situation. A very frank article saying that the situation cannot be improved without the help of the Allies, especially in the matter of transport. Realizing that war needs come first it still seems that some of the trucks and cars we see might be used for food supplies. And the seizing of the few busses the ATAG could find - was that really a war necessity? And is it a war necessity to curb every private initiative that might help in bringing in food? It almost seems that in spite of all we have done to drive out the Fascists and in spite of our cordial welcome to the Allied troops they still look upon us with coldness and suspicion.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. For our prisoners in Africa. Article quotes "Italian

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. For our prisoners in Africa. Article quotes "Italian officer back after 14 months of imprisonment" as saying that conditions of French prison camps are very bad. Nor have the hard conditions of Italians changed in keeping with the new state of affairs. This would seem to mean that the North African prison camps are out of control of the Allies and also of the French Comite National. The Italian government is asked to take up the matter with the French Committee.

2. The English and the flying bombs. Bruno Archi has words of admiration for the English and Londoners in particular. They were alone against the world in 1940 and they are facing this new menace with the same sang-froid as before.

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3. "Breathing zone" for Rome. Suggests Rome be allowed a wider area from which to draw fruit and vegetable suplies. If this is not done things may go very badly.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Premise to Reconstruction. Lucifero writes that a survey of Italian economy and industry is so discouraging one hardly knows where to begin the work of reconstruction. He makes the suggestion that one thing very much needed is confidence; that requires a firm government and not one which admits its own provisional nature.

2. The Minister for War. Article by G.M. He says nothing has been done for the soldiers in service 8 Sept. last. Theirs is a pressing problem and the solution of the ministry is still awaited since the measures recently promulgated are so patently unjust.

3. Bonomi's interview with New York Times journalist is published followed by commentary criticizing Bonomi's indirect methods of giving out news.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The use of property. The right to property is recognized by the Church; the severe admonitions directed to the rich by Jesus are not a condemnation of wealth in itself but rather for its frequently iniquitous origin and for its often selfish uses. The earth, though divided among individuals, must serve the uses of all. Distribution of goods must be in accordance with the rules of common welfare and social justice. Hence the intervention of the proper authorities which put just limits to private rights cannot be put aside since it is designed to assure the general good and to enable all to have access to private dominion of earthly goods. It is likewise evident that such intervention cannot be on such a scale as to suppress this very dominion or to make it, through excessive burdens, merely illusory and incapable of serving the ends for which it was designed.

2. Democratic American Objectives. Analyzes the programs of the two major American parties and finds they have most things in common. Chief difference is attitude towards international world; the Democrats believe in a policy of participation-and direct participation-in international organisms designed to keep the peace. This is a farewell to the Monroe doctrine. The Republican party admits also the need of participation in post war world but only in so far

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. A center party. Gonella, accepting this definition given by Don Sturzo to the Christian Democrats, explains what the policy of the center party will be. It is against the Right in that it desires, in a revolutionary fashion, a radical

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change of a political order and affirms the supreme values of liberty and cooperation of peoples. It believes in the right of property for all and is heartily opposed to bourgeois hypocrisy and selfishness. It is against the left in that it denies the "myth" of classes and stresses the social and moral necessity of cooperation among the classes. Stresses that being a people's party it hopes to create from among the people, by education and training, a new directing class.

2. For the inquisitors of Italia Nuova. Defense of Prof. Caronia, attacked in yesterdays Italia Nuova for Fascist connections. Quite untrue, says Popolo.

3. Insufficiency of state pensions. Another article on sorry state of pensioners.

4. Indignant article on potato distribution - i.e. lack of it - in zone III

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Plain speaking to the Allies. The broadcast of LaGuardia was a cold bath to the hopes which had been implanted in Italy by the words of Churchill, Don Sturzo and Atlee. The Italian people who longed for military defeat as a price of liberty, has always believed and still believes in the promises made to it over the last few years. The Allies should be convinced that Italy does not deserve their lack of faith. (Giano Giani)

2. Article by Riccardo Lombardi, S.J. on need of charity for orphans of war. Points out that Rome has been lucky and should do all it can for those from less fortunate areas.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. We are not the Bandarlog. It is clear some of the Allies and even our friends among them seem to think we are fit only for talk and chatter and not for action. We may claim however an ancient racial wisdom and strength; pre-Mussolini Italy, though it had none of the great natural wealth of other countries, had achieved a modest but firm economic position. Thirty years ago paper was at a premium above gold. With this faith in ourselves let us now convince our friends by our earnestness and abstention from idle polemic that we are a people capable of resolution and work as well as talk. (M.F.)

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2. Friend LaGuardia. Commenting on his phrase: "What are we waiting for?" the article says that is the question that is being asked in Italy too. The people of America are with Italy, the policy of the Allies vis-a-vis liberated Europe is having its first trial here. We hope it will in accord with the Italian heart and Yankee logic of which LaGuardia is the symbol.

3. Employees cannot live. Cites number of letters from whitecollar class stating absolute impossibility of supporting life on present pay. Points out that morals decay in such a situation.

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4. Article on shoe-shine boys. Some people want them cleared off the streets. But the article says they would only become beggars and shining shoes is an honorable way of picking up a few pennies.

5. Announcement of reopening of schools in Rome province.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Promises. There is a battle now going on, writes Manlio Lupinacci, which is not fought with weapons but is just as important as any military engagement. It is the diplomatic battle waged by Bonomi for more help from the Allies. Specifically extension of lease land to Italy would be a great gain, not only materially but morally. Italy needs a helping hand and also a handclasp of friendship. It is true that the old government had sinned but that is no reason for not recognizing the legitimate needs of the new government. The parallel of Russia is drawn, when Russia was invaded and became an ally all former differences were forgotten. Italy is to be sure not Russia, the Italian Army is not the Red Army nor is Bonomi the world figure that Stalin is. But the principle remains. And in a sense, Italy can give an ultimatum. If the Allies do not help the Mediterranean area will become a sort of jungle and the intervention that sooner or later will have to take place will be far more costly and troublesome than any help offered now.

2. Salaries and prices. D.S. writes that the misery in Rome is no longer confined to one class but is general. Examining first the question of prices he thinks that one must have a 100% ammassi system or absolutely free trade. Since it is impossible to have a "policeman for every chicken" free trade seems the advisable alternative. On the matter of salaries it is easy to say they should be raised but the falseness of this position will be seen clearly if we look back to the old days and remember the relative comfort of 300 lire a month. Still, in this emergency temporary advances will be inevitable. It might be that a national solution would be unwise for Italy is now a number of isolated groups, the Sardinian lira for example is worth more than the Sicilian which is in turn of more value in purchasing power than that of other regions.

3. First page article on Casati's son at the front. Letter from Bonomi to Casati is reproduced in full.

4. Gasoline for the Red Cross. Publishes answer of Red Cross to complaints of poor service

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4. Gasoline for the Red Cross. Publishes answer of Red Cross to complaints of poor service. The IRC claims they have simply not enough gasoline and have made frequent appeals to "those responsible". But the article is not satisfied that the burden can be so easily passed to the Allies. In cases of real need the black market can be legitimately appealed to. And besides if there is not enough gasoline for serious cases of service then there should not be enough for officials of the IRC to go around the city in their cars.

TEMPO (Independent) Niente di nuovo.

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85-B

UNITA' Communist)

1. Coverage of Socialist-Communist alliance similar to that given in UNITA'.

2. Bonomi's interview as given in other papers yesterday.

3. Bread and bakers; a suggestion. Complains that the bread is not good and expresses suspicion of bakers. Suggests that the baking school in via Sabotino be opened as an experimental bakery to check the bread turned out by the bakers.

4. Article attacking OPINIONE for publishing article of one Mirza. This is the pen name, according to Avanti, of one Marino Zanetti, author of some laudatory work for the German-Italian air forces.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Pacciardi has long comment on LaGuardia's speech. Follows the usual lines, stressing promises made by United States and Allied propaganda to Italy. Concludes by finding in LaGuardia's attitude reason for hoping that something will soon be done.

2. The Vaselli case. Indignant article on Vaselli's being let out of jail. Certainly one of the obvious cases of Fascist profiteering.

3. On coal. Notes that control of electric distribution has gone to TCU Region IV and hopes that this doesnt mean the usual bureaucratic indifference to needs. Insists on need of solving problem of gas, coal etc. Suggestion made at end of article that lignite mines in Perugia be reactivated to provide Gas for Rome.

GENERAL:

All papers carry some mention of death of Casati's son. Those which did not have complete news yesterday also carry list of Senators epurated by Sforza.

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German-Italian air forces.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

August 8, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Interview with Saragat. The minister speaks of several classes who are working against national harmony: the first who are trying to make capital out of party disagreements will be disappointed for these disagreements are not and will not be profound enough to shake the government and there will soon be tangible truth of their basic solidarity. Others say the government is simply incompetent to deal with the great problems of the present. But they are wrong; the government is made up of men who know what it is to fight and struggle and they will not give up. A third class - "authentic adventurers" and ex-Fascists - are trying to take advantage of this period of crisis to try to poison peoples minds against the government. They will be unmasked and anti-Fascist legislation will take care of this group.

2. A personal case. Nenni, irritated at references to the fact that he once belonged to a "fascio" and was even called "Duce" answers his critics. He has been a Socialist since 1921 and has fought Fascism, Hitler, Mussolini and Franco for 20 years. Let his malicious critics say the same if they can. And now an end to personalities.

3. Ad audiendum verbum. Notes daily visit of Lucifero of Italia Nuova to Quirinale. He goes regularly, says the article, both for subsidies and direction.

4. Malicious note on retirement of Acquarone to his estates. Like some French aristocrats in the days of the revolution who went away from the court **untill** things should blow over. But the directoire found them.

5. Comment on UNRRA. Gives some idea of what the organization is and stresses need for immediate relief fo Italy.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Food supplement for heavy workers. Article thinks it should not be limited to workers for Allies or companies working for Allies. This smacks too much of the German practice.

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

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3. Ad audiendum verbum. Notes daily visit of Lucifero of Italia Nuova to Quirinale. He goes regularly, says the article, both for subsidies and direction.

4. Malicious note on retirement of Acquarone to his estates. Like some French aristocrats in the days of the revolution who went away from the court **untill** things should blow over. But the directoire found them.

5. Comment on UNRRA. Gives some idea of what the organization is and stresses need for immediate relief fo Italy.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Food supplement for heavy workers. Article thinks it should not be limited to workers for Allies or companies working for Allies. This smacks too much of the German practice.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

578

1. Uncertainty. People of Italy, says, Enzo Selvaggi, are in state of confusion. They feel that the government has no program but is made up of parties having fundamentally conflicting programs. They also feel disappointed in relationship with the Allies. The necessary thing is that confidence be recreated; this means that the Allies should make clear what their intentions are and the government should attack practical problems without reference to ideologies.

2. First page report of LaGuardia's broadcast, in which he asks that Italians be treated as friends in view of our promises

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to them, and says he will not broadcast again until he has some news for them.

3. Millions. On Cabinet's decision to pay treasury bonds article comments that this will take millions; yet when the question of raising salaries comes up we are told the government has no funds. And similarly for pensions. We also hear that story when it comes to discharging employees. Yet there is enough for meeting the bonds and for maintaining the "demogogic" price of bread.

4. Scuola media. Article by SIMPLE approving of scuola media and insisting it be autonomous.

5. Resignations. A propos of the professors of U. of Rome article cannot understand why Caronia is considered fit to judge. Cites his friendship for DeVecchi and his words of praise for Duce. Asks for his discharge.

6. 200,000 unemployed. This is concluding article of series on unemployment in Rome. Makes strong plea for some emergency measures for these people. It is true that there were many Fascist organizations that had no functional purpose and had large payrolls. It is right that such organizations should vanish. It is true too that the great concentration at Rome, encouraged by Fascism, was a mistake. Meanwhile the concrete fact remains that there are 200,000 unemployed who are hungry.

7. Why the bread is bad. Stresses need of fuel, yeast, electric current and salt before the bread can be properly baked.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The fate of Florence. In spite of the declaration that Florence is an open city the situation is as follows, according to the war communiques. The Allies have abstained from air and heavy artillery bombardment. The Germans have blown up the bridges and obstructed a number of streets with ruins of houses. No word about the great monuments which may be taken to mean that they are safe and could remain so with the good will of the opposing armies. Meanwhile Florence is still "open" - to war.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Unemployement. If we wish to avoid social unrest we must give the Italians work. The title gives the substance of this article by C. Perotti. Stresses the need of the Allies' aid in this as well as serious attention to the problem by all concerned.

2. Reports interview given by Bonomi to a reporter of NY Times. Bonomi is quoted as saying that Italy will survive this crisis if she is allowed to join the community of nations and if she receives the aid she deserves from application of land lease. He also said, according to the article, that considering the sphere of influence in which Italy belongs she will be under no pressure from Russia.

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84 B

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. The cooperative movement. Article stressing that cooperatives should be unconnected with politics at least at present.

2. Article on rebuilding private houses. It is too early to say how much the state can afford to contribute to this vast work. But a commission should be formed immediately to deal with the homeless before winter comes.

3. Announcement of water as in Sunday morning papers.

4. Pope's broadcast to South Africa given in full.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Increase of wages and salaries. Referring to Pesenti's statemen RICOSTRUZIONE agrees that wages should go up. Also salary of middle class office workers etc. The Allies are afraid this will intensify inflation trend but the real reason for inflation at the moment is shortage of goods. Pesenti has suggested that another reason is disproportionate ammount the rich have to spend. Article is not sure of this but thinks heavy taxation of rich might help. Main desideratum is importation of more goods.

2. Men and instruments. D.M. writes that it is necessary not only to do away with Fascists but also with Fascist laws, many of which still exist and were often designed to protect monopolies and hence strangled the industrial life of the country. As for example the law forbidding enlarging existing plants or building new ones. There are many such laws and they should be cleared away.

3. Open the control blocks! Article on food situation. Complains that in many homes there is literally nothing to eat. The black market at best would serve only the wealthy class and even the black market is running dry. The Allies seem optimistic; it is to be hoped they do not base their ideas of Rome's condition on the dinners they are given in the homes of certain people who were entertaining the Germans before June 5th. In any case one thing to do is to allow free traffic and do away with the control posts on the outskirts which prevent supplies from getting into city.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (7 Aug.) (Liberal)

1. The true face of Fascism. Gabriele Pepe writes that the attempt to reduce Fascism to the reaction of the bourgeoisie [illegible] the historical facts and far

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1. The true face of Fascism. Gabriele Pepe writes that the attempt to reduce Fascism to the reaction of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat is against the historical facts and far too simple an explanation. That was, to be sure, a part of it but Fascism was really the sum of all political cultural and economic deviations of the ruling class of Italy, the sum of all kinds of decadence, dilettantism, irrationalism. In actual fact it was the monarchy that really permitted the solidification of Fascism. Fascism can be qualified in the double category of State Socialism and tyranny. It had no spiritual content it was negative to a point where it can hardly be said to belong to history but merely news -- and negation.

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2. The voice of America. Notes with approval LaGuardia's speech and says that his silence will be more eloquent than anything he could say. We too, says the article will wait until we have something to say - or better something to answer.

3. Requisitions. Article protesting against requisitioning of cars. Claims that 200 doctors are now without their cars. And the prices paid are pre-war prices because the Allies refuse to recognize the existence of the black market. It asks them at least to recognize the high cost of living.

4. Article on election of a committee of mechanical and metalurgical industrialists. This committee is composed of the same people which dominated the Fascist Union of Industrialists and which last June, by railroading tactics, got themselves approved as leaders of the abovementioned industries.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (8 Aug.) (Liberal)

1. The ultimate betrayal. The time has now come when the Bonomi government hears itself accused of incapacity, dictatorship, responsibility for the armistice, for the war, for twenty years of Fascism etc. These accusations are false. We have a right to ask of the government abnegation sacrifice, complete dedication to the work in hand but we cannot expect it to do away with the war of the past few years or the present nor with the regime of tyranny of the last generation. Instead of recognizing that and cooperating the very people responsible for our plight are now raisingtheir voices and threatening. They are speculating on the misery of their fellow men and preparing for a comeback. These are the people who financed the dictatorship, sabotagoed Parliament and who made common cause with the diplomats of the Pact of Steel and the generals of defeat.

2. On LaGuardia's speech. Comments on his strained Italian and his rather comic declamation which however Italians had listened to with pleasure during the war. Now he says he will not speak again and hopes his friends will understand why. Article says Italians understand all right. Invites LaGuardia to come over and see them.

TEMPO (Independent) Rien à signaler.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The Vaselli gang. Article begins by applauding arrest of Azzolini and Pennavaria and epuration of Senate. But points out that action must be taken against Vaselli gang. Vaselli was in jail but is now out again. He, with others of his family had numerous Fascist honors [illegible]

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2. Interview with Italian Red Cross Official. Main point made is intention to "democratize" the I.R.C.

3. Children on the street. Concerned about condition of pre-school age children article suggests reopening of asili infantili.

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4. Doctors and circulation permits. Only 200 permits are given and this is not sufficient for a city of Rome's size. The situation is worse when we look into the list of permits granted and discover they seem to have been issued haphazardly, some on a basis of favoritism, many without regard to the practical aspects of the case. Calls for review of situation.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Reprints, with approval, an article of LaGuardia in the Free World written in defense of the Atlantic Charter and its principles.

2. Suggestions. A reader writes to say that Italy's appeals to the Allies may have been too much on the emotional side. Points out that the approach could be on the sheerly reasonable basis that there are over 40 million Italians and it will be to the advantage of the Allies to have forty million friends - and consumers and purchasers.

3. The Mayors' oath. The ministers are taking the new oath but all other officials are swearing to the King. This is inconsistent; the parties should re-examine their position on this matter.

4. Bureaucracy. It is idle to epurate elements of the bureaucracy unless we also proceed to change the methods forms and regulations that are still Fascist in style. It is likely that the present government is incapable of doing that but we may hope at least things will not get worse.

5. Article on state of railways and tram lines. Suggests workers have representatives on boards of directors, "decentralization" and federalism be applied in this field, and that monopolistic practices be discouraged. (o.s.)

GENERAL: Sforza's epuration of the Senate given full coverage. 309 Senators affected. Also letter of Petacci, brother of Mussolini's mistress is published. It was responsible for a change in ministry and is example of personal power of dictator and corruption of Fascism.

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Cotrial Branch

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10

August 8, 1944

Trend of copy filed by Correspondents

JORDAN ("News Chronicle")

It is a thousand pities that the strong administrative hand of Mason MacFarlane is no longer in control of ACC. Whatever his political failings may have been he was a first class organiser. Already his absence is remarked on and regretted by the more serious of the staff who claim that the whole organisation is beginning to disintegrate. Minor corruption is creeping in. Pretty Roman faces - and they are legion - or the socially prominent, can obtain privileges that are denied to others. One beautiful, socially prominent woman I know, who used to be one of Ciano's mistresses, left this morning for Capri by car, where she has taken a villa. On the other side the Italian Government nominee for the Directorate of Press in Italy has been waiting some time for transportation to take up his duties, but it cannot be found for him, and as he has no beautiful wife who is apt to forget her own tongue sometimes and slip into German, he is likely to wait around a bit longer. PWB is trying to extend its authority for all channels of information here even though its terms of reference were designed to limit its sphere of influence. What the Italian Government needs is its own news agency and if restoration of the freedom of the press means anything they ought to have one. PWB is trying to block that, (CENSORED: by pretending that the terms of the Armistice prohibit a resumption of such service. This is not true. Such matters are at discretion of the Supreme Commander). There can be no real chance of a resumption of good life unless and until there is freedom of the press. There is not, and if PWB has its way that freedom will be further off than ever. The best thing that could happen to Italy at present would be the removal from Rome of all those bodies which interfere in Italian domestic life. There is too much intrigue here; too much backstairs influence and almost complete indifference to the country as a whole. Rome is not Italy any more than New York is America, and above all it has never felt the war until now. It resents war's ugly face and now blames it on us. PWB is so busy tinkering with patriots and partisans that it neglects the greater problem which is to help Italy to find her soul, if necessary through national penitence.

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Writing of some of the other problems which confront the Government the correspondent mentions that stocks of wine in the South of Italy cannot be moved because of lack of transportation; that grain cannot be brought in to the granaries and that it is a race between the Government and the black marketeers as to who gets it first because of this. Few Italians will lift a finger to help one another. They seem to think it is the duty of the Allies to feed them. When it is a question of getting foodstuffs into the urban areas at fixed prices, lorries mysteriously break down or disappear altogether.

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It is said that hundreds of vehicles are hidden away in the catacombs of Rome, and that the entrances have been blownin to prevent their being found and used. Yet if foodstuffs can be brought in for sale at uncontrolled prices there is plenty of transport available.

KILGALLEN (INS)

Sends an account of an interview with Colonel O'Dwyer. He says that O'Dwyer is Vice President of the Economic Section of the ACC, with the personal rank of Minister, and that he was recently nominated Brigadier General by President Roosevelt. But Colonel O'Dwyer did not say much about his work as he prefers to tell the whole story when he is more acquainted with the facts.

WILLIAM ROSPIGLIOSI (INS Staff Correspondent)

....."Rome's streets are jammed with automobiles, some full, some almost empty, but Romans go on foot, not out of their own choice, either.....Longingly they look at sleek, streamlined Italian autos. They are vehicles hidden from the Nazis.Now they are requisitioned by the Americans; by the British; by the French; by the Poles. The Italians realise that the armies of four nations have quadrupled the requisitions of the Germans. The streets are crowded with military vehicles. Yet when the Romans want to go about it is the price of shoe leather, not of gas and tires they must consider. The busses and taxis are gone. Romans must walk. The few horse cabs are filled with laughing Americans.... Naturally for the Romans the coachmen know it and insist on American prices.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

The Republican Secretary-General Pavolini courted the Florentine gentry, not without success until barely a fortnight ago. The head of the Gherardesca family, who is considered the leading local aristocrat supports the Republicans. Also Count Buffalini; Count Lardenel; and Count Brinetti. Many of these families are divided against themselves. The liberationists have formed a special Committee to guide the Allies in their dealings with the upper classes in Florence in view of the fact that some of these who have collaborated most closely with the Fascists and Nazis have family connections in England and America.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")

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MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")

Prices of stamps in Rome are slumping. Buying of stamps was formerly an investment and insurance which was practised by thousands during the war and the fall in prices now is partly an indication of returning confidence in the future. It is also a sign, however, that dealers are having to sell out to get money to buy food on the black market.

A complete set of the Vatican stamps last year cost approximately £17; during the German occupation this set rose to £105. Today the set is costing £37.

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VIRGINIA COWLES ("Daily Telegraph")

Sends a long article on a visit to Castelnuovo, Buchine, and San Leolino, and gives eye witness accounts of massacres by the Germans in those villages.

PACKARD (UP)
BRIA (AP)

Sforza, in his capacity of High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes has handed a list of 310 Senators to the tribunal. The list is divided into 6 classes. There were formerly 420 Senators, and this leaves only 110 who were not on the list.

The first group includes senators who were Ministers, Under Secretaries of State, Presidents or Vice Presidents of the Senate, or of the Chamber of Deputies, after the 3rd January 1925.

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To: Public Relation Branch

Under the heading of Trend of Correspondents' Copy of August 7th, 1944, there is the following phrase

"In the part of the city (Florence) which is in Allied hands A.M.G. is already at work, disarming the partisans and bringing in food supplies"

It is rather unfortunate to give the impression that one of the main duties is to disarm the partisans and to put it so bluntly.

Is there anything which can be done with the Correspondents?

M. W. Salvadori, Capt.
Patriot Branch.

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9/8/44

Seen by Public Relations Branch: they will try to mind the correspondents to us for getting information about what is being done for the Partisans by A.C.C. W.S.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.F. DIVISION
PATRIOTS BRANCH

TO	FOLIO Attachment	INFO.	ACTION.
✓	Col. [illegible] BARTHY	[illegible]	
✓	Major [illegible]		
	Major [illegible]		
✓	Capt. [illegible]		
	Chief CLERK		
	LIAISON SECTION		
	Col. [illegible]		
	Dr. [illegible]		
	Mr. VILLA		

[illegible] file in circulation. [illegible]

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R.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Petri 5 81
Broad

PRB/R10

7 August 1944

Trend of correspondents' Copy.

A considerable amount of copy on the fighting in Florence has been filed. In the part of the city which is in Allied hands AMG is already at work, disarming the partisans and bringing in food supplies. 80 Carabinieri have arrived and have been warmly welcomed by the innabitants. The first convoy of food arrived with flour, sugar, salt and milk. Water is scarce and supplies are dependent on wells, some of it being sold at about 1/- a litre. Apparently a number of British and American residents are still in the city. The population is estimated to be about 415,000 - about 100,000 of whom are refugees. Manganiello, the Fascist chief, has fled North taking with him about 4 million lire.

!!

GEORGE MOORAD (CBS)

....." It is a beautiful summer afternoon in Rome. It is still light..... Just about the dinner hour. The tree shaded Borghese Gardens are crowded with Allied troops flirting with pretty Roman girls..... food, music, and fairly good wine at the big hotels, all of which cater exclusively to allied officers and their guests. There is a nice country club just outside the town.....and the fashionable Lido beaches are open again. On the surface it is all like some lovely holiday..... And in fact it is a good life - if you are an Ally. But for the Italians is it another story. Rome is sick and hungry. After two months of Allied occupation, ... there is a shortage of water, no gas, and little electric services. No transportation except bikes and a few wheezy old trucks converted into open-air buses. The sick are carried in bicycle carts or pushed on rolling litters. Sometimes they die in their homes because there are no ambulances. The head of the Rome civilian hospitals says that if the present situation continues... several thousand of his patients will die of starvation. We lack everything, he said, food, linen, medicines. Only yesterday, for the first time, they had a dish of pasta. Usually they have a single dish of vegetables or tomatoes. Meat, cheese, fats and fish are completely lacking. Pernicious malaria has re-appeared for the first time in many years, but there is no quimine. There is no insulin, so diabetics must die, ... as they must all over Europe.

.....about the pretty girls....

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There has been an uproar about the pretty girls.... so truly charming in their summer dresses....who saunter in droves along the Corso Umberto and smile at young Americans outside the Excelsior Hotel. Some people call them bad names... the pretty girls, like the ugly ones.... and old men and children .... must eat. All Americans are notoriously rich....."

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BESSING (Exchange Telegraph)

Nine year old Fascist Bonds carrying 5% interest which will mature on September 1st, will be paid in full by the Italian Government, it is learned today. The Bonds amount to 2,400,000,000 Lire.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")

The Government of Liberated Italy will this month meet an internal debt which Mussolini incurred to finance the Abyssinian War. The Cabinet yesterday resolved to honour the 1935 special issue of Treasury Bonds which fall due for repayment on August 25th. These are Bonds which the Fascist Government issued in exchange for foreign holdings which were compulsorily mobilised to raise funds for the Ethiopian adventure.

MC. CORMICK (editorial Column) "New York Times"

..... after several sentences which have been blue pencilled and are unreadable..... "In Rome there is an aggregation of alphabetical agencies each staffed with zealous patriots intent on doing a job who step on one another's toes, making Rome oddly like a miniature Washington. The vital difference is that the set-up and controls here are not American, or even Anglo-American, but an Allied affair, and an international bureaucracy is much more difficult to manage than an international administration and far more full of hazards for the future. Everybody who comes to help administer liberated Italy is impressed by Rome. Whether he hails from Manchester, Brisbane, Reckuk or Moscow, something in the dignity and detachment of the Eternal City leads him to think of his job here as extraordinarily significant. He does not think that of 45 Million Italian waiting in a state of suspended animation or of a normal Government needing to be given responsibility to help solve the numerous problems facing the country....."

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

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PRB/R10 August 6, 1944

Trend of Copy filed by Correspondents

Representatives of the General Confederation of Italian Labour called on Gronchi, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, and made strong appeals for urgent measures to be taken to relieve unemployment in liberated Italy. The delegates said that the real solution of the problem lay in sponsoring public and private works of reconstruction o. of devastated villages, towns and cities, but that if the Government delayed beginning works on a large scale their organisation would be forced to demand exceptional provisions "to guarantee the unemployed the elementary right to existence".

Gronchi replied that he recognised the gravity of the situation for the working masses especially in Rome and Lazio Provinces and declared that his Ministry is planning to reactivate those industries which it would at least be possible to operate on a reduced scale.

At the same time the Italian Cabinet announced the setting up of an emergency Committee to work on the problem of reconstruction. Headed by Bonomi the Committee had already started work on housing but owing to shortage of raw materials and transport this can probably only mean emergency provisions for sheltering the homeless before winter comes.

The representatives also mentioned that salaried workers in Rome were in a deplorable condition because of the rising prices. Wages did not suffice to buy even rationed goods.

CCE (Blue Network)

"Here in Rome it is midnight but the brilliant lobby of the of the Grand Hotel is thronged with Allied officers and of representatives of Rome's society and cafe society. They've had their expensive cocktails, their 5 course dinners. In the city's civilian hospitals some of the patients are said to be dying of starvation." That charge was made tonight by the new Italian hospital commissioner, Dr.Francesco Faucello. He said Italian hospitals were so short of food that patients get only a dish of vegetables for each meal. Such diet for some diseases is worse that starvation, the commissioner added. The Allies have been asked to help, and

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And finally, the Vatican has revealed that the Allied authorities have been asked to allow two ships carrying food, which has been donated to the Vatican relief service, to proceed to Italy. One of the ships is at Barcelona, and the other at Buenos Aires.

Owing to the flooding of the Pontine Marshes and the shortage of quinine the first cases of pernicious malaria have been reported in Rome.

BUCKLEY (Reuter)

One hundred senior officers of the Italian army have been arrested in the last few days. They are officers who took the oath of loyalty to the Republican Fascist regime. It is believed there are many important officers among them, but for reasons of security no names are being released. They are all officers of the permanent cadres of the Italian army.

PACKARD (UP)

Saragat, in a statement to the press, revealed that the rationed bread which is being sold to the population at 5 lire per kilo, costs the Italian Government 13 Lire per kilo to produce. Regarding inflation said it would be impossible to stabilise the currency owing to the Allied occupation. The 20 billion lire which the Government pays annually for the production of the bread was merely another form of inflation.

LESSING (Exchange Telegraph)

The price of gold sterling on the Rome black market had depreciated to 13,000 Lire during the German occupation and is now at 5,200 Lire.

When Rome was liberated it dropped to 6,000 Lire and has been falling steadily since. It is believed that this price will remain stabilised for some time.

HADFIELD ("Times")

Well known names in international political and cultural worlds are contained in a long list of men marked for possible exclusion from the academic staff of Rome University.

Among them are Counts Dino Grandi, Political Science; Giuseppe Tucci, Oriental Studies; Gioacchino Volpe, Political Science; Francesco Severi, Mathematics. They have all been suspended and another Committee will

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COOK ("Newsweek")

Sends a 3 page despatch denying that there have been any widespread incidents of cutting the hair of girls who associate with Allied troops. Much of it, he says, is pure hearsay, and has taken its colour from what has been happening in Normandy. But he gives some account of the ways and wiles of the demi-mondaine in Rome and mentions, in particular, the Via Vittorio Veneto, which he says Allied troops now call the "Via Gonorrhea."

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MATTHEWS ("New York Times")

There is evidence that Italy will definitely renounce its "kingdom" of Albania in a few days time, thus putting the final touch to the dissolution of Mussolini's "Roman Empire." The formal renouncement of King Victor Emmanuel's title will not take place since the Bonomi Government is pledged not to bring up constitutional questions. But it will take the form of a letter from Sforza to the President of the Senate regarding the epuration of the Senate. The two Albanian Senators who were appointed by the Fascists will be asked to resign and consider themselves merely as citizens of a free Albania.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

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PRB/R8

6 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Politics of the Socialist party. Article by Nenni. States that mere collapse of Fascism is not enough. Without the overthrow of the monarchy, expropriation of monopolistic capitalism and solution of the agrarian problem there can be no democracy in Italy. These things are what the party is working for.

2. Grain, granaries, agrarians. Notes that crops are good, ammassi relatively bad. Suggests one could scrutinize the returns and make a few examples in the case of big proprietors.

3. Cost of auto-transport. Publishes some "carefully-checked" charges for transport and contrasts them with the official scale of the transportation S/C. Example 100 quintals of wine from Brindisi to Rome should cost by Allied tariff 29, 559.42 lire. Cost for one such actual trip 400,000.00.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Agnosticism. Ugo della Seta writes that there are various classes of politicians and intellectuals who refuse to take a position on the institutional question. Analyzes these classes and finds them all evasive and pusillanimous. Prefers the outspoken, honest monarchist.

2. Under Food problems a paragraph states that everyone knows the pasta is ready for distribution, no one understands why it doesnt begin.

3. Paragraph saying "it has been officially announced" (doesn't say by whom) that by the end of the month all quarters of Rome will have water. Hopes that this time at least deeds will correspond to promises.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Misunderstandings. Lucifero takes up the note of Ricostruzione yesterday on the disappointment the Italians have had with Allied policy. He agrees with Ricostruzione but thinks Italians may be a good deal to blame. They have given the Allies the totally false impression that Italy is the Committee of Liberation. TheItalian people transcends the Committee; it [illegible]

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2. Unemployment and insufficient wages. Account of the visit of two representatives of C.G.I.L. and their conversation with Gronchi. They told him the present workers wage is not enough even to buy thefew rationed goods which are regarded as only 45 % of what is necessary to sustain life.

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3. Long letter by the Engineer E. Ricci del Riccio on electricity situation. Does not feel the matter is being given the urgent consideration it merits.

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4. Pears and tomatoes. Black letter box saying Rome has been living on pears and tomatoes for two weeks. Yet it is known there is a large supply of fruit and vegetables in the environs. Why is this?

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Publishes the interview with Gronchi in heavy type and adds comment that the position of the workers is indeed frightful but other classes as well are suffering.

2. Strange silence. Comments on odd reception of recruits formally called up a few days ago and volunteers who had also been encouraged to enroll in the Army. They were turned away however with "provisional leave" or, in the case of the volunteers no explanation at all. Nor has there been any since.

3. Report of Pope's broadcast to Italian PWs in Africa, hoping they could soon come home.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Article complaining about bad functioning of all public services: water, light, gas, transport, food, welfare, mails. The public never knows what to expect and there is general confusion.

2. News item: the Opera Nazionale Assistenza Religiosa Operai has distributed, in the first two weeks of July, a million bowls of soup in the city of Rome alone.

3. Publishes full text of Pope's radio message to People of S. Africa and to Italian prisoners.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Democracy and Regionalism. It is clear that the Italy of tomorrow will have a regional organization, writes G. Persico. There are two kinds of regionalism, a simply bureaucratic decentralization and an organic, institutional decentralization which would have to bring in a new concept of the state. In the second type the Region would be a really self-governing body with its own finance. This latter type is to be preferred it would, in the opinion of the author, not weaken the cohesive force of the national state, as some have argued.

2. From Day to day. This column is given over to castigating the hair-clipping gangs. True that some women behave badly but that is an individual problem. "Corporations of cuckolds" is an idea that might have some success on the comic opera stage but is hardly practical nor advisable in real life.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Again article on poor service of Italian Red Cross

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Again article on poor service of Italian Red Cross. Scandalous case cited.

2. Brief paragraph, literally as follows: Goethe, on his death bed cried out, "More light." And historians relate that a committee was immediately formed to supply him with it - insofar as it was available.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. A Presidential Republic. Such in the opinion of D. De' Cocci is the best form for the government of the new Italy.

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It should have a written constitution and it would be well to study the U.S. as a model.

2. Amusing article on Lili Marlene, captured, disinfected and pressed into service by the Americans. She is a nice girl now.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Speed the day. Togliatti remarks on the slowness of epuration in the South. Certain sinister fascist figures in Naples have felt the ax only recently though the city has been liberated for 10 months. The same or worse can be said of other parts of Southern Italy. What about the famous "Statement on Italy" of last October? There is no time to lose; Italy must be democratic and anti-Fascist if it is to live at all.

2. Soviet opinion of ACC. Second part of article from War and the Working Class, summarized in yesterday's edition. The article by Ruzin tells of the fusion of ACC and AMG and explains the functions of each. Points out that many officers have to know how to be administrators (AMG) and advisers (ACC) Contends that this is a difficult thing psychologically and administratively and believes that the administrative tendency will predominate. This would not be so important if the Italian situation had not changed but the Bonomi Govt. is made up of truly responsible elements who will want autonomy. Points out that the advance information on organization for Western Front (the article was written June 1) seems to demonstrate that the Allies have learned that ACC and AMG combined is an impossible or at least inadvisable way to work.

3. Article against one Gino Calza-Bini, Fascist pezzo grosso still at large. Claims he is the man who organized the March on Rome.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Are we or are we not a liberated country. Article takes up the cry of Ricostruzione of yesterday and asks for an honest answer to the question: Are we a conquered country in the eyes of the allies or a country associated with them in the common struggle? Generally speaking the behavior of the allied soldiers is excellent, there are a few exceptions of course. If the Allied government would make some gesture the troops would behave 100 % perfectly. The article then asks if the Italian government is sufficiently strong to guard the nations honor and interests. If it is merely a puppet government to serve as a pawn in international politics it will do Italy more harm than good. We have seen the Franch Comite National act with vigor, pa-

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2. Public works in Rome and in the Castelli. Notes that the allies and the government have made plans for road repair, bridge building etc. Hopes the work will be carried on without political favoritism and graf ting.

3. Notes Pope's message

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GENERAL: Papers give coverage to Council meeting yesterday which dealt with reconstruction of houses, payment on treasury bonds, and dismissal of a number of Fascist prefects. Also the release on UNRRA is given usually in full and in prominent place. No comment. A number of papers carry announcement of opening of safety deposit boxes. Most at least mention the Pope's broadcast.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

SECRET

PRB/R26/WB18

6 August 1944.

ACC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 18
30 July to 5 Aug

1. Political

The political symphony of the week has been dominated by the two major themes of epuration (andante maestoso) and Italian insistence for more sympathetic treatment from the Allies (vivace appassionato). Both these matters, fundamental for a reorientation of Italian internal and foreign politics, have been attacked with energy and intelligence.

On epuration it will be well to state the policy of the government as it developed in the course of numerous Council meetings and discussions over the last two months. The four principal "sanctions" have been enumerated as follows: cancellation of Fascist political sentences, punishment of Fascist crimes, defascistization of state administration and confiscation of wealth acquired through Fascist connexions. Each of these operations is to be under the leadership of a special High Commissioner. In an interview given the Roman press last Monday Sforza stated his intention to press the work with the greatest possible speed and to aim at the "pezzi grossi" rather than the little men. Later in the week commissioners were named to sit with the special committees formed within each department of the government for its own house-cleaning. An augury of good intentions may be seen in the arrest of Azzolini, ex-head of the Bank of Italy. Sforza's integrity and vigour have been the subject of general approval, though the always malicious "Italia Nuova" remarked that in his interview he had spoken of attacking the "rascals" and sparing the "imbeciles", thus giving Italians a good idea of the type of individual considered fit to govern them in these trying times. In order to ensure coordinated grinding of the mills of justice ACC epuration committees in Rome and Naples have ceased to function and their work will be carried on by Sforza's agents. The Ministry of Education contributed its bit to the brave new world by rescinding the racial laws against teachers and, at the moment of writing, the announcement is made of the suspension of twenty-five professors of the University of Rome whose names will be forwarded for action to the proper committee.

Ever since Bonomi's speech, reported in our last bulletin, the Roman press has been gnawing at the question of allied help for Italy. Don Sturzo sent a telegram to the party congress of the Christian Democrats in Naples, hinting that negotiations were under way for a provisional peace. It was announced by "a government spokesman" on Thursday that the government had been for some time pressing for application of the Lend-lease measure to Italy. Churchill's speech was awaited breathlessly by hopeful Italians who were somewhat disappointed at the scant attention accorded their part in the scheme of things. The last three days have seen an almost hysterical journalistic campaign (initiated by "Voce

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For counterpoint to the major themes mentioned in our opening paragraph we may look to the activities of the parties. Cianca's

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speech last Sunday, setting forth the program of the Action Party was generally regarded as all right as far as it went, but also as a revelation of the lack of any specific raison d'etre for the party as such. The Christian Democrat party congress in Naples managed to avoid committing itself on any thing, which is something of a triumph, but insisted "the revolution now in progress; which the party welcomes" must be accomplished without any loss of individual liberties. Since the Communists, expert in this game of political puss-in-the-corner, have hopes of wooing a large segment of Christian Democracy away from the fold, Togliatti in "Unita" tolerantly overlooked their indecision on fundamentals and spoke of them respectfully as a serious party, congratulating them - could it be mischievously? - on being the first to use, open and approvingly, the word "revolution". He then went on to speak of the need of a "pact of action between Socialists, Communists and Christian Democrats". As for the Socialists, yesterday's "Avanti" carried some plain speaking from Nenni. The reactionaries, appealing to "conservative tendencies" in the Allies and to the conservative fear of change, may be an obstacle. But the workers of Milan and Turin have yet to be heard from. When they are in a position to be consulted they will counteract the effect of "reactionary" Rome and Naples. And then if the conciliatory policy of the Left is defeated it will know how to use a different one.

2. AMG with the Armies

As sensational news the entry into Florence, although it is only a step in the general advance, tops the newsbill this week.

Group-Captain Benson reports that the first AMG reconnaissance party entered Florence at 1330 hours on August 4. This presumably refers to the southern section since he adds: "further movement into city forbidden". The party was however able to report that the water supply south of the Arno was inadequate but sufficient for drinking purposes, that north of the river it was nil, as water had to be pumped electrically from the south. There had been no electricity since July 29. The food situation was poor, as the Germans had removed all supplies (previously they had distributed a daily ration of 200 grammes per head, and a ration of 35 grammes of oil per head for the month of August). The population was 415,000, including 100,000 refugees. The hospitals were intact but without medical stores: there were no police south of the river. An earlier report stated that all the bridges except the Ponte Vecchio had been blown.

The latter point is confirmed by the AAI communique of August 5, which adds that the enemy clearly intends to oppose the crossing of the Arno, and holds the commanding heights around Fiesole with strong artillery: the city remains "an enclave in no man's land". Malkin (Winnipeg Free Press), who was in the southern suburbs on Thursday, tells us that he found it "an eerie place with an apathetic population who stood and stared: no welcome, and some Italian sniping. A mass of rubble blocking the streets as the Germans had blown up many houses."

It is a sombre picture: AMG 8th Army has a hard task ahead: and one must note with regret and rage the destruction of the Trinita, perhaps the most beautiful bridge in Europe.

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The latter point is confirmed by the AAI communique of August 5, which adds that the enemy clearly intends to oppose the crossing of the Arno, and holds the commanding heights around Fiesole with strong artillery: the city remains "an enclave in no man's land". Malkin (Winnipeg Free Press), who was in the southern suburbs on Thursday, tells us that he found it "an eerie place with an apathetic population who stood and stared: no welcome, and some Italian sniping. A mass of rubble blocking the streets as the Germans had blown up many houses."

It is a sombre picture; AMG 8th Army has a hard task ahead: and one must note with regret and rage the destruction of the Trinita, perhaps the most beautiful bridge in Europe.

Fifth Army AMG adds little to previous reports this week. Livorno is still being shelled from Pisa and "remains a ghost town" in which American Red Cross representatives "continue their excellent work and by their personal example do much to improve Italian morale." Some 130 "certificates of merit" have been distributed to Patriots in Livorno, and enlistment of Patriots for the Italian Army is in progress. In the Livorno area a refugee problem is developing. Fifth Army AMG, in the course of a protest against the "peremptory" removal of officers and EM/OR, states prophetically that "successful military operations in August will suddenly impose ..... a very formidable task of great extent and complexity."

/ A point:

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A point: AMG news from the whole front grows ~~weekly scarcer~~. From the scanty reports received, ~~only Liege~~ and Pisa would seem to exist at all. Where, oh Bullock, are thy daily sitreps? Whither has flown, oh Mayne, thy nimble pen?

3. Wandering Jews and Gentiles

Rome has provided the Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission with its most spectacular mixture of nationalities to date, Lieut-Colonel C.F. Fothergill, Deputy Director, reports. More than 6,000 Allied nationals from some 40 nations are now on the rolls in Rome alone. They get the regular Italian ration plus an extra 100 grammes of bread a day, and also medical aid as needed. Financial assistance is being given only to American, British and Dutch groups at this time, though the possibility of similar aid to other groups in Rome is under consideration. A large or larger group of Allied nationals, equally well-organized, is expected in Florence once that city is completely cleared of the enemy. From north of Rome already more than 16,000 persons have passed through the Displaced Persons camp at Cinecitta.

The 60,000 Displaced Persons handled by the sub-commission in Italy include no less than 56 nationalities from all over the globe. 30,000 have been evacuated to the Middle East. 700 were Jews (to Palestine) and the rest Yugoslavs (to Egypt). In addition, about 600 Maltese are about to go to Tripoli, 1,000 persecuted persons (mostly Jews) from all over Europe have been sent to the United States, a few persons have been returned to Malta and about 4,000 Russians captured once by the Germans and then recaptured by the Allies, have been or are to be sent back to Russia. The register of Displaced Persons operated by the Allied Red Cross organizations is also growing. The files contain 40,000 names. To date more than 3,000 enquiries about missing friends and relatives - 900 in the last 30 days alone - have come from the Central Registry of the British Red Cross in London. The ACC Records Bureau of the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission has been able to answer anout 1,000 with positive information. Half of the enquiries come from the United States. No attempt is made to answer queries concerning Italian nationals, that being the job of the Italian Red Cross.

4. Coiffure romaine

Conscript fathers and Roman matrons, badgered by politicians, short of rations, clamouring for pasta, potatoes and electric power, have recently found some diversion in the wave of vindictive hair-clipping which has swept through the younger set of the Capitol. Roman youths, largely unemployed and bored, resent the attraction that Allied uniforms have for signorine and there have been several cases where bands of young men have fallen upon the infatuated creatures and barbarously cut off locks of their hair, with the intention of making them conspicuous rather than attractive. Resistance by the soldier escort has occasionally led to violence and the whole situation has been thoroughly aired by the Roman press - to say nothing of Roman gossip. The attitude varies but the general opinion

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5. Latest scores: Gra[illegible] del Popolo

Telegraphic reports arriving at the Agriculture Sub-Commission indicate the collection of some 500,000 quintals since our last reports. Region I continues to have its troubles, 2,000 persons having been charged with violation of the grain laws and 5,000 quintals having been confiscated. Latest reports from Region V are not available. HQ visitors to Aquila say that the region expects an exportable surplus. The scores:

Region	Quantity amassed (Quintals)	Date of Reports	Tentative HQ goals
I	99,640	20 July 44	3,100,000
II	221,870	29 July 44	1,550,000
Foggia	800,000	29 July 44	1,585,000
III	14,818	25 July 44	380,000
IV	99,187	23 July 44	1,940,000
V	4,176	11 July 44	2,550,000
VI	54,750	27 July 44	510,000
VII	52,000	27 July 44	415,000
VIII	20,259	22 July 44	1,000,000
Total	1,366,710		13,010,000

6. Scattered Treasure

To stumble on Botticelli's "Primavera", the Rucellai, Giotto and Cimabue Madonnas and other pictures worth- we quote MFA - not less than twenty million pouns sterling, all bundled together in one house under shell-fire, must have been a thrill for Vaughan Thomas (BBC) and Eric Linklater. This, in the villa of Sir Osbert Sitwell, is only one, it appears, of 25 caches in which the priceless paintings and other art collections of Florence were stowed for safety. The real hero of the occasion seems to have been a small Italian professor of Florence who, regardless of personal danger, has been niking about between and among the opposing armies, persuading commanders to avoid firing upon the treasure-troves. It is good to record that General Alexander himself visited the Sitwell villa, expressed great interest in the find, and had guards placed immediately. It is now for MFA to locate the others before enterprising soldiers start using Titians as tents and Tiepolos as tarpaulins. There ought to be a crack here about the GI, the Giorgione, and the Giotto, but we can't rise to is.

7. Odds and Ends

American officer strength in the ACC T/O is being slashed by nearly 50 to bring it level with British strength, but HQ EM/OR are to be reduced by 400, so as to fill up the new regions ..... ACC HQ is going to hand-pick gilt-edged Provincial Commissioners for the northern provinces ..... Ethiopians to the number of 64 are about to be repatriated from the former Italian Empire to the glories of Addis

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week due to availability of the product through rationed channels: sorry we can't say as much for Rome yet ..... The German radio these last few nights has been describing the recent successful tour of Italian journalists through the former battle areas south of Rome to Naples, which was conducted by a PRB officer under joint arrangements with PWB, as a "nauseating Anglo-American propaganda play" ..... Among recent visitors to ACC HQ we are glad to greet Colonel Spofford and Colonel Lewin Harris from our now neighbourly G-5 ..... Colonel Fiske has just returned from Elba, where he reports that the French Military Governor will shortly lose his political powers in the transfer of Elba to Region VIII, that lots of rich iron ore, 60 per cent pure and in surface workings, is going unused because of German destruction of iron mills, with consequent severe unemployment for the miners ..... Imminent or Effected Transfers: Colonel Johnson from Rome Region to Region VIII as Executive Officer, Brigadier Carr from Sardinia to Sicily as Regional Commissioner, Colonel Pennycuick to Sardinia as Regional Commissioner, Colonel Hancock from Sicily to the north, where possibly two more regions will be formed besides Region Z. ..... Captain T.H. Brooke, Rome AMG archivist, has discovered a big batch of Mussolini's private state papers but unfortunately nothing about his more successful love life (though Eleanor Packard has filed a three-day dispatch on it) ..... Colonel O'Dwyer, Vice-President of the Economic Section, whose nomination for promotion to Brigadier-General has just been sent to the United States Senate by President Roosevelt, attended the Provincial Commissioners' Conference of Region V at Aquila a few days ago and promised fullest possible help for the men in the field from his section..... During the month of July the Vatican received from Rome Region 746 tons of flour and 200 tons of other foodstuffs, including sugar, fish, bacon, olive oil and milk.

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
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-7 AUG Recd

Patriot Brandy 73

PUBLIC ~~RELATIONS~~ BR ~~OCH~~
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

7/8/44

PRB/R8

August 5, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The Mayors' oath. Suggests that sindaci too should take the modified oath of the ministers and not swear to the crown.

2. Primum vivere.iv. Mancini suggests money necessary for reconstruction should come from 1. Allies, 2. confiscations of profiteers wealth 3. a national loan to be called "Reconstruction Loan".

3. Indulgent not weak. There is a feeling abroad that all is not going well. This is justified. The malaise springs from the struggle between the reactionary forces anxious to keep alive the old economic order and the new forces of the people, eager to create a new democracy. The reactionaries are clever, they take advantage of the conservative tendencies of the Allies and of the deeply rooted fear of novelty. But there is no doubt about which side will win. We shall have the workers of Milano and Turin soon with us to counteract the conservatives of Rome an Naples. And we are perfectly willing to be indulgent and conciliatory but let no one think that if we fail on this line we are defeated. We shall know how to be strong and hard too if the necessity arises. (Nenni)

4. Let us live. We are grateful to the Allies for liberating us. We do not ask anything of them but that they let us live - on our own potatoes, our own fruit, our own vegetables.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party)

1. United Front against Nationalism. On relations with Jugoslavia. Recites crimes committed by Italian nationalists and Fascists and also numerous protests made by Italian Liberals and left-wingers. There exists now a Jugoslavian Nationalism which is dangerous and, alas, also a remnant of Italian irredentismo which may go too far. The sane elements of both countries must fight these extremists. Mentions Jugoslav proposal to make Tagliamento the boundary. This would be as absurd as to follow the policy suggested [illegible] - apparently still at large - of making

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2. States that Italian academy will be suppressed today at meeting of ministers.

3. Announces with approval the coming visit to Italy of Antonini and Baldanzi.

4. Acqua Marcia. Complaint that lower quarters of the city are not getting their share of water. Suggests provisional rationing - but nothing like the electricity system, please!

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Let's begin. Article notes with pain that most political discussion turns on ideological problems and not on questions of practical importance at the moment. (G. Clarotti)

2. Article on the lodging situation. Complains that many people living in roomshave been dislodged because the Allied soldiers can afford to pay for a night what only recently was the rent for a month. Asks the Allied Command to act on this, pointing out soldiers always have billets to turn to and the citizens have not.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Collaboration for reconstruction. Outlines principle on which collaboration with communists is possible. Certainly in first phase of reconstruction, beyond that it will depend on communists' willingness to surrender doctrinaire attitude on some points.

2. Publishes Sprigge's dispatch of yesterday on new relationship shaping up between Italy and the Allies.

3. Calls attention to shocking prices boldly posted in restaurants. What must the evacuees, the refugees, the unemployed think?

QUOTIDIANO (Catholic Independent)

1. Communist Directives). Calls attention to Lenin's statement that a priest may be accepted into the party - but not to make Christian propaganda.

2. Speeches and radio messages of Pius XII (March 1 '43 - March 2, '44) has been printed. Quotidiano comments warmly and favorably .

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. The sense of defeat. A mistaken optimism has led us to believe that we would not be too badly viewed as a conquered people. We have been disappointed and the disappointment is the more bitter because we suffer it at the hands of those we had come to regard as friends. We will not ask now if it might not have been possible to spare us this bitterness, we only ask that the present state may not be unduly prolonged. From the time of the arrival of the Allies our country has lost all independence, financial social or economic. The government, public administrations, private

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us again to hope, as has the possibility of application of lend lease. We do not want to be beggars, only men, in misery it is true, but anxious to rebuild our lives in dignity. Help us, we ask, it is a human duty and will be useful as well to our benefactor. And helping us is an indispensible prerequisite to the peace of the Europe of tomorrow. (E.M.)

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Unwitting Fascists. Fascist mentality survives in the combination of apathy and taste for meetings and words of leaders. Democracy and liberty mean self-reliance and a certain solitude of thought and decision. Many now think they have passed beyond Fascism when judging by their particular habits of looking to the top for favors, expecting (if they are leaders) servile followers rather than co-workers, playing on discontent rather than building up faith, they have remained unwittingly still enveloped in the mentality of the regime. (Mario Ferrara)

2. Italy and lend lease. Records efforts of Bonomi, first in his message to Roosevelt, later by "interesting an American citizen" to have Italy included. Possibly too approaches have been made to Alexander Kirk. Article gives some definition of lend lease measure and points out how useful its application would be to Italy.

3. Electricity problem. Refers to certain labors undertaken at a nearby plant to add to Rome's power supply and then were mysteriously interrupted. There is also a "certain other plant" more distant but which could be used. Feels that more should be done on these lines and that there should be less talk about the level of the Tiber and the working out of better rationing of what we already have. For it would be a mistake to accept the present supply as the best possible when these "certain other possibilities" remain unexploited.

4. Souvenir of Rome. Some merry tourists have been chipping bits off the fountain in Piazza Navona. The love of souvenirs is understood but may we recommend the busts in the Pincio or the statues in the Foro Mussolini?

5. Vulgar display. The richer Roman families are entertaining Allied officers at ostentatious dinners and

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Faith. Article lists various indications that the Allies are regarding Italy with more sympathy: Don Sturzo's telegram, stating that peace is to be signed, message of Philip Murray, coming visit of LaGuardia, probable consent of Roosevelt to application of lend lease in Italy, kind words of Churchill and Attlee, Alexander's praise of partisans.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Russian opinion of AMG. Translation of first part of article appearing June 1 in Russian paper: War and the Working Class. It is a description of the organization of AMG. Functions and set-up well described. The article calls attention to the "apolitical" character of AMG which sometimes resulted in leaving Fascists in office and caused the "apathy" of the masses of which AMG officers themselves complain. Thinks this neutral attitude was responsible for failure of farmers to collaborate in grain campaign.

2. Calvary of the unemployed. States that the unemployed have not received unemployment insurance or subsidies.

3. Bread and pastry. Many firms in Rome are cutting losses by discharging employees. A worker who makes only enough to buy bread for his family is fired without hesitation but of course the directors and officials of the firm continue to draw their fat sums - and provide their wives with pastry. Cutting out a few such people would certainly not affect the economic situation of the country very much but is would be morally advisable; all the sacrifices should not be made by one class.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Article stressing the only way to cure Italy's numerous ills is to turn to a republican form of gvt.

2. Reconstruction of large cities. This is the most urgent problem in economic life of country. With winter the situation will become tragic. La Voce Repubblicana and Avanti discussed it. Other papers are asked to make concrete suggestions.

Most papers carry story of suspension of 25 professors of University of Rome.

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EXTRACT FROM "BASIC NEWS" - Dated 5th August 1944

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NAPLES COMMUNISTS CONTRIBUTE MILLION LIRE

Naples , August 4 - The Communist Party in Naples has raised and contributed one million lire for the benefit of Patriots , it was announced today . The found was turned over to the Commission of National Solidarity in behalf of the Patriots .

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NEWS SUMMARY

Public Relations Office
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION NUMBER 296-FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1944

AMERICANS HALF WAY ACROSS BREST PENINSULA: SHAEF, August 4--American armored columns driving more than 100 miles south of Cherbourg have taken the important town of Rennes and are pushing on south of Rennes to cut off the Brest peninsula at its base. Advance elements are already reported to be half way across the peninsula. The swift American advance has reached the town of Dinan and is threatening the twin towns of Saint Malo and Saint Servans on the coast.

The capture of Rennes was announced personally by War Secretary Stimson and caused the Germans to make the remark that "the Americans have broken the lock on the door to the western front." It is an important airfield town and a road and rail junction from which five main arterial roads radiate. Its capture cuts the main line to Brest.

General Montgomery was enthusiastic: "Progress is excellent. We are hitting the Hun a good crack. It is all going very well. I am satisfied and delighted with the whole thing. We have taken a lot of prisoners of war and the Allied total is now approaching 100,000--quite apart from those we have written off." German forces have left big pockets to be cleaned up by American infantry racing through Brittany in the wake of the tank forces. As armored columns raced toward Rennes from the north 1000 Germans marched in under their own officers to surrender.

An eastward thrust near Avranches has brought the capture of Mortain and the German salient to the north, further threatened by this thrust, has begun to withdraw rapidly. A considerable advance has been made by the Americans in the area southeast of Villedieu and Tessy sur Vire.

British and Canadian forces had tough going yesterday. The Germans have shifted the main weight of their forces from south and east of Caen to the Villers Bocage -Aunay region. Every advance by the British is bitterly contested. They are on the outskirts of both Villers Bocage and Aunay but German resistance, if anything, is even stiffer than before.

WARSAW PATRIOTS BEGIN STREET FIGHTING IN POLISH CAPITAL: London, August 4--Warsaw's patriot forces, driven under ground for nearly five years, have come out into the open again to join in the battle to free their city. As Russian armies close in on the Polish capital from the north, east, and south, the patriots have risen against the German garrison. Heavy fighting is now going on in the streets and already the patriots have seized parts of the center of the city as well as some of the northern, southern, and western districts. They are in touch with the Russian forces outside the city and have sent an urgent appeal for anti-tank guns. Meanwhile, the German radio commentator last night said that Soviet troops have already outflanked Warsaw and are "headed straight to the west." Another German radio commentator said last night that German troops on the sector west of Bialystok were suffering from "paralyzed exhaustion."

For the first time last night's Soviet communique mentioned a bridgehead across the Vistual River. The Germans had spoken of Soviet forces across the river several times previously but it had never been mentioned by the Soviets. The new bridgehead is 20 miles long and 15 miles deep and is located southwest of Sandomierz, a town 115 miles southeast of Warsaw and 90 miles northeast of Cracow.

In the frontal push toward Cracow the Soviets have captured another 200 localities, including two railway stations. The Soviet advances is also continuing north and west of Kaunas and west of Rezekne. In the area northwest of Kaunas many mobile forces are racing forward to cut the Siauliai (Shavli)-Tilsit road. German resistance on the approaches to East Prussia has stiffened considerably but the German radio yesterday reported that German positions defending East Prussia near Augustovo had been broken through.

- 1 -

(Continued)

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TWO-MILE ADVANCE ON GUAM: Washington, August 3--American forces advanced nearly two miles northwest in yesterday's drive on Guam Island, it was announced here today. The American flag was formally raised in the Tinian Islands on August 2.

Japanese dead on Tinian are estimated at more than 5000. Approximately 4000 civilians were interned. The Japanese dead on Guam number 7893 and about 7000 civilians have sought American protection.

There was no mention in today's communique of the landing on Rota Island which was reported by the Tokyo radio.

LITTLE BY LITTLE TOWARD FLORENCE: Allied Headquarters, August 3--South of Florence Eighth Army units have made a further advance across the River Greve and have captured the bitterly contested town of Strada. The Eighth Army men are still edging forward against the most determined resistance and the heavy assaults of the Germans.

The Germans issued a report tonight that the Allies had been shelling Florence heavily since noon. Late dispatches from the front indicated that the Germans may have had enough at last. It is still too early to determine whether they have begun a real withdrawal but there were some signs evident. British troops have now edged up to within three miles of the city's outskirts.

U.S. AIRFORCES IN BRITAIN DROPPED A TON A MINUTE DURING JULY: London, August 3--It was announced tonight that the United States Strategic Airforce dropped more than 73,000 tons of bombs on Germany and German dominated Europe during July. Eighth Air Force Liberators and Fortresses averaged more than one ton every minute day and night throughout the month. Losses were 1.5 per cent of the heavy bombers and .7 per cent of the fighters. Together with RAF totals already announced, British based bombers last month dropped a grand total of 118,333 tons on Europe.

Communiques received today indicated that there has been no let up in the air war. Heavy forces of RAF bombers last night blasted flying bomb depots and warehouses in the area north of Paris. Today more than 1000 Eighth Air Force heavy bombers attacked a variety of German installations throughout the afternoon and evening. Rail yards at Strasbroug, Saarbrucken and Mulhouse, an oil storage dump at Merkwiller, and additional military installations in France were among the chief targets in the afternoon. Strong forces of Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked flying bomb launching sites in the Pas de Calais region during the evening while other forces hit oil plants and oil storage areas in the region of Paris and Brussels. From all operations seven bombers and six fighters are missing.

GERMANS CLAIM TOLL OF ALLIED SHIPS IN ESTUARY: London, August 3--The German radio was busy tonight laying claim to a "disaster" said to have been inflicted on Allied shipping lying in the Seine estuary. According to the Germans one cruiser, two destroyers, two corvettes, and seven transports, freighters or landing ships were sunk "by a new weapons of the German Navy often mentioned of late." The Germans were presumably referring to the one-man torpedo. There has been no confirmation of this story.

HITLER PROMOTES SS GENERALS: London, August 3--The German news agency tonight announced that Hitler has promoted General Dietrich and Paul Haussor to the rank of colonel generals of the SS (Black Guards). The two generals are corps commanders in Normandy? The agency added that eleven lieutenant generals have been promoted to full generals. Colonel general is the highest rank held by any SS leader. The SS was recently given the role of assuring Hitler's and Himmler's control over the armed forces.

RUMOR DEPARTMENT: Stockholm, August 3--"Usually well informed circles" report that Finland concluded an agreement with Germany before she changed her president. It is believed that Germany agreed to Finland's making a seperate peace with Russia.

Vol. II No. 5
United Nations News Service | NEWS SUMMARY 5 August 1944 | Edited By - PRO RAAC | Published By - G-3 RAAC

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WAR FRONTS

ITALY

South African forces yesterday gained the outskirts of Florence following a successful breakthrough by 8th Army troops the previous day, it was announced last night. The foremost 8th Army troops pressing northward yesterday passed the village of Ciogoli, on a secondary road leading from Cerbaia. East of Highway 2, South African Infantry and British Guardsmen pushed north from Impruneta, which was captured yesterday, to take Montebuoni, about four miles south of Florence, and the village of Montecchio, about 4 1/2 miles south of the city. Patrols which entered Incisa found the town unoccupied by the enemy. On the 5th Army sector, an increase in enemy patrol activity was reported.

FRANCE

Latest front-line dispatches from the western sector of the American front, locate advance units at a point only 36 miles from the port of St. Nazaire on the southern side of the Brest Peninsula. Other American forces driving across the peninsula are reported to have sealed off the great ports of Brest and Lorient. BBC reported that the port of St. Malo had been captured yesterday On the eastern sector of the American front, patrols early yesterday entered the town of Barenton, six miles southeast of Mortain, but later reports stated that they had withdrawn. An American column has penetrated to the vicinity of Fougeres, 23 miles south of Avranches, in a new thrust east of the Brittany peninsula. The Allies have captured Beaumesil and are now reported to be in the area of St. Sever Calvados. To the south of this, Allied forces have taken Mortain. Other units have occupied the northern third of the Foret St. Sever, one of the chief ammunition dumps in Normandy. While American armored columns are thundering along the roads of Brittany and Allied formations east of the Percy-Villedieu road have made advances, very heavy fighting is going on in the area southeast of Caumont. The official communique states that the enemy counter-attacks have been fierce along the entire front from north and east of Le Beny Bocage. British tanks and infantry reached the railway station to the southeast of Villers Bocage. A Reuter dispatch stated that Noyers was in British hands Other British troops were also on the outskirts of Evrecy. Allied planes struck at targets in France throughout the day yesterday and rendered support to the ground forces.

RUSSIA

The huge battle of the Eastern Front continued last night with increased fury from the Baltic to the Carpathians as the Red

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RUSSIA

The huge battle of the Eastern Front continued last night with increased fury from the Baltic to the Carpathians as the Red Army smashed at Warsaw from the east, north and south while the Polish Underground carried on another battle within the city. To the south, other Russians forces have opened up new routes into Germany itself with a sensational breakthrough on the western side of the Vistula about 100 miles south of Warsaw. These forces drove a wedge 15 miles deep in the direction of Tarnow, and it is estimated that these forces are less than 90 miles from Cracow. Cracow is only 62 miles from the German border. In the push north and northwest of Kaunas, Russian forces filled out a large area south of the Nieman River and captured Lukshe, 42 miles east of Tilsit. These advances further tightened the trap of the German 16th and 18th armies in the Baltic area.

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PACIFIC

United States Marines and Army forces have advanced nearly two miles northwestward on Guam Island despite increased Japanese resistance, Admiral Nimitz' communique reported yesterday. The communique added that the American flag was formally raised over Guam Island, in the capture of which more than 5,000 Japanese were killed. From General MacArthur's headquarters comes the report that four separate enemy attacks on the flank positions east of Aitape, in British New Guinea, have been repulsed. More Allied air attacks were reported on Timor and Ceram islands and other targets in the southwest Pacific. Enemy airfields and fortifications were attacked at many places, and from all these operations only two Allied planes are reported missing.

CHINA AND BURMA

Allied forces have completed the capture of the north Burma town of Myitkyina, which for 12 weeks has been the scene of the bitterest fighting of the Burma campaign. A battle with the Japanese garrison of Tengchung is now in progress, stated a Chinese High Command communique. After an advance of three miles along the Tiddim road, the Allies are in contact with the enemy five miles south of Churachanpur, and have reached a point only seven miles from Tamu. In western Yunnan Province, Chinese troops have fought their way into the Japanese bastion of Tengyueh. American fighter-bombers have raided Hengyang airfield, targets on the Yellow River, Salween in South China, and French Indo-China. Allied warplanes also struck hard at enemy air power nests at Hankow and Canton.

AIR

Strong forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked German experimental stations at Peenemunde; a fighter component plant and airfield at Anklam; an aircraft assembly plant at Bostock; port installations at Kiel; and an oil refinery at Bremen. Mosquitoe bombers last night attacked trains and Seine River traffic. Flying bomb installations in northern France were also attacked. Italy-based planes continued their savage attacks on enemy rail and road communications in southern France and northwestern Italy. Fighter aircraft conducted an offensive sweep over the Belgrade area. Rail and road bridges in the Nice area, as well as military installations in Yugoslavia and Albania, were also attacked. MAAF flew approximately 1,500 sorties.

U.S. WAR CASUALTIES TOTAL 277,978

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U.S. WAR CASUALTIES TOTAL 277,978

Total casualties of all U.S. armed services since the war began and through July 13 are 277,978, it was announced yesterday by the War and Navy Departments.

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Patriot Branch

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Confidential

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PRB/10

August 5, 1944

Trend of Copy filed by Correspondents

HADFIELD ("Times")

Official figures for grain harvest are expected in about a fortnight's time. Prospects are for a good crop especially from Foggia. Some provinces' deliveries are slowed down on account of lack of transport and lack of threshing machinery, but the outlook is encouraging.

LUMBY ("Times")

Sends a picture of present day liberated Italy. The people are bewildered by what they have been through. At the same time that they resent being kept in leading strings by the Allies, they dread the thought of the Allies leaving the country and leavingthem to their fate.

The Communists and Socialists appear to be trying to work together but beneath the surface there is extreme jealousy of each other.

The Bonomi Government plugs along passing decrees and ordinances in an effort to carve a path through the jungle of confusion and the handicaps under which it works are many. It has no means of communication, no production. For everything it wants it must go to the Allies with its hat in its hand.

The man in the street is confused. Some Italian soldiers are allowed to fight alongside the Allies; others are kept in prisoner of war camps. Italians are complaining that the promises of the Allies are proving as illusory as after the last war, but many of them are more pre-occupied with the grim economic difficulties facing them after the war. Noone can see any future for himself except in the doubtful possibilities of emigration. In this desperation Italians are inclined to contrast the negative attitude of the United States and Great Britain, who are marching to victory over the mangled body of Italy, with Russian solicitude. While remaining indirectly not concerned with the military administration and control of Italy, Russia takes care that it gets known that she is watching with sympathy. Italian peasants who sheltered escaped Russian prisoners of war are visited by emissaries of Soviet Russia and given money and

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Meanwhile, too, Togliatti is all things to all men and holds out the olive branch to Church and bourgeoisie alike. As a result many of the younger generation in Italy are climbing on the band wagon headed for Moscow.

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On the other hand there is a structure of the Fascist state in the Civil Service, trained in fascist ways. They cannot all be dismissed without producing chaos. Combing out is being done but key men are being deliberately left here and there in Government offices to hold together the threads of Italian economy, as this was developed under fascism. These are the men whom the Left has in mind when they talk about the survival of "sinister cliques" and the "hidden hand of capitalism". The stage is thus being set for a clash between Left and Right. This clash will be more or less violent according to the extent to which rehabilitation of the country is made. Nothing would put better heart into the Italians than positive proof that Allied statesmen and economists are planning broad constructive measures for post war Europe and that every country will be included in such a scheme.

PACKARD (UP)

According to authoritative sources "civil war" has broken out among the German personnel of the German mission to the Holy See. First Secretary KarlWolfemweber is trying to oust von Weizsacker from his post on the ground that the Nazi Govt. no longer has confidence in him. Various prominent members of the mission have taken sides one way or the other. The matter is being kept secret in order to avoid complications for the Vatican.

BIENSTOCK (Supernews, New York)

A series of decrees providing for the restoration of the property confiscated by the Fascists on racial grounds, and indemnities for the victims, are now being prepared. A special commission in the Ministry of Justice is engaged on the work and is being advised by experts of AMG. It is considered likely that the first decree may be issued in 6 weeks time, but complete legislation may have to await the liberation of the whole of Italy.

One exception of concern to those engaged in drafting the decrees are the rights and protection of those racial and political refugees who left the country and were deprived of Italian citizenship and of others who acquired other nationality. The procedure adopted in Italy will doubtlessserve as a guide for the greater problems of other European countries. As a temporary measure for aiding the Jews, Pcletti has appointed a commission to investigate property confiscations

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ATTENTION PLEASE !

This document is confidential. There have been recent leakages of information tending to show that this service is discussed outside the office. The Public Relations Branch will be obliged to discontinue this service if further leakages occur.

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5/8/44 please file in "Press Cuttings" 67
M.I.

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EXTRACT FROM

ON RECORD BACKGROUND TO COMMUNIQUE NO. 195 FOR THIRD AUGUST BEGINS

..... Following is a translation of a notice found in the SAN UBALDO Monastery at Gubbio : "Proclamation to the Italian People . In the past days criminal elements of the civil population have repeatedly ambushed and shot German soldiers . By way of punishment for such acts certain villages have been burnt down and a number of the male inhabitants summarily shot according to law. The German army therefore declares : para one , that the inhabitants of each village are collectively responsible that there will take place in their village no acts of sabotage and no attacks on individual German soldiers . Para two , that whoever is aware of the presence of bandits or saboteurs and does not immediately denounce them to the nearest German post is thereby accomplice and open to be called to account for the misdeeds of such criminals . Para three , that villages in which attacks on German soldiers or acts of sabotage occur will be razed by fire and a number of male inhabitants shot . Para four , that the burgomaster , magistrates and priests are called upon in the interests of the security of their fellow citizens to demand of the inhabitants of their townships calm and order and cooperation in the hunting down of bandits . "

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Patriot Board

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/RS

4 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The troubles of Italy and the Allies. Nenni quotes Time, July 24, on the subject of the feelings of the Allies toward Italy. Time says France cannot forget the stab in the back nor can the English and American soldiers forget their comrades killed by Italian bullets. Nenni emphasizes that the present Italy is simply not the Italy of Mussolini or even Badoglio. Italy is now the Italy which fought Fascism even at a time when the Western democracies admired it. Italy of today is not and never was the accomplice of Fascism but rather its first victim.

2. Government and Country. Points out necessity of keeping alive the Committees of liberation.

3. School and democracy. Article urges democratization of school which means epuration, abolition of burocratic pyramid and more participation of pupils and their families in work of the school. (Tullio Vecchietti)

4. Food problem. Contrasting prices of vegetables outside Rome with those Romans have to pay article concludes that the Commissioners of food distribution centers get too large a percentage and that transport is too expensive.

5. Column entitled Odds and Ends. 1. The practice of cutting hair of women who associate with Allied soldiers may be regarded as originating from hot-headedness and mischief but it may possibly be deliberately instigated by certain elements who want to create tension between Allies and Italians. At best it is foolish, one does not defend a nation honor by cutting the hair off the heads of a few loose women. 2. Approves idea, suggested by readers, that newspapers publish list of editors with biographical data.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The importance of the people in the system of Powers. This article is a review of Churchills's speech. Deduces that British foreign policy is going to be based on Russian alliance and building up of a strong France to be "watchdog

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The importance of the people in the system of Powers. This article is a review of Churchills's speech. Deduces that British foreign policy is going to be based on Russian alliance and building up of a strong France to be "watchdog of the Rhine". This is a balance of power policy and it is hoped it is merely a transitory phase in the development of international understanding. Even as such it can only succeed if spontaneously supported by the peoples of the nations concerned. In this connection Italy cannot be overlooked. She has no ambition to be come a "great power" but there are 40 million people, in a strategic part of Europe.

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2. For correct behaviour in our political life. Article sharply chides Togliatti for attack on Action party at the very moment when the socialists and communists

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(including Togliatti) were working out plans in agreement with Action representatives on both the syndacal and the partisan questions.

3. Strong, ironic attack on Senate.

4. Morals and music. Article against Bellezza, chosen to direct opera. Recognized that artists are different; we cannot treat Bellezza or Molinari as we would Caruso. But a sense of decency would suggest we might "quarantine" them at a time like this.

5. Puritanism, neo-Fascist style. On the hair-cutting practice. Article finds the behavour of some women frankly disgusting but others are tempted by need of food or romanticism or merely pleasure. In any case it is a matter of personal morality and not a matter for discipline by gangs of hoodlums. The whole practice smells of Fascism and recalls the caster-oil days. The article also points out that no one would have thought of that sort of behaviour under German occupation. True there were fewer women who took up with the Germans, but there were some. And no attacks were made on them. Perhaps because the Germans went armed. And our young men should see in the fact that Allied soldiers go about unarmed not an opportunity for showing how brave they can be but a symbol of the friendship that exists between the Allies and the Italians. The gangs who wilfully take advantage of the situation are very probably Fascist-inspired.

6. Another article criticizing milk distribution.

7. Serious incident in Via Ricotti. Four drunken American soldiers invaded the building at 15 Via Ricotti, clamoring for signorine and eventually wounding two civilians. Protests have been made to the Italian and Allied authorities.

8. Article stressing urgency of taking care of people living on fixed pensions who are starving under present circumstances.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. The prisoners. Article by Enzo Selvaggi on physical and psychological hardships of prisoners. No concrete suggestions, save that Italian should try to understand them and be prepared for their return.

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2. Clarity. Statement of policy of I.N. Does not represent reactionaries but does represent people who firmly believe the monarchy is the best way of ensuring true democracy in Italy and the best barrier against dictatorship.

3. Minimum wages. Some employers are taking advantage of Allied ordinance issued on taking of Rome to keep wages down.

4. Bread and work. Lengthy article complaining that nothing has really been done in food and employement situation. The "political and military" authorities should compel action.

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5. Catty article pointing out that the "Fascio" of Nenni was functioning after the war and as late as April 1919 and further that Nenni had been acclaimed Duce by his followers.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO. Nothing noteworthy.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Churchill optimistic. Comments on Churchill's speech. Stresses need of international nature of post war world. Comments favorably on Churchills allusion to "increase" in Italian Forces. (Gonella)

2. Paragraph attacking nomination of 40 professors in Southern Italy without "concorso".

3. Interview with Piacentini on Italian air force. Refers with pride work of Air Force for the Allies.

4. Again on potatoes. Now Acera has been closed as supply point and trucks have been coming back empty. A waste of tires and gas and a disappointment to Romans. The Allies are asked to reopen Acera as potato center and also Viterbo and Avezzano are suggested as abundant centers of production.

5. Comment on measure giving 700 grams of pasta and 200 of soup to heavy workers employed by Allies. This recalls German system of caring only for those they employed. A more general and generous measure is hoped for.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Politics and labor. L. Montini writes that the middle class is merging into the proletariat in the sheerly concrete sense it too is faced with unemployment and a grim struggle with living. Who will solve this difficult employment problem? It is ridiculous nowadays to talk of capital and labor. The democratic parties have no solution, only suggestions for general conditions. Totalitarian solutions are no good. Montini doesnt suggest any answer himself.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Under From Day to Day Column: all measures taken have so far merely resulted in a bigger and more thriving black market. We should even be grateful for it since on the tessera rations we shouldnt be able to live. What is the remedy? More cars, more freedom of trade and traffic and

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2. Paragraph attacking nomination of 40 professors in Southern Italy without "concorso".

3. Interview with Piacentini on Italian air force. Refers with pride work of Air force for the Allies.

4. Again on potatoes. Now Acera has been closed as supply point and trucks have been coming back empty. A waste of tires and gas and a disappointment to Romans. The Allies are asked to reopen Acera as potato center and also Viterbo and Avezzano are suggested as abundant centers of production.

5. Comment on measure giving 700 grams of pasta and 200 of soup to heavy workers employed by Allies. This recalls German system of caring only for those they employed. A more general and generous measure is hoped for.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Politics and labor. L. Montini writes that the middle class is merging into the proletariat in the sheer, concrete sense it too is faced with unemployment and a grim struggle with living. Who will solve this difficult employment problem? It is ridiculous nowadays to talk of capital and labor. The democratic parties have no solution, only suggestions for general conditions. Totalitarian solutions are no good. Montini doesnt suggest any answer himself.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Under From Day to Day Column: all measures taken have so far merely resulted in a bigger and more thriving black market. We should even be grateful for it since on the tessera rations we shouldnt be able to live. What is the remedy? More cars, more freedom of trade and traffic and less laws might be worth trying.

2. Highly technical debate on reform of civil code between two experts, Cevelotti and Amati.

3. Protest against poor distribution of supplementary rations to sick.

4. Lawyers assembly at Court house was a great talk fest and nothing more. Ricostruzione is shocked. And shocked too to note that on the legal epuration commission there is not one representative of the fighting partisans, in whose ranks there could be found many good lawyers.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Redemption. Churchill's phrase about Italian forces used as text for the usual appeal to allow Italy fuller collaboration in war effort.

2. 50,000 refugees. Condition of refugees pitiable. Some cannot return because their villages are in ruins. Others lack transport. It would be well to regularize what transport there is, fantastic prices are being paid by the refugees to casual drivers apparently under no kind of control. And are there not trains bringing foodstuff into Rome that return empty?

3. Oil and butter for the sick. But when are other supplies to be furnished them?

4. Comment or supplementary ration. Similar to that in POPOLO but briefer, less emotional.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Churchill's words. Filippo Gioli comments on Churchill's speech. Points out need of "pacific and progressive international society" among nations on the perfiery of Germany.

2. New York and Westminster. Article comments on visits of Archbishops Spellman and Groffin as indicating alertness of the Vatican and its awareness of weight of Anglo-Saxon world in present set-up.

3. Under column Red Disk: attention is drawn to the fact that nothing has been produced in Italy since 9 June, 1940. Commerce and trading there has been but no production.

4. Article complaining of delay in pasta ration. Says it is known that dealers have received the pasta and cannot understand delay.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Let's help our fighters. Velio Spano has words of praise for both the partisans and the regular army. But they need many things. For some they must depend on the allies but for others Italians could help. There is nothing to prevent organizing a group or groups with the purpose of doing everything possible to aid the Italian fighting units.

2. Concerning an imminent syndacal law. Under the leadership of the Labor S/C, ACC the govt is preparing a labor law to replace the one of 26. It is certainly advisable to

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2. Concerning an imminent syndacal law. Under the leadership of the Labor S/C, ACC the govt is preparing a labor law to replace the one of 26. It is certainly advisable to repeal the Fascist law but Unita doubts if this is the moment to prepare new legislation - save of provisional nature - on such a fundamental matter. (G. Di Vittorio).

3. Mysteries of the ATAM. Buses have been seen in circulation. Why they cannot be used for public service is a mystery. We should like to know.

4. Article suggests removing fascist symbols and imperialistic map from Via dell'Impero. It would also be a good idea to change the name.

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NOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Long and passionate article addressed to President Roosevelt asking that Italy be given a chance to work and to fight and to become a nation again. (Pacciardi)

2. Letter from one Crisafulli who writes that the appointment of professors in the south may have been irregular but the Allies after all had to keep the machinery running.

3. Denial that the party is going to be absorbed in the Action party.

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33/518/R.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Retd 63 Branch

PRB/R10

August 4, 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

NOYES ("Washington Star")

Gives an account of a visit to a black market in Rome at Tor di Nona near the Tiber. There were many small stands set out similar to those in the legal market. One man had 10 tins of condensed milk for sale at 170 lire per tin, or equal to $ 1.70 each.

Following are some of the prices for goods.

	Black Market price	Legal price
Natural rock salt (not the refined powder variety as this is adulterated with marble dust)	280 Lire kilo	5 Lire
Rice	280 " "	
Sugar	430 " "	
Olive oil	500 " "	30 "
20 Italian cigarettes	50 Lire	
20 American cigarettes	100 "	
Flour	190 " kilo	
Eggs	40 " each	
Tomatoes	40 " kilo	25 Lire
Potatoes	50 " "	
Onions	60 " "	
Pepper	50 " "	
Egg plant	40 " "	

Cheese was selling at around 350 lire per kilo for a cottage type and up to 700 lire per kilo for more expensive varieties, while steak was costing 1300 lire a kilo.

Most of these prices were considered fairly low as they were not more than double or three times the legal price.

AMG and Italian officials have long been aware of the Tor di Nona market and say there are a number of other places similar to it in Rome. There is not a great deal that can be done about it. The day after the correspondent visited the place it was raided by the police and 50 arrests were made. Within 24 hours different vendors were operating, but this

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

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INGRAHAM (Time)

American officers scouring the Italian countryside for supplies of olive oil for the Italian troops discovered that this commodity was particularly scarce although they knew it could be obtained in the black market. The alertness of a Carabinieri officer helped partly to solve the mystery. He was controlling passengers arriving by train and noticed that an uncommon number of the women passengers were apparently pregnant. This roused his suspicions. Investigation showed that many of them had special containers strapped round their

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waists under their clothes and that these were filled with olive oil. American sources state that already 10 tons of olive oil have been recovered by this discovery.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")

Sends a long account of the work being done by the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission of the ACC in saving Italian artistic treasures. "Archaeologists and artists in uniform" he describes its members. He gives an excellent and favourable account of the work and mentions Major de Wald and Major Ward Perkins as Director and Deputy Director. Considerable sums have been advanced for this work. In Calabria alone 15 million lire (£37,500) will be spent in the next three months restoring monuments and buildings and works of art, and disbursements will not increase seeing that the army is fighting on artistically far richer soil of Tuscany.

PACKARD (UP)

The Italian newpaper "Voce Repubblicana" declares that La Guardia will soon be making a trip to Rome. The journal says this will be one of many trips by Italian-Americans. Two labour organisers Antonini and Baldanzi are expected to arrive shortly. These signs of increasing American interest in our cause, it says, show that things are moving on the other side of the Atlantic - and it is high time.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

Two negative events have contributed to the present feeling in Allied and Italian relations. First the Armistice terms not being published; secondly that no successor has yet been appointed to General Mason MacFarlane who has now been gone for two months. There is probably some simpler shallower explanation of these negative events, but they contribute to the feeling that the Allies are groping towards a formal revision of the system whereby affairs of liberated Italy have been conducted since last September.

Attlee's statement acknowledging the aid which Italian troops and workers have rendered, together with Churchill's statement that the Allies intend to accept an increase in armed co-operation of Italians, plus the statement by Stettinius that Lease Lend aid for Italy is being considered have all combined to arouse speculation here about possible changes in Allied relations towards Italy.

SEWARED (CBS) : "Winston Churchill in the Commons named

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SEVAREID (CBS) : ."Winston Churchill in the Commons named with praise all the peoples who are fighting together to cleanse the soil of Italy, but made no mention of the Italian, whose soil this happens to be; Italian Democrats have fought for us here, and if their partisans have done more than their regular troops, it is because we have not permitted some of their regular soldiers to fight..... Official agreement has been made that the Italian army shall be increased but the situation today is such that the only way an Italian

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of principles, and there are many, can be sure of fighting the enemy, is by joining the French Foreign Legion; the Legion has a recruiting centre in Rome.."

MATTHEWS ("New York Times")

It has been a source of complaint for two months now that at Papal audiences the front seats have been reserved for officers. An American soldier recently complained to the Pope and the Pope had his sympathy. It is now a case of first come first served and only a few seats in the front are reserved for generals.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & L.F. SECTION
PATRICTE FRANCE

TO Attachment	INFO.-	ACTION.
Col. Mc CARTHY		
Major. MAGNUS		
✓ Major. DRAGE		
Capt. SALVADORI		
Chief CLERK		
LIAISON SECTION		
Col. FAVA		
Dr. TREVES		
Mr. VILLA		
REMARKS.		

4 AUG Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Patriot Branch
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PRB/R8

3 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Governing with the people. Pietro Nenni writes that it is easy for reactionaries, ex-Fascists and fault-finders to criticize the government but actually the things they criticize - such as the Cabinet members needing a yellow pass - are the direct result of the collapse of the old and corrupt regime. It is not for sympathizers with the old state of things to lift their voices in scorn.. It is true that the government has enormous problems. If the North is anything like the rest of Italy we shall have millions of unemployed. And the lack of transport makes a separate island of each Italian city. The great problems, Italy's position among Nations; employment and bread, will have to be solved by close cooperation vetween the people and the government. The people must be consulted more frequently.

2. Italy and lease lend. Article explains lease lend and claims Italy should share in its benefits. Even Turkey does and Turkey is a neutral, not a co-belligerent.

3. Why Azzolini was arrested. History of Azzolini.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Raison d'etre of Action party. A defense against the charge that the Action party has no specific reason for existing as a party. Claims the party has an "awareness of new needs", a "sense of the urge of the masses" in direction of democracy that set it off from other parties. Asserts it was the first party to attack the reactionary theory of non-intervention and, in more recent times, to make Italy's policy one of active participation on the Allied side rather than simply peace with the Allies.

2. Heavy type article reports conversation with government spokesman who said Bonomi and Badoglio government had lost no opportunity to press their case for lend lease.

3. Complaints about telephone service noted on second page. Too few calls per day, some lines just don't work and won't be repaired for months, recently 600 numbers have been suppressed with no thought for subscribers at a time when telephones are essential.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Party program and government program. The parties have their separate programs which do not all coincide. Consequently the government is made up of elements that cancel each other out and so has no program. Natural it desires to carry on the war, to stamp out Fascism and to rebuild Italy. So does everyone. But when it comes down to ways and means the parties can't agree and so the government can do nothing. (Lucifero)

2. Exchange of parts. Defends remarks made in the paper the other day about epuration committees.

/Article

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Article says we are all supposed to applaud new epuration decree and we do. But we must stress need of rigorous severity with the magistracy. Otherwise the whole thing becomes a travesty.

2. Justice. Plea for lease lend for Italy. (Franco Marano)

3. He's no fool! Yesterday only Unita and Avanti had story of Azzolini's arrest. Imagine the scene in other newspaper offices. But now we learn that the story was released through Scossimarro's office. Freedom of the press therefore means among other things the right of a man in government appointment to give his party journals a scoop.

4. Green and white. Two linotype workers stopped and treated in high handed fashion by MPs. Not the only cases of this sort. Inconsistency noted; one linotypist had his pass torn up, the other had his returned. The public would like clear cut orders and consistent administration of them.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The right to property. From the church's point of view the right of property and the right to succession are connected with the human being and regarded as inviolable.

2. Radio Berlin has announced destruction of Tower of Pisa. It is hoped the news is false and that everything will be done to save the tower.

3. Epuration of the Academy of Italy is very well but the large sums given it for scientific and cultural purposes should be safeguarded.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Land lease. Article by M.B. stressing Italy's need for the application of the law.

2. Phoenix Arabiae -- the pasta ration. Everyone knows that pasta is on hand and no one knows why the order is not given for distribution. Unlike other cases where the order was given and the pasta was not there. The one thing in common is perplexity and impatience of the people.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Society and we. Another article on the line of one published 30 July stressing that politics can have no meaning without religion. Stress

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QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Society and we. Another article on the line of one published 30 July stressing that politics can have no meaning without religion. Stresses that this is true even in economic sector. (Giorgio La Pira)

2. Article protesting against decision to have government employees work on Sundays. Even though their schedule is abbreviated there is something wrong in this. Even "Masonic" governments do not work on the day of rest.

3. Notes with approval improvement in tram service. But points out that it is better on Sunday than week days and asks that week day service be brought up to Sunday level.

/Ricostruzione

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. A situation to be cleared up. The syndacal organis shave been suppressed and the organization of the workers has been begun all over again. However on the employers' side the appointment of Government Commissioners is causing confusion, givin the impression of continuing activity of the syndacal bodies. (g.d.t.)

2. Long article on future of Naples, quoting Col. Chapman at length. (Edoardo Longoni.)

3. Silence from the Campidoglio. Another protest against city government for not taking people into its confidence.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Cooperation and submission. Article answers criticism made of the R.L. to the effect that it considers the government illegal and it (the Liberal party) a sort of internal opposition. The first statement is untrue and the second equally so. Full collaboration with Bonomi is intended, he is regarded as a friend.

But cocporation does not mean complete subjection.

2. Exchange of letters between Croce and Einstein is printed. Croce's reply is twice as long as Einsteins original letter, dated 7 June.

3. Front page article noting exploits of Italian Corps of Liberation.

4. Article calling for more milk.

5. On bus lines. Remarks that new and shiny buses have appeared and they have tires and gasoline. - but they are not used for Romans, but to take carefree young Americans in khaki up to the Casino delle Rose to watch the dancers.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Strong article urging return to private initiative and free economy. Too many permissions, freezings, blockings, price-fixings. Too many "Authorities".

2. On milk question suggestion is made that raising price might increase supply. Pointed out that in Naples price had to go up a good deal

3. Again the "goverument spokesman" on land-lease.

UNITA' (Communist)

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DISCORSO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. For greater political clarity. Togliatti, a propos of speeches of Ciano and De Gasperi, analyzes political picture. Finds the Action party too young and impetuous and anxious to make a name for itself and has criticism for its action on unions and partisans. Very conciliatory in his attitude toward Demo-Christians, whom he respects as a mature and responsible group. Notes with pleasure that theirs was the first party congress to speak (and with approval) of the "revolution" now in progress. Hopes for common "pact of action" between Communists, Socialists and Social Democrats. Otherwise fears the reactionaries may come back.

/2.

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2. Liberty for people and not for profiteers. Vecelli case is used as starting point develop two arguments 1. Need for raising salaries. 2. Necessity for proceeding vigorously against all who have profiteered at expense of people whether in Fascist days or during the collapse. (v.s.)

3. Mentions again the "government spokesman" on advisability of lease lend. Points out that such extension of the measure would not necessarily mean modification of armistice terms.

4. Strong article by Antonio Pesenti on need of raising wages as defense against inflation.

5. Article notes that Universale is to appear shortly. It will serve the old interests of the old Fascist papers; only the heading will be changed. It will find that this is not the same Italy, however.

6. Second page story of sad conditions of twons immediately outside Rome.

7. Scandalous story of mistreatment of 9 year old boy in the Istituto Gabelli.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The war. Deplores the small part Italy is allowed to play. And the war and the victory are terribly important for Italy as reconstruction can only begin when the war is over.

ALL PAPERS. Morning ones carry Poletti's radio talk though not full text. No comment.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION
PATRIOTS BRANCH

TO Attachment	INFO.	ACTION.
Col. Mc CARTHY		
Major. MAGNUS		
✓ Major. DRAGE	✓	
Capt. SALVADORI		
Chief CLERK		
LIAISON SECTION		
Col. LAVA		
Dr. TREVES		
Mr. VILLA		

REMARKS.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Patriot 59
Branch

PRB/R10

August 3 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

KENNEDY (AP)
PACKARD (UP)
MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")
SPRIGGE (Reuter)

Vincenzo Azzolini, Governor of the Bank of Italy in Rome, has been arrested. He is said to have handed over certain gold reserves to the Germans.

Besides Azzolini, Alberto Angioni, head of the Hoepli publishing firm, has been arrested. Allied police officials also occupied the Stefani agency premises in Rome. The agency has been dormant since the liberation of Rome, but had been frequented by certain members of the former staff.

MICHAEL STERN (Fawcett Publications) sends a 19 page article on the German Gestapo and their misdeeds in the Via Tasso. He claims to have contacted a Jugoslav girl dancer who appeared in a cabaret act at the Officers Club "Apollo", in the Via Nazionale. She had been the mistress of a German major who had happened to be passing the Via Rasella on the morning when 30 Germans SS troops were killed by a bomb. As he was carrying a camera at the time the Major took what are supposed to be the only photographs in existence of the scene immediately following the incident. The photos show the dead Germans as well as many Italian civilians who were in the neighbourhood at the time and who fell victims to the indiscriminate shooting which took place. The correspondent claims to have obtained these photos.

GEORGE MOORAD (CBS): "Rome after two months of Allied occupation is still not as peaceful as it might be. Almost any night you can hear occasional mysterious shots or explosions..... and it is not often you find an explanation. Some of this shooting in the last 24 hours came from Roman gangsters who attacked an American and Vatican truck convoy loaded with food. In one case an American driver was killed resisting..... though military police caught the criminals."

BUCKLEY (Reuter): Many young Romans are flocking to volunteer for the French Foreign Legion. Crowds often group

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09930

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BUCKLEY (Reuter): Many young Romans are flocking to volunteer for the French Foreign Legion. Crowds often group round the French office in the Via del Sudario and it is estimated that about 30/40 young men are enrolled daily. In all about 1500 are believed to have joined so far, including some ex-officers and soldiers of the Italian army. The French authorities say that no recruiting is actually done in Rome but that suitable applicants are sent to southern Italy for selection and eventual incorporation.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times")

There is feverish interest among the Polish troops in Rome at the conversations going on between Stalin and Mikolajcyk. The attitude of the Poles in Italy is made quite clear by a huge map which is displayed at a Polish Exhibition

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now being held in Rome. This shows the proposed Middle European "bloc" of Polish ideals. The map is drawing a considerable amount of attention as it is known that General Anders is a firm supporter of the idea.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

Bonomi's office has expressed great satisfaction with Mr. Stettinius's statement that the Italian request for Italian participation in Lease-Lend is now under consideration, not only because of the fact that supplies may be forthcoming to help Italy in her struggle for existence, but also because it will show that Italy is favourably considered as one of the nations worthy to draw such supplies. Such a thing would have an immense moral value.

BIENSTOCK (Overseas Agency)

Special UNRRA observers mission began functioning in Rome this week preparing a detailed report on Italian relief and reconstruction needs for submission to Lehmann, and the Council of UNRRA, it was authoritatively learned today. One of the mission's tasks is to ascertain the extent of Italian relief needs, amount of supplies needed and the size of the organisation it will be necessary to set up to deal with same. The question as to whether UNRRA will be able operate in Italy will be one of the principal subjects at the forthcoming session of UNRRA Council at Montreal in September. Under UNRRA's charter all resolutions adopted at Atlantic City conference the organisation cannot operate in enemy or ex-enemy territory without the express desire of the military authorities. When the question of aid to Italy is raised in September it is expected that there will be some modification of the present regulations which will permit an agency to operate here. At present Italy is under the jurisdiction of Allied Military Government authorities and the field is closed for UNRRA. If the agency's council agrees to permit its functioning here it would have to be under control of the military authorities for the duration of the armistice and until the peace treaty is negotiated between Italy and the Allies. Operations, supplies, and personnel would have to be subject to military approval. So far the Italian Government has not formally requested UNRRA aid, but informal explorations are being made. The fact that the Government has already requested Lease-Lend sets a precedent for seeking

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In addition to making a detailed survey of Italian relief and rehabilitation, the mission is studying the measures taken by AMG to meet the situation as they found it, as some

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sort of guidance, while at the same time the mission has the task of getting information from the Balkans relief organisation, and studying the flow of Jugoslav refugees. The mission will remain two months, but Sorieri and Nadzo will remain behind indefinitely and be attached to the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission. UNRRA has considerably modified its plans for the Balkans.

COOK (Newsweek)

The Allies have brought a change in Rome's working life. In summer Romans had been accustomed to work from 9 am to 1 pm and then to take a siesta till 4. They then re-opened and worked till 8 or 9 in the evening. They find it bewildering when they have an appointment with an Allied official at 2.30 pm or when they find Allied officials gone home by 5.30 or 6 pm.

On checking up on the story of the finding of old masters as announced by Vaugham Thomas of the BBC and Major Eric Linklater, it transpires that the Government well knew where the various paintings had been dispersed. About 20 to 25 repositories had been set up in Tuscany. In them were stored pictures from the Florence Galleries when that city was first bombed by the Allies. The place where Vaughan Thomas found the paintings was the Villa di Montegufoni, in the commune of Montespertoli in the Spesa Valley.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

The Keats-Shelley house in the Piazza d'Espagna was yesterday re-opened by Sir Noel Charles in the name of an Anglo-American Committee. Cases containing valuable MSS and relics were opened. They had been taken to Cassino two years ago and were later on removed to Rome to prevent the Germans seizing them.

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2nd August 1944

MEMORANDUM

An editorial, signed by Mr. P. NENNI, leader of the Socialist Party, was published by the "AVANTI!" of the 29th of July ult., bearing the title "A che punto siamo coi Partigiani?" ("Up to what point are we with partisans?").

Mr. NENNI points out that the Italian Government, with its resolution of the 15th of July ult., has taken the engagement to re-employ the Patriots units for fighting on the battlefront.

Instead, the A.C.C. provisions of the 21st of July ult. say nothing about the essential point of the employment of the Patriots in the war. No measures have been taken in order to enable the Italian people to participate in the war against Naziism, while, as it has been announced by Prime Minister Bonomi, the memorandum drawn up at Quebec and attached to the armistice conditions, reads as follows:

"The measure in which these conditions will be modified in Italy's favour will depend upon the extent of the aid given by the Italian Government to the people of the United Nations against Germany during the remaider of the war."

The Patriots and the Socialist Party are awaiting dispositions on the part of the Allies, that will enable the Italian people to participate in the war.

It seems that there is some misunderstanding.

After the above quoted PRB/RL/62, Press release, of the 21th July ult., further arrangements have been made and directives issued with a view to enlisting into the Italian Army, at the earliest possible moment, Patriots encountered in newly - liberated areas, who volunteer for such enlistment. For instance, as it results from Army Sub-Commission A.C.C. G/19 of the 23rd July ult., Screening Agencies have been sent to join the AMG officer dealing with the re-settlement of Patriots at H.Q. of each 5th Army, 8th Army and Polish Corps, in order to interview volunteers as required by the AMG officer and to send those who can be accepted to the nearest Italian enlistment. Further, according to A.C.C./A.P.C. 394, of the 24th July ult., sonce Patriots may be taken for special operations or employed for special police and motor car drivers.

Therefore it would be advisable to announce to the Press that the above mentioned provisions for re-employment of Patriots in the war have already been issued and further problems to the same purpose are being considered.

4/8/44

Mentioned to Major Fielden who says

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"The measure in which these conditions will be modified in Italy's favour will depend upon the extent of the aid given by the Italian Government to the people of the United Nations against Germany during the remainder of the war."

The Patriots and the Socialist Party are awaiting dispositions on the part of the Allies, that will enable the Italian people to participate in the war.

It seems that there is some misunderstanding.

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6/8/44

Mentioned to Major Fielden who says that time is not ripe for a public statement

M.S. 8/8

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M E M O R A N D U M

An editorial, signed by Mr. TOGLIATTI, leader of the Communist Party, was published by the " L'UNITA' " of the 30th of July ult.,bearing the title " Per il movimento partigiano contro ogni intrigo reazionario " ("For the partisan movement against every reactionary intrigue").

Mr. TOGLIATTI points out that the patriot question becomes more and more important, also for the life and conscience of the country. All connected problems ought to be resolved quickly, with justice and with national harmony and unity. In fact, this is not happening. The contrary has happened. Here, there is reason for complaint. Intrigues, party egoism, personal ambitions endeavour to strike the sincere democratic forces and to undermine the unity of the strugglins country. The confusion and the mistakes in this matter do not depend on the Allies, except insofar as adeguate Italian military forces are denied employment on the battlefront.

The resolution of the Italian Government of the 15th of July ult., has not been carried out. In Rome, for instance, there does not exist, so far, a unitarian organization, controlled by the Parties of the National Front and approved by the Italian Government, in order to give to the genuine Patriots the necessary assistance.

Too many fascists still go around.

We want unity of the armed Patriots movement, led by the National Democratic Government and by the National Liberation Front. We want the liberation of the Country and the extermination of Fascism. The partisans movement constitutes now the best patrimony of our national life and has to be carefully protected against every reactionary plot.-

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Drula
Patriot Brewth

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10 Aug. 2 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

There is an epidemic of finding old masters in various large houses in the operational zone south of Florence, the latest reported being by NEWS (Canadian Press) who says that the Colonel of a Canadian armoured regiment discovered more of them while out on a reconnaissance patrol.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times")
STRIGOE (Reuter)
MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")
LUMBY ("Times")

Don Sturzo's statement at the Congress of the Christian Democrat party in Naples, broadcast on Sunday night, to the effect that Allied Chanceries are negotiating a tentative peace agreement with Italy has aroused great hopes. The "Italia Nuova" writes that it fully corresponds with the developments in the situation. For weeks it has been felt in Italy that with an anti-Fascist government, contribution by the partisans, naval help, and other material support to the Allies, that the country has well earned some amelioration of the terribly severe terms of the Armistice signed by Badoglio. Italian Government circles, however, express some surprise at Don Sturzo's statement. Though sceptical they hope the rumour will not prove baseless. The limitations on the Government imposed by the Armistice terms have been voiced for some time by the Rome press, the "Italia Nuova" even saying that Ministers have to get a yellow permit in order to travel on official business. Such comments are naturally increasing the internal political tension.

According to LUMBY ("Times") although there is no official confirmation of the rumour there is reason to believe that the Allied Governments are indeed considering the question in view of the fact that all Italy may soon be liberated.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times")

....No one who has faith in Italy and knows the Italians can doubt that it will leave Fascism behind. Nevertheless to

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MATTHEWS ("New York Times")

....No one who has faith in Italy and knows the Italians can doubt that it will leave Fascism behind. Nevertheless to ignore the power of Fascism and its after effects on present day Italy is dangerous. Most of all is the effect it has left of moral rottenness and inability to think for oneself. These were the greatest crimes of Fascism. 22 years of Fascism, 16of them totalitarian have left their mark on every Italian up to the age of 45 which can never be erased. There are many thousands of self-proclaimed anti-Fascists, but it must be frankly said that they did very little against Fascism. Fascism has not disappeared. It will take a generation of Italians to bring Italy back to its rightful place in the comity of nations. Epuration has only begun. The Foreign Ministry, for istance, has not been epurated either internally

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or externally. "Who is going to epurate the epurators". It is a case of the blind leading the blind and there will be much stumbling for years to come.

BIENSTOCK (Overseas Agency)

The Italian Minister of Public Instruction today issued a decree ordering the reinstatement of teachers and other employees of educational establishments who had been dismissed from their posts by the Fascists under the racial laws. It ordered the reistatement as from the date of the liberation of the territory in wich the dismissed personnel resided, the 1st June being the date fixed for the liberation of Rome.

PACKARD (UP): Jap Ambassador Harada has complained to the Vatican through the Spanish authorities against the attitude of the American authorities towards him. He complained that American police kept him confined to his residence and did not permit him to move about except over a specially ordained route. He also objected to the cordon of police drawn round his Embassy. The Vatican has taken the attitude this it is a question for the Italian Government, but the American military police compelled to carry out the work complain that they did not come overseas just to protect Japs.

PACKARD (UP): The Vatican semi-official news service denies that Roumania has asked for an armistice through the Vatican.

STRIGER (Reuter): An Italian official communique says that Mr. Bullitt, at present Mr. Roosevelt's personal envoy in Europe, conferred with Count Sforza at the Viminale Palace yesterday. It is not possible to obtain confirmation in Rome that Mr. Bullitt's position is the one which the Italians assign to him. He is said to be here purely as a journalist.

PACKARD (UP): Official trading was resumed on Rome's stock exchange yesterday. Business was fairly active but transaction were confined to State and public service bonds exclusively. Prices generally were slightly under those which prevailed before the Bourse was closed on June 2nd.

RALPH HOWARD (National Broadcasting)

....."I'd like to discuss a story of what will happen when we finally enter Florence. It is a black market story, but one involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, most of which come out of your pockets. When the Allied armies came to Rome the local black marketeers learned a lot of new tricks at our expense. One thing they learned was that prices of any given

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....."I'd like to discuss a story of what will happen when we finally enter Florence. It is a black market story, but one involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, most of which come out of your pockets. When the Allied armies came to Rome the local black marketeers learned a lot of new tricks at our expense. One thing they learned was that prices of any given commodity doubled or even tripled within 10 days of our occupation. With this in mind Rome black market dealers are doing everything possible to enter Florence with the first troops where they can capitalise on a war time market. Their system is simple. From Rome they or their agents bribe their way towards the fronts, their pockets stuffed with a million or two million lire. At the front they dress as farmers and either wait behind the lines or attempt to steal through the lines into Florence. The minute they are in the city will buy everything they can lay their hands on at the existing prices and then sit tight and wait for

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prices to rise. The simplicity of it is that they are not required to transport their goods. The only transport involved is in getting to the front. A civilian friend of mine attached to the army and allowed unrestricted movement was recently offered 10,000 lire if he would carry an agent to the front. Allied officials seem to be stymied by the whole idea. Their first thought is to have Civil Affairs officers freeze all commodities in Florence the first day, but I've seen this tried before and it has never worked. However a few death sentences passed on black market dealers might help."

R. MOWRER (Chicago News)

The French have opened a recruiting office in Rome for the French Foreign Legion. Many Italian youths are presenting themselves. The "Italia Nuova" writes that this is a grave error on the part of the Allies. It has nothing against the Foreign Legion as such, but recruiting on Italian soil under conditions of hunger as at present looks much like mercenary soldiering, if not an insult to our sense of justice.

RAYMOND ("Saturday Evening Post")

In a 13 page article on Italy and the task of rehabilitation gives an outline of the work of AMG/ACC and makes the following remarks. "ACC's mandate apparently contains many duties which only by the longest stretch of the imagination are concerned with winning the war and which obviously are more concerned with preparing conquered Italy for the kind of peace we want to impose. Third step in peace making will be taken by United States foreign economic administration headed by Washington's Leo Crowley. Civilian officials of this administration headed by A.G. Antollini, former buyer for Italy for Macy's Department stores of New York. Already begun infiltration into ranks of Allied Control Commission where they are known as officers of the Economic Sub-Commission and are already busy on plans to reorganise Italy's habits of production and consumption, import and export in the way we want them reformed. It is understood here that some British organisation similar to Mr. Crowley's is coming along soon for reshaping Italy's international trade policies which concerns Britain just as much as us, and perhaps more in such matters as shipping.

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Diario 52
Patriot Branch

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R6 2 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. News from the East. Saragat writes that the victories of the Russians are due to the close identification of the Army and the people. This is something new in war. The strength of the Russians is not in armored cars nor battalions but in the individual man, soldier or worker.

2. The objectivity of De Gasperi. Another attack on Christian Dem. leader for his refusal to take sides on the monarchy and for his profession that the party is against enemies of democracy whether on the Right or Left. At this time there is no danger from the Left but very real danger from the ex-Fascist and reactionaries. (Ulisse)

3. The house and its inhabitants. Technical article on reconstruction. Plans outlined for division of expense between owners, commune and government.

4. Another article on bread. Suggests 100 gram loaf, more salt and better baking.

5. On food several comments: 1. There are still residues of Fascist politics and chicanery in the markets. And no authority to control them. 2. When do we get pasta?

6. Can it be true? Workers of Insurance companies presented their complaints to the management. They have been told that the proper authority in these matters is an ACC officer and that the workers committees and even the Chambre of Commerce have no juridical standing. Can this be so? It will be no doubt studied on a higher echelon. But meanwhile people are simply not earning enought to live. (E.V.)

ITALIA LIBERA

1. A machine to be dismantled. Article points out that Fascist Italian Army was large, pretentious and inferior. It is likely that the Allies will not encourage us to build up another as big or nearly as big. And even if they did we ought not to do it. We want only a small army. But we do want one completely free from Fascism and Fascist pretensions. There are therefore two problems, epuration and reduction. It seems that there is a large element opposed

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2. Franc Italy, Jugoslavia. Salvatorelli notes that Cianca was applauded when he referred to the partisans of Italy, France and Jugoslavia working together. This is a happy augury for the future. For these nations are not Italy's enemies as Fascism tried to teach, they are her natural partners and their harmony will be one of the cornerstones of a

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new Europe in which all nations - even Germany - will have their proper place.

3. In miscellany on first page opinion is expressed that Unità is perhaps making too much of a hero of Bentivegna but Italia Nuova is certainly absurd to take the line it does and make out that he should have proclaimed himself guilty. The martyrs would not have been saved.

4. Bakers and bread. Article stressing need for good baking. Wants 100 gram loaf. Reports complaints from bakers of lack of wood.

5. Notes appeal made by counsel for Bentivegna. Hopes appeal will be granted and Bentivegna released.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Box on first page announces from Washington that Bonomi has asked for lease-land for Italy.

2. Assemblies. Enzo Selvaggi does not think much of Cianca's speech but what can you expect when the party is made up of such odd elements - including some disgruntled ex-Fascists ? Comments on the Social Dem. convention and approves their declaration that the problem of the day is moral rather than political. But how can the party call itself "the party of law" and then go on to approve of "revolution"? Agrees with De Gasperi's favoring a referendum.

3. The Army. Article pointing out flaws in Italian Army. The Italians, though valorous fighters, are not militaristic. And the professional cadres have never been well chosen or trained. No specific remedies suggested.

4. Wage advances still delayed. Article says it that Allied Authorities have now collected necessary data on disproportion between wages and costs in Rome. It seems that the average worker earns only a third of his living costs. Apparently increases are held up because of conflict of authority between Allied Regional Command and Italian Government. But the matter is pressing.

5. Communiques. We were scolded a while ago by the ACC for releasing story on potatoes. They asked us to cite our source and we were able to give them the U N N S as authority. Then we published a story on imminent pasta distribution. We were scolded again and this time we didn't have any excuse. But the next day other papers carried it

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3. The Army. Article pointing out flaws in Italian Army. The Italians, though valorous fighters, are not militaristic. And the professional cadres have never been well chosen or trained. No Specific remedies suggested.

4. Wage advances still delayed. Article says it that Allied Authorities have now collected necessary data on disproportion between wages and costs in Rome. It seems that the average worker earns only a third of his living costs. Apparently increases are held up because of conflict of authority between Allied Regional Command and Italian Government. But the matter is pressing.

5. Communiques. We were scolded a while ago by the ACC for releasing story on potatoes. They asked us to cite our source and we were able to give them the U N R R S as authority. Then we published a story on imminent pasta distribution. We were scolded again and this time we didn't have any excuse. But the next day other papers carried it in even more detail. Are we supposed to carry only official communiques ? And if we are and we dont why do they always pick on us.

6. Remarks on Sforza's statement that he wanted to attack the "rascals", not the "imbeciles". So we shall now know that anyone keeping his state job belongs in the second category. It would almost seem as if Sforza had been so long in America that he had forgotten the language and remembered only the strong terminology of the regime he is opposed to.

/Popolo

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5-V

POPOLO (Christian Dem.)

1. First page place for Bonomi's request for Lease Lend.

2. Position of youth. Inspired by Risorgimento Liberale of yesterday Giulio Andreotti also discusses problem of youth. Does'nt have much to add except reference to useful work of Catholic Action.

3. Why the potatoes dont arrive ? Analyzing the situation the main problem seems to be high cost of transport. Poletti has a fixed tariff; it should be adhered to.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Discredited Politics. The paper hears many complaints of dissatisfaction with parties and politics. This is because the state and politics in recent years have lost their true sense of direction which should be Christian and moral and have become "Satanized". Let the state be with us and for us and we shall love it. Politics must become Christian. (Giordani)

2. Article complains about shortage of supplementary rations for sick.

3. Potatoes etc. Bad distribution of potatoes, salt and charcoal noted and criticized.

4. Article complaining that all the clocks in Rome seem to have stopped. Some of them have been stopped for a long time. It makes the writer uneasy.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Parties. Article hopes that parties will make their positions clear even if this leads to debate and quarrels. Considers clarity ad visable for good of the country. (m.f.)

2. Employers and workers. Stresses need for these groups to come to an understanding at this time of crisis. (Zeta)

3. Roman bread for Romans. Long article on general lines of bread stories and editorials. States frankly that the Allies cannot be expected to do any more for us. Article a little dated because written before most recent statement on bread making. (Dott. Giovanni De Gasperis).

4. Sforza's reference to the Fascist nobility occasions some unkind words about Fascist titles.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Cianca's speech. Article notes that Cianca said the reaction of his audience indicated they had made up their minds in favor of the Republic. But one should not decide the institutional question, says the R.L. on the basis of Evviva and Abbasso at a political rally. It is a matter for serious reflection. It should be studied and meditated in seberness and tranquility.

2. Note on fruitsellers profits. Glad to see

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that the market has been disciplined but notes great gulf between wholesale and retail prices. Calculates a fruitseller can easily make 3800 lire a day which seems disproportionate to other wages and salaries.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Conspiracy of silence. The Sindaco and new government of Rome have solved none of the pressing problems; food, transport, fuel, city cleanliness. Yet they preserve a tomb-like silence. Let them speak up and tell us what is wrong.

2. Another story of attempted rape by Moroccans Sunday night in Via Lepanto. Complains that these people are never punished.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Carries big story on arrest of Azzolini.

2. Asks for revision of Bentivegna's sentence.

3. Letter from soldier fighting in Balkans with Tito, attacking govt for its failure to supply Italian Garibaldi division engaged in Balkan fight.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Justice for all. Approves Sforza's attitude: suggests King and Prince be purged too. If this is not done by law the people will, in their own good time, take it in hand themselves.

2. Arturo Toscanini for the Republic. The paper observes that Toscanini did'nt answer Badoglio's telegram because he despises the King and his generals. Claims LIFE magazine says as much and hopes to publish the article.

3. Long article on charcoal. The price at Rome has been fixed too low to give any hope of getting a supply. Suggests meeting of all interested to arrive at reasonable price. And pleads for gasoline for transport.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Press Branch

PRB/R10

Aug. 1 1944

Trend of Copy Filed by Correspondents

PACKARD (UP)

Italian girls who fraternise with Allied troops are having their hair cut off by Italian youths. According to the Rome Journal "Il Tempo" an incident occurred in the amusement park at Piazzale Clodio when some shooting occurred.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")
COOPER ("Daily Express")
BRIA (AP)
and most other correspondents.

Sforza held a press conference for foreign correspondents yesterday when he discussed the work of purging the Italian administration of Fascism. He said that under the new law the big shots of Fascism faced death or life imprisonment. Exemplary measures would be taken. The first trials would begin before the end of August at the latest. He described a Fascist as one who forever had "Country! Country! Glory! Glory!" on his lips, but shouted "Graft ! Graft !" in his heart.

Sforza declined to say who will be tried, but added that there are about 30 or 40, including Caruso, former police chief, Rossi implicated in the murder of Matteotti, Frignanor - Governor of the Bank of Naples; Lauro, a shipping magnate accused of helping the Japanese, and Soprano, the Naples Police Prefect accused of signing the decree ordering the conscription of Neapolitan youth for Nazi labour gangs.

He declined to reveal whether steps would be taken against members of the House of Savoy as this was a Constitutional question. He was also opposed to trial in absentia, but pointed out that Grandi's case was an exception as he had been given the opportunity to return and face trial.

Allied commissions working on the problem of defascistisation will cease to function in those areas now under Italian Government control.

The trial of Fascists will be strictly legal.

BRIA (AP): The Italian Treasury in agreement with ACC has issued in order permitting the re-opening of the Rome and [illegible] to-day. Trading will be confined

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BRIA (AP): The Italian Treasury in agreement with ACC has issued in order permitting the re-opening of the Rome and Naples stock exchanges as from to-day. Trading will be confined to cash transactions in State securities and public services.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times") 943

Sends a long article on "defascistisation". He says that "AMG., ACC., PWB., and a few others of the Allies' many alphabetical organisations recently evolved a definition of Fascism which Poletti solemnly promulgated. A Fascist, it said, was someone who had been a squadrista, who had marched on Rome, who had accepted, or worse still bought, a "Scarpa letters" Fascism's highest political decoration".

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It would surprise readers if one were to list some of the recommendations on behalf of noted Fascists now being made by some of the highest figures in present Italian politics. Many unquestionable anti-Fascists of today were at one time in their careers involved in Fascism's triumphs: here off hand are some - Croce, Orlando, Bonomi, Toscanini, Casati and Nenni. Everyone has tried to find a way out in order to avoid prosecution.

It is all very well for the Allies to tell Italians they must instil democracy as if by a magic wand. Italians cannot be turned overnight from Fascists to Democrats. Italy never knew true Liberalism or Democracy. From 1870 to 1922 it was mainly three dictators - Depretis, Crispi, and Giolitti, ruling through their manipulation of parliamentary groups, although the general tendency was liberal.

It is considered opinion among some of the best political minds in Italy today that the country nearly escaped a return to Fascism in a modified form under Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel, and that the alternative to the present Bonomi Government is a sort of neo-Fascism. Vested interests are working on the old theme, so effective in the years 1919 to 1922 and during the appeasement period in Europe before this war, that one must support conservative forces against Communism and revolutionaries. At a recent performance of Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit" all those who know Rome said that it seemed as if the only figure missing was Ciano, who was a friend to everybody.

Italy's history has been one long succession of leaders, princes, dukes, kings, dictators. To swing from Fascism to another authoritarian movement like Communism is much easier than to swing from Fascism to Democracy, as the latter demands certain gifts of civic virtue, understanding, self sacrifice for the common good that are not common to the Italian temperament.

RIENSBOOK (Overseas Agency)

The Socialist party are shortly arranging a campaign for a sweeping reorganisation of the entire Italian administrative machinery and its revitalisation into a democratic force. The old civil service is its target with particular emphasis on Provincial Prefects, police heads and other functionaries responsible to Rome. These men are not necessarily Fascist, but they have become accustomed to carrying out orders from a tightly centralised administration in Rome. The Socialists want to replace them with men who will actively promote democratic ideas and spirit. They want to give the people a greater voice in affairs.

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HOVEY (BMS)

BBC broadcaster Vaughan Thomas, and Major Eric Linklater, the novelist, discovered many valuable paintings in a house near the front line south of Florence. They had stopped at a mansion serving as a battalion command post when they saw a number of painting stacked up against a wall which on examining they recognised as old masters. The Italian custodian of these pictures was eventually found, and he then guided them to other places in the area where pictures were stored. It appears that

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when the Allies first bombed Florence the Germans permitted the pictures to be taken to large houses in the surrounding countryside, in order to safeguard them from damage. The Germans had promised eventually to have them transported back to Florence, but had done nothing further about the matter. The pictures have been placed under guard, an inventory will be made and they will be removed to safety.

LUMBY ("Times")

The Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission of the ACC is preparing an exhibition of old masters to be shown in the Palazzo Venezia. Owing to war conditions, there are at present in Rome an exeptional number of paintings of the Renaissance. They come from galleries all over Italy. This affords a unique opportunity to see an exhibition which in normal times it would be impossible to bring together in one place. It will be open to Italians and to members of the Allied forces.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8 1 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The Spanish war: Article by Nenni on injustice of Fascist war in Spain. Mentions among other things that Italians are now learning something about the Moors whom Franco and Mussolini hailed as "saviours of civilization".

2. Primum vivere iii. Mancini continues his series of articles on reconstruction. Tells plans of govt and cites some difficulties. For example difficulties in gettingthings done rapidly with the Allies "because of reciprocal difficulty of language", lack of transport and coal. Suggests a few ships be granted for bringing coal from Sardinia. Many raw materials simply unobtainable in Italy and for this reason reconstruction will be slow.

3. Article on behaviour of children in Trevi fountain and negligence of police in not chasing them out.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Cianca's speech given in full. Nothing very new. Necessity for national unity at the moment, the Action party, like the others will put aside its special platform until the eve of the Assembly. Badoglio not personally offensive but the element he represents have nothing in common with our mentality and purposes. Epuration to be carried out swiftly and justly. The Italian people free of war guilt.

2. A serious mistake. Brief article protesting against enrolment of Italians in Foreign Legion at this time. Especially since they aren't given full opportunity to serve in their own forces. It seems so much like taking advantage of a situation that it offends one's sense of justice.

3. Interview with Sforza on Epuration. His desire is to act quickly and against the "big fish".

4. In column on market reference is made to the varying price of tomatoes yesterday. Prices should be normalized and controlled.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Danse macabre. Bitter survey of Bonomi govt. Lucifero says that it is so weak that on the occasion of naming Della Torretta Head of Senate the vote of confidence was won by only 4 to 3 including Bonomi's own vote on the affirmative Article says the government has done nothing in the way of epuration except to dismiss janitors and typists and shuffle around seme of the big fish. Claims that no one is deceived by the name Granai del Popolo; it is the old "ammassi" and just as bad. It has rewarded the partisans in a very miserly fashion for their services. Italy has a right to rebirth but there are no signs of hopeful future as yet. There is in the first part of the article a sort of apologia for Italy's early part in the war which is worth noting.

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2. Quis custodiet custodem? Defascistization is all very well but since the magistracy is to have so much to do with it we should be sure of absolutely honest and impartial magistrates, above politics and pressure groups. The article has some doubts about qualifications of the present group.

3. Constructive democracy. The article begins with some kind words about President Roosevelt and points out that his renomination is a blow to German hopes. Then it proceeds to develope the thesis of how necessary it is that Italy become a beneficiary of the Lease Lend measure.

4. Article quotes Don Sturzo's telegram to Christian Dem. party saying that " negotiations are under way for provisional peace treaty between Allies and Italy." Thinks this is only fair in view of evidence given by Italians of desire to help in war.

5. Notes Cianca's speech in rather off-hand manner on second page. Chides him for making no reference to unemployment and other practical problems, food, heat, shelter; for example.

6. Prints notice from Rome region on bread. Loaf of 200 grams and 118 grams of breadfrom 100 grams of flour.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Entire front page given over to convention in Naples. Statement voted by party contains two principles:

1. The problem of reconstruction is essentially a moral problem.

2. The political-social revolution which is taking place and which the party supports must take into account the individual and safeguard his essential liberties.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Europe and Italy. The advance of Russia makes it very likely that Poland and the Baltic States will go communist. Not so much by force as by "self-determination" under pressure which will drive them into the Soviet Federation. How can the Western nations escape this fate. Democracy, as the Baltic states' "self-determination" will illustrate defeats itself. Christianity, yes but we should have a unified Christendom and that is not what we have today. Mustvwe go back to the balance of power? In that case we might well think before destfoying.

2. First page coverage of Christian Democrat convention.

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2. First page converage of Christian Dem party in Naples, including Sturzo's telegram.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. A perversion of history. The six parties are like so many alpinists held together by the cord of the mountain climber as they attack the steep ascent of National reconstruction. This, cord which symbolizes unity, must not be broken. If they were to fall a part of Italy would fall into the hands of reactionaries which would be a perversion of historical development. There are elements, ex-fascist, realists and "Badogliani" who are working to destroy this unity. They must not succeed. (M. Fonteviva)

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2. The crime on Via del Mare. Wednesday evening an Allied soldier was killed and two trucks stolen by criminals who were later apprehended. This is a shocking matter but with all respect we should like to point out that incidents like this have their source in the very real food shortage, the low rate of pay and the unemployment that is rampant.

3. Cianca's speech applauded but there was nothing in it to show the reason for existence of an action party as such.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. A generation beween two wars. Mario Pannunzio calls attention to the state of those under 40. They have known nothing but Fascism. Which most of them hated. Yet all are in one way or another involved; they had to be. The older men who are to judge them must not be vindictive but should try to be understanding.

2. Sforza on epuration. Praises Sforza's attitude of harshness toward those on high and indulgence for the others.

3. Pasta distribution imminent. Awaits only the word of the Allies according to article, which goes on to note new bread rules. At end a complaint is registered because Corriere di Roma was the only paper able to print on Sunday the food distribution list for 18-22 July. The other 10 dailies were not informed of a matter which is of grat importance to all citizens.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. An admonitory exile. Article approving Cianca's speech and praising the consistent fight Cianca made against Fascism? An admirable man and the points of the speech are well taken. But they are so common to all good parties in Italy that the article wonders if the action party has not now outlived its usefulness as a party.

2. Red disc. A miscellaneous column. Item 1. Approves Croce theory that one cannot be above parties, disapproves of his admiration for Giolitti. 2. Italia Nuova would have done well to keep quiet about Bentivegna. For he did throw the bomb from the street and not from a roof as I. N. claims and, as for coming forward and saving the martyrs it must be remembered that no one knew of the execution plan until it had taken place. 3. Approving words for Sforza's interview.

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1. Atmosphere between two wars. Mario Pannunzio calls attention to the state of those under 40. They have known nothing but Fascism. Which most of them hated. Yet all are in one way or another involved; they had to be. The older men who are to judge them must not be vindictive but should try to be understanding.

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3. Notes reopening of the Borsa and prides itself on being the first paper to point out necessity for this action.

UNITA' (Communist) Urgent Problems.

1. The general situation in the city has got worse and there is at present a feeling of pessimism and despair. The shops are full of articles for sale, the black market allies well stocked with food but who dares approach them? The cinema and the hotels are gay with illumination and merriment but the worker returning to his home, finds no light and no food. Can nothing be done?

2. Interview with Scoccimarro, one of Sforza's vice Commissioners.

3. Another article on Bentivegna.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Article on disgraceful situation in hospitals.

2. Salute to Baldanzi, American labor leader who is to come to Italy.

3. Stories of anti-monarchical demonstrations in the Castelli.

ALL PAPERS : Most carry bread announcement, one or two strong articles on inferior quality of bread. Cianca's speech covered by all though some summarize and make no comment. Same for Sforza's interview.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

SECRET

PRB/R26/WB17

30 July 1944.

ACC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 17
23 July to 29 July

1. Political

To most of us, immured in our little cubicles, nose applied firmly to grindstone - contrary to malicious gossip current in the provinces HQ takes no siesta - the 25th of July was a day like any other. To the Italians it was an anniversary. A year ago the Grand Council decided it could dispense with Mussolini, thus making it clear to the world and Tizi-Ouzou that the end of Italian participation in the war was imminent. Most Roman papers alluded to the anniversary in tones of subdued satisfaction rather than joy. For many feel now that while it marked the beginning of the end of a hateful regime it also seems in the perspective of time something of a lost opportunity. Nenni, writing in "Avanti", said quite frankly that the combination of the King, Badoglio and a reactionary conspiracy had deflected the truly revolutionary course of events and thus had given Italy another year of misery. Certainly an anniversary is a time of inventory and the Italians have been doing plenty of soul-searching this week. Perhaps Bonomi was moved by some such inner turmoil, for he chose the following day to make an address to the employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which he referred to the contrast between Italy now and the Italy he had represented at the end of the last war. He said that the armistice terms were very hard, but that the tone of the Quebec memorandum was such as to encourage the hope that they were not fixed and would be altered to suit the altered situation. He counselled a return to Italy's old policy of friendship with England and alliance with France and said that Italy was very anxious to increase herwar effort and he had had indications that the Allies would help her to do so. In spite of the almost informal nature of the talk it was the most authoritative and clear-cut statement of the position of the government vis-a-vis the Allies that we have yet had. Italian press comment was favourable, as might be expected. Bria of the Associated Press found it an indication of an Italian fear that the country may be held to the armistice terms.

Another speech of the week was made by De Gasperi of the Christian Democrats, who set forth the party platform. It was interesting in that he refused to commit himself on the institutional question and, in view of his own monarchist leanings, showed a willingness to accept a referendum instead of or as well as a Constituent Assembly, bringing down on his head the baleful reproaches of Socialists, Communists and the Action Party. "Italia Nuova" (monarchist coyly hiding behind the name "Democratic") maliciously played up his statement that he had seen nothing too harsh in the armistice terms with Bonomi's definition of them as "very hard" and politely asked the government to co-ordinate its information.

Thursday and Friday and had much to do.

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world and Tizi-Ouzou that the end of Italian participation in the war was imminent. Most Roman papers alluded to the anniversary in tones of subdued satisfaction rather than joy. For many feel now that while it marked the beginning of the end of a hateful regime it also seems in the perspective of time something of a lost opportunity. Nenni, writing in "Avanti", said quite frankly that the combination of the King, Badoglio and a reactionary conspiracy had deflected the truly revolutionary course of events and thus had given Italy another year of misery. Certainly an anniversary is a time of inventory and the Italians have been doing plenty of soul-searching this week. Perhaps Bonomi was moved by some such inner turmoil, for he chose the following day to make an address to the employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which he referred to the contrast between Italy now and the Italy he had represented at the end of the last war. He said that the armistice terms were very hard, but that the tone of the Quebec memorandum was such as to encourage the hope that they were not fixed and would be altered to suit the altered situation. He counselled a return to Italy's old policy of friendship with England and alliance with France and said that Italy was very anxious to increase herwar effort and he had had indications that the Allies would help her to do so. In spite of the almost informal nature of the talk it was the most authoritative and clear-cut statement of the position of the government vis-a-vis the Allies that we have yet had. Italian press comment was favourable, as might be expected. Bria of the Associated Press found it an indication of an Italian fear that the country may be held to the armistice terms.

Another speech of the week was made by De Gasperi of the Christian Democrats, who set forth the party platform. It was interesting in that he refused to commit himself on the institutional question and, in view of his own monarchist leanings, showed a willingness to accept a referendum instead of or as well as a Constituent Assembly, bringing down on his head the baleful reproaches of Socialists, Communists and the Action Party. "Italia Nuova" (monarchist coyly hiding behind the name "Democratic") maliciously played up his statement that he had seen nothing too harsh in the armistice terms with Bonomi's definition of them as "very hard" and politely asked the government to co-ordinate its information.

The Council met on Thursday and Friday and had much to do. Measures were taken to set up an Assizes Court for the trial of Fascist criminals, Count Sforza was named High Commissioner for sanctions against Fascism, pensions paid to various Fascist groups (including the Fascist militia and the "volunteers", now "mercenaries" of the Spanish War) were cancelled, the Fascist sindacati were officially suppressed and Italy recovered her "moral primacy" (according to the "Risorgimento Liberale") by abolishing capital punishment. It is stated clearly that the last measure will not hold for the courts, mentioned last week, especially set up to deal with Fascists. There is poetic justice in this, since it was Fascism that wrote capital punishment into the old code. The old Lieutenant-General of Albania Jacomini was dismissed from service and Introna was named head of the Bank of Italy, replacing Azzolini, now under house arrest. (Petulant query from "Unita": Why is Azzolini not yet shot or at least in prison?)

/ The Cabinet

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The Cabinet suffered a change of membership during the week when Croce's resignation was reluctantly accepted and Dr Carandini took his place as Minister without Portfolio. Carandini was born in 1885 of Piedmontese stock and after serving with the Alpini in World War I has devoted most of his time to industry and agriculture. His appointment may have some political significance: Packard (United Press) reports that it is indication of a leftward swing of the Liberal Party, since Croce was regarded as Monarchist and Carandini is an avowed Republican. There does seem to be evidence of uncertainty in the Liberal ranks: on the one hand, a propos of the Consultative Assembly which all parties are discussing they suggest that representation should include the Republican Party, even though they are not in the Government, and on the other hand the "Risorgimento Liberale" berates the Leftist parties for their attitude of fault-finding with everything the Prince does. Indeed the Prince's visit to the Corpo di Liberazione was the occasion for some biting remarks from the Left: "L'Italia Libera" said playing with soldiers might in normal times be regarded with indifference, but such a visit now could only be called an insult. The Socialists, Communists and Action Party follow Umberto like so many hungry cats after a canary under the watchful eye of the master. Perhaps a delicate appeal to the master might have been seen in "Italia Nuova's" printing in heavy black type an account of the Prince's reception of Colonel Poletti and their cordial conversation.

The parties provide plenty of food for thought. Apart from the institutional dilemma of the Liberals and the Christian Democrats there is the attempt of the Action and Communist Parties to claim credit for the partisan movement, the sturdy Communist championship of Rosario Bentivegna who was condemned to 18 months' imprisonment for murder while, as "Unita" repeats ad nauseam, Caruso, ex-Police Chief of Rome, is still allowed to live and hasn't even been tried, the charges and countercharges on the subject of referendum versus Constituent Assembly and the general jockeying for a favourable position in the Consultative Assembly which, all agree, should soon be held.

There is notable from week to week an increasing tone of vigour in the Rome press. The circular on licensing publications issued this week was roundly attacked as Fascist in concept, though it must have been clear to all that such a document owed as much to the Allies as to the hapless Spataro, Press and Information Secretary under whose name it was issued. The latest Moroccan atrocity reported - a rather grisly tale of the murder of three women who had begged a ride on a troop train near Rome - brought out a vociferous appeal that the Allies do something. There has been persistent expression of dissatisfaction with salaries, which have been fixed too low, according to the Romans, with textbooks which, they say as set up by ACC are a monopoly in the old Fascist pattern, and with behaviour of troops. In this connection two articles should be singled out for special mention. "L'Italia Libera", in a story entitled "Italy and the Allies", while freely admitting that we have treated an occupied country with generosity and friendship unparalleled in the annals of war, nonetheless calls the roll of our shortcomings in no uncertain terms: we are bureaucratic and inefficient behind the lines, too wanton in destruction in operations, too full of our own knowledge in a foreign country, too much given to drink and pleasure-hunting. And perhaps more important for the future is the

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This is not a department given to predictions but, by way of summary, it may be remarked without benefit of the magic crystal that two currents of political development are taking shape. For one thing a more clear-cut division between Right and Left is in the making. Sprigge (Reuters) filed a dispatch on the 27th in which he observed quite correctly that the strength of the Government is that there is no imaginable alternative. As soon as changes in the international picture make an alternative possible we shall probably see the new line-up in which elements now

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not in the six parties will have something to say. And, secondly, as a shattered Italy gradually collects itself and finds its voice we are going to hear more and more references to our propaganda, the Atlantic Charter and our promises and have the question put to us with increasing insistence: what are we going to do about it? The return of Marshal Messe's revolver, which was given to General Montgomery in Africa, is a pleasant symbol perhaps, but in all its frankness hardly adequate.

2. Signs of the times

The reduction of personnel in southern Regions continues according to plan. Sicily, which had 180 officers in February, is now down to 50, and by mid-August the number will be 27. Proposals for further drastic amalgamation in the south are to be discussed at Naples on August 4 by certain Regional Commissioners, who may be conscious of a growing unemployment problem in their own ranks. Rome Region amalgamates with Region IV, Poletti presiding, on August 1: and on the same date Region Z (maybe Tokio: we wouldn't know) starts forming under Brigadier Dunlop. Such changes, though not unexpected, give rise to speculation about the future, especially in view of the recent arrival of civilian personnel. We can probably assume that until hostilities cease in Italy the ACC will remain part of the Allied Armies, and, as stated in AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No 74 of Nov 2, 1943, "the organ through which the policy of the United Nations towards the Italian Government is conducted and the relations of the United Nations with the Italian Government are handled." The infiltration of civilian experts to assist in the rehabilitation of the country is a part of the general ACC design, but does not alter the fundamental responsibility of ACC as a military organization under the Chief Commissioner for the supervision of the terms of the Armistice and for the maintenance of law and order in Italy. In brief, the ACC more thinly spread over vaster territories must necessarily encourage both Allied and Italian civilian advice: but the constitution and responsibilities of the ACC are not thereby changed.

Meanwhile the Economic Section is beginning to simmer with new plans and activity, based, as Colonel O'Dwyer, new Vice-President of the Section says, on the effective groundwork laid by the arduous studies of the Section's sub-commissions. The programme now shaping up is to get the wheels of Italian industry turning by any and all means. Questionnaires will be shortly sent out all ... regional economic and supply directors asking them to list industries and factories in their areas, what they used to make, their present conditions, what is needed in the way of raw materials and power to get them going again. What can be got going will be got going at once, according to Colonel O'Dwyer. Further the Colonel is arranging to get authority to have ACC take over all discarded Army transport in Italy and cannibalize thoroughly enough

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3. AMG with the Armies.

Steady if unspectacular progress has been maintained during the week. The line between Livorno and Senigallia (occupied on July 29) has been relentlessly straightened and is rapidly closing in on Florence, now less than six miles ahead.

/ Florence.

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Florence teams of 8th Army AMG are within 15 miles of the city. In general 8th Army AMG has been smoothly taking over the administration of new territory, and adding the last touches to the very detailed - and strict - arrangements for Florence: even a price list is already in print, and will be distributed to troops as well as civilians. A guide book and map is also available, and official guides found and paid by AMG. The city will be placed out of bounds to all personnel except those engaged in operational or administrative duties until such time as Area Command decides that proper control has been established.

German demolitions are as savage and thorough as ever, and the latest method is to blow all buildings on to the highway: this has been much in evidence on Route 7, below Arezzo, and on Route 2, above Siena.

The chocolate factory at Perugia and a large distillery near Siena have, we regret to say, been put out of business by the unspeakable Hun. Alberti (gin) of Benevento was, on the other hand, we must confess, put out of business by the Allies and is being revived (so we understand) by the Italians.

Terni Province was handed over by 8th Army AMG to Region IV on 30 July and Siena Province from 5th to 8th Army AMG on 22 July. 5th Army AMG report supplies coming through satisfactorily from Piombino for both 5th and 8th Armies, but observes that the number of homeless people who need feeding within a 20-mile radius of Livorno is great and stockpiling for Pisa and Lucca, as well as for Florence, is necessary. "Concern is felt," adds 5th Army AMG, in familiar plaintive strain, "at the low calibre and constant changes of Provincial Supply officers. It does not appear to be appreciated that the supply officer ..... is the most important member of the provincial team after the Provincial Commissioner.

4. Bullock's Baedeker

Major Bullock (our PRO with the 8th Army), who has visited (so he says) over 300 towns since the beginning of July, sends us some notes which may be of interest to prospective travellers:

"The condition of the roads varies between excellent and execrable. The cross-country highways from Perugia to just south of Ancona have some narrow diversions and flimsy bridges, which will carry a jeep or a staff car only, but in the main you can travel 60 m.p.h. without discomfort or danger. The coast road down to Pescara has a few one-way diversions and bridges, so that if you meet a convoy you lose considerable time, but for the most part a jeep can travel on that road at 60-65 m.p.h. quite comfortably. From Pescara to Termoli the coast road and diversions are worse than anything I ever travelled on. There are three gangs building new roads between Vasto and Termoli, but they are proceeding very slowly and the strips they have laid are just long enough to emphasize the wretchedness of the rest of the road. Of the hundreds of Italians employed in these various gangs, I saw not one single individual working as we passed. Those who were not lounging about talking were lying by the road-sides. From Termoli to Benevento via

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"For a swim in cool, clear water in beautiful surroundings I recommend Lake Piediluco in the mountains behind Terni. The

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outlet of that lake, Cascate delle Marmore (See "Childe Harold"), is one of the most exquisite falls on earth. Because the power plants at Terni have been destroyed, the whole outlet from the Lake is pouring over the falls, providing a spectacle which has not been seen for several decades and will probably never be seen again."

5. Granai del Popolo

The all-important campaign to get a bumper harvest for the Granai del Popolo is progressing under the watchful eye of the Agriculture Sub-Commission. On the basis of incomplete and scattered returns from the field, it can be recorded that as of 29 July 855,803 quintals of wheat have been collected in Liberated Italy, which is about 8 per cent of the 1,000,000 tons or 10,000,000 quintals set tentatively as a goal. The specific total and regional goals will be set within the next few days. As expected, Foggia, granary of Southern Italy, led the lot. Sicily's record is not too good, while the northern provinces are expected to be a hard job, the experts say. The breakdown by compartments and regions is as follows:

Compartment	Quantity (quintals)	Date reported
Sicily	99,640	20 July
Calabria	52,000	27 July
Lucania	65,400	15 July
Apulia	501,203	22 July
Campania	11,940	25 July
Sardinia	54,750	27 July
Lazio	61,150	23 July
Umbria	6,520	23 July
Tuscany	3,200	15 July
Total reported	855,803	

Region	Quantity (quintals)	Date reported
I	99,640	20 July
II	78,544	15 July
Foggia	488,059	22 July
III	11,940	25 July
IV	67,670	23 July
V	No report	
VI	54,750	27 July
VII	52,000	27 July
VIII	3,200	15 July
Total reported	855,803	

Bountiful though the wheat crop is, the fact remains that Italy has never been entirely self-sufficient in grain. A project is under examination to use surplus barley from Iran, Iraq and North Africa as a mix with Italian wheat in order to reduce importation of wheat from distant places to a minimum. Adulteration of wheat with barley has been reported successful up to 30 per cent. Romans this week, incidentally, found with a mild shock that the white bread they have been receiving from Allied flour stocks is no longer the pure white delicacy they have been exclaiming over. It is now slightly darker.

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6. The new Press Law

The announcement has appeared, or will be appearing, of a new press law formulated by the Italian Government. It may be explained that there is nothing very new about it. The Allied Publications Board has since December last been working through various degrees towards a single press law which could be applied throughout liberated

/ Italy

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Italy: the first Badoglio Government chewed this bone with the Legal Sub-Commission but fell before it was gnawed quite through: Badoglio Government No 2 very nearly swallowed it before falling, but not quite: at long last it was promptly devoured by Bonomi Government No 1. The law changes nothing in the procedure followed by the Allied Publications Board which continues to function as final judge and in the usual discreet anonymity. The Press Law does however prepare the way (as was explained in Bulletin No 15, para 6) for the smooth and immediate transfer of all press control to the Italian Government as and when AFHQ decides to relieve the APB of its present responsibilities.

7. Rejoicing in Rieti

The following programme of the inauguration of ACC administration by Region IV in Rieti Province on July 10, 1944, is herewith placed on record:

Time		Event
1120	-	Arrival of Regional Commissioner Brigadier-General J.K. Dunlop, CBE, MC, TD, and Staff Officers at new Velino bridge - Rieti.
1122	-	Party debusses and concentrates on South side.
1125	-	His Excellency the Bishop of Rieti consecrates bridge.
1128	-	Sindaco of Rieti invites Regional Commissioner to cut ribband and declare bridge formally open.
1130	-	Bridge opened. Regional Commissioner and Staff cross and are introduced to Rieti officials.
1142	-	Official party forms up and parade marches to Palazzo Municipio.
1150	-	Inspection of Police - Piazza Municipio.
1200	-	Inspection of Fire Brigade - Piazza Municipio.
1210	-	Vehicle parade - Piazza Municipio.
1225	-	Opening of Regional Commissioner's Conference with staff in Provincial Commissioner's Office.
1305	-	Adjournment to Albergo Quattro Stagioni for luncheon: Official guests - Il Prefetto, il Vescovo, il Sindaco di Rieti, il Principe di Potenziani.
1440	-	Embus for Inspection tour: 1. AMG stores and barracks 2. Chemical Works 3. Silk Plant 4. Sugar-beet Refinery 5. Airport 6. Aircraft parts Factory 7. Woollen Plant
1645	-	Debus at Albergo.
1700	-	Reception to official party at Municipio.
1830	-	Regional Commissioner and Staff embus for Rome.

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Lionel Fielden

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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HILL (New York Herald Tribune)

MATTHEWS (New York Times)

BUCKLEY (Reuter)

Togliatti , in the Communist journal "Unita", has refuted the accusations which have appeared in the Rome press that the Allies are subordinating the Italian partisan movement, and he levels a similar charge against certain reactionary interests in Italy . Togliatti says that the Government's provisions for the partisans fail to materialise owing to interference from obscure forces which cannot easily be singled out . He fails to single them out himself .

PARKER (Exchange Telegraph)

BRIA (AP)

An Italian resistance front communique says that the North Italian and Yugoslav Committees of National Liberation have agreed to form units and will operate together without distinction in the Venezia Giulia and in Slovenia . The communique also said Italian and French partisans have agreed to co-ordinate their efforts in the Haute Savoie .

For the partisan movement . Togliatti writes in praise of the partisans and complains that the plans of the Govt. for them have not been implemented . There is a large proportion of communists among them and there is still a lot of Fascism in the air , what is worse , a lot of stupid anti-communism . It would be a tragedy if this ridiculous fear interfered with a patriotic work . The party intends to go on doing all it can for the partisans and looks to the government for support .

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1O

31 July 1944

Trend of Copy filed by Correspondents

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"Unita" has also had an interview with Gullo, the Communist Minister for Agriculture who has just returned from Sicily with a report that "hold overs" of the former Fascist regime still hold key public posts in the island. These elements are resorting to passive resistance against the Government's programme for the People's Granaries, said Gullo, and he added that one of the most disturbing factors was the Regionalist movement. He apparently refers to the Sicilian separatists. According to "Unita", Prefects, mayors, directors of agrarian agencies, farmers' associations and public utilities willingly let the food situation in Sicily deteriorate in order to foster this regionalistic movement, thus undermining national unity which is indispensable to wipe out Fascism.

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MOORE (Daily Telegraph)

"Unita" accuses Badoglio of having had documents "placed in safety". It asks what has become of the correspondence between Hitler and Mussolini? What has become of the Ante Pavelich dossier and the Franco dossier? It is known that some of these

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Togliatti, in the Communist journal "Unita", has refuted the accusations which have appeared in the Rome press that the Allies are subordinating the Italian partisan movement, and he levels a similar charge against certain reactionary interests in Italy. Togliatti says that the Government's provisions for the partisans fail to materialise owing to interference from obscure forces which cannot easily be singled out. He fails to single them out himself.

"Unita" has also had an interview with Gullo, the Communist Minister for Agriculture who has just returned from Sicily with a report that "hold overs" of the former Fascist regime still hold key public posts in the island. These elements are resorting to passive resistance against the Government's programme for the People's Granaries, said Gullo, and he added that one of the most disturbing factors was the Regionalist movement. He apparently refers to the Sicilian separatists. According to "Unita", Prefects, mayors, directors of agrarian agencies, farmers' associations and public utilities willingly let the food situation in Sicily deteriorate in order to foster this regionalistic movement, thus undermining national unity which is indispensable to wipe out Fascism.

PARKER (Exchange Telegraph)
BRIA (AP)

An Italian resistance front communique says that the North Italian and Yugoslav Committees of National Liberation have agreed to form units and will operate together without distinction in the Venezia Giulia and in Slovenia. The communique also said Italian and French partisans have agreed to co-ordinate their efforts in the Haute Savoie.

MOORE (Daily Telegraph)

"Unita" accuses Badoglio of having had documents "placed in safety". It asks what has become of the correspondence between Hitler and Mussolini? What has become of the Ante Pavelich dossier and the Franco dossier? It is known that some of these documents were sent abroad by Badoglio between July 25 and September 8, 1943. Have not the Italian people the right to know what has become of these documents and to what use it is intended to put them?

SPRIGGE (Reuter) 935

The outrage to which it is now permitted to refer was committed at Ciampino, 8 miles south of Rome by Moroccan troops a few days ago when Italian women who refused to respond to indecent demands were thrown from a train. Two women were killed and several others injured. The "Osservatore Romano" has commented on the outrage in the sharpest terms, saying that no official record or undertaking concerning the offenders and the punishment they will receive has been published. Following exposure by "Avanti" many other Rome dailies have expressed horror and indignation.

(PACKARD (AP)

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

PACKARD (UP)

Also sends the same story and adds that the "Osservatore Romano" does not mince its words in charging the ACC with lack of zealousness in searching out French native soldiers guilty of the alleged attack. The "Osservatore Romano" says that if the authorities maintain silence on the result of their searches and conclusions it will have a bad effect in Italy.

MATTHEWS (New York Times) has also sent the story.

NOYES (Washington Star)

Sends along account of the position regarding the Italian press now that, as from August 1st, the licensing and control of publications in Italian liberated territory are to be restored to the Italian Government.

The article gives a clear picture of the difficulties involved up to the present, especially in regard to the number of applications for publication of journals in Rome coupled with the shortage of paper.

Italian editors do not feel oppressed in any way by Allied regulations and directives, and they believe that no attempt is being made by the Allies to mould Italian public opinion through political control of the press. The most serious criticism they have to make is that Italian papers do not have enough of their own reporting staff at the front and have to rely on PWB and UNNS for world news. Although a few Italian reporters are now allowed the Allies will not yet allow the Italians to establish their own news agency. It is safe to say that the "liberation" of Italy's press will depend as much on the rebirth of the idea of liberty in Italy as on anything else.

BUCKLEY (Reuter)

Three Italian military missions have left Rome for the task of collaborating with the Allies in the selection of volunteers from among patriot bands in recently liberated territory, for service with the Italian armed forces. This represents the first serious attempt on the part of the Italian Government and the Allies to solve the difficult problem of the partisans.

MATTHEWS (New York Times)

A violent attack was made on the monarchy by Cianca of the Action Party, before a crowd of 3,000 people in the Brancaccio Theatre. His speech was one of a series which the leaders of the six parties are making in order to define the positions of their parties. He attacked Badoglio bitterly as being responsible for the war and its disastrous ending. He considers Badoglio is

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

31 JUL Recd

33 R:

Director 42

Patriot Branch

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10

30 July 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

COE (Blue Network)

Allied Military Government has published its first price fixing order. It sets maximum prices for three flourishing Rome businesses: barber shops, shoe shine parlors, and bars ..... Liquor prices range up to a maximum of 48 cents for foreign liquors. Just how this will affect the Grande Hotel bar where a Martini is 70 cents and a Tom Collins is 90 cents a lot of people are anxious to see.....

CHINIGO (INS): The Italian and Russian Governments are negotiating for the release of Italian prisoners of war. Moscow is said to be "receptive" for "certain conditions" which are now under discussion.

SPRIGGE (Reuter): "Osservatore Romano" makes a guarded allusion to the possibility of Pisa's leaning tower being destroyed by Allied artillery fire. Quoting the "Stars and Stripes" a comparison is drawn between the German use of the monastery at Cassino. Regarding Cassino the journal says that it was never demonstrated that the monastery served military purposes, nor have we any proof to the contrary.

PACKARD (UP) filed the same story as a "bomshell" from the Pope.

PACKARD (UP): Rome's political satirist weekly "Cantachiaro" has published a photostat copy of one of Mussolini's letters to a former mistress, Signorina Claretta Petacci. The love missive was said to have been found in the villa built for her by Mussolini, and was left behind when she fled to Northern Italy on the downfall of Mussolini.

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BIENSTOCK (Overseas Liaison Agency)

Prof. Bergami, UnderSecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture has pointed out the difficulties of collecting the grain harvest. He said that there is a shortage of equipment due to seizure by the Germans, and war destruction. Many threshing machines were out of commission owing to lack of spare parts and gasoline. The government had little or no transport at its disposal. What makes the position worse is that many of the principle grain

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areas are still in the battle zone, or in German held territory. The Government has to overcome the spirit of years of resistance to the Fascist methods of grain collection, as well as to the recent resistance to letting the Germans take grain.

SPRIGGE (Reuter): Sicily's Prime Cardinal Lavitrano has arrived in Rome from Palermo in order to report to the Pope. He reassured Reuter on the situation in the island. Contrary to the disturbing rumours which had been circulating in Rome the Cardinal attributed any of the recent troubles in Sicily to the attempt to obtain wheat for the people's granaries at prices which the peasants are not prepared to yield. He asked whether it would not be more prudent to use public money to let the people's granaries put higher prices rather than maintain large police forces charged with attempting to track down hiding places where it is the easiest thing for peasants to conceal their grain. Answering Reuter's enquiry whether there are any troubles of a political nature the Primate said actual disturbances had been confined to Agrigento Province and related to economic conditions, but perhaps agitators exploited these and had given them a political aspect. He opined that careful watch should be kept to ensure economic conditions which are expected in the winter should not be a contributory cause to trouble.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

Mr. Alexander Kirk, United States representative, presided over a meeting of the Allied Advisory Council for Italy yesterday when Capt. Ellery Stone, United States Navy, who is acting Allied Chief Commissioner pending the appointment of a successor to General Mason MacFarlane, reported on recent political developments in Italy. Six Allied nations were represented by their standing members.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

State pensions payable to Italians who fought as Fascist volunteers in Spain were stopped by Government order. This is stated to be the first Italian condemnation of Fascist intervention in Spain.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Daily Digest of Rome Press

PRB/RG 30 July 1944

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nationalism, the enemy. Historical essay by Nenni on text indicated in title.

2. For the dignity of higher education. Agrees with Assembly of professors in protesting action in appointing professors in Southern Universities.

3. Also article asking clarification of "idonei" teachers, i.e those who have won competitions but have not been placed.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Food supplies. Concedes the situation much improved but asks for even more improvement. Asks for more freedom of traffic, more generosity in allotting gasoline for trucks etc. Peragraph in black type on potato distribution in Zone IV which is unsatisfactory.

2. Appeal published from the "agenti di cambio" for opening of the Borsa.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. The middle class. Article pointing out plight of middle class where incidence of unemployment will be heavy. Yet this is the class where democracy must work if it is to have any meaning. Most members of this class are sons of the working class and cannot go back. If they are not able to go forward or at least hold their own the essential dynamic quality of democracy is compromised. (Enzo Selvaggi)

2. Real glory or not ? On Bentivegna, unsympathetically pointing out that his bomb thrown on the Nazi squad brought about the death of the 320 martyrs of the Fosse Ardeatine. Was it heroic to throw the bomb or would it not have been more heroic to come forward and admit his act, thus saving the innocent ? 933

3. A propos of the Senate. Points out inconsistency; the government appoints Head of Senate and the journals of the parties making up the government insult it. Concludes with recording Croce's vote in favor of Mussolini even after Matteotti murder.

4. Article complaining of inefficiency - if not worse - in organization of distribution of supplementary rations to the sick.

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

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Notes. a) Not a word of explanation of apology from the Allied authorities on the Moroccan atrocity. There are times when words are golden and silence is lead. The offended people of Italy would welcome some statement. b) The papers announce that protection is being removed from the monuments of the city now that danger has passed. This seems inconsistent with air-raid practise a few nights ago. c) Stars and Stripes affirms the Germans are using Pisa as an OP as they did Cassino. Actually

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Cassino Monastery was never used as an OP nor for any military purpose and there is absolutely no evidence to show that it was.

2. Comment on Polish-Russian situation; hopes that noble principles expressed by victors will not be defeated in diplomatic deals or at the peace conference.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democratic)

1. Prints message from Don Sturzo in America.

2. Reconstitution of the Scuola Media. Long article analyzing function of the middle school. Seems mildly favorable to the idea. Points out that educational reform really implies complete social change. Stresses absolute necessity in Italy today of cutting down numbers in classical schools, alludes to danger of unemployed intellectual class. (Giampietro Dore).

3. Attention, bakers! Article on bread. Concludes saying that some bakers have produced good honest bread, which indicates that all could. Hence the warning.

QUOTIDIANO (Catholic Independent)

1. Society and we. Declares that Christianity can never be indifferent to politics; the State is not a purely technical machine but is based on men. It must be Christian or an-Christian Catholic policy is of course "interventist" in these matters. The statement that says Christianity is indifferent to types of social regime is an anti-christian statement.

2. Bread-baking. Suggests bread should be of 80 % mixed flour, loaf of 200 grams and yield (i.e. percentage of bread over flour) 20 %. Let the authorities make this possible and the bakers will assume all responsibility.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Reconstituted Poland. Stresses the importance of fair decision on Polish boundaries: the peace of the future depends a good deal on this.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. "Above parties". Long article by Croce, stating that in such times as these no man should consider himself above politics and indeed it is a duty to enroll in a party.

2. Article on new rules for bringing in charcoal. Not sure that they will make any difference. Shortage still acute.

TEMPO (Independent)

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Article pointing out need of immediate convocation of Consultative assembly.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Away with the reactionary cliques. Article says there are still too many officials in Sicily at the head of provincial and communal administrations who ought to be in jail or concentration camps. There are many prefects, sindaci and public service officials who are fascists of yesterday - or of tomorrow. And that is why the Granai del Popolo campaign is not

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going well; there is sullen resentment of Fascist administration methods and, on the part of some, deliberate efforts to sabotage the directives of the government.

For the partisan movement. Togliatti writes in praise of the partisans and complains that shiplans of the Govt. for them have not been implemented. There is a large proportion of communists among them and there is still a lot of Fascism in the air and, what is worse, a lot of stupid anti-communism. It would be a tragedy if this ridiculous fear interfered with a patriotic work. The party intends to go on doing all it can for the partisans and looks to the government for support.

3. Interview with Gullo. Back from Sicily the minister of agriculture admits that the Gronni campaign is not going as well as it should. There are too many old men at the head of things and epuration has never been thoroughly carried out. There is Fascism and corruption. There are bright signs in the work of many of the committees. He is carrying on the battle and will return to Sicily in a few days. Has had encouraging talk with ACC, on whom he impressed the urgency of 300 gram ration for Sicily. Separatism, he said, was a menace; there were even officials of separatist views.

4. Article announcing a petition in circulation for liberation of Bentivegna.

5. Article stressing urgency of organizing food transport.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. A distortion indeed. Agrees with Risorgimento Liberale. The question of the monarchy is "sub judice" and the parties who have subscribed to the oath have no right to back-stage criticism of the Lt General who is, unfortunately, still the head of the state.

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30 JUL Recd

33 R

28 Jul 44.

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Subject: NEWS DISSEMINATION ON ADRIATIC COAST.

To: Patriot Branch A.C.C. (attn Capt Salvadori)

From: Major Tennent.

As a result of your observations upon the dearth of news in the MACERATA area and the MARCHE province in general I took the matter up with the appropriate section of PWB. The written statement elicited is sub-joined for your information.

"Headquarters have been set up at MACERATA in MARCHE province and the paper published there is the GAZZETTA DELLA MARCHE,published twice weekly,circulation of 15,000. Paper stocks are available in the mill some 50 miles from MACERATA and 10,000 kilos,enough for one month,have been transported to the press. Distribution and petrol supplies have been arranged through AMG. A monitoring service has been arranged for the paper and the Italian file is delivered daily to the editor.
A propaganda shop has been opened at MACERATA and about 2,000 lire are taken daily for the sale of pamphlets. The Italian file monitored for the newspaper is posted morning and afternoon in the propaganda window. The monitoring also supplies a daily 15-minute round-up for the sound truck which tours most recently liberated towns.
PIAVE,the C.I.L. newspaper,is now being published on the same press as the GAZZETTA DELLA MARCHE,with the direct cooperation of C.I.L. officers. 5,000are printed each TUESDAY. MACERATA was liberated three weeks ago and the propaganda shop and newspaper were started within two weeks."

It appears that the situation re news is reasonably good at present. But the question of some form of news service,to span the first week or so after liberation is not answered. It is probable that this question will never be really satisfactorily solved due to the mechanical and personnel difficulties associated with all forms of news dissemination except by means of mobile broadcasting units the number of which is limited. I will,however, make further enquiries.

D.J.B. Tennent Major.

33 f. 29 JUL Recd

Patriot 38 Branch

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

26 July 1944

Daily Digest. of Rome Press.

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Reorganization of Provinces. Pietro Nenni writes that for practical purposes the individual in command in the provinces is now the Carabiniere. And where does he look for orders? To the Prefect, generally a person so confused that he doesnt know what line to follow or whence his own authority derives. Good prefects are needed and these in tune with the times. Do we mean political prefects ? We do, says Nenni, all prefects are in the last analysis political, the "career" prefects of today are imbued with Fascism. Suggests also local elections. Concludes with postscript : attacking De Gasperi's irresolution on monarchy. Quotes Don Sturzo.

2. Primum vivere ii. Second article by Mancini based on his trip through devastated regions. Stresses value of Italy's great natural wealth: labor. This must be protected against emigration, not by law but by better conditions for working man. To this the Socialists and Communists are giving their best.

3. Two articles on patriots, one being ACC release on treatment.

4. Odds and ends. Mentions Fascist record of Augusto Guerriero and Mario Missiroli, two writers in present press.

L'ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The corps of liberation and the Lieutenant General. In normal times such a visit as the Prince made to the front would be a matter of indifference. Princes like to play with soldiers. But at a time like this such a visit is an insult to Italy. The new army must not be regarded as Savoy property.

2. Interview with Lussu. Recently back from Sardinia Lussu gives his view of the island . Had been struck by the misery he found but felt people were taking hold and working. People want autonomy but Federalism rather than separatism.

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2. Interview with Lussu. Recently back from Sardinia Lussu gives his view of the island . Had been struck by the misery he found but felt people were taking hold and working. People want autonomy but Federalism rather than separatism is the choice. Unlike Sicilian separatism which is feudal and reactionary. Thinks High Commissionership a good idea but as it is now working the powers are not well defined and it is confusing rather than helpful.

3. "Historic" diaries. Article signed p. a. criticising attempts to paint Ciano as an anti - Fascist. It is bad enough to try to make a hero of such a man but what is worse is the underlying implication that Fascism was all right until 1939.

4. Rationing panorama. Among other things mentions preparation for pasta distribution, although there is yet no official announcement. Also notes, with disapproval, the

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decision for a uniform 400 gram loaf of bread. Salt situation much improved.

5. Letter and comment on injustice done to one Dr. Marano, vice-director of Rome jail. Lt Col. Pollock must have been in error.

L'ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Speech to the deaf. Article, signed A.C., says that it is idle to single out individuals to blame for Fascism. Individuals are bound to suffer, justly or unjustly, but it is more to the point to seek underlying causes. Various classes of society have been blamed - only "the people" have been regarded as innocent. This is not quite true as the record will show. The people have as much guilt as any other group, their basic fondness for demagogues, deeply rooted in Roman stock, is at fault. Let the people learn to think and reason and distrust their emotions in the presence of magnetic personalities.

2. Bretton Woods and Italy. Article on the financial conference. Two questions asked. Was Italy represented by an observer ? What about the fate of countries having no gold? Thinks the conference a good "punto di partenza" for financial readjustment.

3. Small box in heavy type telling of Col. Poletti's calling on the Prince.

4. Letter from Gaetano Scavonetti, Senatore del Regno defending the Senate.

5. Article on need of building up shoe industry and fixing prices.

6. Short article on new bread rules. In line with Italia Libera. Mistrusts bakers.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The destiny of Pisa. Quotes Stars and Stripes story that Tower of Pisa is being used as German observation post, and may be an object of fire. War in both parties of their responsibility to civilisation. Remember Montecassino.

2. Criminal excesses. Article on latest Moroccan atrocity. Reminds "those responsible for bringing these people to

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The magistrates. Long article on the magistrate. Lauds Tupini for his words: "We must be above parties". (Stefano Reggio d'Aci).

2. Notes visit of Poletti to Prince.

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3. Article indicating concern for Pisa.

4. Announcement of 250 gram ration of pasta to begin Saturday.

QUOTIDIANO

1. On the crime of the Moroccans. Asks two things 1) that the Allies act swiftly and vigorously and 2) that our women learn to mind their own business.

2. Street urchins. Deplores the number of idle children running about the streets and getting into mischief. Suggests opening of elementary schools.

3. Front page paragraph reports praise of Corps of Liberation by Allied Command.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Consultative Assembly. Article recommends membership be chosen among the six parties, each regional committee to choose their own. This assembly should have rights of proposing laws, administrative investigation and appeal. And it should prepare the law for convoking the Constituent Assembly.

2. Distribution and price of eggs. Article finds fault with both.

3. Hopes and realities. Letter signed M.B. of some length. Asks for Italians to be given a chance to fight or work. If the Allies dont want them to fight in Italy writer suggests Pacific expedition. Asks chance to do something and contrasts tone of Corriere di Rome (presumably of 27 July) with United Nations and Radio London propaganda.

4. Dubious dinners. Calls attention to banquets still going on in Grand Hotel. The participants eat enough for five each and are all ex-members of the OVRA and friends of the Germans.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE

[illegible] assembly. Urges speedy

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3. Front page paragraph reports praise of Corps of Liberation by Allied Command.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Consultative Assembly. Article recommends membership be chosen among the six parties, each regional committee to choose their own. This assembly should have rights of proposing laws, administrative investigation and appeal. And it should prepare the law for convoking the Constituent Assembly.

2. Distribution and price of eggs. Article finds fault with both.

3. Hopes and realities. Letter signed M.B. of some length. Asks for Italians to be given a chance to fight or work. If the Allies dont want them to fight in Italy writer suggests Pacific expedition. Asks chance to do something and contrasts tone of Corriere di Rome (preumably of 27 July) with United Nations and Radio London propaganda.

4. Dubious dinners. Calls attention to banquets still going on in Grand Hotel. The participants eat enough for five each and are all ex-members of the OVRA and friends of the Germans.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE

1. Again on the Consultative Assembly. Urges speedy calling of such assembly. Would not limit members to the six parties, would take in other parties wich have a real organization and something to say. The Republican party for example. The assembly should have sufficient powers to make it a useful body to the ministry which needs a better sounding board than a radio mike or a ministerial antechamber. (M.F.).

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2. On press law. Very hostile article. The law is basically Fascist and Spataro has no right to issue ordinances. Cannot understand how the Government, made up of men who know full well the dangers of such legislation, can have accepted it.

3. Moroccan Troops. Stiff, first page article on the train murders. It is high time the Allied command stopped this sort of thing.

4. Shops authorized to rob. Complaint against difficulties and injustices of "spacci" (authorized points for distribution of controlled goods). Sugar cases cited.

TEMPO

1. Certain separatism. Against Sicilian separatism, cites Fascist back ground of Finocchiaro Aprile and calls attention to reactionary type of followers. Thinks the movement of no great importance. Admits that more will have to be done for Sicily and more autonomy given.

2. Again salaries. Compares American ratio between cost of living and salaries with the Italian. Finds salary and wages must go up.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The example of the F.I.O.M. Lauds its action in Naples in backing the C.G.I.L. (Velio Spano).

2. A burning problem: the Police. There is a need of real epuration which has not yet begun. Concrete suggestions given; separating the police from investigating agents, returning the metropolitans to the Commune etc.

VOCE REPUBLICANA (Republican)

1. Salvemenini will not return. Quotes letter of Salvemini saying he is not coming back to Italy because he is now an American and because he is too old for the journey. Says he intends to work for Italy as much as he can. Disclaims membership in Action party.

2. Regional autonomy. Favorable comment on Lussu. Not only for Sardinia but for Italy there should be more regional autonomy. This is a very different thing from

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3. Coal situation. Coal absolutely essential and should be brought in quantity and at reasonable prices. A worker cannot afford to spend 40 lire a day for it. There is need for action.

ALL PAPERS have some comment to make on the bread, in general in line with those indicated. Only Il Quotidiano has no comment. All papers carry news story of Cabinet meeting. No commentary.

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33 29 MIL Recd 26/7/44

Extracts from the "Bandiera Rossa"(Marchigian Communist paper)
on Partisan activities in the Marche.

1. Everyone knows what the three "Brigate d'Assalto Garibaldi" operating in this zone have done and are doing still.

The "Brigata Spartaco" (Macerata) untiring since the 8th September in the fight against the Nazi-fascists, after inflicting considerable losses, especially in men, on the enemy, did not hesitate to join the Allied armies immediately to continue fighting against the hated invader.

Towards the North the"Brigata 5 B"(Ancona) recently strengthened, in daring actions by the "rebels" killed many Germans and Fascist spies.

The detachments of the Arcevia, Serra S. Quirico areas called by the local population with the pictoresque name of "Lupi della Montagna"(Mountain Wolves) were especially daring and brave.

The "Brigata 5 C" (Pesaro) was in full activity in the Province of Pesaro with numerous detachments under an effective and strong Command. Many of the actions of this brigade have become famous, but when these lines will appear many other Germans and Fascists will have gone to their Maker.....

Besides these partisan brigades the G.A.P. Detachments also operated in this zone under the "Comando Superiore Divisione Marche" and the picture is not complete if it does not include the defense and action squads of the "Fronte della Gioventù" of the peasants and workers who have participated and are still participating in the fight.

2. Brigata 5 B (Ancona)

On the 6th June at 0800 hrs the detachment of this Brigade attacked Genga which was occupied at 1000 hrs. After blocking all the roads, the homes of the fascists were ex-propriated. At 1100 hrs a German car passing by Genga was shot at. Two of the three Germans answered the firing but paid dearly for this action. The third German was captured. Lire 6500 were confiscated from the Genga Post Office. After 4 hours the brigade left Genga without suffering any loss. The German car was burnt. The detachment "Maggini" was responsable for these actions.

On the 7th June Gap groups of Falconara disarmed Bucci Oddino of the Fascist Republican Navy.

On the 7th June at Castelleone di Suasa a German truck was attacked and rendered unserviceable by an incendiary bomb near Corinaldo.

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On the 8th June one of our patrol squads met 5 wood-cutters working for the fascists. They were sent home and the horse and carriage marked "Fascists of Cabernardi" which they used to go to work was sequestrated. On their way back our squad met 3 fascists armed with a machine gun. A runner was sent to the detachment for re-enforcements, and 6 men came to their aid. After a few machinegun shots 2 fascists were killed The third gave himself up and was shot. No losses on our side.

On the 9th June on the shunting line of the Falconara station 2 wagons loaded with Breda heavy machine guns without ammunition were discovered by G.A.P. elements. Unable to get hold of the arms due to a strict enemy guard , the patriots set the wagons on fire. The German personnel was able to save one but the other was completely destroyed and the electric railway wires placed just above it was also damaged.

On the 9th June two German transports were rendered unserviceable due to sabotage action on the tyres.

On the same night a small bridge was mined and damaged on the road Corinaldo-S.Vito.

On the 13th at 2300 hrs the Maggini detachment occupied Serra de' Conti. The telephone and telegraph lines were immediately cut. The carabinieri were disarmed. The well-known spy Giancamilli Luigi,wounded in a previous action was shot. Two other fascists were beaten. The home of a fascist spy, absent at the time was half destroyed. The sum of money at the Post Office was sequestrated as it was supposed to go to the Arcevia Republican Guards. In the small hours of the morning the detachment left the town and blew up two or three arches of the bridge on the road leading to Iesi and Arcevia.

On the morning of the 13th June at Arcevia five men of a patrol squad of the Maggini detachment inflicted punishment on a fascist spy and his family. 20.000 Italign lire were confiscated from them.

On the 13th June the Patrignani detachment warned by the C.A.P. of Castiglione that the Maresciallo of the carabinieri accompanied by another carabiniere both dressed in civil clothes were on the road to Arcevia. A squad was sent to attack them on the Stone bridge, where they were shot. The maresciallo was Testiccioli Desiderio. Just then a person passed by. He was also shot as he had in his possession Fascist Republican documents. The O.C. of the patrol took Lit. 1424 found on the bodies of the carabinieri.

On the night 12-13th Gaps of Barbara and other Gaps attacked the Montecarotto fascist H.Q. The well prepared plan was successful and the entire fascist garrison capitulated without firing a shot. Many arms and ammunition were captured.

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At Offagna two Germans who had extracted Lit 4000 from a peasant so that they should not steal his cow and who had returned to try on the same game, were attacked by the patriots. One German was killed,the other escaped.

In a locality between Castelferretti and Chiaravalle,the patriots wounded in the head a German officer.

Gap elements killed in two distinct actions, the fascists Castriota, Captain of the Militia and Ricini both hated for their activities.

3. Activities of the Brigata Ancona:- On the 25th May, the Garibaldi detachment operating in the Serra S. Quirico sector made an attack against a nazifascist patrol with three of its elements. Two enemy losses to be accounted for. No loss to the patriots.

On the 2nd June, four patriots returning to their detachment met a truck carrying 7 fasists. In the clash,one fascist was killed and 4 seriously wounded. Among the patriots only one was slightly wounded.

On the 3rd June in the same locality,a patrol attacked a truck killing a German under-officer and wounding a corporal. The loot captured was considerable: the truck was set on fire.

A group of five patriots after disarming the carabinieri garrison,shot a spy. Subsequently two arches of the 32 metres long bridge on the road Serra de' Conti-Arcevia-Fano were blown up.

Another patrol of the detachment attacked a German truck killing one of the occupants and wounding another.

On the 15th June, three squads of the detachment occupied Castelpianio, Rosora and Angeli. An attack against a German truck followed. 11 Germans were killed and 5 wounded. No loss among the patriots. The fascist reprisal consisted in the shooting of a young man, in the wounding of 5 women and in the burning of 3 houses.

On the road near Rosora Mergo, elements of the detachment attacked a car driven by a German officer. The car holding other 4 people got away with probably 2 dead on board.

Detachment Maggini operating in the Arcevia Sector:- On the night 15-16th June, 5 men of the detachment blew the Acquasanta bridge about 100 metres in length. Communications between Iesi-Arcevia and Iesi-Senigallia were thus interrupted. 926

On the morning of the 16th the detachment occupied Ostra Vetere (Montenovo) disarming the carabinieri. The Fascio was looted and all the papers, membership cards, pictures, books, etc. were thrown in the middle of the square while other objects were palaced at the disposal of the patriots. Two hours later the detachment occupied Castelleone di Suasa disarming the carabinieri. Four men of the detachment remained for about four hours at Barbara were 4 horses were sequestrated.

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On the 19th at 1600 hrs the detachment occupied Cabernardi. The Fascio was looted and the carabinieri garrison disarmed. Returning to their base, the detachment disarmed an Austrian.

On the 22nd the detachment blew up a bridge on the Sassoferrato-Arcevia railway line; a second bridge was mined and destroyed in the Costa region.

On the 23rd the Candiano bridge on the S. Lorenzo- Sassoferrato road was blown and a bridge on the highway that passes through Genga and Arcevia. The road from Sassoferrato to Arcevia was mined in many places which caused a considerable land-slide.

On the 25th the Avacelli bridge on the rail-line Serra S. Quirico- Arcevia was destroyed. On the same day the detachment attacked a strong German convoy at Avacelli. After a fight lasting over an hour, there were many Germans left killed and wounded on the ground. Many trucks fell over the precipice and in this action several civilians captured by the Germans managed to escape. The partisans suffered no losses.

On the 26th in a combined action of the Maggini and Patrignani detachments, a horse-drawn German artillery convoy was attacked in the Castiglione di Arcevia zone. Two Germans were killed, many were wounded and one German was made prisoner. Amongst the material captured were : One 249 mm cannon, several horses, some carts with machine guns etc. No losses on the patriots side.

On the following day, SS elements with armoured cars appeared on the scene. Many houses were looted and burnt by them. Many civilians were wounded by the beatings they received and one person was brutally shot.

On the 23rd the two detachments above mentioned attacked a group of Germans moving towards Serra S. Quirico. Two Germans were killed.

On the 22nd , the Patrignani detachment blew an arch of the bridge on the Serra S. Quirico road. On the same day the Patrignani detachment captured and shot Lt. Col. Coccioni Luigi of Corinaldo who had been a Militia Centurion and who had joined the new fascist party.

Still on the 27th, the Patrignani detachment attacked a motor-bike with side-car , killing 3 German under-officers. Their arms were captured. No losses to thepartisans.

On the 6-7th July, the Riccio detachment attacked several times, the nazis occupying Osimo and were able by their action to oblige the enemy to leave the town. Enemy losses were 3 dead, 3 wounded and war material left in the town. Seven patriots were wounded.

4. "Brigata Pesaro".

On the 20th May, partisan patrols entered Mercatello on reconaissance operations. After visiting the Comune, they sequestrated some horses from a rich fascist.

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On the 25th, the partisans set on fire a German tobacco dump at Fano. 200 quintals of tobacco were destroyed.

Five spies shot by the partisans.

On 4th June, partisan groups of the Brigata Garibaldi "Pesaro" were attacked by 2000 nazi-fascists in the Sestino, Borgo Pace, Badia Tebalda zone. In the fighting that followed, the partisans distinguished themselves for their valour, decision and ability. Only one dead ascertained among the patriots while the enemy's losses were over a 100 men between dead and wounded. The heroic behaviour of a partisan boy of 13 years of age is worthy of note, who during the action getting to a distance of about 10 metres away from the fascists, shot two and wounded another with his machine gun.

All the partisan groups after a few hours' fighting were able to retreat and therefore the enemy's encircling action failed completely to destroy the partisan forces.

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28 JUL recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10

July 27, 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

BRIA(AP) Quotes the Action Party paper "Italia Libera" which has made some outspoken comments on present day Italians and the Allied authorities. The Allies, says the article, are wasting a lot of energy in futile effort. There is an ostentation of infallibility, ignorance, ingenuousness, and fatuousness. Contradictions in the acts of authorities are noted. Their various powers are not precise. But the paper admits that never in the history of war was a people ever treated with greater trust and with greater understanding by the authorities and the occupying troops. says the journal: "the Allies are waging a war and winning it" The final result will probably render very small and unnoticeable any inconveniences of today." But the Allies consider modern comfort as the supreme thing and court luxury, good food, and facile entertainers. They also sought out parties given by the aristocracy where German lovers andspies of yesterday are not missing. There was an excess of requisitioning which was often unnecessary; of public drunkenness with minor incidents but visible and demoralising; too much money in the hands of too many people which results in new grave crisis in the already tormented unbalance between wages and prices. Abuse was also unfortunately not infrequent of the system which Churchill defines as a "single club and carrot". Single "with regard to the Italian ass". With regard to Italians the paper said it was forced to note much servility contrasting with often unnecessary pride, a vicious tendency towards divisions and jealousies, cases of beggars not always for poverty alone but also for ignoble speculation, and a superficiality of judgment and irresponsibility in giving pledges...

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MOORAD (CBS) : ..... " Here in Rome the purge of Fascists is finally gathering speed. The purging is being done in two separate channels - by the Bonomi Govt. of Italy and by AMG headed by Charles Poletti. Bonomi has just tossed out 32 members of the Italian diplomatic corps, and in Rome there were these arests: Major Gen. Catardi, Second in command of the African Italian Police Force; various big shots of the notorious Queen of Heavens prison; and Vincenzo Agnesina, Commander of the Duce's special bodyguards at the Palazzo Venezia....."

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SPRIGGE (Reuter) : The fixing of the price of bread at 5 lire per kilo (- 1½d per lb.) is an unwilling concession to the communists and Socialists by the other parties for the sake of a united front. Behind the facade there is the sharpest split on the Monarchy - - Republican/issue as shown by the strong controversy aroused this week when the Christian Democrat leader de Gaspari refused to commit the party explicity to the Republic. The strength of this Government is in the fact that there is no imaginable alternative, as has been the case since the Armistice, and it is being conti=nually accused of insufficient activity in coping with reconstruction problems. The chief excuse given is that the limitation of the Government's transport and communication facilities are an immediate embarassment.

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SPRIGGE (Reuter): The revolver which Marshal Messe handed over to General Montgomery when he surrendered to the latter in Tunisia on May 11th 1943, was returned to the Marshal yesterday. It had been brought from England by the British General who had been responsible for safeguarding Marshal Messe as a prisoner of war. Messe has cabled his gratitude for chivalrous gesture. The revolver was a miniature model which had been in his possession since he was a second Lieutenant.

The American Govt. has obtained approval from the Italian Ministry of Education for the establishment of a large American - Italian correspondence school in order to intensify the cultural relations of the two nations. The school will be in the former Colonial Institute attached to Rome University. Italian tuition will be given to American soldiers by University teachers.

It is announced that Spadaro, chief of the Rome Fascist terrorist gang has fallen into Allied hands and will be tried together with Caruso. Caruso's lady friend, Countess Grelli, has been arrested.

MOORE (Daily Telegraph) : The highest ranking member of the 32 dismissed from the Italian diplomatic and consular service as Fascists, only holds the rank of Consul General, 2nd class. The remainder are secretaries of legations, and first and second class consuls . On an average Ministries have lost 50% of their staffs; some officials having fled, and others dismissed.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times"): With the war approaching its conclusion it is obvious that millions of eyes will be turned towards the Vatican through which it is thought peace feelers will come. But as Russia is rapidly over-running Catholic Poland and there is no doubt that Russia will be the future leading power on the Continent it is reasonable to suppose that the Vatican will wish to have contact with her. Knowing that the Pontiff has no rancour towards any particular nation the Germans are not unwilling that peace efforts should come through the Vatican. Everybody expects some sort of rapprochement between Russia and the Vatican before the year ends, by which time there may well be a Soviet Ambassador to the Holy See. This is a matter of pure politics having nothing to do with the Church's opposition to Communism. That continues and must continue so long as Communism remains faithful to its Marxist doctrines.

However the Church does not care what Government a country has so long as the rights of Catholics are prescribed, and on this basis agreement is expected to be reached. Weiszacker, German Ambassador to the Holy See, as well as representatives of other enemy coun = tries now at the Vatican, are mostly not at one with the Nazis. But the Nazis are leaving their Ambassador there ready for the

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CHINIGO (INS): Bonomi has declared the abolishment of the political censorship in territory administered by the Italian Government. It empowers Prefects to grant newspapers and magazine publication permits in each province.

KENNEDY (AP) : Mario Berlinguer, Commissioner for punishment of Fascist crimes, has asked the ACC to allow Italian law to be applied in such cases as that of Caruso. He asks that this

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be granted before August 15th, the day of handing over to the Italian Government, so that Italian courts may proceed before then with such cases. Although feeling is running high against Caruso it is possible that the Allied authorities may hold him for trial before an Allied Court which will deal with war criminals.

The exhumation of the bodies of those shot by the Germans in the catacombs, is proceeding. Col. Poletti visited the spot yesterday.

BRIA (AP)
PACKARD (UP)

A message has been sent to Bonomi by Italian patriot leaders saying that a GHQ for Italian Volunteer Liberation groups has been established in occupied Italy. The General Command would strive to unify the efforts of the partisan forces.

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From the " CORRIERE DI ROMA "

Wednesday, July 19/1944 (page 4)

A public warning of the " Comando Superiore Partigiano " (C.S.P.)

The C.S.P. states:

" The C.S.P. announces that it does not know in any way the would-be " Comando Superiore Bande Partigiane " which pasted up a poster, and declares that therefore it does not assume any responsibility whatsoever in this regard."

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1

From " CORRIERE DI ROMA "

Wednesday, July 19/1944 (page 2)

THE PARTISANS QUESTION

An order of the day of the " Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale ".

(C.L.N.)

The local representatives of the six parties composing the C.L.N., pointing out the necessity of the constitution of an unitarian national organization of all partisans, have approved an order of the day, recommending that this task should be entrusted with the C.L.N. itself, for the following purposes:

1. Selection of the partisans who have actually fought or are still fighting for the national liberation.

2. Evaluation of the partisans feats and reinforce of their ranks for prompt re-employment in the war.

3. Moral and material assistence to the partisans and to the families of the men fallen in the anti-nazist struggle.-

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COMANDO SUPERIORE PARTIGIANO
VIA SISTINA 46
ROMA

Roma li 17/7/1944

TEL. 60352

A: Col. Mac Carthy c/o A.C.C.
da: C.S.P. Ufficio Assistenza

OGGETTO: Assistenza ai partigiani.

Il C.S.P. si rivolge a Lei, Colonnello Mac Carthy, che tanto a cuore ha i partigiani d'Italia, affinchè si compiaccia di concederci un locale, possibilmente già attrezzato del necessario, capace di ospitare almeno un centinaio di partigiani, e di assegnarci, per il momento, 50 razioni giornaliere. Queste verranno distribuite, senz'alcuna dispersione, esclusivamente ai partigiani, o in transito diretti verso le loro case, o che sono in attesa di essere immessi al lavoro.

Facciamo presente che "Il Partigiano" organo settimanale dei partigiani, dedica all'attività assistenziale una rubrica esauriente, in modo che ne siano a giorno e gli Alleati e la Popolazione.

Oggi la nostra organizzazione assistenziale abbraccia le seguenti branche:

1) Informazioni
2) Assistenza alimentare
3) Alloggi
4) Ambulatorio medico
5) Assistenza medica
6) Servizio Ospedale per malattie infettive e chirurgia
7) Distribuzione gratuita di medicinali
8) Partecipazione di notizie alle famiglie dei partigiani che ancora si trovano nei territori occupati
9) Assistenza legale
10) Immissione al lavoro
11) Riconoscimento dei partigiani morti nel combattimento o fucilati dai tedeschi.
12) Funzioni religiose per i partigiani caduti
13) Facilitazioni per il ritorno a casa dei partigiani dell'Italia Meridionale, a mezzo camions e a mezzo biglietti gratuiti sulle Ferrovie, come da accordi col Ministero delle Comunicazioni.

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I mezzi a disposizione del C.S.P. per proseguire quest'opera sono, oggi, troppo limitati in proporzione al numero sempre crescente di elementi da aiutare, e l'assistenza diventa davvero un problema serio.

Sarebbe non solo doloroso ma terribilmente impoli tico rifiutare il dovuto appoggio ai patrioti che si pre sentano fiduciosi al nostro comando, inviati anche da al tri centri di raccolta di partigiani.

Significherebbe far trovare tutte le porte chiuse a cittadini che hanno sopportato sacrifici e pene, che solo chi ha provato può capire, e che ora si trovano sbandati e in condizioni economiche disastrose. Molti infatti hanno tutto abbandonato per la lotta, molti han no avuto quanto possedevano distrutto dalla rabbia nazi-fascista, che quando non trova gli uomini si sfoga sulle cose, molti infine hanno avuto ogni cosa travolta dalla guerra.

Bisogna risolvere il problema assistenziale e siamo certi che gli Alleati ci daranno l'aiuto necessario.

Con osservanza

IL COMANDO SUPERIORE PARTIGIANO

COMANDO SUPERIORE

33
28 JUL Rec'd R.

PUBLICS RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

FRB/R8 27 July, 1944

- Daily Digest of Rome Press -

Avanti (Socialist)

1. Proletariat and middle class. Article by Saragat affirming both classes have common interest in Socialism.

2. Long news article based on comunique of Allied Command in Italy, praising work of Italian Army.

3. Dott. Nicolo Carandini replaces Croce in Cabinet.

4. New Press Rules. Thinks journals should be made to state source of their funds.

L'Italia Libera (Action)

1. Long front page interview with De Ruggiero, Ministero of Education. Whole field explored in some detail. Scuola media to be retained.

2. Prisoners. Article begins by protesting against Barry's objection to kind treatment of Italian POWs as reported in Stars and Stripes. Then calls attention to unfitness of Gen. Gazzera to be Commissioner of POWs. Lastly makes the point that more important than the return of prisoners - who would find only unemployment in Italy now - is their change of status.

3. Problems and proposals. Plea for bringing coal into Rome. There is a lot near by; Grosseto and Caprarola for example. Only transport needed. Also telephone service needs looking into by Allies.

L'Italia Nuova (Democratico)

1. Box on first page calls attention to de Gasperi's statement that Armistice terms are not too bad and contrasts it to Bonomi's declaration that they are very hard. Will the government get together on their stories?

2. First page comment on press rules. Finds them restrictive to an extent incompatible with true democracy but admits progress has been made.

3. Notes visit of Prince to Italian Corpo di Liberazione.

4. The Publishing Situation. Article asks for re-opening [illegible] houses at Rome, especially from employment

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3. Doct. Nicolo Carandini replaces Croce in Ca Net.

4. New Press Rules. Thinks journals should be made to state source of their funds.

L'Italia Libera (Action)

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Popolo (Christian Democrat)

1. Reply to Nenni. De Gasperi defends his speech attacked by Nenni.

2. Statement of His Excellency Spataro. Spataro called at the office of Il Popolo and made the following statements. 1) Circular letter has been sent to prefects on new press rules; 2) It had been agreed that only two papers would come out in Rome, actually there are more than 10 and perhaps more to come; 3) The licensing board is concerned only with fair division of newsprint; 4) The censorship now

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is only military; 5) There will be new legis tion at the end of the war to give even greater freedom; 6) There will be in the future an election of Directive Council and Board so that Roman Journalists can approve their own sindacal organi zation.

Risorgimento Liberale (Liberal)

1. The Italy of tomorrow. Remarks on contrast mentioned by Bonomi between position of Italy now and when Bonomi was last in power. The years of Fascism have destroyed Italy's prestige and brought about a situation in which Italy will be regarded as a minor nation, the power having passed into the hands of Great Britain, Russia and the U.S., all "neighbours" nowadays. Let those who cheered so gaily at the downfall of the League consider what a bulwark that would have been for us. But we must look forward. And in doing so we must realize that a return to our past friendships must be made in the light of new conditions. For example the Mediterranean situation. In the old days before Fascism there had been a general understanding but that will not be sufficient now; it must be more clear cut.

2. Carandini. Gives biographical sketch of new minister.

3. Article on need of street-cleaning.

L'Unità (Communist)

1. The new road. Velio Spanio comments on Bonomi's speech. It is well to return to the old friendships. But to return to the past is not desirable under all aspects. Notably the imperialism of Fascism had existed before the regime; certain classes has prepared the way for Fascism and had encouraged foreign adventures. We do not want to return to a period of domination by such classes.

2. Doctor and patriot. Article on Bentivegna. Lauds his record.

3. Police and black market. The authorities should help the voluntary rationing squads but they dont. Yet this is the only way the black market can be surpressed.

Voce Repubblicana

1. Don Sturzo & De Gasperi. Article quotes telegram of Don Sturzo saying the monarchy is dead. Why hasnt De Gasperi the courage to admit it? Because his party contains such diverse elements he doesnt dare. But this is a vital matter and a decision must be made. It is a time for courage.

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2. Article on school textbooks. Points out danger of having just one book. Indicates disapproval of the scuola media.

ALL PAPERS: Except for those out early all mention the press law. Most carry the story of the murder of Italian women who begged a ride on train full Moroccans. Croce's resignation and preparation for burying Cave Ardeatine victims also given coverage.

Quotidiano

1. The church in Italy and the Action Party. On the Action platform as set forth 19 July. Finds fault with the attitude on school and church. Complains that Action Party

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doesnt recognize freedom of school in sense of right of parents to educate children as they see fit. And finds it ridiculous that Catholic Church should have merely parity status with any other in a Catholic country. Says that in no protestant country does the catholic church receave the same tolerant treatment as is accorded protestant churches in Catholic countries. And, in any case, the church, being divine, is superior to common laws. (I. Giordani).

Ricostruzione (Labor Democrat)

1. Towards the Future - Article praising Bonomi's frankness and stating he is true spokesman for Italy on these matters.

2. White bread and black bread. A propos of Acc bread and pasta announcements, the article says we are going back to black bread. The whole situation will have to be considered again. There will be more said.

3. On rumors of Fusione. Important part of this article is statement that Bonomi is not regreed as member of the L.D. party.

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33 28 JUL Recd

R.

Col McCarthy
Robert B.C.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8 26 July 1944

-Daily Digest of Rome Press-

Avanti (Socialist)

1. Reply to de Gasperi. Vigorous answer, written by Nenni, criticising De Gasperi on his non committal attitude toward the monarchy, his willingness to accept a referendum and his fear of the "consigli".

2. Primum vivere. Article by Mancini, Minister of Public Works, reporting destru tion he has seen South of Rome and stressing necessity for much work in reconstruction.

3. Paragraph against General Gazzera, High Commissioner for Prisoners of war. Among other things he was once Mussolini's war Minister.

4. Electricity situation. Article suggests gas, fuel to be supplied by allies. Also the hours of electricity could be improved; if not more at least re-scheduled to be of more practical value. For example current could go on at 10 instead of 2, thus permitting cooking of noon meal.

L'Italia Libera (Action)

1. Conservatism and reaction. Measured article on De Gasperi's speech. Classifies his party as Catholic moderates. Such a party may be very useful but should not be allowed to become reactionary. Finds some of De Gasperi's ideas "archaic" and criticises stand - or lack of it on monarchy. But thinks opposition to the "consigli" is sound.

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2. The Allies in Italy. Alberto Tarchiani discusses the military occupation from the point of view of Italo-Allied relations. No military government is pleasant and we may as well face the fact that we

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2. The Allies in Italy. Alberto Tarchiani discusses the military occupation from the point of view of Italo-Allied relations. No military government is pleasant and we may as well face the fact that we made war on the Allied Nations and lost. One hears many criticism of their behaviour; slowness in military operations and too much distraction, bureaucracy

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arrogant and fatuous ignorance behind the lines, administrative confusion, pretence of infallibility, pleasure hunting and too much drinking, too free spending etc. But there is another side. Not only we must remember we have our own defects, among which a difficult mixture of servilism and punctilio, but when all is said and done the Allies have distinghiahed between us and their other enemies and have treated us as friends, they have cooperated as much as they could to our feeding and care, they have helped in every way in reconstruction. Lastly let us never forget they are fighting a war and a war in which their victory will also be ours.

3. Brief article on need for street cleaning.

4. The Senate again. Episode recounted by Barbara Allason of behaviour of the Senate on occasion of Croce's speech against Concordat. Impossible to respect such an institution.

L'Italia Nuova

1. Objectivity. Comments on De Gasperi's speech and contrasts it to Togliatti's. Objects to De Gasperi blaming 1922 on the King and ends with long elaboration of the point that even if one King is not good the Institution may be sound. And indeed is; witness England. (Enzo Salvaggi).

2. Two laws, no law. The government and the Allies both have antifascist laws. But they are not the same. Either you have one law or you have no law.

3. School problems. Article stresses the point that in reorganizing the school the important thing is that school men should do it. Technicians more important than administrators. The Fascists used to put administrators in at the top who didnt know the techique of the job. This must stop.

4. Crude truth on the Roman situation. Article states that food, unemployment and lodging are pressing problems. Appeal to the Allies especially for

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4. Crude truth on the Roman situation. Article states that food, unemployment and lodging are pressing problems. Appeal to the Allies especially for transport.

5. 35,000 state employees unemployed. Collapse of various Fascist enti have meant great unemployement in this class. Many of them resisted the Fascist Republic. They are all de serving and capable. Gov't should consider them.

6. Yes, there are potatoes but... Article says potatoes abound but apparently it doesn't pay people to bring them into Rome. Suggests action, if necessary, to raise the price.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Who Commands? Article by Gonella deploring disturbances in market. Deplores also growing arrogance of some commissions now installed in office. This springs from a feeling that there is a lack of authority, certain of the parties might take this to heart- certain parties which, in the press, disapprove of what they have agreed to in the government. And small all-powerful uncontrolled committees in public agencies must cease to exist. The police on the other hand must be strengthened.

2. Nazis and the Vatican

The Nazi press claims the Pope receives the Allies more freely than the Germans. But the Pope could hardly be expected to receive the Nazi-Fascist leaders who trampled on all human rights. And if few Germans called on the Pope Marshal Kesselring's order was responsible. However, the Pope has always been impartial. He has called to the attention of the Allies the miseries of southern Italy and the bad behavior of the colored troops.

QUOTIDIANO

1. Again...An open letter addressed to la Voce Operaia (Catholic Communists) calling their attention to two recent appeals of the Pope that they be not misled by ideologies not in accord with dogma. What is good in socialism can be sought and fostered in Christian faith and charity.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE

1. No fusion probable between Labor Democrats and Christian Democrats. Cevelotto, speaking on subject indicated referred to Bonomi as Labor Democrat. But in private Bonomi has denied representing this party. If he does not belong perhaps the composition of the cabinet should be reexamined, if not, a public denial would be opportune.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Future of Christian Democratic Party. Urges the Christian Democrats to take a stand on monarchy.

All papers report Bonomi's speech, most without

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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All papers report Bonomi's speech, most without comment. Risorgimento applauds it. Many papers refer to the market disturbances.

UNITA

1. On saving our human patrimony. Strong argument for higher wages and pay. Otherwise the workers condition will be one of misery in view of increase in cost of living. On measures which are pending it would be well to conduct workers' syndicate.
2. Unemployed. At a press meeting in an Allied office regret was expressed for the plight of the staffs of Giornale d'Italia, Messagero Tribuna, Popolo d'Italia. These Fascist should be last of 150,000 unemployed to arouse sympathy.

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27 JUL Recd R.

Direct Patrol Branch

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10

26 July, 1944

Trend of Correspondents'Copy

BRIA (AP)

Appeals for a revision of the armistice terms are frequently appearing in the Rome press. Bonomi gave some indication of the terms today when he met employees of the Italian Foreign Office and made a speech. He said that all Italy's internal and external life, all her economic and financial activities and all direction of her civil and military administration are sbmitted to the watchful will of the United Nations.

It is no secret that members of the Government as well as journalist are sceptical and embittered of Allied promises to judge Italy by the extent of her efforts against Germany. Some Italians also sceptical of the 9 point programme the ACC recently announced on behalf of the partisans. They note that while there is much praise for the part partisans are playing behind the German lines one of the points in the programme stressed the necessity of the partisans turning in their arms in liberated areas on the ground that these arms are required to equip partisans further North.

Bonomi's speech is regarded in Rome as a strong expression of fear on the part of the new Government that Italy may be held to the Armistice terms. It is noted that he stressed the severity of the terms and that he declared it would be unjust that Italy should suffer the same fate as a "conquered people" similar to those still Allied to Germany. Bonomi stressed Italy's part as a co-belligerent and said that the present Government in pledging itself to respect the Armistice conditions had the comfort of the solemn pledge made at Quebec that the terms would be modified in proportion to Italy's assistance in the war effort.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

Bonomi said he & : hoped Italy's co-belligerent friends would help her to increase her participation in the war. For this she needed material aid and he believed

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

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SPRIGGE (Reuter)

Bonomi said he also hoped Italy's co-belligerent friends would help her to increase her participation in the war. For this she needed material aid and he believed his appeal would not be in vain. Italian foreign policy must return to the traditional friendship with the Western democracies, the historic friendship mentioned by Mr. Churchill. The Italian Prime Minister reminded the Allies that since September 8th Italy had opened her country to the already victorious Anglo-American advance, and had ordered her fleet to make for ports which were up till then "hostile". This very action gave the Unite Nations mastery of the Mediterranean.

MOORE (Daily Telegraph")

Bonomis speech reflect s current Italian fears that the

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Peace Treaty may involve the cession of Trieste and other territory to Jugoslavia. Bonomi hastened to point out that Italy had now helped Jugoslavia not only with words but also with weapons and Italian blood.

LUCEY ("Times")

Bonomi did not deny that the terms of the Armistice were stiff. He pointed out that the Quebec Memoire left modification of the terms according to Italy's convribution in the war.

MOST CORRESPONDENTS FILED COPY DEALING WITH BONOMI'S SPEECH.

BROWN (Reuter)

4½ tons of quinine, enough for Italy's entire population for a whole year, have been discovered by AMG officers of the 5th Army in the small town of Volterra. The quinine was stored in a state-owned warehouse which was untouched in an area otherwise devastated by bombs. The major portion will be distributed for civilian use in malarial areas.

KENNEDY (AP)

Italian police raided the Via Tordinone in Rome yesterday. This is a notorious black market street. The vendors are mainly women and when the police arrived they rushed indoors with their goods and locked the doors behind them. One woman was wounded when the police were compelled to fire a pistol to break a lock.

SEVAREID (CBS)

Here in Rome it is still apparent that while it has brought freedom from fear [illegible] the Allied occupation has by no means brought freedom from want. For the working classes the struggle to earn and the search for food they cannot find is still the paramount daily task..... Allied authorities are meeting to decide the question of wage rates for those thousands who work for the Allied armies..... The basic daily wage rate under our occupation is not only smaller than it was under the Fascist State, it is less than it was under the German army, nor do we give the food allowance in addition which the Germans gave..... Allied authorities here when they first arrived, tried to maintain the higher rates but they were over-ruled, without notice, by the administ[illegible]

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there would at least be work for all , at wages which would make the next meal no longer a matter of scheming and wearing out of shoe leather as they searched the streets for food which their crisp new Allied printed notes will buy".

CHINICO (INS)

Says that Count Nicolo Carandini will replace Croce as Minister without Portfolio in the Bonomi Cabinet. He is the joint head, with Casati, of the Italian Liberals.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")

The Rome Epuration Committee promises to publish shortly a list of Fascists who have been eliminated from the public administration. Arrests are being carried out daily, one man having been denounced while actually attending the memorial service to the victims of the German massacre of hostages. Another arrest is that of Count Claudio Antonini, alleged to have been responsible for the betrayal and arrest of 15 officer prisoners of war. The Communists are calling for a purge of the Italian diplomatic service, including those diplomats in the Holy See. They point out that of the 9 missions which Italy has abroad, 5 are headed by Italians who all gained their posts through their adherence to Fascism.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times")

Rome is seeing the paradox of a heavy fall in dollars, pounds sterling, Swiss francs, and gold, in regard to the Italian lire. The Allied occupation which froze all safe deposits and boxes, brought a situation where Italians are frantically unloading hoarded foreign currency, selling jewels, works of art, family heirlooms, or anything that will sell in order to get enough lire to meet daily expenses. Just before the Allies entered Rome the gold pound sold at 13,500 Lire; today it is 5,000. Dollar bills were 550 to 600 Lire; today they are 190. The Swiss franc stood at 220 Lire and is now 75. For years Italians had been buying and hoarding dollars in their flight from the lire. They now have no other way to keep alive than by selling these dollars on the black bourse. Stock exchanges are not yet permitted to open, so Italians cannot yet sell stocks, but when they can there is going to be heavy unloading and a catastrophic [illegible] prices is feared. In fact all the elements of

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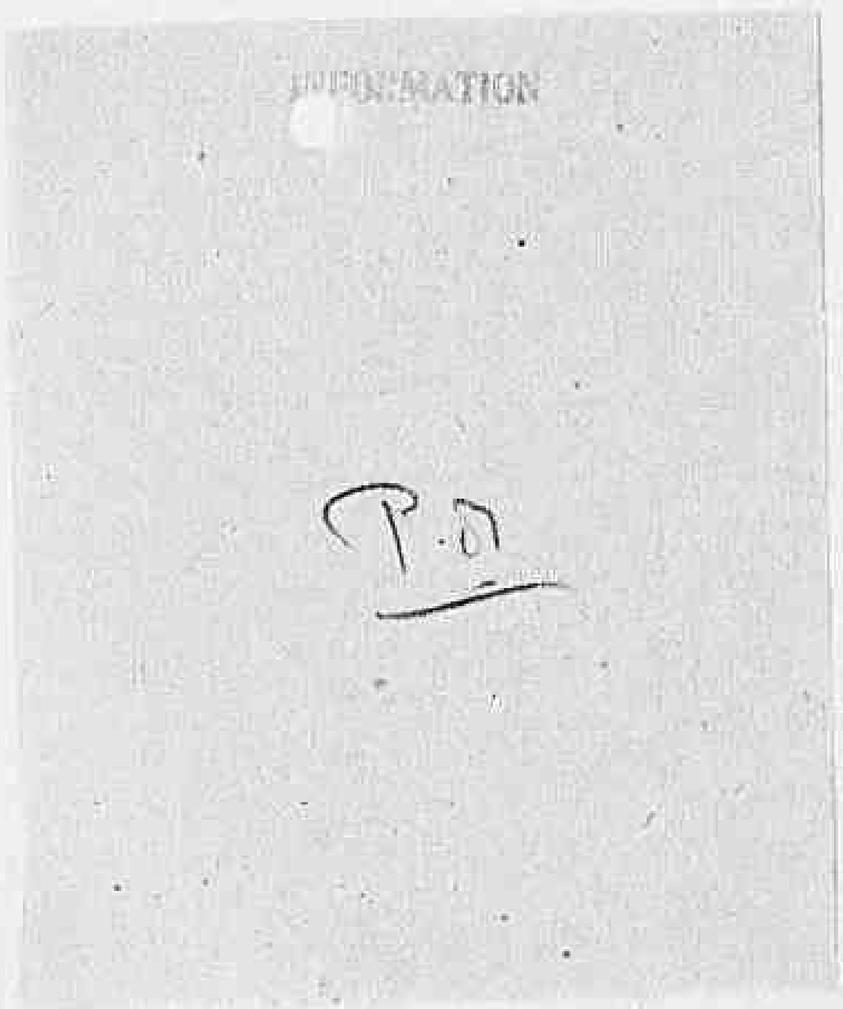

25 July, 1944

33 R.

Daily Digest of Rome Press

AVANTI (Socialist) Anniversary Article

Points out how the real anti-Fascist movement of a year ago was seized and distorted by the Badoglio-Bianco "conspirators". Mussolini fell on 25 July but not Fascism. We have much yet to do.

Unemployment, food, salaries. Long commentary on the interview with Labor S/C which appeared last week IN Ricostruzione. Not satisfied with answers. On unemployment the answer was that there is relatively little reconstruction to do in Rome. Yet there are a number of destroyed houses, poor pavements, heaps of debris that no one seems to be doing anything about. And Ostia needs a lot done and there is no sign of action. Further it is objected that the S/C has not good statistics. But this could be solved by making employment agencies function properly - which hasnt yet been done. On the black market and food question the answer was it is up to you Italians and your government. But this is a little unfair, in view of scarcity of transport, inflation produced in part by Allied spending and absolute inadequacy of ration. On the third question of salaries and price ato the answer was that the question would have to be postponed and again that it was hard to get statistics. It was said that one couldnt even get the average budget of a family of five. But how can one get such an average budget when prices change every day. There is no such things as a normal budget. This is looking at the question backwards. The thing is to estimate what foodstuffs can be obtained that are necessary for a family of five and at what prices (controlled or black market) and then you will have an idea of what it costs to live in any given week.

The manifestation at the Annona and the markets (fruit-sellers) are deplored. Fifth column work is seen.

Much of De Gasperi's speech is approved but he is found "agnostic" on the institutional question.

911

Italia Libera (Action)

The consultative assembly. Urges speed in organizing the Assembly which all six parties had agreed on as necessary. Let the six parties name their candidates and the people choose. Since the six parties are responsible for the new train of Govt. they must take responsability - until the Assembly is formed.

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Further it is objected that the S/C has not good statistics. But this could be solved by making employment agencies function properly - which hasnt yet been done. On the black market and food question the answer was it is up to you Italians and your government. But this is a little unfair, in view of scarcity of transport, inflation produced in part by Allied spending and absolute inadequacy of ration. On the third question of salaries and prices the answer was that the question would have to be postponed and again that it was hard to get statistics. It was said that one couldnt even get the average budget of a family of five. But how can one get such an average budget when prices change every day. There is no such things as a normal budget. This is looking at the question backwards. The thing is to estimate what foodstuffs can be obtained that are necessary for a family of five and at what prices (controlled or black market) and then you will have an idea of what it costs to live in any given week.

The manifestation at the Annona and the markets (fruit-sellers) are deplored. Fifth column work is seen.

Much of De Gasperi's speech is approved but he is found "agnostic" on the institutional question.

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19

IL TEMPO (

Another Anniversary Number

1. Says that 25 July was a glorious opportunity which, properly seized would have spared Italy a year of anguish. But the people, though they struggled, were not properly led and Badoglio took charge and diverted the truly anti-Fascist forces.(Leonida Repaci)

Prisoners of war

2. Gives figures of what the Govt. has been able to do and urges that more be done. Juridical position still confusing.

The Fruitsellers Protest

3 The description of the demonstration of the fruitsellers on the announcement of 3% service tax for market. Suspects fifth column instigation.

L'UNITA (Communist)

Again the 25 July

1. Points out that the reactionary forces had seized the reins which properly should have been taken by the people. But we are on the right track now.

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2. We must clean up the diplomatic situation. Little has been done yet. Eligible names for action: Blasco Lanza d'Ajeta(Lisbon), Giuseppe Renzetti(Sweden), Russo Paulucci (Madrid), Magistrati Berne,Babuscio,(Vatican). Cites Fascist records of all of these.

Vicissitudes of Life

3. Article disapproves of Marshal Messe's being President of Army Epuration Committee and hence the final authority on Army purge. The recent past of the Marshal hardly justifies this responsibility. Qyis custodiet?

4. News story on fruitsellers disturbance. In line with Avanti.

Voce Repubblicana (Republican)

Whole number is propaganda, giving party platforms and filled with anti-monarchical items. Includes picture of King shaking hands with Mussolini, parading with Hitler. Quotes tender messages between King and Duce etc. Strong stuff. Suggests King be tried.

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

25 July, 1944

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Daily Digest of Rome Press

Patriot Brown 70

AVANTI (Socialist) Anniversary Article

Points out how the real anti-Fascist movement of a year ago was seized and distorted by the Badoglio-Blaco "Conspirators". Mussolini fell on 25 July but not Fascism. We have much yet to do.

Unemployment, food, salaries. Long commentary on the interview with Labor S/C which appeared last week in Ricostruzione. Not satisfied with answers. On unemployment the answer was that there is relatively little reconstruction to do in Rome. Yet there are a number of destroyed houses, poor pavements, heaps of debris that no one seems to be doing anything about. And Ostia needs a lot done and there is no sign of action. Further it is objected that the S/C has not good statistics. But this could be solved by making employment agencies function properly - which hasnt yet been done. On the black market and food question the answer was it is up to you Italians and your government. But this is a little unfair, in view of scarcity of transport, inflation produced in part by Allied spending and absolute inadequacy of ration. On the third question of salaries and prices the answer was that the question would have to be postponed and again that it was hard to get statistics. It was said that one couldnt even get the average budget of a family of five. But how can one get such an average budget when prices change every day. There is no such things as a normal budget. This is looking at the question backwards. The thing is to estimate what foodstuffs can be obtained that are necessary for a family of five and at what prices (controlled or black market) and then you will have an idea of what it costs to live in any given week.

The manifestation at the Annona and the markets (fruit-sellers) are deplored. Fifth column work is seen.

Much of De Gasperi's speech is approved but he is found "agnostic" on the institutional question.

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On Gasperi's speech same line as Avanti.

On "25 July" idem.

Italia Nuova (Democratic)

De Gasperi's pseech. Rather patronizing outline of speech by Christian Democrat leader made last Sunday. De Gasperi came out for a referendum. Straddled other questions. Article comments unfavorably on Evviva Christo, thrown in among other Evvivas and abbasses.

Shady characters. The present difficulties with wine can be traced to the corporative price of 1941 which upset the natural economy. One Lucio Buggelli, writing in the Sole milanese, defended it as he did various other acts of the regime. And Buggelli, where is he now? Writing in the Voce Repubblicana about the wickedness of the Fascist regime.

Thousand a month professors. Pitiable condition of teachers in private schools. They get on an average 100 lire a month and have had no increase of any kind since 1939.

IL POPOLO(Christian Democrat)

Practically all dedicated to De Gasperi's speech, which contains nothing new or noteworthy except an appeal to the Allies to allow a larger military contribution from Italy, a statement that a referendum would be a good thingthough not prejudicing the rights of the Assembly and a little straddling on communism and monarchism. Says the Armistice terms do not contain any compromising territorial clauses: they could be published now but perhaps it would be better to wait.

IL QUOTIDIANO

1. De Gasperi's speech well covered.

2. Article noting 25 of July as anniversary of Musselini's downfall and assassination of Dolfuss (1935) Sympathetic to Dolfuss.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Revolution of Liberty

1. Vicarticole commemorating anniversary of Mussolini's downfall. It has been a painful and a grotesque year. But we can now say that in the darkest hour the nation found itself and has already begun the upward path. The 25 of July will presently fall into its proper perspective in a long revolution which began with Garibaldi and is still going on.

2. Brief announcement that gas will be turned on the 25th of Aug.

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19

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Patriot Branch 18

PRB/R10

25 July 1944

Trend of Correspondents' Copy.

KENNEDY (AP)
PACKARD (UP)

Attempts to enforce the 3% tax on sales of fruit venders in the Municipal market resulted in a stormy demonstration. After causing some damage in the market, fruit sellers, most of whom are small traders depending for their livelihood from the sale of one basket of fruit each day, marched through Rome to the Office of the Municipal Food Bureau, shouting "Death to Giacomini". This referred to the former Director of Markets who is still on the staff of the Market Board. They entered the offices, damaged the furniture, threw files out of the windows. The former Director General of Markets, Francesco Tuccari, who had been removed by AMG as being a Fascist, was hoisted on their shoulders and marched through the streets. Colonel Poletti ordered an investigation, but at midday yesterday Rome was without vegetables. In consultation with the Mayor of Rome and the Chief of Police, Colonel Poletti decided that the tax could not be repealed. He said the Romans must realise that rioting, breaking of furniture and the disrupting of supplies were not the means to obtain reforms. Col. Poletti says that a number of Fascists were involved in throwing out the files, as the dossiers contained evidence which they are anxious to destroy. During the riot Cesare de Simoni, newly appointed Director of the Municipal Food Bureau tried to calm the demonstrators.

MATTHEWS (NY Times)

..... Shadows of pre-Fascist days came to life again this morning as Rome had its first honest to goodness riot ..... There is some suspicion that Tuccari, former Fascist director of markets, who was in the crowd, and was finally hoisted on the crowds shoulders, had some interest in the destruction of documents in order to foil and investigation now under way. Colonel Poletti said that a similar incident had occured at Catania, in Sicily, after the Allied entry, and for the same reason. Three ring leaders have been arrested and a few more arrests are contemplated. The tax will be enforced at whatever rate the Municipally decide since it is desirable above all not to let the Italians get the idea that the way to achieve such results is to hold a good old fashioned Fascist riot

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WINSTON BURDETT (CBS)

Sends a five page despatch on the trial of Rosario BENTIVEGNA "which may prove useful to Shirer et al". After giving an account of the trial and the evidence for the prosecution and defence, he quotes what the Communist journal "Unità" has had to say in the matter. The correspondent comments that the trial has brought out the whole contradictory drama of the Italian partisan movement, as the partisans are first encouraged supported and armed by the Allies, and then disarmed, disregarded and disbanded, by the same authorities as they come under our control.

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The Allied authorities seem more concerned with maintaining law & order than in carrying out a Fascist purge. "A plague on both houses" seems to be their attitude towards both non-Fascists and Fascists. While they don't want trouble our side of the line they are urging partisans behind the German lines to stir things up. The Allies have not recognised Italian partisans as regular soldiers as they have those of France and Jugoslavia. The correspondent then goes on to say "Here is what happened in Rome to some of these propaganda heroes. They arrived in Rome 2 days ago after fighting in the hills between Perugia and Urbino as members of the 5th Garibaldi Brigade. These 60 patriots and their commanding officer had been sent to Rome to be enrolled in the regular army. Arriving late at the Tiburtina railway station they asked permission to spend the night there but were refused. They went on without knowing where to, and without food or shelter, and with no prospect of obtaining any. They slept in the open and reported next morning to the barracks. But they were turned away because they belonged to none of the classes now being enrolled. They then wandered about looking for help but found none until next day they were taken in at the municipal poorhouse. They received relief there only on the intervention of the Communist party".The Allied authorities are, of course, in no way responsible for this incident. But it shows how difficult it is for these people. It is a worn and still valid Allied maxim that we do not want a Communist Italy. But this does not explain all our attitude towards the partisans. It would be simpler to say that we just don't want trouble of any sort.A typical statement of one Allied authority here was that as far as the Italian Government is concerned we are not in Italy to undertake any great democratic experiment.We just want a working machine. That seems to be our guiding principle. As things now stand it is difficult for Italian patriots to determine whether the Allies came to Italy to destroy Fascism or to impose order. Several recent events including the trial of Bentivegna have showed that the two things are not always the same.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

The first anniversary of the overthrow of the Fascist regime in Italy was not celebrated but was deliberately ignored, as the memory of July 25 evokes profoundly discordant sentiments among parties all of whom now claim to be anti-Fascist.

BERGH (Goteborgs Handelstidning)

Publication of armistice terms is delayed "calendas graecas" and it is not impossible that when published the number of paragraphs will be less numerous than they were in Sept.

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

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Publication of armistice terms is delayed "calendas graecas" and it is not impossible that when published the number of paragraphs will be less numerous than they were in Sept. 1943. There is to be a new division of electricity supply in Rome. The city is to be divided into four areas each of which will receive electric current from 1400 hours to 0600 hours next morning for one day, and then remain 3 days without current at all.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Col McCarey
Patriots Bronze
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Text of Correspondent's Copy
24 July 1944

WINSTON BURDETT (CBS)

Here in Rome the Allied General Court has just pronounced a verdict in the first trial it has held in this city. The court condemned a young Italian Communist partizan to 18 months imprisonment. He was Rosario Bentivegna. He was one of the most active partizans in Rome during the German occupation. On June 5 just a few hours after we entered Rome and the streets were still being patrolled by Italian partizans Bentivegna shot and killed a Lieut. of the Italian Customs guard during a street altercation. The defence claims he acted in self-defense. The prosecution claimed he acted impulsively in legitimate defence. But that was not the main issue of this trial. The main issue was much larger. We the Allies, are urging the the Italian partizans to create confusion and disorder behind the German lines, and we impose standards of peace-time law and order upon them.....This is what the Allied prosecutor during the trial said: "We must not forget that the purpose of this court is that of safeguarding public order...Americans and Englishmen have come to this country to teach liberty to the Italian people....This court must keep order and must give some examples of which Italians have a great need"....

The reaction of the Communist party to this verdict is very bitter. The party paper this morning says that while Bentivegna is condemned two of Fascism's worst figures.... the former chief of Police in Rome and the general who surrendered Naples to the Germans are still living. The paper says This verdict will be heard with apprehension by all democrats and fighters of the United Nations who believe that the defense of liberty and order is essentially a struggle to the death against Fascism." The whole drama of Italian resistance is here.

After this verdict it will be hard ofr Italian patriots to decide whether the Allies have come to Italy to destroy Fascism or to impose order.

MILLER (UP) SMITH (NY Herald Tribune) and others
BRIA (AP)

Major Hendrickson, AMG chief legal officer, Rome Region, has asked the Allied Publication Board to consider action

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

condemned a young Italian Communist partizan to 10 months imprisonment. He was Rosario Bentivegna. He was one of the most active partizans in Rome during the German occupation. On June 5 just a few hours after we entered Rome and the strects were still being patrolled by Italian partizans Bentivegna shot and killed a Lieut. of the Italian Customs guard during a street altercation. The defence claims he acted in self-defense. The prosecution claimed he acted impulsively in legitimate defence. But that was not the main issue of this trial. The main issue was much larger. We the Allies, are urging the the Italian partizans to create confusion and disorder behind the German lines, and we impose standards of peace-time law and order upon them.....This is what the Allied prosecutor during the trial said:"We must not forget that the purpose of this court is that of safeguarding public order...Americans and Englishmen have come to this country to teach liberty to the Italian people....This court must keep order and must give some examples of which Italians have a great need"....

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MILLER (UP) SMITH (NY Herald Tribune) and others
BRIA (AP)

Major Hendrickson, AMG chief legal officer, Rome Region, has asked the Allied Publication Board to consider action against the Italian Communist paper "Unità" which criticised the AMG court verdict on Bentivegna. The paper criticised the Allies for their delay in trying Caruso, former Rome police chief, and compares this with the trial of Bentivegna who for 9 months risked his life fighting for the Allies. The Court said that this was a case of two excitable young men who lost their tempers and used firearms unnecessarily. The Court could not accept self defence as a plea and could not agree that it was necessary to use the amount of force the accused had done.

The Italian lawyers told one correspondent that decision was a model application of Italian law

/BRIA

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BRIA (AP) : Says that "Unità" quotes La Guardia's appeal to the partisans to carry and use the knife. La Guardia, says "Unità" like us, holds United Nations propaganda just and sacrosanct, and can but hold the judgment pronounced yesterday as wrong.

VERMILLON (UP)
KELLY ("News Chronicle")

Have a story that the Germans are holding 230 men, women and children as hostages in the Monastery of St.Ubaldo, overlooking GUBBIO. They are using the Monastery as an observation post and threaten that if the Allies bombard the place they will shoot these hostages . The bishop of Gubbio is said to have appealed, without success, to the Pope to intercede. The refugees have been in the Monastery since July 11th. So far Allied troops have not attempted to bombard the Monastery and it is hoped that advances on either flank may eventually compel the Germans to evacuate the place.

BRIA (AP)
SPRIGGE (Reuter)
MATTHEWS (Times NY)

During an audience granted to members of the St.Peters Club (which is one of the organisations set up by the Church to feed the poor) the Pope said "We have to complain that some of our Sons although they go on calling themselves Catholics follow theories that have been condemned, and appear to have forgotten more important and sacred teachings of the Church." The Pope declared, however, that the Church does not oppose but encourages movements that strive to solve social problems.

By a coincidence, at the same time that the Pope was speaking in an indirect way against Catholic Communists, there was a politicalmeeting being held where de Gasperi, Minister without Portfolio, and acknowledged head of the Christian Democrat party made clear the overtures of the Communist party; and frankly criticised the Monarchy. This is a surprising development as de Gaspari is known to be in close touch with the Vatican.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

There is a reason to believe that the Holy See views the situation in Germany as sufficiently critical to require the utmost readiness of the State Secretariat to play its part if necessary. Weizsacker, the German Ambassador to the Vatican, has given it as his private opinion that all overtures between the Pope and the Allies would be doomed to failure unless direct

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

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Via RDA

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WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN THE FIELD. July 7.- The jeep was waiting for me and I had a ticket for the plane. I was all ready to leave for a new area of operations. but the thought kept haunting me that there must be some tough Italians, tougher than those that I had met in the South. In the end I chucked in the ticket and came as far north as I could to see if the men up here really meant business.

I'm glad I did. For I have met some tough ones. many of them. I have talked with dozens of them. Men with rifles over their shoulders. with partisans colors on their arms. occasionally with Red stars for shoulder patches and always with a fierce hatred of the Germans and just as fierce determination for a democratic government and a new, free Italy.

The whole situation up here far north of Rome has changed with startling suddenness and it has presented a whole new series of problems for the Allies - for up here the problem is not how to take care of the helpless and passive people but how to live up to their expectations. Something at which thus far we have failed dismally.

British and American policy thus far has been to get what use we could out of the Italian partisans, thank them cordially when the battle was over, then wait a few days and direct them to turn in their arms and then try to submerge them with the rest of the population. Their pleas for a national volunteer army have been rejected. And they were apt to be a bit of a bother. Most of them were Republican and could easily be generalized into that

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Vague term "Communist" and they had ideas that didn't fit at all into the speeches that have been coming out of London.

That was all right while we were in the south. There were partisans there that could be numbered merely in the hundreds and they hadn't had much chance to organize. If they were unhappy about what happened later, it didn't really matter much. With the liberation of Rome, there was enough new blood to force a Badoglio out of the government and if they were still unhappy, it still wasn't too serious.

But up here, around Piombino and Vada and scores of other little Italian towns along or just behind the front, it a different matter. Here the partisans begin to number in the thousands. they have been enormously useful as guides and scouts - useful enough so that the A lies now have liaison men with them. And farther to the north, they are even more numerous and well organized.

They can't be ignored here. Not by the fighting men who know their value at any rate. And they aren't being ignored from the view point of their military usefullness. The problem becomes what to do with them later. And thus far A.F.H.Q. has no plans for them - not plans at any rate that are going to satisfy them. Already some of the more hot headed of them are talking of taking to the hills again.

Here are towns, not just isolated examples, but scores of them that are being run politically by the Italian Committe of National Liberation. For the most part the local Fascist administrators have fled to the north. Scores of them, for example, from surrounding cities came into the sea coast town of Vada, stayed there two days and then requisitioned all the

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3 Uhl. for PM

Local Red Cross and P lic vehicles and then hit out f northern Italian cities.

The Commune local liberation Committee thereupon selected their own town administrations and it is these that are now functioning and for the most part are being recognised.

I talked with one of their leaders today. Yesterday I talked with others. They are not mild men. They are men who have the same fire in them that I recognised among the Yugoslavs at Bari. Up at the front, they are still filled with the elan of battle. It is only when you talk with them in the areas that have been freed a week or more that you begin to catch the first flavor of bewilderment and uneasiness.

They want to go on fighting. But there is no place for them to fight except in the Italian Royal Army and most of them don't want that. They want their own Partisan National Army. The majority of them are Republicans and have no use for the Monarchy. Above all they want to run their own communities. Here the Committee of National Liberation is not a vague entity, but the living force of the community.

In the south there were mayors who said to departing AMG officers:

"But what am I supposed to do now?"

Here the problem is handling men who have very definite ideas on what they want to do and very frequently what they want to do just doesn't fit into British and American, particularly British, policy.

It's a strange thing, but invariably they are described as Communists. Yet when you begin asking them about their members, they will tell you that among them are Doctors and Lawyers, frequently rich

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men, laborers, workers of all kinds, even priests. The truth seems to be that while communists undoubtedly are among their chief leaders, the main mass of their support comes from the people who are determined on a new Italian deal and generally lean to the left.

They represent a new breed of men as compared with those of the south. There are Army officers who deal with them up here who think that the whole question of Allied relations with the civilian populations in northern Italy needs a re-examination and some prompt action to prevent future disillusionment and perhaps even tragedy.

ess chisun chicago

siennа dash a sensational dispatch might be written about mistakes etsins committed by allied occupation forces in this famous city stop in fact eye wrote such dispatch earlier today then tore it up para reason for this selfcensorship was that all things that have happened since siena welcomed allied forces monday cum the greatest outpouring of enthusiasm ever seen nitaly are not new stop they have xxxxxx happened before nother italian cities stop here comma they just seem to show more para war correspondents whove been cumamerican forces since landing in sicily year ago reported theyd never seen population fany city so thoroughly delighted as people of siena stop that was monday para today people of siena are bewildered etgrowing resentful stop leader of important political party whos been active eteffective in underground warfare against germans told me soberly that many his followers want to go underground again dash this time against us para reason reason given by people of siena adwhom eye talked for this apparent distrust etbitterness against allied forces are these paraone they expected liberation exgerman regimentation stop instead they feel themselves more stringemtly regimented than before paratwo they expected recognition for their efforts nour behalf against germans ethelp in continuation of those efforts stop instead committee national liberation has been rebuffed etpartisans have been disarmed dash under threat of death dash demobilized etleft to shift for themselves parathree they expected liquidation of fascists that was begun when germans still held city to be continued cumthoroughness etvigor stop instead fascists have been been put in positions of power etnone have been punished more

johnson

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to show more para war correspondents whove been cumamerican forces since landing in sicily year ago reported theyd never seen population fany city so thoroughly delighted as people of siena stop that was monday para today people of siena are bewildered etgrowing resentful stop leader of important political party whos been active eteffective in underground warfare against germans told me soberly that many his followers want to go underground again dash this time against us para reason reason given by people of siena adwhom eye talked for this apparent distrust etbitterness against allied forces are these paraone they expected liberation exgerman regimentation stop instead they feel themselves more stringently regimented than before paratwo they expected recognition for their efforts nour behalf against germans ethelp in continuation of those efforts stop instead committee national liberation has been rebuffed etpartisans have been disarmed dash under threat of death dash demobilized etleft to shift for themselves parathree they expected liquidation of fascists that was begun when germans still held city to be continued cumthoroughness etvigor stop instead fascists have been been put in positions of power ethone have been punished more

johnson

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press chisun chicago

sheet two johnson parafour they expected wall of silence that has isolated them exoutside world adbe broken stop instead they are more poorly informed etmore isolated than ever parafive they expected be treated cumrespect etsympathetic interest as inhabitants and in way guardians of city that ranks second only to florence as repository of best in medieval art stop instead there have been incidents of violence that have grown cumretelling by word of mouth since theres no authoratative news about anything para many things about which people siena feel so strongly now may be merely result psychological errors that are inevitable under present system of administration stop fact is inescapable however that whereas senesi had great head of steam up for us on monday they are at best tolerant of us today para many event each of above five points can be illustrated by example stop same time official or quasiofficial explanation will be given as it came from those allied officials cumfrom eye discussed situation para example colon curfew formerly was eleven peemma etnow its nine peema stop when french colonial band plays marseillaise in town square emmpee knocks off hats of men who fail uncover stop all printing houses been closed so publication handbills posters manifestos comma not admention newspapers comma impossible stop no public meetings may be held stop many these regulations were neffect under german hyphen fascist rule but there was organised system then adcircumvent them para explanation colon this is area of combat stop frontlines are only few miles to north stop fifth army 902 allied military governments interested solely in prosecution of war etdoesnt conceive it adbe soldiers job to do more stop people should

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violence that have grown cumretelline by word of mouth since [illegible]
authcrtative news about anything para many things about which people

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curfew formerly was eleven peemma etnow its nine poema stop when french
colonial band plays marseillaise in town square emmpee knocks off hats
of men who fail uncover stop all printing houses been closed so publication
handbills posters manifestos comma not admention newspapers comma
impossible stop no public meetings may be held stop many these regulations
were neffect under german hyphen fascist rule but there was organised
system then adcircumvent them para explanation colon this is area of

combat stop frontlines are only few miles to north stop fifth army

allied military governments interested solely in prosecution of war
etdoesnt conceive it adbe soldiers job to do more stop people should
understand that they cant expect exercise all normal civilian rights
in midst of warzone paramore johnson

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press chisun chicago

sheet three johnson example colon notice has posted requiring all persons surrender arms under penalty death stop notice dated april twentyfive et signed noel mason macfarlane kcb comma dso comma mc comma lieutenant general allied control commission under authority harold initials rlg alexander gcb comma csi comma dso comma mc comma general comma commander in chief allied armies in italy comma and military governor of occupied territory stop when leader one band partisans protested his men wanted continue fighting germans et declined order them surrender arms he was arrested stop committee national liberation presented slate of men it believed qualified carry on functions city government in lieu former officeholders stop list was ignored etfor most part incumbents were kept in office stop committee formed junta representing five leading political parties etasked it be permitted participate government of city in manner similar to that by which italian government of premier buonomi functions southern region stop junta ignored completely stop partisans whod been living hills all winter risking lives killing germans etdisrupting supplylines of enemy told go home para explanations colon its policy army prohibit political activity all kinds to avoid possibility creating disturbance stop partisans were thanked etmajor whos charge amg siena asked partisan leader give him names all partisans so they could be formally thanked for their services stop organized army cannot open its cadres to men who comma whatever their value as guerilla fighters comma are not disciplined ettrained adfight cumregular army stop if they want fight let them join italian army stop parentheses italian army however is not being reactivated unparentheses more johnson

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stop when leader one band partisans protested his men wanted continue
fighting germans et declined order them surrender arms he was arrested stop
committee national liberation presented slate of men it believed qualified
carry on functions city government in lieu former officeholders stop list was
ignored etfor most part incumbents were kept in office stop committee
formed junta representing five leading political parties etasked
it be permitted participate government of city in manner similar to that
by which italian government of premier buonomi functions southern region
stop junta ignored completely stop partisans whod been living hills
all winter risking lives killing germans etdisrupting supplylines of enemy
told go home para explanations colon its policy army prohibit political
activity all kinds to avoid possibility creating disturbance stop
partisans were thanked etmajor whos charge amg siena asked partisan leader
give him names all partisans so they could be formally thanked for their
services stop organized army cannot open its cadres to men who comma
whatever their value as guerilla fighters comma are not disciplined
ettrained adfight cumregular army stop if they want fight let them join
italian army stop parentheses italian army however is not being reactivated
unparentheses more johnson

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BEST COPY POSSIBLE

press chisun chigago

sheet four johnson para example colon someone in siena killed eleven known fascist criminals in four days before allied forces arrived stop then left bodies in streets cumsigns pinned corpses indentifying them as agents of germany stop when one man attempted kill sinese known be german agent his pistol failed fire and as he struck down his victim cumpiatol butt crowd gathered ethelped him dispose of the fellow stop some people of siena deposed police chief shortly before entry allies etput man they believed qualified in his place stop when allies entered they reinstated former police chief over protests of members committee national liberation stop qualified persons in all branches civil government were designated by committee national liberation to replace incumbents but allied military government declined even discuss these nominees para explanation colon fifth army amg must keep city going and doesnt care risk putting men in charge vital functions civilian life who havent proved ability outcarry them eventually italians themselves will have opportunity select own public administrators etwill of people will determine outcome stop this is not job of army occupation primarily interested in protecting supply lines for troops fighting only few miles away stop fascists or anyone else who interfere with secuirty of lives or supplies of allied fighting forces will be dealt with summarily by allied military courts para example colon soundtruck of armys psychological warfare branch toured streets for first day or so etthen disappeared stop germans have destroyed powerplant so radios wont work stop allied military government has ordered all printing houses closed stop senesi dont know whats going on in world stop all they have are formal military proclamations dated last april telling them what comma under penalty fine imprisonment or death comma they must do

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police ch

qualified persons in all branches civil gover

committee national liberation to replace incumbents but allied military

government declined even discuss these nominees para explanation colon

fifth army amg must keep city going and doesnt care risk putting

men in charge vital functions civilian life who havent proved ability outcarry them

eventually italians themselves will have opportunity select own public

administrators etwill of people will determine outcome stop this is

not job of army occupation primarily interested in protecting supply lines

for troops fighting only few miles away stop fascists or anyone

else who interfere with secuirty of lives or supplies of allied fighting

forces will be dealt with summarily by allied military courts para example colon

soundtruck of armys psychological warfare branch toured streets for first

day or so etthen disappeared stop germans have destroyed powerplant so

radios wont work stop allied military government has ordered all printing

houses closed stop senesi dont know whats going on in world stop

all they have are formal military proclamations dated last april telling

them what comma under penalty fine imprisonment or death comma they must do

stop people umonly cant outfind whats going on rest of world stop they

dont know wxcept by word of mouth whats going on siena stop

exaggerate everything etpeople grow moren more uneasy pa

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press chisun chicago

sheet five johnson explanation colon psychological warefare branch of army is separate from amg stop if pwb fails arrive in time or fails fulfill function of informing people amg cant be expected do more than send appeal to army headquarters stop nother hand pwb has no part in writing of proclamations etcannot help word them in such way italians will be reassured etfeel they are being permitted participate in armys job of fighting enemy stop pwb is stretched thin in qualified personnel whichs supplied largely by office war information etthat agency is required get separate appropriation excongress stop moreover pwb remains something of stepchild since army comma thinking etacting in military terms only comma has been adapt itself to newfangled notion that psychological warfare etpropaganda are really important part of modern total war stop when lack of information etresultant uneasiness of population was called attention of amg chief here in siena he 99 immediately sent note to army headquarters para example colon kind of violence observed here is similar to that frequently encountered when men exfrontlines find themselves suddenly confronted cumrestrictions of normal civilian life stop specific examples will be omitted exthis dispatch but must be said that people expected allied troops be more like french british etamerican tourists who came siena adsee its historical etartistic treasures stop even most violent antinazi says german troops were more correct para

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them in such way italians will be reassured etfeel they are being permitted participate in armys job of fighting enemy stop pwb is stretched thin in qualified personnel whichs supplied largely by office war information etthat agency is required get separate appropriation excongress stop moreover pwb remains something of stepchild since army comma thinking etacting in military terms only comma has been adapt itself to newfangled notion that psychological warfare etpropaganda are really important part of modern total war stop when lack of information etresultant uneasiness of population was called attention of amg chief here in siena he 99 immediately sent note to army headquarters para example colon kind of violence observed here is similar to that frequently encountered when men exfrontlines find themselves suddenly confronted cumrestrictions of normal civilian life stop specific examples will be omitted exthis dispatch but must be said that people expected allied troops be more like french british etamerican tourists who came siena adsee its historical etartistic treasures stop even most violent antinazi says german troops were more correct para explanation colon our armies arent regimented like german armies stop they composed men of many different cultures etbackgrounds stop military police are supposed arrest soldiers who guilty of misconduct buts its impossible expect africans etamericans know all customs of europeans swell as germans who are differently bred etdifferently trained stop american soldiers for example arent career soldiers etarent subject same rigid discipline paramore johnson

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press chisun chicago

sheet six johnson perhaps in attempt avoid sensationalism this dispatch
has put case of italians rather in weak light stop yet other observers have
found this disturbing pattern repeating itself elsewhere etthere is much comment on
subject among correspondents etmore thoughtful officers of army etcivilian
services para italians themselves comma particularly as we advance
into more progressive etalert northern provinces comma seem talk of little
else para in their hour of liberation they are enthusiastic eteager
stop inder cloak of military expediency we rebuff etdisillusion them stop if we have
any political directive for italy twill probably be offered
in small doses at some time in future - - etperhaps them
twill be too little ettoo late endit johnson vanhartz this is
dispatch about which eye massaged friday night stop will be concerned again
cumfrontline reporting next few days but am curious your reaction recent
series etdispatches like this one johnson

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Colonel McCarthy

The local press is beginning to take up the question of the "Patriots". Would it not be possible to give some publicity to what is being done.

S. Tuber.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.P. SECTION
PATRICTE FRANCE

TO	FOLIO 43 Attachment	INFO.	ACTION.
	Col. Mc CARTHY		
	Major. MAGNUS		
	Major. DRAGE	B	
	Capt. SALVADORI	M.S.	
	Chief CLERK		
	LIAISON SECTION		
	Col. FAVA		
	Dr. TREVES		
	Mr. VILLA		

REMARKS.

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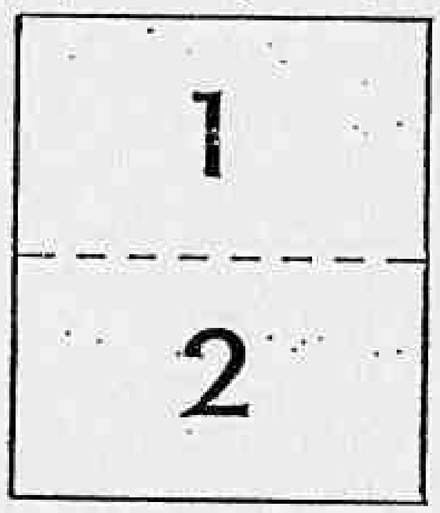
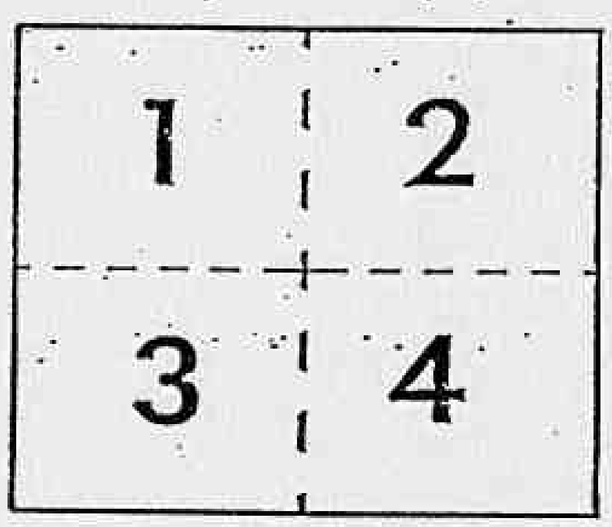
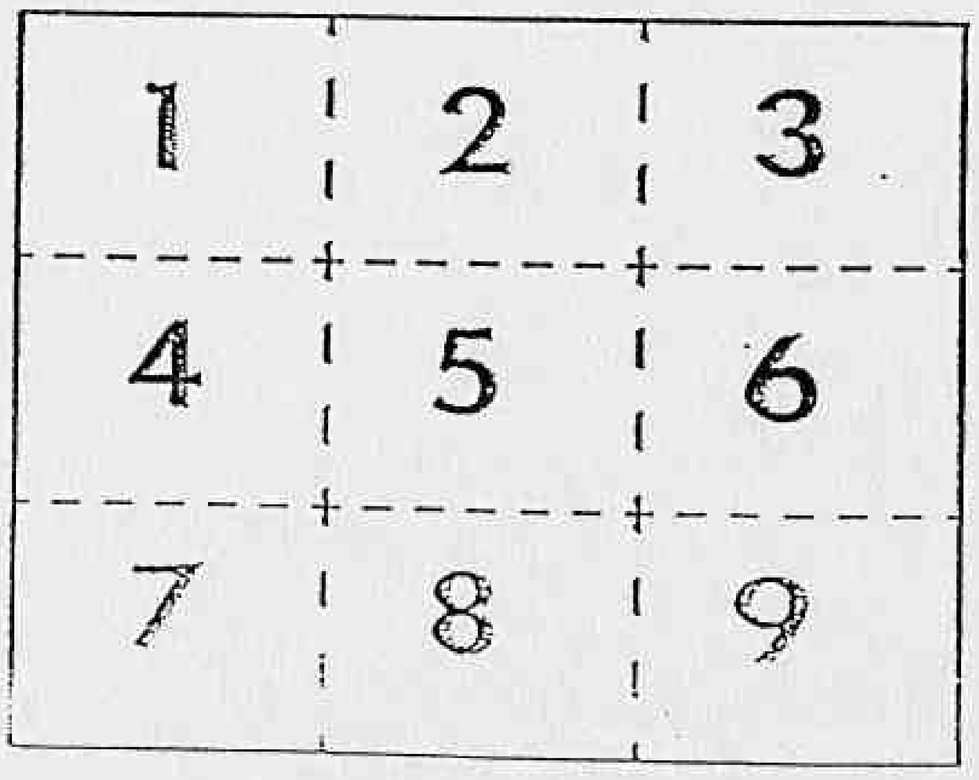
MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.







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Anno II - n. 53

Roma - Mercoledì 12 Luglio 1944

Il Partito d'Azione vuole una società di uomini liberi, in cui l'eguaglianza politica e sociale dei cittadini segni la fine di ogni oppressione dell'uomo sull'uomo.

L'ITALIA LI

REDAZIONE: Via Due Macelli, 47 - Tel. 63816

ORGANO DEL PARTITO D'A

AVVENIRE DEI PARTIGIANI

Ogni volta che le truppe alleate occupano nuovo territorio, appare in modo più chiaro l'imponenza del fenomeno partigiano. Non c'è città di qualche importanza, starei per dire che non c'è villaggio nel quale i partigiani non abbiano aiutato, preceduto o appoggiato l'azione delle truppe di occupazione. Anche dalla lettura dei giornali militari di lingua inglese che si pubblicano in Italia si può rilevare come ormai l'essere accolti da partigiani all'ingresso di un paese sia diventata cosa comune nella storia di questa avanzata.

Per la prima volta nella storia del popolo italiano la guerra di bande, auspicata e cercata da Mazzini, la guerra di indipendenza del popolo si è trasfusa nei fatti. Anche se la situazione internazionale dell'Italia è oggi meno sicura che un tempo, questo grande fenomeno di riscossa nazionale deve rassicurare i dubbiosi sull'avvenire del nostro paese, sulle immense possibilità che si aprono di portare il nostro popolo a battersi per un alto e moderno ideale.

L'imponenza stessa del fenomeno crea però dei gravi pericoli, dei problemi che è urgente risolvere subito. Il primo problema (non parleremo oggi che delle regioni liberate) è quello di utilizzare le forze partigiane ai fini migliori della guerra e della ricostruzione nazionale, di non lasciare disperdere questa immensa forza in movimento. Gli uomini che hanno trascorso mesi alla montagna, impegnati in una lotta te e semplicemente di rientrare nella vita civile, consacrandosi al lavoro quotidiano. Per ciascuno di questi, e in funzione del loro interesse come dell'interesse della collettività bisogna trovare una soluzione adeguata.

Il primo problema, il più importante, è quello di coloro che intendono continuare a battersi. Certo la guerra partigiana e la guerra pura e semplice non hanno gli stessi caratteri; ma questi mesi di guerriglia hanno nondimeno creato dei combattenti, capi e gregari, di una esperienza militare indiscutibilmente utile anche in un teatro più vasto. Se si vuol ricostruire un esercito nazionale occorre che queste energie non vadano disperse o compresse in un apparato estraneo ma razionalmente utilizzate in un nuovo organismo. Riunire i volontari partigiani con elementi di altra esperienza militare, nella percentuale che sommariamente indicheremo di un ottanta partigiani per venti elementi di inquadramento e di coesione, addestrare e disciplinare razionalmente tutti darebbe probabilmente splendidi reparti d'assalto.

La cosa è possibile, anche nel quadro ristretto della attuale convenzione d'armistizio? Noi crediamo di sì; occorre comunque che non vi siano altri ostacoli da altra parti; che la soluzione si voglia trovare presto, e si troverà.

Lo stesso si può e si deve fare per gli elementi che hanno preso le armi per difen- piano contro la disoccupazione del quale abbiamo qui più volte accennato. Non si deve permettere il risorgere di un excombattentismo fittizio o ozioso;; occorre facilitare al massimo il ritorno di tutti i cittadini al lavoro per la collettività.

Ma il problema fondamentale è l'altro; quello dei partigiani combattenti. Perchè è chiaro che l'afflusso di nuove forze volontarie a rinforzare e ricreare l'esercito italiano dipende in gran parte dalla soluzione del problema del rapporto tra partigiani e regolari.

Un saluto del Governo alle popolazioni del Mezzogiorno

SALERNO, 11.

Tutti i Ministri si sono riuniti a Salerno al fine di prendere i necessari accordi per il trasferimento del Governo a Roma.

Nel momento di lasciare Salerno e le altre città sedi dei Dicasteri, il Governo ha rivolto un suo saluto alle popolazioni del Mezzogiorno e delle Isole.

I mesi trascorsi in mezzo a queste popolazioni, mentre hanno giovato a far conoscere i particolari bisogni del Mezzogiorno, hanno rinsaldato la concorde volontà del Governo di creare una amministrazione rapida e decentrata che si alimenti dell'efficace concorso di tutte le forze locali.

La situazione politica italiana

In un discorso di Adolfo Omodeo

NAPOLI 11.

Il prof. Adolfo Omodeo ha tenuto dinanzi ad un folto pubblico di aderenti al Partito d'Azione e di rappresentanti di altri Partiti, una conferenza sulla situazione politica italiana attuale.

Dopo aver tracciata la storia della crisi politica italiana, l'oratore ha reso omaggio all'atteggiamento di imparzialità assunto dagli Alleati nella questione istituzionale italiana. L'ex Ministro ha poi proseguito affermando che tutti i Partiti debbono tendere all'instaurazione di un vero ordine democratico. « Essi debbono ricostituire l'intelaiatura dello Stato, creare una nuova burocrazia, una nuova polizia degna di un popolo libero, poichè non vi è progresso dovunque

VERSO LA COSTITUENTE

Un falso giudizio popolare

Non è raro, in fatto di repubblica, dover cogliere ancora, sulle labbra del nostro popolo, un falso e malsano giudizio, che una salutare civile educazione non può non concorrere, tempestivamente, a dissipare.

Inezie, dirà taluno. E' anche su queste inezie — noi rispondiamo — che, diffondendole ed avvalorandole, fanno assegnamento quanti si prefiggono ostacolare l'avvento di un veraco regime repubblicano.

Ma qui davvero è repubblica — sembra proprio una repubblica — ormai è repubblica — facciamo la repubblica e così via.

Con queste ed altre simili espressioni, in certi strati della nostra popolazione, tuttora si vuol significare altro non essere la repubblica che una società nella quale, nella assenza di ogni norma, di ogni freno, tutto è disordine e quindi tutto è lecito, tutto è arbitrio e accaparramento, tutto è violenza, terrore e speculazione.

Che episodi troppo noti, di un passato non troppo lontano, specie in periodi di orgie rivoluzionarie, abbiano potuto avvalorare un simile giudizio, nessun dubbio. Per quanto facile sarebbe il dimostrare che eccessi di ogni genere si sono verificati anche in altri regimi che del regime repubblicano sono la più recisa antitesi. Ad ogni modo il fatto è il fatto, il giudizio esiste e persiste ed è necessario, ripetiamo, illuminare, educare l'anima popolare onde si liberi da un giudizio, nel quale può trovare l'ostacolo della sua stessa emancipazione.

Chiarire, precisare, sul terreno politico ed economico, in che la repubblica si differenzi da altri regimi è bene. Però è bene ancor più, in linea pregiudiziale, obbedire alla esigenza pedagogica di tracciare i lineamenti morali dello Stato repubblicano.

• • •

Solenne è l'atto con il quale il popolo, investito del suo potere sovrano, delega col proprio voto i propri rappresentanti all'Assemblea Costituente.

E tanto più vi sarà di solennità quanto più vi sarà di consapevolezza. Chi vota deve sapere non solo per *chi* vota, ma *perchè* vota e per *cosa* vota.

Chi vota per la Repubblica deve sapere non solo cosa la Repubblica sia, ma anche cosa la Repubblica non sia.

Ora, a sfatare falsi giudizi e vieti pregiudizi, come a sventare possibili insidie, occorre, urge che,

I nazisti fuggono ver

La frontiera letto

La difesa tedesca sotto i colpi di

MOSCA, 11 notte.

L'Armata Rossa, proseguendo la sua avanzata verso il Baltico e la Prussia Orientale ha scacciato il

visione corazzata scelta a Lessey nel disperato tentativo di tamponare le falle createsi nel loro schieramento. All'estensione della

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oma - Mercoledì 12 Luglio 1944 — Lire Una

LIA LIBERA

DEL PARTITO D'AZIONE

Il Partito d'Azione esprime l'esigenza di libertà di quanti vivono del proprio lavoro. Operai, contadini, artigiani, tecnici, intellettuali, lavoratori tutti: Questo è il vostro giornale. Diffondetelo, sostenetelo

AMMINISTR.: Via Due Macelli, 47 - Tel. 67435

VERSO LA COSTITUENTE

n falso giudizio popolare

è raro, in fatto di repub- dover cogliere ancora, sulle a del nostro popolo, un falso alsano giudizio, che una sa- civile educazione non può concorrere, tempestivamente, dipare.

zio, dirà taluno, E' anche su inizio — noi rispondiamo — diffondendole ed avvalorando- faimo assegnamento quanti eriggono ostacolare l'avvento n veraco regime repubbli-

qui davvero è repubblica — ra proprio una repubblica — è repubblica — facciamo pubblica e così via.

queste ed altre simili espres- in certi strati della nostra azione, tuttora si vuol sigm- altro non essere la repub- che una società nella quale, assenza di ogni norma, di freno, tutto è disordine e tutto è lecito, tutto è arbi- e accaparramento, tutto è nza, terrore e speculazione episodi troppo noti, di un to non troppo lontano, spe- periodi di orgie rivoluzio- abbiano potuto avvalorare mile giudizio, nessun dubbio quanto facile sarebbe il dimo- che eccessi di ogni genere si sono verificati anche in altri regimi che del regime repubblicano sono la più recisa antitesi. Ad ogni modo il fatto è il fatto, il giudizio esiste e persiste ed è necessario, ripetiamo, illuminare, educare l'anima popolare onde si liberi da un giudizio, nel quale può trovare l'ostacolo della sua stessa emancipazione.

Chiarire, precisare, sul terreno politico ed economico, in che la repubblica si differenzi da altri regimi è bene. Però è bene ancor più, in linea pregiudiziale, obbedire alla esigenza pedagogica di tracciare i lineamenti morali dello Stato repubblicano.

* * *

Solenne è l'atto con il quale il popolo, investito del suo potere sovrano, delega col proprio voto i propri rappresentanti all'Assemblea Costituente.

E tanto più vi sarà di solennità quanto più vi sarà di consapevolezza. Chi vota deve sapere non solo per *chi* vota, ma *perchè* vota e per *cosa* vota.

Chi vota per la Repubblica deve sapere non solo cosa la Repubblica sia, ma anche cosa la Repubblica non sia.

Ora, a sfatare falsi giudizi e vieti pregiudizi, come a sventare possibili insidie, occorre, urge che, in questo periodo di vigilia, di preparazione alla Costituente, i più capaci e volenterosi tra i giovani, tra le donne, tra gli stessi operai, vadano tra il popolo a compiere opera tempestiva di propaganda e di educazione.

Diciamo altamente che la Repubblica è ordine, non anarchia; è autorità, non arbitrio; è libertà, non licenza.

Diciamo che la Repubblica non vuole privilegi odiosi per nessuno; non riconosce dittature nè dall'alto, nè dal basso; ma, nell'impero inflessibile della legge, solo vuole la previdente e provvidente giustizia per tutti.

Diciamo che essa non tollera avidi e rapidi accaparramenti, ma esige la equa distribuzione delle ricchezze tra coloro che han concorso a produrle.

Diciamo che essa non riconosce inique spoliazioni, ma che rispetta e tutela quella proprietà che solo è legittima, perchè frutto di un onesto lavoro compiuto.

Gli oziosi, i parassiti, gli ambiziosi, i vanesi, i falsi, i camaleonti, i mestieranti, i policastri gli incompetenti, i turbolenti, non hanno diritto di cittadinanza in questa Repubblica.

La Repubblica è quell'istituto civile che — recisi gli artigli ad ogni impulso egoistico — tende, nell'ordine politico ed economico, ad attuare quello che, nell'ordine morale, è il grande principio, fecondo, della umana solidarietà.

La legge è ferrea. Non evasioni, non diserzioni sono ammissibili. *Tutti per uno, uno per tutti.*

UGO DELLA SETA

Patti colonici
e salari agricoli

Durante il periodo della occupazione tedesca i contadini dell'Agro Romano hanno potuto in complesso provvedere alle culture, difendendo, spesso con gravissimi rischi, i prodotti e il bestiame alle ruberie degli occupanti.

La stagione è stata in complesso favorevole e i raccolti si sono presentati promettenti anche nelle località che sono state zone di operazioni, nonostante tutte le enormi difficoltà incontrate nel ciclo produttivo.

Molti agricoltori hanno pagato con la vita il loro tenace attaccamento alla terra e al lavoro. Queste vittime dovranno essere tutte individuate e le famiglie compensate, per ricordarne degnamente il sacrificio.

Ma se i prodotti sono stati in gran parte salvati sul terreno, il patrimonio zootecnico e le attrezzature aziendali hanno subito falcidie paurose. I danni, le asportazioni, i depauperamenti in questo settore, non saranno nè celermente nè facilmente riparati e richiederanno opera assidua di anni.

A tutta questa vasta opera di distruzione si aggiunge oggi il malvolere e la miopia di molti proprietari che, con il loro gretto egoismo individuale approfondiscono il solco fra lavoratori e conduttori, generando un'atmosfera di rancori e di contrasti che impedisce la ripresa serena del lavoro.

Abbiamo già avuto denuncie, vertenze e informazioni dalla Provincia che ci segnalano che molti datori di lavoro danno disdette ai coloni e mezzadri o licenziano per la fine dell'annata agraria (1. ottobre prossimo) i salariati agricoli, gettando così molte famiglie nella disoccupazione, avvelenando così le già numerose piaghe della Nazione in guerra.

D'altro canto, poichè il Comando Alleato col suo Decreto ha resi validi, per l'annata agraria in corso, i contratti agricoli individuali e collettivi stipulati fra le organizzazioni fasciste, i proprietari e conduttori di fondi intendono valersi di questa arma loro offerta, per continuare a vessare i contadini.

Nelle zone fra la via Cassia e le vie Flaminia e Tiberina i coloni non intendono accettare questo stato di cose; così si sono creati incresciosi disaidi, che compromettono il buon esito della campagna in corso, perchè i coloni non intendono iniziare la trebbiatura, se non quando saranno rassicurati che le loro richieste sull'aumento delle quote di divisione dei raccolti, saranno accettate.

Le paghe giornaliere per i braccianti agricoli, secondo i contratti in vigore, si aggirano sulle 60 lire per 8 ore lavorative, oltre al vitto, per i lavoratori di falciatura, mietitura e trebbiatura. Diverse aziende già praticano salari di fatto che vanno da 120 a 150 lire giornaliere, oltre il vitto, quindi i braccianti si rifiutano di lavorare alle paghe contrattuali.

E' evidente che occorre sanare questa situazione: la Nazione non può permettere che il poco grano prodotto si rovini o si disperda, i «Granai del popolo» debbono raccogliere tutto il prodotto. Non si può permettere a chi ha sempre profittato di tutte le congiunture politiche ed economiche per impinguare il proprio portafoglio, di continuare a farlo in eterno. I sacrifici debbono essere equamente ripartiti fra tutti: è incomprensibile che debbano eternamente ed esclusivamente gravare sulle spalle di chi lavora. Bisogna salvare i raccolti e ricondurre i lavoratori ai campi:

nazisti fuggono verso Brest-Litowsk

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La difesa tedesca all'Orne crolla sotto i colpi di maglio alleati

MOSCA, 11 notte.

rmata Rossa, proseguendo la vanzata verso il Baltico e la ia Orientale ha scacciato il visione corazzata scelta a Lessay nel disperato tentativo di tamponare le falle create si nel loro schieramento. All'estensione della tale del fronte. In combattimenti ritenuti più duri dell'intera campagna in Normandia, l'offensiva di Montgomery si è spinta fino a 900 sorto in grado di superare il periodo di transizione.

A questo scopo Gandhi ha proposto di costituire dopo la guerra una commissione incaricata di or-

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se, sulle immense possibilità che si aprono di portare il nostro popolo a battersi per un alto e moderno ideale.

L'imponenza stessa del fenomeno crea però dei gravi pericoli, dei problemi che è urgente risolvere subito. Il primo problema (non parleremo oggi che delle regioni liberate) è quello di utilizzare le forze partigiane ai fini migliori della guerra e della ricostruzione nazionale, di non lasciare disperdere questa immensa forza in movimento. Gli uomini che hanno trascorso mesi alla montagna, impegnati in una lotta quotidiana che spesso diventava angosciosa ma virile tensione morale, non hanno certo unità di problemi e di propositi immediati. Vi saranno tra di loro quelli che hanno la volontà e il bisogno di continuare nello stesso tipo di lotta fino a quando in tutta l'Europa non si giungerà a una relativa stabilità: vi saranno quelli che intendono consacrarsi ai problemi urgenti della ricostruzione morale e materiale dell'ordine nella loro provincia o nel loro villaggio; vi saranno quelli che hanno bisogno puramente di un ottanta partigiani per venti elementi di inquadramento e di coesione, addestrare e disciplinare razionalmente tutti darebbe probabilmente splendidi reparti d'assalto.

La cosa è possibile, anche nel quadro ristretto della attuale convenzione d'armistizio? Noi crediamo di sì; occorre comunque che non vi siano altri ostacoli da altre parti; che la soluzione si voglia trovare presto, e si troverà.

Lo stesso si può e si deve fare per gli elementi che hanno preso le armi per difendere particolarmente una data città, una data vallata. Così come essi sono stati impiegati come truppe d'ordine dalle autorità alleate, così devono diventare, regolarizzati e forniti della debita responsabilità, a seconda delle loro qualità, i responsabili della sicurezza, gli amministratori, i capi civili e politici interinali della regione.

Per gli altri, infine, per quelli che hanno compiuto gloriosamente il loro dovere e intendono tornare al lavoro, essi devono essere i primi elementi utilizzati in quel

In un discorso di Adolfo Omodeo

NAPOLI 11.

Il prof. Adolfo Omodeo ha tenuto dinanzi ad un folto pubblico di aderenti al Partito d'Azione e di rappresentanti di altri Partiti, una conferenza sulla situazione politica italiana attuale.

Dopo aver tracciata la storia della crisi politica italiana, l'oratore ha reso omaggio all'atteggiamento di imparzialità assunto dagli Alleati nella questione istituzionale italiana. L'ex Ministro ha poi proseguito affermando che tutti i Partiti debbono tendere all'instaurazione di un vero ordine democratico. « Essi debbono ricostituire l'intelaiatura dello Stato, creare una nuova burocrazia, una nuova polizia degna di un popolo libero, poichè non vi è progresso dovunque si abbia uno stato di polizia di qualsivoglia colore, una magistratura veramente autonoma e garanzia di difesa per tutti, una scuola veramente degna che educhi e ripari i danni della corruzione fascista della gioventù, un'attività di ricostruzione che risollevi le città abbattute e le industrie disfatte ».

Il prof. Omodeo ha infine rivolto la sua attenzione sui problemi di carattere politico, economico e sociale, connessi col miglioramento delle condizioni delle classi contadine in Italia.

In risposta al prof Omodeo, il Ministro Cianca ha dato alcune precisazioni sull'opera del nuovo Governo, concludendo con parole di encomio per l'opera svolta dal prof. Omodeo, quale Ministro della Pubblica Istruzione nel primo Gabinetto di Unione Nazionale.

I nazisti fuggono ver

La frontiera letton

La difesa tedesca sotto i colpi di

MOSCA, 11 notte.

L'Armata Rossa, proseguendo la sua avanzata verso il Baltico e la Prussia Orientale ha scacciato il tedesco invasore da più di 500 località, ha superato oltre metà della strada che attraversa le paludi del Pripet e serra Pinsk da tre lati. Altre colonne avanzano verso il Golfo di Riga.

Unità del Primo Fronte Baltico del gen. Bagramyan hanno avanzato oggi con incredibile velocità per oltre 50 km. attraverso i laghi del confine lituano ed hanno occupato il nodo ferroviario di Utena, sito a 100 km. a nord di Wilna e 39 km. a sudovest di Dvinsk.

Anche Novo-Sventsany è stata liberata. Questi successi tagliano la strada che dalla Germania va attraverso Kovno, a Dvinsk e che costituisce la sola importante via di rifornimento rimasta alle armate tedesche del nord. Gran numero di prigionieri e gran quantità di materiali sono stati catturati. La ritirata nazista verso Brest Litovsk si va tramutando in fuga disordinata. Nella zona di Minsk il gen. Zakharov sta ultimando l'annientamento delle unità tedesche colà accerchiate. Il numero dei prigionieri già supera i 25.000 ed aumenta continuamente. Fra i prigionieri vi sono altri due generali tedeschi: il tenente gen. Mueller, comandante la IV Armata ed il magg. generale Klarup, comandante la 260 Divisione di fanteria. Hitler lancia alle truppe superstiti in questo settore disperati ordini perchè queste si ritirino in direzione sud-ovest. Nel nord l'Esercito Rosso, avanzando oltre Baranovichi ha attraversato il Shar ed ha conquistato Gionim e Byten.

Più a sud forze corazzate e cavalleria si spingono intanto in direzione di Varsavia.

Nello scacchiere Carelico le truppe del gen Meretskov marciando verso l'estremità settentrionale del Ladoga hanno raggiunto una posizione situata solo a pochi chilometri ad est della fortezza finnica di Sortavala.

Notizie dalla Prussia Orientale c'informano che i tedeschi stanno iniziando lo sgombero delle donne e dei bambini in quella regione che è stata dichiarata zona di guerra.

Una radiotrasmissione da Mosca ha annunciato ieri sera che i tedeschi si preparano anche a sgomberare tutto il territorio fra il Bug e la Vistola.

Dubean Hooper, corrispondente della « Reuter », ha segnalato nelle prime ore del pomeriggio che l'Esercito Rosso ha varcato la frontiera della Lettonia e procede oltre, irraggiandosi a ventaglio

Normandia

visione corazzata scelta a Lessey nel disperato tentativo di tamponare le falle createsi nel loro schieramento. All'estensione della testa di ponte alleata sul Vire, i tedeschi hanno perduto il possesso dell'altura dominante La Haye e si sono ritirati di 3 km. verso il sud. Gli americani avanzano lentamente in questa zona pel fatto che il paese è ricco di boschi ed in taluni punti è anche allagato. Le Forges, a sud est di Carentan è stata conquistata insieme a La Corbinerie nonostante la dura difesa del nemico che qui ha usato carri armati pesanti come difesa stabile.

Gli inglesi hanno approfondito ed allargato la loro testa di ponte oltre l'Odon all'estremità orien-

Gli Stati Uniti

il Comitato francese

WASHINGTON, 11 notte.

Il Presidente Roosevelt ha oggi dichiarato che gli Stati Uniti hanno deciso di riconoscere il « Comitato francese di liberazione nazionale » quale autorità per l'amministrazione civile nelle zone liberate della Francia, in attesa delle elezioni.

Egli ha aggiunto che il Generale Dwight D. Eisenhower rimarrà Comandante Supremo e che la scelta della sede dell'amministrazione civile del Generale De Gaulle sarà in gran parte dovuta alle sue decisioni.

Roosevelt verso la IV candidatura

WASHINGTON, 11 notte.

Il Presidente Roosevelt ha dichiarato oggi che se fosse designato per la quarta volta alla Casa Bianca egli accetterebbe.

Il Presidente Roosevelt ha reso pubbliche le sue intenzioni in una lettera indirizzata a Hannegan, Presidente del Partito Democratico nazionale, in cui ha detto:

« Se la convenzione democratica dovesse designarmi per la presidenza, io accetterò. Se il popolo mi eleggerà, io servirò ».

Il testo dell'accordo fra il Maresciallo Tito e Re Pietro

ALGERI, 11 notte.

La radio Libera Jugoslavia ha trasmesso lunedì notte il testo dell'accordo intervenuto tra Re Pietro ed il Maresciallo Tito per la costituzione del nuovo Governo jugoslavo.

L'accordo contiene sei clausole, i cui punti principali sono i seguenti:

Durante il periodo bellico il Go-

FRONTE PARTIGIANO EUROPEO

Scioperi in tutto il Piemonte

I partigiani francesi hanno salvato il porto di Cherbourg - Fallimento dell'offensiva nella Bosnia orientale - La resistenza ungherese - I danesi stabiliscono relazioni con la Russia - Patrioti finlandesi e norvegesi si uniscono ai patrioti russi

11 notte.

ITALIA — Lo sciopero dei lavoratori italiani di Torino si è esteso ad altre regioni del Piemonte e della Lombardia dove i patrioti continuano a commettere numerosi atti di sabotaggio contro i tedeschi. Secondo il quotidiano svizzero *Basler Nachrichten*, truppe scelte tedesche presidiano Torino.

I tedeschi avrebbero ordinato l'arresto in massa di lavoratori con lo scopo evidente di mandarli in Germania, nonchè lo smantellamento e l'invio anche in Germania di parecchi stabilimenti industriali torinesi.

Secondo notizie, non ancora confermate, dalla prigione tedesca di Verona i patrioti avrebbero liberato, dopo aver ucciso i soldati germanici di guardia il segretario generale della Confederazione del Lavoro Giovanni Roveda.

FRANCIA — Il Commodoro William S. Sullivan, l'esperto americano ben conosciuto per avere riattivato i porti di Biserta, Palermo e Napoli, ha dichiarato che i patrioti francesi hanno validamente aiutato gli alleati nella riattivazione del porto di Cherbourg.

Secondo una notizia della *Basler Nachrichten* i tedeschi hanno eseguito nei giorni scorsi arresti in massa a Tolone ed hanno

nel quale si danno notizie precise sull'offensiva lanciata alla fine di maggio dall'esercito tedesco nella Bosnia orientale. Questa offensiva si è risolta in una grave sconfitta delle forze tedesche che, tra il 25 maggio ed il 10 giugno, hanno perduto 8.000 uomini, 93 apparecchi, 44 locomotive, 250 vagoni ferroviari, oltre 300 autocarri. Pribichevich ha aggiunto che unità dell'aviazione alleata, apparse dopo il 28 maggio, hanno dato il massimo aiuto ai patrioti nell'infrangere l'offensiva.

Il comunicato del Maresciallo Tito riferisce che patrioti jugoslavi, proseguendo la loro offensiva in Slovenia, hanno tagliato in diciotto punti la ferrovia Celje-Dravograd, hanno colpito una galleria ed un viadotto, distrutto numerosi treni e demolito una centrale elettrica.

UNGHERIA — La stampa ungherese controllata dai nazisti ammette indirettamente che la resistenza in Ungheria è in continuo aumento. Il giornale *Magyarsag* di Budapest nel suo numero di sabato scorso contiene un violento avvertimento per coloro i quali « prestano orecchio alla propaganda dei mormoratori » e conclude che « i propalatori di voci dovrebbero essere inviati immediatamente dove non possono fare alcun male, cioè in un campo di concentramento », no perduto la vita nelle scorse settimane durante lo sciopero generale. Le autorità tedesche hanno dovuto cedere alle ultime richieste del Comitato ed hanno abolito a Copenaghen e nei dintorni tutte le restrizioni sul coprifuoco.

Radio Mosca ha annunciato la scorsa notte che tra il Governo sovietico e il Comitato danese di liberazione sono state stabilite relazioni e che Thomas Doessing verrà inviato a Mosca col grado di ministro. Doessing, fuggito recentemente da un campo di concentramento della Danimarca, è stato il fondatore del giornale clandestino *Frit Danmark*.

POLONIA — Ieri nei circoli polacchi si è annunciato che l'esercito polacco clandestino ha iniziato operazioni su vasta scala contro le armate tedesche in ritirata da Minsk.

Nella zona di Lublino una lotta senza quartiere è stata iniziata sin dal 18 giugno tra unità di patrioti polacchi e truppe regolari dell'esercito tedesco.

RUSSIA — L'organo ufficiale dell'esercito *Stella Rossa* informa che è stato emanato un ordine per i partigiani che operano dietro il fronte orientale perchè concentrino la loro attività sulle linee ferroviarie che debbono es-

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I nazisti fuggono verso Brest-Litowsk

La frontiera lettone oltrepassata

La difesa tedesca all'Orne crolla sotto i colpi di maglio alleati

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Normandia

VIOLENTO COMBATTIMENTO DI CARRI ARMATI

Violentissimi combattimenti di carri armati si sono svolti nella zona di Caumont, a sud di Bayeux, dove la 7ª Armata americana ha lanciato la sua divisione corazzata scelta a Lessay nel disperato tentativo di tamponare le falle createsi nel loro schieramento. All'estensione della testa di ponte alleata sul Vire, i tedeschi hanno perduto il possesso dell'altura dominante La Haye e si sono ritirati di 3 km. verso il sud. Gli americani avanzano lentamente in questa zona pel fatto che il paese è ricco di boschi ed in taluni punti è anche allagato. Le Forges, a sud est di Carentan è stata conquistata insieme a La Corbinerie nonostante la dura difesa del nemico che qui ha usato carri armati pesanti come difesa stabile.

Gli inglesi hanno approfondito ed allargato la loro testa di ponte oltre l'Odon all'estremità orientale del fronte. In combattimenti ritenuti più duri dell'intera campagna in Normandia, l'offensiva di Montgomery si è spinta fino a 900 metri dall'Orne infrangendo la tenacissima difesa nemica. Louvigny è stata conquistata da truppe canadesi. Truppe britanniche hanno occupato Baron, Eterville e Maliat. I tedeschi lanciano incessantemente contrattacchi, che sono sistematicamente respinti oltre dalle basi di partenza.

Il gen. Montgomery ha trasmesso per radio un messaggio alle sue truppe, nel quale le elogia e le ringrazia per il loro eroico comportamento.

Il gen. Montgomery ha anche dichiarato che sono stati catturati finora 54.000 prigionieri.

Gli Stati Uniti riconoscono

il Comitato francese di liberazione

WASHINGTON, 11 notte.

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Il testo dell'accordo

fra il Maresciallo Tito e Re Pietro

ALGERI, 11 notte.

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L'accordo contiene sei clausole, i cui punti principali sono i seguenti:

Durante il periodo bellico il Governo Reale jugoslavo all'estero definitiva del Governo è rimandata al dopoguerra, quando il popolo deciderà il suo destino nell'ambito delle libertà democratiche.

Il Governo invita il popolo jugoslavo a stringersi attorno all'Esercito della liberazione ed al Comitato antifascista.

Il documento è stato firmato dal dott. Subasic, Primo Ministro jugoslavo e dal Maresciallo Tito.

Un piano di Gandhi

per il nuovo assetto dell'India

BOMBAY, 11.

Secondo una notizia Reuter, Gandhi ha presentato a Finnah, Presidente della Lega Musulmana, delle proposte concrete atte a risolvere uno dei punti più difficili del problema indiano, quello della collaborazione tra il Congresso e la Lega Musulmana nella lotta per l'indipendenza e, intanto, per la formazione di un Governo provvisorio in grado di superare il periodo di transizione.

A questo scopo Gandhi ha proposto di costituire dopo la guerra una commissione incaricata di organizzare, nelle provincie nord-occidentali e orientali dell'India dove la popolazione è in assoluta maggioranza musulmana, un plebiscito destinato a decidere della loro separazione o meno dalle provincie indù. Nel caso che il plebiscito decidesse per la separazione, tra le due parti dell'India verrebbero stipulati accordi per la difesa, per il commercio, per le comunicazioni e per gli altri interessi essenziali.

Situazione grave in Cina

WASHINGTON, 11.

Il Vice Presidente Wallace, di ritorno dalla Cina, ha avuto «una conversazione lunga e importante» con Roosevelt sulla situazione militare in Cina, situazione che lo stesso Wallace ha dichiarato ai giornalisti essere «molto grave».

In precedenza Wallace aveva dichiarato che il periodo post-bellico sarà conosciuto come «l'èra del Pacifico» e che dovrà esser fatto ogni sforzo per sviluppare le risorse della zona nord-occidentale del Pacifico (Alaska e parte occidentale del Canadà e degli Stati Uniti) e per attuare una feconda cooperazione

Gli impianti ferroviari di Milano violentemente bombardati dalla R. A. F.

DAL COMANDO AEREO ALLEATO.

Nella scorsa notte, apparecchi «Wellington», «Halifax» e «Liberators» della R.A.F., hanno effettuato un violento attacco contro gli impianti ferroviari e di smistamento di Milano-Lambrate, sganciando bombe di due tonnellate e migliaia di spezzoni incendiari per scardinare e sconvolgere questo importante centro di smistamento dell'Italia settentrionale, sovraccarico di mezzi.

Superando la resistenza nemica

gli Alleati si avvicinano a Firenze ed Arezzo

DALLE ZONE DI OPERAZIONI IN ITALIA, 11 notte.

L'attacco Alleato contro le posizioni tedesche a sud di Livorno e di Firenze si è tramutato ieri in una battaglia di vallate, dopo che le truppe americane e francesi della V Armata si erano spinte oltre la cresta dei colli toscani, penetrando nelle vallate formate dai tre principali affluenti dell'Arno.

Contrastate dall'accanita resistenza nemica, le forze della V Armata si sono aperte la strada nelle valli dell'Era, dell'Elsa e della Pesa, le quali attraversando ta compiuta da forze di cavalleria britanniche che hanno effettuato una ricognizione con mezzi corazzati nelle vicinanze di S. Anastasio sul pendio orientale della Val di Chiana, 5 km. a sud-ovest di Arezzo.

Forti contrattacchi nemici sono stati diretti contro le truppe dell'VIII Armata che tengono il Monte Lignano, a circa 8 km. a sud di Arezzo. Le forze Alleate hanno tenuto fermo ed ambedue gli attacchi sono stati respinti. Più ad est, elementi avanzati dell'VIII Armata sono penetrati nei

ciatura, mietitura e trebbiatura. Diverse aziende già praticano salari di fatto che vanno da 120 a 150 lire giornaliere, oltre il vitto, quindi i braccianti si rifiutano di lavorare alle paghe contrattuali.

E' evidente che occorre sanare questa situazione: la Nazione non può permettere che il poco grano prodotto si rovini o si disperda, i «Granai del popolo» debbono raccogliere tutto il prodotto. Non si può permettere a chi ha sempre profittato di tutte le congiunture politiche ed economiche per impinguare il proprio portafoglio, di continuare a farlo in eterno. I sacrifici debbono essere equamente ripartiti fra tutti: è incomprensibile che debbano eternamente ed esclusivamente gravare sulle spalle di chi lavora. Bisogna salvare i raccolti e ricondurre i lavoratori ai campi: questo è il problema che attende una equa immediata soluzione. Ed è il problema dei patti colonici e dei salari agricoli.

Si invoca pertanto un intervento del Comando Alleato e sappiamo che la Camera del Lavoro è in trattative con l'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro per risolvere, con l'urgenza che il caso richiede, tale delicato problema.

In sostanza i lavoratori agricoli chiedono:

1) Che si sospenda ogni disdetta agricola che non sia pattuita di comune accordo fra colono e conducente, e non si dia luogo ai licenziamenti dei salariati.

2) Che si migliorino i patti colonici e che pertanto, pur accettando provvisoriamente le divisioni dei prodotti come stabilito nei contratti vigenti, si inizino immediatamente le trattative di revisione, che avranno valore retroattivo, cioè permetteranno di addivenire a compensi per le divisioni provvisorie in corso, secondo i patti che verranno stabiliti.

3) Che si adeguino le paghe e i salari dei braccianti e salariati, fissi e avventizi, tenendo presente l'aumento del costo della vita e considerando l'enorme aumento di prezzo apportato ai prodotti agricoli.

Ci sono ancora braccianti fissi pagati a 30-50 lire il giorno: basti questo dato di fatto per rendersi conto del disagio insostenibile dei lavoratori, che debbono tra l'altro superare anche i lunghi periodi di disoccupazione fra l'uno e l'altro ciclo lavorativo stagionale.

4) Che per la campagna della mietitura e trebbiatura siano mantenute le consuetudini di fornire i pasti ai lavoratori, tanto più che sono state assegnate, sul Consorzio Agrario Provinciale di Roma, per interessamento della Camera del Lavoro, a n. 297 Aziende dell'Agro Romano, per n. 240 000 operai, razioni per complessivi kg. 115.200 di farina; kg. 60.000 di pasta; kg. 8.000 di legumi; kg. 3.600 di formaggi; kg. 4.800 di grassi.

Per le giornate di falciatura, mietitura e trebbiatura, considerato il carattere particolarmente faticoso del lavoro e la sua temporaneità, si è proposta una paga minima di L. 180 per le 8 ore di lavoro e relative maggiorazioni per le ore straordinarie supplettive.

Siamo d'opinione che senza la soluzione di queste questioni economiche non si potrà ricondurre la calma fra i lavoratori agricoli, che dopo tutti i pericoli corsi e i sacrifici compiuti, nell'interesse della Nazione e della produzione, hanno diritto a vedere compensato equamente le loro sofferenze, per riprendere serenamente il loro lavoro, ricostruire le scorte distrutte, le case devastate e tornare a fecondare col loro sudore i loro campi.

Tutte le possibilità di ripresa della Nazione sono fondate sull'agricoltura: non ci si lasci offuscare lo sguardo da considerazioni di

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quotidiana che spesso diventava angosciosa ma virile tensione morale, non hanno certo unità di problemi e di propositi immediati. Vi saranno tra di loro quelli che hanno la volontà e il bisogno di continuare nello stesso tipo di lotta fino a quando in tutta l'Europa non si giungerà a una relativa stabilità; vi saranno quelli che intendono consacrarsi ai problemi urgenti della ricostruzione morale e materiale dell'ordine nella loro provincia o nel loro villaggio; vi saranno quelli che hanno bisogno puramen-

dere particolarmente una data città, una data vallata. Così come essi sono stati impiegati come truppe d'ordine dalle autorità alleate, così devono diventare, regolarizzati e forniti della debita responsabilità, a seconda delle loro qualità, i responsabili della sicurezza, gli amministratori, i capi civili e politici interinali della regione.

Per gli altri, infine, per quelli che hanno compiuto gloriosamente il loro dovere e intendono tornare al lavoro, essi devono essere i primi elementi utilizzati in quel

si apra uno stato di polizia di qualsivoglia colore, una magistratura veramente autonoma e garanzia di difesa per tutti, una scuola veramente degna che educhi e ripari i danni della corruzione fascista della gioventù, un'attività di ricostruzione che risollevi le città abbattute e le industrie disfatte».

Il prof. Omodeo ha infine rivolto la sua attenzione sui problemi di carattere politico, economico e sociale, connessi col miglioramento delle condizioni delle classi contadine in Italia.

In risposta al prof Omodeo, il Ministro Gianca ha dato alcune precisazioni sull'opera del nuovo Governo, concludendo con parole di encomio per l'opera svolta dal prof. Omodeo, quale Ministro della Pubblica Istruzione nel primo Gabinetto di Unione Nazionale.

tedesco invasore da più di 500 località, ha superato oltre metà della strada che attraversa le paludi del Pripet e serra Pinsk da tre lati. Altre colonne avanzano verso il Golfo di Riga.

Unità del Primo Fronte Baltico del gen. Bagramyan hanno avanzato oggi con incredibile velocità per oltre 50 km. attraverso i laghi del confine lituano ed hanno occupato il nodo ferroviario di Utena, sito a 100 km. a nord di Wilna e 39 km. a sudovest di Dvinsk.

Anche Novo-Sventsany è stata liberata. Questi successi tagliano la strada che dalla Germania va attraverso Kovno, a Dvinsk e che costituisce la sola importante via di rifornimento rimasta alle armate tedesche del nord. Gran numero di prigionieri e gran quantità di materiali sono stati catturati. La ritirata nazista verso Brest Litovsk si va tramutando in fuga disordinata. Nella zona di Minsk il gen. Zakharov sta ultimando l'annientamento delle unità tedesche colà accerchiate. Il numero dei prigionieri già supera i 25.000 ed aumenta continuamente. Fra i prigionieri vi sono altri due generali tedeschi: il tenente gen. Mueller, comandante la IV Armata ed il magg. generale Klarup, comandante la 260 Divisione di fanteria. Hitler lancia alle truppe superstiti in questo settore disperati ordini perchè queste si ritirino in direzione sud-ovest. Nel nord l'Esercito Rosso, avanzando oltre Baranovichi ha attraversato il Shar ed ha conquistato Glonim e Bytен.

Più a sud forze corazzate e cavalleria si spingono intanto in direzione di Varsavia.

Nello scacchiere Carelico le truppe del gen Meretskov marciando verso l'estremità settentrionale del Ladoga hanno raggiunto una posizione situata solo a pochi chilometri ad est della fortezza finnica di Sortavala.

Notizie dalla Prussia Orientale c'informano che i tedeschi stanno iniziando lo sgombero delle donne e dei bambini in quella regione che è stata dichiarata zona di guerra.

Una radiotrasmissione da Mosca ha annunciato ieri sera che tedeschi si preparano anche a sgomberare tutto il territorio fra il Bug e la Vistola.

Dubean Hooper, corrispondente della «Reuter», ha segnalato nelle prime ore del pomeriggio che l'Esercito Rosso ha varcato la frontiera della Lettonia e procede oltre, irraggiandosi a ventaglio.

Normandia

DAL COMANDO SUPREMO DELLE TRUPPE ALLEATE IN FRANCIA, 11 notte.

Gli Alleati avanzano in Normandia su tutto il fronte. Forze americane hanno sferrato un nuovo attacco in direzione di Saint Lô, sia ad 8 km a sud di Caen, e sono arrivate a 3 km. dalla città.

Pont Hebert, a 6 km da Saint Lô, è stata occupata. I tedeschi pare abbiano trasferito la II Di-

tenza di porre attacco sul Vire, i tedeschi hanno perduto il possesso dell'altura dominante La Haye e si sono ritirati di 3 km. verso il sud. Gli americani avanzano lentamente in questa zona pel fatto che il paese è ricco di boschi ed in taluni punti è anche allagato. Le Forges, a sud est di Carentan è stata conquistata insieme a La Corbinerie nonostante la dura difesa del nemico che qui ha usato carri armati pesanti come difesa stabile.

Gli inglesi hanno approfondito ed allargato la loro testa di ponte oltre l'Odon all'estremità orien-

FRONTE PARTIGIANO EUROPEO

Scioperi in tutto il Piemonte

I partigiani francesi hanno salvato il porto di Cherbourg - Fallimento dell'offensiva nella Bosnia orientale - La resistenza ungherese - I danesi stabiliscono relazioni con la Russia - Patrioti finlandesi e norvegesi si uniscono ai patrioti russi

11 notte.

ITALIA — Lo sciopero dei lavoratori italiani di Torino si è esteso ad altre regioni del Piemonte e della Lombardia dove i patrioti continuano a commettere numerosi atti di sabotaggio contro i tedeschi. Secondo il quotidiano svizzero *Basler Nachrichten*, truppe scelte tedesche presidiano Torino.

I tedeschi avrebbero ordinato l'arresto in massa di lavoratori con lo scopo evidente di mandarli in Germania, nonchè lo smantellamento e l'invio anche in Germania di parecchi stabilimenti industriali torinesi.

Secondo notizie, non ancora confermate, dalla prigione tedesca di Verona i patrioti avrebbero liberato, dopo aver ucciso i soldati germanici di guardia il segretario generale della Confederazione del Lavoro Giovanni Roveda.

FRANCIA — Il Commodoro William S. Sullivan, l'esperto americano ben conosciuto per avere riattivato i porti di Biserta, Palermo e Napoli, ha dichiarato che i patrioti francesi hanno validamente aiutato gli alleati nella riattivazione del porto di Cherbourg.

Secondo una notizia della *Basler Nachrichten* i tedeschi hanno eseguito nei giorni scorsi arresti in massa a Tolone ed hanno deportato 3000 operai in Germania.

BELGIO — La radio tedesca ha detto lunedì che in Belgio i patrioti hanno giustiziato Eduard Degrelle, fratello del famigerato Leon Degrelle, capo del partito rexista.

JUGOSLAVIA — La stampa americana pubblica appena ora un dispaccio del corrispondente Stevan Pribichevich inviato dal la «località X della Jugoslavia» nel quale si danno notizie precise sull'offensiva lanciata alla fine di maggio dall'esercito tedesco nella Bosnia orientale. Questa offensiva si è risolta in una grave sconfitta delle forze tedesche che, tra il 25 maggio ed il 10 giugno, hanno perduto 6.000 uomini, 93 apparecchi, 44 locomotive, 250 vagoni ferroviari, oltre 300 autocarri. Pribichevich ha aggiunto che unità dell'aviazione alleata, apparse dopo il 28 maggio, hanno dato il massimo aiuto ai patrioti nell'infrangere l'offensiva.

Il comunicato del Maresciallo Tito riferisce che patrioti jugoslavi, proseguendo la loro offensiva in Slovenia, hanno tagliato in diciotto punti la ferrovia Celje-Dravograd, hanno colpito una galleria ed un viadotto, distrutto numerosi treni e demolito una centrale elettrica.

UNGHERIA — La stampa ungherese controllata dai nazisti annuncia indirettamente che la resistenza in Ungheria è in continuo aumento. Il giornale *Magyarsag* di Budapest nel suo numero di sabato scorso contiene un violento avvertimento per coloro i quali «prestano orecchio alla propaganda dei mormoratori» e conclude che «i propalatori di voci dovrebbero essere inviati immediatamente dove non possono fare alcun male, cioè in un campo di concentramento». Il Ministro «quisling» degli Affari Economici Bela Imredy, allarmato per i continui sabotaggi, ha dichiarato da parte sua che «se la disciplina del lavoro viene indebolita, le nostre aspettative diverrebbero incerte».

DANIMARCA — Oggi a mezzogiorno in tutta la Danimarca, per ordine del Comitato danese di liberazione, si osserveranno due minuti di silenzio per rendere omaggio a tutti coloro che hanno perduto la vita nelle scorse settimane durante lo sciopero generale. Le autorità tedesche hanno dovuto cedere alle ultime richieste del Comitato ed hanno abolito a Copenaghen e nei dintorni tutte le restrizioni sul coprifuoco.

Radio Mosca ha annunciato la scorsa notte che tra il Governo sovietico e il Comitato danese di liberazione sono state stabilite relazioni e che Thomas Doessing verrà inviato a Mosca col grado di ministro. Doessing, fuggito recentemente da un campo di concentramento della Danimarca, è stato il fondatore del giornale clandestino *Frit Danmark*.

POLONIA — Ieri nei circoli polacchi si è annunciato che l'esercito polacco clandestino ha iniziato operazioni su vasta scala contro le armate tedesche in ritirata da Minsk.

Nella zona di Lublino una lotta senza quartiere è stata iniziata sin dal 18 giugno tra unità di patrioti polacchi e truppe regolari dell'esercito tedesco.

RUSSIA — L'organo ufficiale dell'esercito *Stella Rossa* informa che è stato emanato un ordine per i partigiani che operano dietro il fronte orientale perchè concentrino la loro attività sulle linee ferroviarie che debbono essere tagliate o smontate nel maggior numero di punti possibile.

FINLANDIA — Accaniti combattimenti in Norvegia e nella Lapponia finlandese vengono segnalati dal giornale svedese *Svenska Dagbladet* il quale dichiara che nell'estremo nord della Norvegia e nella Lapponia finlandese patrioti norvegesi e finlandesi si sono uniti ai patrioti russi nell'attacco contro truppe tedesche.

Gli Stati Uniti

il Comitato francese

WASHINGTON, 11 notte.

Il Presidente Roosevelt ha oggi dichiarato che gli Stati Uniti hanno deciso di riconoscere il «Comitato francese di liberazione nazionale» quale autorità per l'amministrazione civile nelle zone liberate della Francia, in attesa delle elezioni.

Egli ha aggiunto che il Generale Dwight D. Eisenhower rimarrà Comandante Supremo e che la scelta della sede dell'amministrazione civile del Generale De Gaulle sarà in gran parte dovuta alle sue decisioni.

Roosevelt verso la IV candidatura

WASHINGTON, 11 notte

Il Presidente Roosevelt ha dichiarato oggi che se fosse designato per la quarta volta alla Casa Bianca egli accetterebbe.

Il Presidente Roosevelt ha reso pubbliche le sue intenzioni in una lettera indirizzata a Hannegan, Presidente del Partito Democratico nazionale, in cui ha detto:

«Se la convenzione democratica dovesse designarmi per la presidenza, lo accetterò. Se il popolo mi eleggerà, io servirò».

Il testo dell'accordo

fra il Maresciallo Tito e Re Pietro

ALGERI, 11 notte.

La radio Libera Jugoslavia ha trasmesso lunedì notte il testo dell'accordo intervenuto tra Re Pietro ed il Maresciallo Tito per la costituzione del nuovo Governo jugoslavo.

L'accordo contiene sei clausole, i cui punti principali sono i seguenti:

Durante il periodo bellico il Governo Reale jugoslavo all'estero dovrà essere formato di elementi che abbiano un atteggiamento favorevole nei confronti del movimento nazionale di liberazione. Il principale proposito di questo Governo sarà di aiutare l'Esercito nazionale di liberazione e di unire in un largo fronte nazionale tutti gli elementi democratici e di resistenza in Jugoslavia.

Il Comitato nazionale di liberazione, in unione con il Governo Reale jugoslavo, si adopererà per la formazione di un unico Gabinetto responsabile. Ognuno non perderà di vista il fatto che la forma de-

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Normandia

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Gli inglesi hanno approfondito ed allargato la loro testa di ponte oltre l'Odon all'estremità orientale, mentre dall'Orne infrangendo la tenacissima difesa nemica. Louvigny è stata conquistata da truppe canadesi. Truppe britanniche hanno occupato Baron, Eterville e Maliot. I tedeschi lanciano incessantemente contrattacchi, che sono sistematicamente respinti oltre dalle basi di partenza.

Il gen. Montgomery ha trasmesso per radio un messaggio alle sue truppe, nel quale le elogia e le ringrazia per il loro eroico comportamento.

Il gen. Montgomery ha anche dichiarato che sono stati catturati finora 54.000 prigionieri.

Gli Stati Uniti riconoscono

il Comitato francese di liberazione

WASHINGTON, 11 notte.

Il Presidente Roosevelt ha oggi dichiarato che gli Stati Uniti hanno deciso di riconoscere il «Comitato francese di liberazione nazionale» quale autorità per l'amministrazione civile nelle zone liberate della Francia, in attesa delle elezioni.

Egli ha aggiunto che il Generale Dwight D. Eisenhower rimarrà Comandante Supremo e che la scelta della sede dell'amministrazione civile del Generale De Gaulle sarà in gran parte dovuta alle sue decisioni.

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Il testo dell'accordo

fra il Maresciallo Tito e Re Pietro

ALGERI, 11 notte.

La radio Libera Jugoslavia ha trasmesso lunedì notte il testo dell'accordo intervenuto tra Re Pietro ed il Maresciallo Tito per la costituzione del nuovo Governo jugoslavo.

L'accordo contiene sei clausole, i cui punti principali sono i seguenti:

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Il Comitato nazionale di liberazione, in unione con il Governo Reale jugoslavo, si adopererà per la formazione di un unico Gabinetto responsabile. Ognuno non perderà di vista il fatto che la forma definitiva del Governo è rimandata al dopoguerra, quando il popolo deciderà il suo destino nell'ambito delle libertà democratiche.

Il Governo invita il popolo jugoslavo a stringersi attorno all'Esercito della liberazione ed al Comitato antifascista.

Il documento è stato firmato dal dott. Subasic, Primo Ministro jugoslavo e dal Maresciallo Tito.

Un piano di Gandhi

per il nuovo assalto dell'India

BOMBAY, 11.

Secondo una notizia Reuter, Gandhi ha presentato a Finnah, Presidente della Lega Musulmana, delle proposte concrete atte a risolvere uno dei punti più difficili del problema indiano, quello della collaborazione tra il Congresso e la Lega Musulmana nella lotta per l'indipendenza e, intanto, per la formazione di un Governo provvisorio.

Gandhi ha proposto che, dopo la partenza degli inglesi, la Lega Musulmana e il Congresso partecipino alla formazione di un Governo provvisorio, che dovrebbe amministrare, nelle provincie nord-occidentali e orientali dell'India dove la popolazione è in assoluta maggioranza musulmana, un plebiscito destinato a decidere della loro separazione o meno dalle provincie indù. Nel caso che il plebiscito decidesse per la separazione, tra le due parti dell'India verrebbero stipulati accordi per la difesa, per il commercio, per le comunicazioni e per gli altri interessi essenziali.

Situazione grave in Cina

WASHINGTON, 11.

Il Vice Presidente Wallace, di ritorno dalla Cina, ha avuto «una conversazione lunga e importante» con Roosevelt sulla situazione militare in Cina, situazione che lo stesso Wallace ha dichiarato ai giornalisti essere «molto grave».

In precedenza Wallace aveva dichiarato che il periodo post-bellico sarà conosciuto come «l'èra del Pacifico» e che dovrà esser fatto ogni sforzo per sviluppare le risorse della zona nord-occidentale del Pacifico (Alaska e parte occidentale del Canadà e degli Stati Uniti) e per attuare una feconda cooperazione.

Gli impianti ferroviari di Milano violentemente bombardati dalla R. A. F.

DAL COMANDO AEREO ALLEATO.

Nella scorsa notte, apparecchi «Wellington», «Halifax» e «Liberators» della R.A.F., hanno effettuato un violento attacco contro gli impianti ferroviari e di smistamento di Milano-Lambrate, sganciando bombe di due tonnellate e migliaia di spezzoni incendiari per scardinare e sconvolgere questo importante centro di smistamento dell'Italia settentrionale, sovraccarico di merci.

Superando la resistenza nemica

gli Alleati si avvicinano a Firenze ed Arezzo

DALLE ZONE DI OPERAZIONI IN ITALIA, 11 notte.

L'attacco Alleato contro le posizioni tedesche a sud di Livorno e di Firenze si è tramutato ieri in una battaglia di vallate, dopo che le truppe americane e francesi della V Armata si erano spinte oltre la cresta dei colli toscani, penetrando nelle vallate formate dai tre principali affluenti dell'Arno.

Contrastate dall'accanita resistenza nemica, le forze della V Armata si sono aperte la strada nelle valli dell'Era, dell'Elsa e della Pesa, le quali, attraversando la costa toscana, si gettano nell'Arno, tra Firenze ed il mare.

La più avanzata di queste tre colonne si trovava a meno di 32 km. a sud dello storico capoluogo della Toscana. Nel settore costiero la V Armata ha liberato Cassale, Pomaia e Lajatico.

Nonostante la forte pressione nemica, forze dell'VIII Armata si sono spinte verso l'Arno e la strada Arezzo-Firenze, giungendo in una località a meno di 5 km. da Arezzo stessa. Questa azione è stata compiuta da forze di cavalleria britanniche che hanno effettuato una ricognizione con mezzi corazzati nelle vicinanze di S. Anastasio sul pendio orientale della Val di Chiana, 6 km. a sud-ovest di Arezzo.

Forti contrattacchi nemici sono stati diretti contro le truppe dell'VIII Armata che tengono il Monte Lignano, a circa 8 km. a sud di Arezzo. Le forze Alleate hanno tenuto fermo ed ambedue gli attacchi sono stati respinti. Più ad est, elementi avanzati dell'VIII Armata sono penetrati nei villaggi di Castel di Brollo e di San Regolo, ambedue a 16 km. dal punto in cui l'Arno fa un gomito a sud-est di Firenze.

Sull'ala orientale del fronte dell'VIII Armata, che si estende per 160 km., le truppe polacche hanno occupato i villaggi di Monte Polesco e Villanova, a sud del fiume Musone, circa 24 km. dall'Adriatico. Pattuglie polacche hanno raggiunto a nord del fiume la località di Casa Nuova e hanno inflitto gravi perdite in uomini alle forze tedesche.

...questo è il problema che attende una equa immediata soluzione. Ed è il problema dei patti colonici e dei salari agricoli.

Si invoca pertanto un intervento del Comando Alleato e sappiamo che la Camera del Lavoro è in trattative con l'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro per risolvere, con l'urgenza che il caso richiede, tale delicato problema.

In sostanza i lavoratori agricoli chiedono:

1) Che si sospenda ogni disdetta agricola che non sia pattuita di comune accordo fra colono e conducente, e non si dia luogo ai licenziamenti dei salariati.

2) Che si migliorino i patti colonici e che pertanto, pur accettando provvisoriamente le divisioni dei prodotti come stabilito nei contratti vigenti, si inizino immediatamente le trattative di revisione, che avranno valore retroattivo, cioè permetteranno di addivenire a compensi per le divisioni provvisorie in corso, secondo i patti che verranno stabiliti.

3) Che si adeguino le paghe e i salari dei braccianti e salariati, fissi e avventizi, tenendo presente l'aumento del costo della vita e considerando l'enorme aumento di prezzo apportato ai prodotti agricoli.

Ci sono ancora braccianti fissi pagati a 30-50 lire il giorno: basti questo dato di fatto per rendersi conto del disagio insostenibile dei lavoratori, che debbono tra l'altro superare anche i lunghi periodi di disoccupazione fra l'uno e l'altro ciclo lavorativo stagionale.

4) Che per la campagna della mietitura e trebbiatura siano mantenute le consuetudini di fornire i pasti ai lavoratori, tanto più che sono state assegnate, sul Consorzio Agrario Provinciale di Roma, per interessamento della Camera del Lavoro, a n. 297 Aziende dell'Agro Romano, per n. 240.669 operai, razioni per complessivi kg. 115.200 di farina; kg. 60.000 di pasta; kg. 8.000 di legumi; kg. 3.600 di formaggi; kg. 4.800 di grassi.

Per le giornate di falciatura, mietitura e trebbiatura, considerato il carattere particolarmente faticoso del lavoro e la sua temporaneità, si è proposta una paga minima di L. 180 per le 8 ore di lavoro e relative maggiorazioni per le ore straordinarie supplettive.

Siamo d'opinione che senza la soluzione di queste questioni economiche non si potrà ricondurre la calma fra i lavoratori agricoli, che dopo tutti i pericoli corsi e i sacrifici compiuti, nell'interesse della Nazione e della produzione, hanno diritto a vedere compensate equamente le loro sofferenze, per riprendere serenamente il loro lavoro, ricostruire le scorte distrutte, le case devastate e tornare a fecondare col loro sudore i loro campi.

Tutte le possibilità di ripresa della Nazione sono fondate sull'agricoltura: non ci si lasci offuscare lo sguardo da considerazioni di interesse egoistico dei pochi proprietari che debbono anch'essi, finalmente, partecipare coi fatti alla rinascita comune.

ORIS BIGAZZI

Il federale di Bari

a Regina Coeli

Da fonte bene informata apprendiamo che il famigerato Costantini, ex-segretario federale di Bari è stato tratto in arresto dalla polizia.

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Dall' archivio di un alto gerarca

I

Sua Eccellenza il cavaliere di gran croce, luogotenente generale Antonino Tringali-Casanuova, presidente del Tribunale Speciale per la difesa dello Stato, membro del Gran Consiglio del Fascismo, consigliere nazionale; nonchè, negli ultimi tempi di sua carriera mortale, Ministro della Giustizia della repubblichetta sociale di Verona, era, indubbiamente, un uomo molto ordinato e preciso. Risulta ciò evidente dal suo archivio personale, assicurato dai patrioti al momento della liberazione di Roma: archivio composto di ben 5143 «pratiche», la maggior parte per la verità di assai tenue importanza. Poichè la suddetta Eccellenza usava conservare tutti gli scritti che gli pervenivano, e copia di tutti quelli che inviava: il tutto regolarmente schedato e registrato. Ad ogni persona è intestato un fascicolo: anche al bambino che gli mandava la immagine sacra a ricordo della prima Comunione, anche agli sposi che gli partecipavano le nozze o la nascita di un figlio. Non era certo da invidiare il segretario particolare, condannato a così monotono e faticoso lavoro!

Ricordi di sè stesso

L'archivio in questione presenta degli aspetti interessanti circa la personalità di quella iena umana che per più di undici anni distribuì condanne a morte e migliaia di anni di galera. Il Fouquier-Tinville in 16.o, il severo Presidente del «Tribunale della Rivoluzione» si dimostra, conosciuto, per così dire, nell'intimità, un essere dalla mentalità piccolo-borghese, gretta, vanitosa all'eccesso. Gran parte della collezione è dedicata ai ricordi di sè stesso: documenti fotografici, ritagli dei giornali che comunque accennassero alla sua persona, sono accuratamente conservati e custoditi in apposite «pratiche». Il gerarca insisteva — allorchè tutti i giornali, in occasione della sua «designazione» a deputato per il «plebiscito» del 1943 avevano pubblicato cenni biografici di lui — a mandare circolari, per correggere l'anzianità fascista, che anzichè del 1920, come spettantegli, era stata indicata del 1922: anzi «piantava grane», richiedendo con insistenza che venisse modificato l'ordine delle precedenze a Corte, inserendo i membri del Gran Consiglio nella 2.a anzichè nella 5.a categoria. Non si peritava di chiedere, nel 1939, all'aiutante di campo del Re una fotografia «dell'amato Sovrano, se non è troppo ardire»: fotografia che naturalmente — e munita di firma autografa — l'amato Sovrano, il «re costituzionale», concedeva benignamente al boia ufficiale del regime (anche la fotografia è stata rinvenuta). Quando poi assume un atteggiamento di falsa modestia (come, ad esempio, quando raccomanda a un troppo zelante corrispondente di provincia di parlare di lui e dei membri della sua famiglia senza aggettivi di lode), il suo tono diventa addirittura grottesco.

Se l'uomo, nella sua vanità e vacuità, appare meschino gretto e vigliacco (nel 1942 protestava in tono patetico contro Host Venturi Speciale, è un'inchiesta, svolta per iniziativa dello stesso Tringali-Casanuova: inchiesta da cui, secondo i rapporti (i relativi documenti saranno trasmessi all'autorità competente a giudicare) sarebbe risultato che il magistrato in questione aveva esercitato — contro il divieto di legge — la consulenza legale per una società di assicurazione; che, peggio ancora, da pretore aveva amministrato giustizia a favore di detta società, dietro lauto compenso. Tanto che perfino Tringali si vide costretta alla fine a chiedere all'allora Guardasigilli Grandi l'allontanamento del magistrato del Tribunale Speciale; accusandolo, con una lettera riservatissima, di aver formato un verbale di interrogatorio falso. Il che non impedì, allo stesso Tringali, due anni dopo, di chiedere al successore di Grandi che lo stesso magistrato venisse di nuovo assegnato al «Tribunale della rivoluzione»: evidentemente, al supremo organo giudiziario del regime, poteva far comodo tanta versatilità e tanto spirito di iniziativa! E, sempre a proposito di magistrati che non esitarono a tradire la loro missione ed a far scempio della giustizia, è anche da ricordare un sostituto Procuratore del Re che, facendosi raccomandare per l'assegnazione al Tribunale Speciale dichiarava a suo merito, imparzialmente, di avere adempiuto al suo dovere «assolvendo come pure dei fascisti che avevano ferito dei sovversivi; ed applicando su larga scala il provvedimento di amnistia del 1922, con l'escludere sempre il concorso di motivi personali».

Ma, se questi sono gli spunti più foschi che riguardano il Tribunale Speciale, non mancano quelli di tono farsesco. E' il caso del pretore nonchè console generale della Milizia Auro d'Alba; il quale, facente parte del Consiglio di Revisione del Tribunale, venne mobilitato per l'A. O. Gli venne allora sospesa l'indennità percepita come membro dell'alto consesso; dal che sdegno e corruccio dell'interessato espresso prima direttamente, poi a mezzo del Capo di S. M. della Milizia. Tanto che Tringali-Casanuova doveva alla fine scrivere che il d'Alba «metteva il mondo a soqquadro»; mentre il suo compito nel Tribunale, fino allora, non essendosi mai riunito il consiglio di revisione, era consistito unicamente nel riscuotere gli emolumenti annessi alla carica; compito che evidentemente doveva ritenersi cessato con la partenza del d'Alba per l'oltremare!

Servivano la rivoluzione col sangue degli altri

Se il famelico letterato era, almeno, sincero nel confessare l'alto motivo che lo spingeva a far parte del glorioso Tribunale fascista, molto più ipocrite sono le dichiarazioni di tutti coloro (in numero imponente: 116!) che bussarono invano alle dorate porte. La maggior parte di questi aspiranti si dichiara desiderosa e fiera di servire la causa della rivoluzione, nel Tribunale, se non proprio col proprio sangue, con quello degli altri; un console della Milizia si dichiara «profondamente cristiano» (oltre che, ovviamente, fascista), e

VITA DELLA

La Cassa di Risparmio e le Agenzie di pegno

Occorre riparare alle molte ingiustizie commesse

Ancora in tema di Cassa di Risparmio, segnaliamo oggi il trattamento ingiusto ed inumano che venne riservato, in regime fascista, ai titolari delle Agenzie di pegno.

I titolari delle Agenzie di pegno avevano avuto, dall'antico Monte di Pietà, la nomina a vita, e molti di essi disimpegnavano le loro mansioni da oltre 30 anni. Nessun appunto si poteva muovere nei loro confronti. Ma quando la Cassa di Risparmio, con decreto di Mussolini, assunse anche la gestione del Monte di Pietà (che venne chiamato Monte dei Pegni) e, conseguentemente, delle Agenzie di pegno, i titolari delle stesse vennero da un giorno all'altro messi alla porta! Qualcuno fu trattenuto come semplice impiegato; però un successivo provvedimento ridusse anche il numero delle Agenzie e la massima parte dei vecchi titolari rimase fuori, senza percepire un saldo di liquidazione o di pensione, ma soltanto quel poco di previdenza che ciascuno aveva messo da parte in tanti anni di lavoro.

Un ricorso al Consiglio di Stato contro il provvedimento non sortì esito alcuno, perchè non si trovò chi osasse intaccare una riforma ideata dal duce del fascismo!

Vari anni sono trascorsi. Alcuni titolari di Agenzia sono morti; alcuni si sono necessariamente adattati a lavorare come straordinari o come supplenti nelle Agenzie dei Castelli, affrontando anche, negli ultimi tempi, sacrifici e pericoli.

Questi pochi superstiti sperano ora che finalmente giustizia venga fatta; che si riconosca arbitrario e illegale il provvedimento di cui sono stati vittime; che vengano reintegrati nel posto per il quale avevano avuto la nomina a vita.

Epurazione all'Istituto Case Popolari

Tra le prime deliberazioni adottate d'urgenza dal Commissario Straordinario dell'Istituto Case Popolari, si segnalano:

— L'epurazione del personale inizialmente attuata con la sospensione di 28 su 34 dipendenti già estromessi dall'Istituto prima della nomina del Commissario.

— La istituzione di *Commissioni consultive quadripartite di inquilini* per ciascuno dei 15 raggruppamenti delle case urbane dell'Istituto. Dette Commissioni avranno compiti graduali di effettiva collaborazione pratica con l'Amministrazione.

— La richiesta all'Autorità di sancire a favore dell'Istituto un provvedimento di eccezione per la rapida attuazione di una prima epurazione e revisione dell'inquilinato dell'Istituto.

SERVIZI PUBBLICI

I turni d'erogazione della luce vanno scrupolosamente osservati

Nel dibattere questioni vitali di interesse pubblico come quelle relative ai generi alimentari, al pane, all'acqua, al gas, all'energia elettrica, ecc., il nostro giornale è stato il primo, tra i quotidiani di Roma, a esortare la cittadinanza a non attendersi soluzioni miracolistiche, ma ad avere pazienza e fiducia nell'opera che le Autorità Alleate non avrebbero mancato di svolgere. Eravamo sicuri, infatti, come lo siamo ancora oggi, e a maggior ragione dopo i primi concreti risultati, che sarebbe stato fatto tutto il possibile per risolvere, nel più breve tempo, i problemi di prima necessità.

Riteniamo che l'esortazione ai romani vada ripetuta per i vari servizi, in genere, e per l'energia elettrica in particolare, poichè ci rendiamo conto delle difficoltà da superare e della complessità dei lavori da compiere.

E' necessario, però, che le società elettriche agiscano con rettilinea chiarezza e — nel distribuire la poca energia disponibile — si attengano con scrupolosità a quanto preannunciato.

Fu diramato attraverso la stampa, qualche tempo fa, un comunicato nel quale si precisavano i giorni e le ore dell'erogazione di energia da illuminazione ai privati, in base a preordinati turni. La cittadinanza l'accolse con comprensione e — nel tempo stesso — con soddisfazione. Senonchè il piano non ha avuto, fino ad ora, quella pratica attuazione che tutti attendevano. Ce lo dicono le numerosissime lettere ai cittadini che ci giungono ogni giorno; ce lo dice la nostra diretta esperienza quotidiana.

Questo è il punto sul quale, nell'esclusivo interesse della popolazione romana, dissentiamo recisamente dalle società. La popolazione si rende conto di tutto ed è pronta a sopportare ancora disagi e sacrifici; è anche disposta a veder diminuita l'erogazione alla quale avrebbe diritto, ma vuole ed esige che si stabiliscano nuovi turni e nuovi orari, e questi vengano poi osservati scrupolosamente e nello stesso modo per tutti.

I cittadini in genere ed i medici in particolare, debbono poter contare su quelle date ore di luce.

Ci sembra di esserci spiegati, una volta per sempre, con chiarezza.

E altrettanta chiarezza vorremmo dalle società che, d'accordo con le Autorità Alleate — cui va la riconoscenza dei romani per quel molto che hanno già fatto, pur essendo ancora la città nelle immediate retrovie di guerra — dovrebbero diramare un nuovo comunicato chiarificatore in materia, senza ricorrere a un giornale per smentire quello che un altro aveva pubblicato.

Analogamente è avvenuto per desiderabile un nuovo comunicato che spieghi e precisi.

Noi crediamo di conoscere quali siano i doveri e le responsabilità della stampa nell'attuale momento. D'altra parte è nostro desiderio chiarire alla cittadinanza quale è la situazione nei vari settori dei servizi pubblici; ma gli organi competenti debbono metterci in grado, con periodiche comunicazioni ufficiali, di assolvere questo compito.

Alla Comunità israelitica

Il nostro compagno avv. Silvio Ottolenghi è stato nominato, con ordinanza del col. Poletti, commissario della comunità israelita di Roma.

Siamo lieti di darne notizia: il compagno Ottolenghi avrà così modo di agire più efficacemente e direttamente per l'adozione di quei provvedimenti di giustizia per gli ebrei, ai quali, con altri compagni nostri e per iniziativa del Partito d'Azione, aveva già dedicato la sua operosa attività.

Retrodatazione di iscrizioni all'Università

E' stato disposto che i giovani diplomatisi nel 1943 e che non si iscrissero all'Università per non rispondere ai bandi dell'esercito repubblicano possono ora regolare la loro posizione ed ottenere la retrodatazione all'anno accademico 1943-1944.

All'Ufficio controllo prezzi

A far parte del Comitato di Presidenza dell'Ufficio per il controllo dei prezzi sono stati chiamati — con ordinanza del col. Poletti — il dott. Francesco Acampora, presidente, il dott. Roberto Guzzanti e l'avv. Enzo Storoni, membri.

AZIONE SI

Costituzione della Lega Lavoranti Marmo e Affini

Il 10 corr., nei locali della Camera del Lavoro ha avuto luogo la prima assemblea dei marmisti, che hanno dichiarata costituita la loro lega, aderente alla Camera Confederale del Lavoro. E' stata insediata la Commissione Sindacale provvisoria composta dai lavoratori: Cherubini Guido (P. d'A.) Prestosi Michele (P. C. I.) Bergamini Renato (D. C.); Terziani Gildo (P. S. I.). Il compagno Bigazzi (Grassi) della C. E. della Camera del Lavoro, ha parlato ai lavoratori illustrando i concetti che debbono ispirare la nuova vita sindacale.

La Lega ha votato un Ordine del

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LA VITA DELLA CITTA'

SERVIZI PUBBLICI

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Ritenemmo che l'esortazione ai romani veda ripetuta per i vari servizi, in genere, e per l'energia elettrica in particolare, poichè ci rendiamo conto delle difficoltà da superare e della complessità dei lavori da compiere.

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Il Colonnello Poletti riceve

Il Comitato dei martiri del 24 marzo

Il col. Poletti ha ricevuto il Comitato dei « 320 Martiri alle Grotte di Domitilla ».

Il Commissario Regionale ha avuto commosse parole di esecrazione per il barbaro eccidio perpetrato dai nazifascisti e di viva ammirazione per il fulgido eroismo dei gloriosi martiri, esprimendo il proposito di far sorgere sul luogo del sacrificio un tempio che testimoni nei secoli ai pellegrini di tutto il mondo l'infamia dei barbari.

Il Comitato ha ringraziato il colonnello Poletti per il cordiale appoggio concesso all'opera.

BORSA SPORCA

Meno albicocche e più patate

Mercati, mercatini e negozi abbondano da qualche giorno di frutta, in special modo albicocche. La cittadinanza ne è lieta, ma commenta sfavorevolmente il prezzo ancora troppo elevato. Come può, infatti, giustificarsi se i commissionari pagano le albicocche a Napoli e dintorni — ove ve ne sono tantissime in questo momento — non più, forse meno, di 6 lire al chilo? Il trasporto è disagevole e costoso, è vero, ma ogni automezzo, oltre a far servizio... passeggeri all'andata, può caricare anche 40 quintali di merce!

Abbondanza di albicocche, abbiamo detto. Dobbiamo aggiungere: scarsezza di patate. Gli stessi automezzi che vanno a Napoli dovrebbero essere obbligati a caricare parte dell'uno e parte dell'altro prodotto, di cui è più sentita la necessità. La vendita delle patate, poi, lascia molto a desiderare. I sistemi sono i soliti. Ieri mattina alle 5 a Trionfale un solo banchetto vendeva patate, ne dava a ciascuno quante ne voleva, e furono solo una trentina i fortunati, la maggior parte dei quali compravano per rivendere a loro volta e prezzi... d'affezione. Perchè non si distribuiscono le patate con la tessera? Tanto più che sono stati tolti i taglianti. Ci si è risposto: sono patate novelle, e non si conservano. Non vuol dire: si distribuiscano a tessera per zone o, anche, per quartieri.

Indignazione tra i Vigili del Fuoco per la ricomparsa di uno squadrista

Sono venuti nella nostra redazione alcuni Vigili del Fuoco di Roma, i quali erano stati inviati a noi dai loro compagni a farsi interpreti dello stupore più vivo che li ha colti nel momento in cui si sono avveduti che si è ripresentato a Roma ed ha preso contatto con la loro caserma in divisa di colonnello dei Vigili l'ing. Luigi Bigi già tenente colonnello comandante del Corpo prima di Bologna, poi di Palermo.

L'ing. Bigi è squadrista ostentante in altri tempi il filetto rosso sulle maniche della divisa, già comandante della colonna comprendente i vigili squadristi di tutta Italia (pochi in verità) e presentatore di essa al « rapporto » davanti all'allora sottosegretario agli interni Bufarini Guidi nel cortile del Ministero con successiva rituale processione alla cosidetta ara dei caduti fascisti in Campidoglio (a proposito che cosa si aspetta a farne repulisti?); di tutto ciò tra l'altro, fu data ampia documentazione sulle riviste illustrate del tempo.

Comprendiamo perfettamente la indignazione dei nostri amici vigili per fatti del genere purtroppo non unici: attiriamo sulla cosa tutta la pronta attenzione dell'autorità competente: il colonnello Poletti a cui si deve il noto elenco delle caratteristiche escludenti dalle nuove attività — è al corrente di questa scelta? L'ing. Bigi se, come si ha ragione di ritenere, i fatti suesposti corrispondono a verità ha effettivamente mansioni ufficiali rispetto al corpo dei Vigili o di qualunque altro genere? da quale Autorità ha avuto tali mansioni? Tale Autorità era al corrente dei fatti sopra riassunti? Ora che lo è ritiene tale Autorità necessario disporre con urgenza la opportuna inchiesta e provvedere intanto perchè ex-squadristi, ex marcia su Roma, ex presentatori di squadristi cessino di continuare ad avere o ad assumere funzioni del genere di quella che la persona in questione sembra esercitare?

All'ultimo momento apprendiamo una notizia veramente sbalorditiva: l'ing. Bigi pare sia stato nominato comandante dei vigili. Non aggiungiamo nessun commento. Segnaliamo il fatto, ennesimo fattaccio, alle autorità competenti.

All'Istituto Nazionale Previdenza Giornalisti

L'ing. Giovanni Bladene è stato confermato nella carica di Commissario dell'Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza Giornalisti Italiani conferitagli con decreto ministeriale dopo il 25 luglio 1943 e che egli aveva lasciato dopo l'8 settembre. Ripreso in questi giorni in consegna l'ufficio dall'amministrazione uscente dott. Fausto Buoninsegni, ha nominato una Commissione consultiva composta dai giornalisti Michele Campanelli, Silvio Cavaz

AZIONE SINDACALE

Costituzione della Lega Lavoranti Marmo e Affini

Il 10 corr., nei locali della Camera del Lavoro ha avuto luogo la prima assemblea dei marmisti, che hanno dichiarata costituita la loro lega, aderente alla Camera Confederale del Lavoro. E stata insediata la Commissione Sindacale provvisoria composta dai lavoratori: Cherubini Guido (P. d'A.) Prestosi Michele (P. C. I.) Bergamini Renato (D. C.) Terziani Gildo (P. S. I.). Il compagno Bigazzi (Grazzi) della C. E. della Camera del Lavoro, ha parlato ai lavoratori illustrando i concetti che debbono ispirare la nuova vita sindacale.

La Lega ha votato un Ordine del

prio in ciò che si riscontra la speculazione di tale gente, incurante di gettare sul lastrico padri di famiglia i quali vanno ad ingrossare la già innumerevole schiera di disoccupati.

Riunione Rinascente-Upim

Il giorno 9 corr. il personale della Rinascente-Upim ha partecipato ad una importante riunione nei locali della sottosezione del Partito a Piazza Adriana ove il compagno avv. Gallo ha illustrato i compiti sindacali e i doveri dei lavoratori nell'ora presente, riscuotendo entusiastici consensi.

Personale dello Stabilimento S. A. F. A. R.

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Via Palestro 36 p. p. - Ore 8-9, 14-19

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Piccola Pubblicità

1074

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precedenze a Corte, inserendo i membri del Gran Consiglio nella 2.a anziché nella 5.a categoria. Non si pertiava di chiedere, nel 1939, all'aiutante di campo del Re una fotografia «dell'amato Sovrano, se non è troppo ardire»: fotografia che naturalmente — e munita di firma autografa — l'amato Sovrano, il «re costituzionale», concedeva benignamente al bolo ufficiale del regime (anche la fotografia è stata rinvenuta). Quando poi assume un atteggiamento di falsa modestia (come, ad esempio, quando raccomanda a un troppo zelante corrispondente di provincia di parlare di lui e dei membri della sua famiglia senza aggettivi di lode) il suo tono diventa addirittura grottesco.

Se l'uomo, nella sua vanità e vacuità, appare meschino gretto e vigliacco (nel 1942 protestava in tono patetico contro Host Venturi che non gli aveva messo a disposizione il «riservato» per ragioni di sicurezza personale!), peggiori e più meschini di lui sono quelli che lo circondano

Cinismo e meschinità di collaboratori

Ed innanzi tutto, quelli che con lui erano in più stretto contatto a ragione della loro carica. L'esempio viene dall'alto: uno dei vicepresidenti del degno consesso, Bevilacqua, console generale nella «squerba» milizia fascista, aspira, nel 1938, alla promozione a luogotenente generale; e, nel raccomandarsi al suo capo, sottopone a lui uno specchio riassuntivo del lavoro compiuto nei tre anni di vice-presidenza. In questo specchio, fra i titoli di merito, figurano, decisivi, gli «anni e mesi di reclusione comminati»: che, con crescendo rossiniano, salgono da 670 nel primo anno di attività, a ben 1053 anni e 6 mesi nel terzo, con l'avvicinarsi della promozione. Se l'esempio viene dall'alto, dicevo, i minori non sono da meno; ed un maggiore dei Carabinieri (è bene ricordare il nome: Dora) nel 1934, per ottenere molto di meno (la croce di cavaliere mauriziano), si fa raccomandare dal Tringali, il quale ricorda come l'allora capitano, a Trieste, concorse efficacemente nella repressione «dell'attività spionistica», così efficacemente, che le sue denunzie condussero «alla emissione di quattro condanne alla reclusione con pene individuali spessissimo assai elevate, ammontanti nel complesso a 341 anni!».

Il cinismo di questi signori, che valutano le loro benemerenze sulla base degli anni di reclusione, non è nulla però in confronto di quello di un altro ufficiale della «benemerita», il tenente colonnello Eugenio Bova: che, nel 1941, pieno di ardore per il suo servizio al Tribunale Speciale, manda un certificato medico, dichiarandosi spiacente di non potersi recare in ufficio, ed aggiungendo testualmente: «ciò che maggiormente mi accora, è il non poter prendere parte alla nota esecuzione, per la quale avevo già tutto minutamente predisposto». Ciò che più colpisce ed addolora, è che questo sudicio sia stato presentato e raccomandato caldamente al Tringali-Casanuova, per l'assunzione al Tribunale Speciale, da un altissimo magistrato.

Mussolini aveva bisogno di alcune migliaia di morti per gettarli sul tavolo della pace; fedele alle direttive del suo duce, il console Conticelli, giudice e poi vice-presidente del Tribunale, fa valere, per chiedere la promozione al grado superiore, l'elevata percentuale

revisione, era consistito unicamente nel riscuotere gli emolumenti annessi alla carica; compito che evidentemente doveva ritenersi cessato con la partenza del d'Alba per l'oltremare!

Servivano la rivoluzione col sangue degli altri

Se il famelico letterato era, almeno, sincero nel confessare l'alto motivo che lo spingeva a far parte del glorioso Tribunale fascista, molto più ipocrite sono le dichiarazioni di tutti coloro (in numero imponente: 1161) che bussarono invano alle dorate porte. La maggior parte di questi aspiranti si dichiara desiderosa e fiera di servire la causa della rivoluzione, nel Tribunale, se non proprio col proprio sangue, con quello degli altri; un console della Milizia si dichiara «profondamente cristiano» (oltre che pienamente fascista), e perciò ben degno di amministrare giustizia in quella sede; un magistrato si vanta che a lui «vennero affidati i compiti più delicati di natura politica, nell'espletamento dei quali dimostrò la più completa comprensione dello spirito fascista». Più prudente e pensieroso dell'avvenire, un ufficiale dei carabinieri raccomanda al suo presentatore il massimo segreto

Nè l'altissima ambizione di «servire la causa» disinteressatamente si manifesta sempre con discrezione; perchè vi sono persone che trovano tre, quattro o più presentatori più o meno influenti. Tanto che il povero Presidente, assillato da tante richieste, è costretto qualche volta a rispondere con una certa energia; fino a definire il postulante «persona di molta improntitudine e perduranza»; o a rinfacciargli la «insistenza inutile ed inopportuna»; ove non preferisca usare un motto di spirito («abbiamo già troppi ufficiali dei carabinieri: finiranno con l'arrestarci tutti!»). Certo è che, se il presentatore è un gerarca di una certa importanza, egli non perde mai la pazienza; come non la perde per il principe Ruspoli, console della Milizia, il quale, patendo ogni record, insiste periodicamente (1930, 1931, 1932, 1939) a farsi raccomandare da: Lessona, Barenghi, Teruzzi Ciano, Marpicati, Russo e Chiapolini!

Così, dietro le quinte, si svolgeva la vita del Tribunale Speciale, prestidio e garanzia della Rivoluzione delle Camicie Nere.

L. BIANCHI D'ESPINOSA

Ripristino del servizio vaglia

Il Ministero delle Comunicazioni rende noto che le Autorità Alleate hanno autorizzato, oltre al servizio della corrispondenza normale e raccomandata con l'Italia meridionale, anche il ripristino del servizio vaglia.

Tra le prime deliberazioni adottate d'urgenza dal Commissario Straordinario dell'Istituto Case Popolari, si segnalano:

— L'epurazione del personale inizialmente attuata con la sospensione di 28 su 34 dipendenti già estromessi dall'Istituto prima della nomina del Commissario.

— La istituzione di Commissioni consultive quadripartite di inquilini per ciascuno dei 15 raggruppamenti delle case urbane dell'Istituto. Dette Commissioni avranno compiti graduali di effettiva collaborazione pratica con l'Amministrazione.

— La richiesta all'Autorità di sanire a favore dell'Istituto un provvedimento di eccezione per la rapida attuazione di una prima epurazione e revisione dell'inquilinato dell'Istituto.

L'arresto del Prof. Morelli

E' stato arrestato il Prof. Eugenio Morelli, direttore del «Forlanini», Consigliere Nazionale e senatore fascista.

pronta a sopportare ancora disagi e sacrifici; è anche disposta a veder diminuita l'erogazione alla quale avrebbe diritto; ma vuole ed esige che si stabiliscano nuovi turni e nuovi orari, e questi vengano poi osservati scrupolosamente e nello stesso modo per tutti.

I cittadini in genere ed i medici in particolare, debbono poter contare su quelle date ore di luce.

Ci sembra di essercI spiegati, una volta per sempre, con chiarezza.

E altrettanta chiarezza vorremmo dalle società che, d'accordo con le Autorità Alleate — cui va la riconoscenza dei romani per quel molto che hanno già fatto, pur essendo ancora la città nelle immediate retrovie di guerra — dovrebbero diramare un nuovo comunicato chiarificatore in materia, senza ricorrere a un giornale per smentire quello che un altro aveva pubblicato.

Analogamente è avvenuto per l'acqua. Notizie ufficiali tranquillizzanti si ebbero alcuni giorni fa. Si disse che il flusso sarebbe tornato in breve normale: invece è accaduto proprio il contrario, e la situazione si è aggravata! Sarebbe

Sottoscrizione per "L'Italia Libera,,

Iniziamo la pubblicazione delle sottoscrizioni a favore de «L'Italia Libera» di cui si sono fatti iniziatori amici e simpatizzanti del nostro giornale. Il ritardo col quale la pubblicazione è iniziata, come pure il riassunto delle offerte fatte su via di massima omettendo i nomi dei singoli sottoscrittori, sono dovuti alla tirannia dello spazio.

Per le successive pubblicazioni confidiamo nella possibilità di riportare integralmente dalle schede i nomi dei sottoscrittori.

Le schede numerate possono essere ritirate presso la nostra Amministrazione.

Vigili del Fuoco Ostiense-Tuscolano L. 2.407, Sottosezione Testaccio 2.000, Amici e simpatizzanti: Curti 50, Antonini 50, Chierichetti 50, Gioggi Alfredo 100, Amici e simpatizzanti di Borgo-Prati: Ditta fratelli Santi 100, Valeri Teodoro 100, Carer Cesare 500, N. N 100, Camillo 50, Ditta Palma 100, Piccirilli G. 50, Aroti S. 35, Capocuoco 200, Moreschi Vittorio 500, Micci 100, Pasticceria Moretti 50, Cantiani R. 30, Lippi A. 30, De Blasio P. 50, Bernardini 200, Leonetti E. 30, Corruccini B. 25, De Simoni G. 100, N. N. 100, Giggi D. 200, Lalli G. 100, Pasquale Ercole 50, Battini A. 50, Sciascia Dino 50, Ciocciolini Adelisco 100, Ourst B. 50, Galante A. 50, Castelli L. 100, N. N. 25, Legini T. 50, N. N. 50, Rebecca 25, Gaggiottini 50, N. N. 25, Cecarelli 100, Bultrini 100, Operai del gas 3.000, Diversi amici innaffiando «all'Italia Libera» 5.000, Alcuni medici del Partito e simpatizzanti 1.500, A mezzo Galeone: Refrigeri 50, Ronconi 50, Cafaro 50, Morizzi 25, Sabatini 50, Bolzi 50, Altibrandi 50, Seluleti 50, Galeoni Giuseppe 100, Maschetti 100, Lazzoni 50, Ragonelli 10, Diversi L. 25, Personale dell'Ala Italiana 2.187, A mezzo avv. Gallo: Amici della Garbatella: Sermioli 10, Evangelisti 10, Corigliani 5, Savelli 5, Fochetti 5, De Santis 5, Tricomi 5, Casafina 5, Rodossi 5, Brunetti 5, Renzetti 5, Tani 5, D'Ella 5, Cardoni 10, Di Veroli 5, Micheli 10, Benetti 10, Del Serto Mauro 10, Del Serto Otello 10, Accorsi 10, avv. Giuseppe Bruno 100, avv. Oronzo Reale 100, Cono Di Lena 100, rag. Corrado Cucinielio 100, prof. Ugo Lamalfa 100, De Concilliis 50, avv. Alberto Mario Carocci 100, Felice Nicostra 100, Ferrovieri e tramvieri 1.800, Fra amici dopo una visita alle Grotte Ardeatine 1.200, Un amico di V. Appia Nuova 1.000, Un gruppo di esattoriali di Piazza Migiunelli 3.200, Amici del Quadraro e Centocelle 2.000, 5 amici bolognesi 5.000, Munzi rag. David a nome dei dipendenti della S. A. T. O. R. 500, Fernando Giuseppetti 600, Giovani di Via Parma 300, Amici di Cisterna e Velletri 4.000, Amici e simpatizzanti di Piuggi e Frosinone 1.000, Lavoratori dei giardini del Comune 4.500, Alcuni amici de «L'Italia Libera» 2.500, Un gruppo di amici della VI Zona inneggiando alla repubblica: Chierici Mario 1000, Latini Angelo 1000, Gallarello Vincenzo 500, Bontempi Felice 500, Chiarinelli Costantino 500, Latini Vitaliano 500, Grimoldi Mario 500, Toseroni Amedeo 500, Fratelli Di Marto 300, Gallarello Domenico 250, Gallarello Giovanni 250, Bonori Edmondo 250, Golbin Umberto 250, Marroni Umberto 200, Mazzolani Alfredo 200, Bellucci Aldo 100, Meloni Leone 100, Cecchini Francesco 100, Rossi Roberto 100, Patriarca Mario 100, Gallo Giuseppe 100, Leonori 100, Baldazzi Cencio 100, Salerno Attilio 100, Famiglia Orecl 100, Ciotti Alfredo 100, Menici Aldo 100, Cecchini Renato 100, Pace Guglielmo 100, Placentini Raimondo 100, Lori Augusto 100, Spaziani Giuseppe 100, Marzano Giuseppe 100, Adiutori Salvatore 100, Catacchio Armando 100, Gentili Vittorio 100, Caratelli Filippo 100, Parisella Umberto 100, Ex Combattenti della Brigata Sassari 3.500, Due amici ricordando Armando Bussi 1.000, Amici e simpatizzanti dopo una riunione 7.500, avv. Vincenzo Lombardi 2.000, Famiglia Borin 1.000, Impresa Costruzioni Borin 1.000, Un gruppo di funzionari simpatizzanti del Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici 750, Un gruppo di ufficiali e funzionari del Genio militare 550, Un ingegnere e famiglia 250, Un gruppo di ufficiali e funzionari dell'Aeronautica 600, Amici di Testaccio a mezzo Guglielmo Sabatini 751, Igino Borin 200, Famiglia Lunetto 500, Società edi-

Notiziario del Partito

I Zona

Nei locali di Viale Mazzini, domenica scorsa il compagno Avv. Renato Perrone ha improvvisato una conversazione togliendo lo spunto da un discorso fatto da Badoglio a San Giorgio Ionico. Con stringente logica accompagnata spesso da fine ironia il compagno Perrone ha demolito ogni affermazione del Maresciallo tendente a scagionare il re e se stesso da ogni responsabilità della più grande sciagura che abbia mai colpito la

che si sta costituendo una biblioteca e invita gli stessi a collaborare sia con offerta di libri che con suggerimenti

Circolo Giovanile della Sottosezione Centrale

Si ricorda a tutti i giovani aderenti che oggi mercoledì 12 alle ore 17, è indetta l'assemblea generale del circolo giovanile di zona. L'ordine del giorno è il seguente: 1) Organizzazione interna; 2) Elezione del Comitato; 3) Proposte ed

sicante, il dott. Alberto Cruciani e l'avv. Enzo Storoni, membri.

AZIONE SIN

Costituzione della Lega Lavoranti Marmo e Affini

Il 10 corr., nei locali della Camera del Lavoro ha avuto luogo la prima assemblea dei marmisti, che hanno dichiarata costituita la loro lega, aderente alla Camera Confederale del Lavoro. E' stata insediata la Commissione Sindacale provvisoria composta dai lavoratori: Cherubini Guido (P. d'A.) Preziosi Michele (P. C. I.) Bergamini Renato (D. C.): Terziani Gildo (P. S. I.). Il compagno Bigazzi (Grassi) della C. E. della Camera del Lavoro, ha parlato ai lavoratori illustrando i concetti che debbono ispirare la nuova vita sindacale.

La Lega ha votato un Ordine del Giorno in cui si sollecita, da parte delle Autorità competenti, la ripresa del lavoro e si invitano i datori di lavoro a rispettare i patti di lavoro vigenti.

Costituzione delle Leghe Lavoratori Maccarese

A Maccarese si sono costituite: la Lega dei Mezzadri e compartecipanti, Lega dei Salariati e Braccianti, Lega Muratori e Manovali, Lega Fabbri e Falegnami, Lega fra gli Impiegati, eleggendo i Comitati Direttivi Provvisori.

E' stato costituito un Comitato Sindacale Aziendale composto da Genioli per il P. d'A., Vannutelli per il P. C., Rigamonti per il P. S., Silvestri per la D. C.

Su 2000 lavoratori hanno finora aderito alla organizzazione sindacale circa 300 lavoratori, essendo la maggioranza incerta sulla via da seguire, perchè vede ancora a capo dell'Azienda i vecchi dirigenti fascisti e trama che questi restino ai loro posti. La quinta colonna diffonde le voci più assurde, fra cui quella di un prossimo ritorno dei tedeschi e, per la mancanza delle comunicazioni e delle informazioni, ha buon giuoco sull'animo ingenuo dei contadini.

Unione lavoratori spettacoli

Il Quadripartito dell'Unione Lavoratori dello Spettacolo, convocata la Commissione politica ed il Gruppo Aziendale dell'E.I.A.R., le relazioni dell'opera svolta dalle due Commissioni, sia nel terreno politico che in quello sindacale, prende atto che tale opera avvenuta sempre in contatto con i membri del Quadripartito stesso, si è conformata in ogni momento ai desideri esplicitamente e ripetutamente espressi — anche in pubbliche riunioni — della massa dei lavoratori della Radio, i quali hanno alla unanimità plaudito nella riunione generale del 6 luglio ai provvedimenti presi dalle Autorità Alleate, nei confronti degli ex dirigenti a seguito dell'azione svolta dalla Commissione politica della Radio; e, ritenendosi interprete della volontà dei lavoratori, fa voto che l'epurazione prosegua e si inizi la ricostruzione della Radio con la sollecita nomina di un Commissario governativo.

Il grave problema della disoccupazione

La disoccupazione ha condotto i lavoratori e le loro famiglie alla fame ed alla miseria ora si profila già il licenziamento di altre categorie di lavoratori, come sta accadendo in questi giorni ad un numero considerevole di operai specializzati degli ascensori.

L'Istituto Romano Beni Stabili, l'Immobiliare, i proprietari di stabili, i Condomini, ecc. ecc. hanno comunicato alle Ditte interessate per la manutenzione degli ascensori, che non intendono pagare il canone mensile per manutenzione dei loro impianti data la mancanza di energia elettrica.

A loro volta le Ditte suddette adducendo il motivo su esposto dai clienti sono costrette a licenziare il personale come già è avvenuto in varie Ditte.

A questo punto è bene fare due

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...sopportare ancora disagi ...i; è anche disposta a ve... ...dinuita l'erogazione alla ...rebbe diritto, ma vuole ca... ...e si stabiliscano nuovi tur... ...ovi orari, e questi vengano ...ervati scrupolosamente e ...esso modo per tutti.

...adini in genere, ed i me... ...particolare, debbono poter ...su quale date ore di luce. ...ntura di esserci spiegati, una... ...r sempre, con chiarezza.

...ell'attesa chiarezza vorremmo ...ietà che, d'accordo con le ...e Alleate — cui va la rico... ...za dei romani per quel mol... ...hanno già fatto, pur essen... ...ora la città nelle immedia... ...evole di guerra — dovrebbero ...re un nuovo comunicato ...catore in materia, senza ri... ...a un giornale pe smentire ...che un altro aveva pubbli...

...ogamente è avvenuto per ... Notizie ufficiali tranquil... ...ebbero alcuni giorni fa. Si ...he il flusso sarebbe tornato ...e normale: invece è acca... ...proprio il contrario, e la si...ne si è aggravata! Sarebbe

...Italia Libera„

...10 Diversi L. 25, Personale ...a Italiana 2.187, A mezzo ...Gallo: Amici della Garbatel... ...caioli 10, Evangelisti 10, Co... ...5, Saveili 5, Pochetti 5, ...ttia 5, Tricomi 5, Casalina 5, ...a 5, Brunetti 5, Renzetti 5, ...o, D'Elia 5, Cardoni 10, Di ...5, Micheli 10, Benetti 10, ...arto Mauro 10, Del Sarto ...10, Accorsi 10, avv. Giuseppe...uno 100, avv. Oronzo Rea... Cono Di Lena 100, rag. Cor... Buccinelio 100, prof. Ugo La... 100, De Concilia 50, avv. ...o Mario Carocci 100, Felice ...ra 100, Ferrovieri e tranvie... 00, Fra amici dopo una visita ...Grotte Ardeatine 1.200, Fa... di V. Appia Nuova 1.000, Un ...o di esattoriali di Piazza Mi... ...li 3.200, Amici del Quadraro ...ntocelle 2.000, 5 amici bolo... 5.000, Manzi rag. David e ...dei dipendenti della S. A. ...R. 500, Fernando Giuseppet... 0, Giovani di Via Parma 300, ...di Cisterna e Velletri 4.000, ...e simpatizzanti di Frugi e ...none 1.000, Lavoratori del giar... del Comune 4.500, Alcuni amici ...«L'Italia Libera» 2.500, Un ...po di amici della VI Zona in...ndo alla repubblica: Chierici ...1000, Latini Angelo 1000, ...rello Vincenzo 500, Bontempi ...500, Chiarucelli Costantino ...atini Vitaliano 500, Grimol... ...rio 500, Toseroni Amedeo 500, ...li Di Mario 300, Gallarello ...nico 250, Gallarello Giovan... 0, Bonori Edmondo 250, Gen... Umberto 250, Marroni Umber... 00, Mazzolani Alfredo 200, Bo... Aldo 100, Meloni Leone 100, ...ini Francesco 100, Rossi Ilo... 100, Patriarca Mario 100, ...o Giuseppe 100, Leonori 100, ...zzi Cencio 100, Salerno Atti... 00, Famiglia Greci 100, Ciotti ...io 100, Menici Aldo 100, Cec... Renato 100, Poce Guglielmo 100, Piacentini Raimondo 100, ...Augusto 100, Spaziani Giu... 100, Marzano Giuseppe 100, ...tori Salvatore 100, Calzecchi ...ando 100, Gentili Vittorio 100, ...telli Filippo 100, Parisella Um... 100, Ex Combattenti della ...ta Sassari 3.500, Due amici ...dando Armando Bussi 1.000, ...i e simpatizzanti dopo una ...one 7.500, avv. Vincenzo Lem... 2.000, Famiglia Borin 1.000, ...sa Costruzioni Borin 1.000, ...gruppo di funzionari simpa...anti del Ministero del Lavori ...blici 750, Un gruppo di uffi... e funzionari del Genio milit... 550, Un ingegnere e famiglia ...Un gruppo di ufficiali e fun...ari dell'Aeronautica 600, Ami... ...Testaccio a mezzo Guglielmo ...Sabatini 751, Igino Borin 200, ...iglia Lunetto 500, Società edi...

...sieme, il Gott. Rodolfo Grazzini e l'avv. Enzo Storoni, membri.

...Debbono essere per zone o, alme... ...che, per quartieri.

AZIONE SINDACALE

Costituzione della Lega Lavoranti Marmo e Affini

Il 10 corr., nei locali della Camera del Lavoro ha avuto luogo la prima assemblea dei marmisti, che hanno dichiarata costituita la loro lega, aderente alla Camera Confederale del Lavoro. E' stata insediata la Commissione Sindacale provvisoria composta dai lavoratori: Cherubini Guido (P. d'A.) Preziosi Michele (P. C. I.) Bergamini Renato (D. C.); Terzani Gildo (P. S. I.). Il compagno Bigazzi (Grassi) della C. E. della Camera del Lavoro, ha parlato ai lavoratori illustrando i concetti che debbono ispirare la nuova vita sindacale.

La Lega ha votato un Ordine del Giorno in cui si sollecita, da parte delle Autorità competenti, la ripresa del lavoro e si invitano i datori di lavoro a rispettare i patti di lavoro vigenti.

Costituzione delle Leghe Lavoratori Maccarese

A Maccarese si sono costituite: la Lega dei Mezzadri e compartecipanti, Lega dei Salariati e Braccianti, Lega Muratori e Manovali, Lega Fabbri e Falegnami, Lega fra gli Impiegati, eleggendo i Comitati Direttivi Provvisori.

E' stato costituito un Comitato Sindacale Aziendale composto da Genioli per il P. d'A., Vannutelli per il P. C., Rigamonti per il P. S. Silvestri per la D. C.

Su 2000 lavoratori hanno finora aderito alla organizzazione sindacale circa 300 lavoratori, essendo la maggioranza incerta sulla via da seguire, perchè vede ancora a capo dell'Azienda i vecchi dirigenti fascisti e teme che questi restino ai loro posti. La quinta colonna diffonde le voci più assurde, fra cui quella di un prossimo ritorno dei tedeschi e, per la mancanza delle comunicazioni e delle informazioni, ha buon gioco sull'animo ingenuo dei contadini.

Unione lavoratori spettacoli

Il Quadripartito dell'Unione Lavoratori dello Spettacolo, convocata la Commissione politica ed il Gruppo Aziendale dell'E.I.A.R., le relazioni dell'opera svolta dalle due Commissioni, sia nel terreno politico che in quello sindacale, prende atto che tale opera avveniva sempre in contatto con i membri del Quadripartito stesso, si è conformata in ogni momento ai desideri esplicitamente e ripetutamente espressi — anche in pubbliche riunioni — della massa dei lavoratori della Radio, i quali hanno alla unanimità plaudito nella riunione generale del 6 luglio ai provvedimenti presi dalle Autorità Alleate, nei confronti degli ex dirigenti a seguito dell'azione svolta dalla Commissione politica della Radio, e, ritenendosi interprete della volontà dei lavoratori, fa voto che l'epurazione prosegua e si inizi la ricostruzione della Radio con la sollecita nomina di un Commissario governativo.

Il grave problema della disoccupazione

La disoccupazione ha condotto i lavoratori e le loro famiglie alla fame ed alla miseria ora si profila già il licenziamento di altre categorie di lavoratori, come sta accadendo in questi giorni ad un numero considerevole di operai specializzati degli ascensori.

L'Istituto Romano Beni Stabili, L'Immobiliare, i proprietari di stabili, i Condomini, ecc. ecc. hanno comunicato alle Ditte interessate per la manutenzione degli ascensori, che non intendono pagare il canone mensile per manutenzione dei loro impianti data la mancanza di energia elettrica.

A loro volta le Ditte suddette adducendo il motivo su esposto ai clienti sono costrette a licenziare il personale come già è avvenuto in varie Ditte.

A questo punto è bene fare due

Costituzione della Lega Lavoranti Marmo e Affini

prio in ciò che si riscontra la speculazione di tale gente, incurante di gettare sul lastrico padri di famiglia i quali vanno ad ingrossare la già innumerevole schiera di disoccupati.

Riunione Rinascente-Upim

Il giorno 9 corr. il personale della Rinascente-Upim ha partecipato ad una importante riunione nei locali della sottosezione del Partito a Piazza Adriana ove il compagno avv. Gallo ha illustrato i compiti sindacali e i doveri dei lavoratori nell'ora presente, riscuotendo entusiastici consensi.

Personale dello Stabilimento S. A. F. A. R.

E' convocato per giovedì 13, alle ore 17, presso i locali della Camera Confederale del Lavoro, Via Urbana 107.

Ex-Centro sperimentale di cinematografia

Gli insegnanti, gli allievi e gli ex allievi dell'ex Centro Sperimentale di cinematografia, sono convocati in assemblea plenaria, giovedì 13 luglio alle ore 18, all'Unione Lavoratori dello Spettacolo, in via Aurora, 31.

Sindacato fornaciai

Tutti i compagni fornaciai che hanno fatto adesione al Sindacato fornaciai sono convocati in assemblea generale giovedì 13 c. m. alle ore 18, in Via Andrea Doria 18, per la nomina della Commissione provvisoria.

Autopubblici dipendenti

Sono convocati in assemblea giovedì 13, alle ore 18, nella Sede sociale a Via Tor de' Specchi 16-A.

Pastai e mugnai

Per giovedì 13 p. v. tutti i quadripartiti aziendali sono convocati per le ore 17 nella sede sindacale per urgenti comunicazioni.

All'ultimo momento apprendiamo una notizia veramente sbalorditiva: l'ing. Bigi pare sia stato nominato comandante dei vigili. Non aggiungiamo nessun commento. Segnaliamo il fatto, anzi il fattaccio, alle autorità competenti.

All'Istituto Nazionale Previdenza Giornalisti

L'ing. Giovanni Biadene è stato confermato nella carica di Commissario dell'Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza Giornalisti Italiani conferitagli con decreto ministeriale dopo il 25 luglio 1943 e che egli aveva lasciato dopo l'8 settembre. Ripreso in questi giorni in consegna l'ufficio dall'amministrazione uscente dott. Fausto Buoninsegni, ha nominato una Commissione consultiva composta dai giornalisti Michele Campanelli, Silvio Cavazzuti, Umberto Ferrari dott. Pier Felice Stangoni e dott. Olindo Vernocchi.

La conferma di Giovanni Biadene a Commissario dell'Istituto di Previdenza dei Giornalisti è stata accolta con piacere da quanti conoscono e stimano la persona che in tante e tante occasioni passate e presenti ha dato prova di conoscere i veri bisogni della classe.

Sequestro di ingenti quantitativi di scarpe e stoffe

Dietro segnalazione di un compagno sono stati sequestrati, a Borgo Vittorio 74, ingenti quantitativi di merce (scarpe, stoffe, ecc.) destinate al mercato nero, di proprietà di certo Odorico Cagnoni, il quale è stato tratto in arresto. La merce è stata messa a disposizione del Comando Alleato.

Spettacoli di oggi

Teatri

ADRIANO — Oggi alle ore 17.30 avrà luogo la ripetizione della IX^a di Beethoven. Il programma affidato al M. Molinari sarà completato con la Suite dell'Op. V di Corelli con le Fontane di Roma di Respighi e il Largo di Hsendel. — Il concerto è riservato agli abbonati e alle Truppe Alleate.

ARTI: Compagnia Bagni-Cortese-Pilotto-Zoccoli: Ripresa di: «Stefano» di Deval 101ª replica.

EMANUEL: Ore 17,30: «Mutan di Boxe» di Strickland con E. Piermonte C. Tamberlani E. Ceriesi.

ODESCALCHI: (Telef. 64008) Compagnia Macario: Ore 18: «Scandalo al Collegio» Ultime repliche

QUATTRO FONTANE: Rascel presenta: «Allegro, ma non troppo» di Mangini, con la grande orchestra Semprini, Lucy D'Albert, Tina de Mola le sorelle Nava, ecc. — Ore 18: «Ultima settimana».

QUIRINO: Ore 17.30: Compagnia diretta da F. Tagliavini: «L'amico Fritz»

MANZONI: Ore 15.30: «Follie 1944» con Alice Greta e i fratelli Martana.

VALLE: Compagnia Totò-Magnani: «Con un palmo di naso» di Galdieri - Ore 17.30.

GALLERIA: Compagnia Spettacoli Internazionali presenta: «Cognac per tutti» Ore 16 e 19: Ultime repliche

TEATRO NUOVO: Compagnia Simon e nuovo Documentario Alleato

REALE: Grande spettacolo teatrale con Nino Taranto.

REGINA: «La donna che ama».

SALARIO: «Fiamme sul Marocco» Notizie utili n. 38-B

SAVOIA: «La prima moglie» e Documentario americano.

SALONE MARGHERITA: Ore 15.30: «Strettamente confidenziale».

SPLENDORE: «Quando il giorno verrà» con Bette Davis

TUSCOLO: «La maschera di mezzanotte» e Documentario

VOLTURNO: Spettacoli d'arte varia.

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PROGRAMMA DI OGGI

Notiziari: Ore 8, 9, 10.30, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20 21 22.15, 23, 23.55. Ore 7.45: Buongiorno — 8.15 Musiche del mattino — 9.15: Le canzoni parlano — 9.45: Musica varia — 10.15: Canzoni regionali — 10.35: Danze del '600 — 11: Musica operistica — 11.30: Canzoni — 12.15: Musiche polacche — 12.30: Trasmissione per i ragazzi — 13.20: Canzoni — 13.30: L'Uomo della strada — 13.40: Orchestra diretta dal Maestro Enrico Prat — 14.15: Musica operistica — 15.15: Operette — 15.45: Musica sinfonica — 17.15: Musica caratteristica — 17.30: Musica da camera — 18: L'Italia combatte (trasmissione dedicata ai patrioti che lottano contro i tedeschi) — 18.20: Vetrina musicale — 18.45: Notiziario fran-

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Specialista malattie veneree e pelle
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Via Palestro 36 p. p. - Ore 8-9, 14-19

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che non gli aveva fatto il rapporto di sospensione (il «riservato» per ragioni di sicurezza personale!), peggiori e più meschini di lui sono quelli che lo circondano

Cinismo e meschinità di collaboratori

Ed innanzi tutto, quelli che con lui erano in più stretto contatto a ragione della loro carica. L'esempio viene dall'alto: uno dei vicepresidenti del degno consesso, Bevilacqua, console generale nella «superba» milizia fascista, aspira, nel 1938, alla promozione a luogotenente generale; e, nel raccomandarsi al suo capo, sottopone a lui uno specchio riassuntivo del lavoro compiuto nei tre anni di vice-presidenza. In questo specchio, fra i titoli di merito, figurano, decisivi, gli «anni e mesi di reclusione comminati»: che, con crescendo rossiniano, salgono da 679 nel primo anno di attività, a ben 1053 anni e 6 mesi nel terzo, con l'avvicinarsi della promozione. Se l'esempio viene dall'alto, dicevo, i minori non sono da meno: ed un maggiore dei Carabinieri (è bene ricordare il nome: Dora) nel 1934, per ottenere molto di meno (la croce di cavaliere mauriziano), si fa raccomandare dal Tringali, il quale ricorda come l'allora capitano, a Trieste, concorse efficacemente nella repressione «dell'attività spionistica», così efficacemente, che le sue denunzie condussero «alla emissione di quattro condanne alla reclusione con pene individuali spessissimo assai elevate, ammontanti nel complesso a 341 anni!»

Il cinismo di questi signori, che valutano le loro benemerenze sulla base degli anni di reclusione, non è nulla però in confronto di quello di un altro ufficiale della «benemerita», il tenente colonnello Eugenio Bova: che, nel 1941, pieno di ardore per il suo servizio al Tribunale Speciale, manda un certificato medico, dichiarandosi spiacente di non potersi recare in ufficio, ed aggiungendo testualmente: «ciò che maggiormente mi accora, è il non poter prendere parte alla nota esecuzione, per la quale avevo già tutto minutamente predisposto». Ciò che più colpisce ed addolora, è che questo sadico sia stato presentato e raccomandato caldamente al Tringali-Casanuova, per l'assunzione al Tribunale Speciale, da un altissimo magistrato.

Mussolini aveva bisogno di alcune migliaia di morti per gettarli sul tavolo della pace; fedele alle direttive del suo duce, il console Conticelli, giudice e poi vice-presidente del Tribunale, ha valore, per chiedere la promozione al grado superiore, l'elevata percentuale delle perdite (25 per cento per gli ufficiali 14 per cento per la truppa), subita dal suo reggimento nella battaglia dell'Ebro.

Tipi di giudici

Il «puro» Tringali, custode severo delle intangibili leggi della rivoluzione, non disdegnava certo di proteggere e di accettare nel suo tribunale dei tipi, anche se meno biechi di costoro, non meno corrotti. Un console, trasferito a Perugia per gravi mancanze, viene accettato successivamente quale giudice del tribunale dietro le insistenze di Russo; un giudice — il signore Quagliata — si rende colpevole di appropriazione indebita e di falso, ed il Presidente Tringali interviene presso il direttore del Banco di Roma, affinchè metta a tacere l'incresciosо episodio, per non mettere in ballo il Tribunale; e l'episodio — è inutile dirlo — venne soffocato. Ancora più grave perchè riguardante la persona di un alto magistrato, addetto a quell'epoca al Tribunale perciò ben degno di amministrare giustizia in quella sede; un magistrato si vanta che a lui «vennero affidati i compiti più delicati di natura politica, nell'espletamento dei quali dimostrò la più completa comprensione dello spirito fascista». Più prudente e pensieroso dell'avvenire, un ufficiale dei carabinieri raccomanda al suo presentatore il massimo segreto

Nè l'altissima ambizione di «servire la causa» disinteressatamente si manifesta sempre con discrezione; perchè vi sono persone che trovano tre, quattro o più presentatori più o meno influenti. Tanto che il povero Presidente, assillato da tante richieste, è costretto qualche volta a rispondere con una certa energia; fino a definire il postulante «persona di molta improntitudine e petulanza»; o a rinfacciargli la «insistenza inutile ed inopportuna»; ove non preferisca usare un motto di spirito («abbiamo già troppi ufficiali dei carabinieri: finiranno con l'arrestarci tutti!»). Certo è che, se il presentatore è un gerarca di una certa importanza, egli non perde mai la pazienza; come non la perde per il principe Ruspoli, console della Milizia, il quale, battendo ogni record, insiste periodicamente (1930, 1931, 1932, 1939) a farsi raccomandare da: Lessona, Barenghi, Teruzzi Ciano, Marpicati, Russo e Chiavolini!

Così, dietro le quinte, si svolgeva la vita del Tribunale Speciale, presidio e garanzia della Rivoluzione delle Camicie Nere.

L. BIANCHI D'ESPINOSA

Ripristino del servizio vaglia

Il Ministero delle Comunicazioni rende noto che le Autorità Alleate hanno autorizzato, oltre al servizio della corrispondenza normale e raccomandata con l'Italia meridionale, anche il ripristino del servizio vaglia.

L'arresto del Prof. Morelli

E' stato arrestato il Prof. Eugenio Morelli, direttore del «Forlanini», Consigliere Nazionale e senatore fascista.

L'acqua potesse ufficiali tranquillanti si ebbero alcuni giorni fa. Si disse che il flusso sarebbe tornato in breve normale; invece è accaduto proprio il contrario, e la situazione si è aggravata! Sarebbe

Sottoscrizione per "L'Italia Libera,,

Iniziamo la pubblicazione delle sottoscrizioni a favore de «L'Italia Libera» di cui si sono fatti iniziatori amici e simpatizzanti del nostro giornale. Il ritardo col quale la pubblicazione è iniziata, come pure il riassunto delle offerte fatte in via di massima omettendo i nomi dei singoli sottoscrittori, sono dovuti alla tirannia dello spazio.

Per le successive pubblicazioni confidiamo nella possibilità di riportare integralmente dalle schede i nomi dei sottoscrittori.

Le schede numerate possono essere ritirate presso la nostra Amministrazione.

Vigili del Fuoco Ostiense-Tuscolano L. 2.407, Sottosezione Testaccio 2.000, Amici e simpatizzanti: Curti 50, Antonini 50, Chierichetti 50, Gioggi Alfredo 100, Amici e simpatizzanti di Borgo-Prati: Ditta fratelli Santi 100, Valeri Teodoro 100 Carer Cesare 500, N. N 100, Canullo 50, Ditta Palma 100, Piccirilli G. 50, Aroti S. 25, Capocchiore 200, Moreschi Vittorio 500, Micci 100, Pasticceria Moretti 50, Cantiani R. 30, Lippi A. 30, De Biasio F. 50, Bernardini 200, Leonetti E. 30, Corrucciini B. 35, De Simoni G. 100, N. N. 100, Giggi D. 200, Lulli G. 100, Pasquale Ercole 50, Battini A. 50, Sciascia Dino 50, Cioccolini Adelisco 100, Cursi B. 50, Galante A. 50, Castelli L. 100, N. N. 25, Legini T. 50, N. N. 50, Rebecca 25, Gaggiottini 50, N. N. 25, Ceccarelli 100, Bultrini 100, Operai del gas 3.000, Diversi amici inneggiando «all'Italia Libera» 5.000, Alcuni medici del Partito e simpatizzanti 1.500, A mezzo Galeone: Refrigeri 50, Ronconi 50, Cafaro 50, Morizzi 25, Sabatini 50, Bolzi 50, Altobrandi 50, Soluleti 50, Galeoni Giuseppe 100, Maschetti 100, Lazzoni 50, Ragonelli 10, Diversi L. 25, Personale dell'Ala Italiana 2.187, A mezzo avv. Gallo: Amici della Garbatella: Sermioli 10, Evangelisti 10, Corigliani 5, Savelli 5, Fochetti 5, De Santis 5, Tricomi 5, Cassina 5, Rodossi 5, Brunetti 5, Renzetti 5, Tani 5, D'Elia 5, Cardoni 10, Di Veroli 5, Micheli 10, Benetti 10, Del Sarto Mauro 10, Del Sarto Otello 10, Accorsi 10, avv. Giuseppe Bruno 100, avv. Oronzo Reale 100, Cono Di Lena 100, rag. Corrado Cuciniello 100, prof. Ugo Lamalfa 100, De Concilils 50, avv. Alberto Mario Carocci 100, Felice Nicostra 100, Ferrovieri e tranvieri 1.800, Fra amici dopo una visita alle Grotte Ardeatine 1.200, Un amico di V. Appia Nuova 1.000, Un gruppo di esattoriali di Piazza Miguanelli 3.200, Amici del Quadraro e Centocelle 2.000, 5 amici bolognesi 5.000, Munzi rag. David a nome dei dipendenti della S. A. T. O. R. 500, Fernando Giuseppetti 600, Giovani di Via Parma 300, Amici di Cisterna e Velletri 4.000, Amici e simpatizzanti di Fiuggi e Frosinone 1.000, Lavoratori dei giardini del Comune 4.500, Alcuni amici de «L'Italia Libera» 2.500, Un gruppo di amici della VI Zona inneggiando alla repubblica: Chierici Mario 1000, Latini Angelo 1000, Gallarello Vincenzo 500, Bontempi Felice 500, Chiarinelli Costantino 500, Latini Vitaliano 500, Grimoldi Mario 500, Toseroni Amedeo 500, Fratelli Di Mario 300, Gallarello Domenico 250, Gallarello Giovanni 250, Bonori Edmondo 250, Gobbin Umberto 250, Marroni Umberto 200, Mazzolani Alfredo 200, Bolticci Aldo 100, Meloni Leone 100, Cecchini Francesco 100, Rossi Roberto 100, Patriarca Mario 100, Gallo Giuseppe 100, Leonori 100, Baldazzi Cencio 100, Salerno Attilio 100, Famiglia Greci 100, Ciotti Alfredo 100, Menici Aldo 100, Cecchini Renato 100, Pace Guglielmo 100, Placentini Raimondo 100, Lori Augusto 100, Spaziani Giuseppe 100, Marzano Giuseppe 100, Aditori Salvatore 100, Catacchio Armando 100, Gentili Vittorio 100, Ceratelli Filippo 100, Parisella Umberto 100, Ex Combattenti della Brigata Sassari 3.500, Due amici ricordando Armando Bussi 1.000, Amici e simpatizzanti dopo una riunione 7.500, avv. Vincenzo Lombardi 2.000, Famiglia Borin 1.000, Impresa Costruzioni Borin 1.000, Un gruppo di funzionari simpatizzanti del Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici 750, Un gruppo di ufficiali e funzionari del Genio militare 550, Un ingegnere e famiglia 250, Un gruppo di ufficiali e funzionari dell'Aeronautica 600, Amici di Testaccio a mezzo Guglielmo Sabatini 751, Igino Borin 200, Famiglia Lunetto 500, Società edilizia Lunetto 1.500, Un gruppo di signore e di signorine simpatizzanti 160, Raccolte fra amici e simpatizzanti 2.000, De Navasques dell'Ala Italiana 200 — Totale L. 81.570.

Notiziario del Partito

I Zona

Nel locali di Viale Mazzini, domenica scorsa il compagno Avv. Renato Perrone ha improvvisato una conversazione togliendo lo spunto da un discorso fatto da Badoglio a San Giorgio Ionico. Con stringente logica accompagnata spesso da fine ironia il compagno Perrone ha demolito ogni affermazione del Maresciallo tendente a scagionare il re e se stesso da ogni responsabilità della più grande sciagura che abbia mai colpito la Patria. L'oratore è stato vivamente applaudito.

VI Zona

Giovedì 13 corr., alle ore 18, in via Sannio 24, l'avv. Giovanni Gallo terrà una conversazione su «Le responsabilità della monarchia». Sono invitati aderenti e simpatizzanti.

Circolo Giovanile «G. Mazzini» (Prati-Trionfale)

Si avvertono tutti i compagni che il Circolo è aperto tutte le sere dalle 18 alle 21 in piazza Adriana, 5.

Sottosezione di Monte Sacro

Tutti i lavoratori iscritti ed aderenti al Partito d'Azione sono invitati alla riunione che si terrà giovedì 13 nella sede di via Gargano 14 alle ore 18. La conversazione sarà aperta dal Dott. Emilio Palumbo sul tema: «Necessità di inquadramento nei sindacati di categoria». Si prega di non mancare.

* * *

Il circolo giovanile comunica agli iscritti, aderenti e simpatizzanti che si sta costituendo una biblioteca e invita gli stessi a collaborare sia con offerta di libri che con suggerimenti.

Circolo Giovanile della Sottosezione Centrale

Si ricorda a tutti i giovani aderenti che oggi mercoledì 12 alle ore 17, è indetta l'assemblea generale del circolo giovanile di zona. L'ordine del giorno è il seguente: 1) Organizzazione interna; 2) Elezione del Comitato; 3) Proposte ed approvazione dell'attività politica, culturale e ricreativa; 4) Iscrizione dei giovani aderenti al Circolo. Data l'importanza della riunione si prega vivamente di non mancare.

Assemblea a Campagnano

Domenica 2 luglio 1944, per la prima volta, si è riunita a Campagnano di Roma l'assemblea degli aderenti al Partito d'Azione, presieduta dal compagno Gori.

Sono stati discussi i sistemi migliori per propagare le nostre idee in mezzo alla massa agricola ed agli artigiani del luogo, ed è stato nominato un Comitato nelle persone dei compagni Vincenzo Gori, Giovanni Feliciotti e Santo Di Cassio.

Unione Studenti Italiani

Si invitano tutti gli allievi ed ex allievi degli Istituti Industriali ed Agrario ad intervenire alla riunione che si terrà venerdì 15 corr. alle ore 18 nell'ex Istituto «C. Grella», via Conte Verde 51.

Per le inserzioni su

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S. I. C. A. P.

ROMA

Via del Traforo, n. 146, p. p

(Largo Tritone)

Telefono: 60-200

Orario: 8.30-18

delle Autorità competenti, la ripresa del lavoro e si invitano i datori di lavoro a rispettare i patti di lavoro vigenti.

Costituzione delle Leghe Lavoratori Maccarese

A Maccarese si sono costituite: la Lega dei Mezzadri e compartecipanti, Lega dei Salariati e Braccianti, Lega Muratori e Manovali, Lega Fabbri e Falegnami, Lega fra gli Impiegati, eleggendo i Comitati Direttivi Provvisori.

E' stato costituito un Comitato Sindacale Aziendale composto da Genioli per il P. d'A., Vannutelli per il P. C., Rigamonti per il P. S., Silvestri per la D. C.

Su 2000 lavoratori hanno finora aderito alla organizzazione sindacale circa 500 lavoratori, essendo la maggioranza incerta sulla via da seguire, perchè vede ancora a capo dell'Azienda i vecchi dirigenti fascisti e teme che questi restino ai loro posti. La quinta colonna diffonde le voci più assurde, fra cui quella di un prossimo ritorno dei tedeschi e, per la mancanza delle comunicazioni e delle informazioni, ha buon giuoco sull'animo ingenuo dei contadini.

Unione lavoratori spettacoli

Il Quadripartito dell'Unione Lavoratori dello Spettacolo, convocata la Commissione politica ed il Gruppo Aziendale dell'E.I.A.R., le relazioni dell'opera svolta dalle due Commissioni, sia nel terreno politico che in quello sindacale, prende atto che tale opera avvenuta sempre in contatto con i membri del Quadripartito stesso, si è conformata in ogni momento ai desideri esplicitamente e ripetutamente espressi — anche in pubbliche riunioni — della massa dei lavoratori della Radio, i quali hanno alla unanimità plaudito nella riunione generale del 6 luglio ai provvedimenti presi dalle Autorità Alleate, nei confronti degli ex dirigenti a seguito dell'azione svolta dalla Commissione politica della Radio; e, ritenendosi interprete della volontà dei lavoratori, fa voto che l'epurazione prosegua e si inizi la ricostruzione della Radio con la sollecita nomina di un Commissario governativo.

Il grave problema della disoccupazione

La disoccupazione ha condotto i lavoratori e le loro famiglie alla fame ed alla miseria ora si profila già il licenziamento di altre categorie di lavoratori, come sta accadendo in questi giorni, ad un numero considerevole di operai specializzati degli ascensori.

L'Istituto Romano Beni Stabili, l'Immobiliare, i proprietari di stabili, i Condomini, ecc. ecc. hanno comunicato alle Ditte interessate per la manutenzione degli ascensori, che non intendono pagare il canone mensile per manutenzione dei loro impianti data la mancanza di energia elettrica.

A loro volta le Ditte suddette adducendo il motivo su esposto dai clienti sono costrette a licenziare il personale come già è avvenuto in varie Ditte.

A questo punto è bene fare due considerazioni, una di carattere tecnico e l'altra, potremmo dire politico-sociale:

a) E' interesse del proprietario dello stabile aver cura dei macchinari degli ascensori e di tutti i suoi organi onde evitare deterioramenti, ossidamento ed altri inconvenienti che ne potrebbero derivare, in modo che al ritorno normale dell'energia elettrica l'impianto stesso si trovi pronto per il funzionamento. Viceversa lasciandolo fermo e senza cura alcuna per un periodo di tempo di riattivarlo, per farlo ci vorrà una spesa maggiore che supererà di molto l'importo del canone di manutenzione.

b) Nel secondo caso si riscontra una losca manovra di egoismo e sfruttamento a danno di onesti lavoratori e della Nazione, malgrado tutti gli sforzi immani che si stanno facendo per la ricostruzione della nostra Patria. Tutti questi Istituti, proprietari, condomini ecc hanno affittato i loro appartamenti e nel canone di affitto è compreso l'uso dell'ascensore. Ora, essi ridurranno l'affitto ai loro inquilini dato che l'ascensore è fermo? E' dubbio che ciò avvenga ed è pro-

1077

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...Nostre ufficiali [illegible] ebbero alcuni giorni fa. Si ...e il flusso sarebbe tornato ...e normale: invece è accaduto proprio il contrario, e la si...e si è aggravata! Sarebbe

Italia Libera„

...0. Diversi L. 25. Personale ... Italiana 2.187, A mezzo ...olio: Amici della Garbatella...tioli 10, Evangelisti 10, Co... 5, Savelli 5, Fochetti 5, ...ttis 5, Tricomi 5, Casafina 5, ... 5, Brunetti 5, Renzetti 5, ..., D'Elia 5, Cardoni 10, Di ...5, Michetti 10, Benetti 10, ...rto Mauro 10, Del Sarto ...10, Accorsi 10, avv. Giuseppe 100, avv. Oronzo Reale Cono Di Lena 100, rag. Cor...ntinello 100, prof. Ugo La...100, De Concilliis 50, avv. ... Mario Carocci 100, Felice ...a 100, Ferrovieri e tramvie...0, Fra amici dopo una visita ...rotte Ardeatine 1.200, Un ...di V. Appia Nuova 1.000, Un ... di esattoriali di Piazza Mi...ti 3.200, Amici del Quadraro ...occelle 2.000, 5 amici bolo...5.000, Munzi rag. David e ...dei dipendenti della S. A. ...R. 500, Fernando Giuseppet... Giovani di Via Parma 300, ...di Cisterna e Velletri 4.000, ...e simpatizzanti di Fiuggi e ...one 1.000, Lavoratori del giar...el Comune 4.500, Alcuni amici «L'Italia Libera» 2.500, Un ...di amici della VI Zona inviando alla repubblica; Chierici ...1000, Latini Angelo 1000, ...llo Vincenzo 500, Bontempi ...500, Chiarinelli Costantino ...atini Vitaliano 500, Grimol...o 500, Toseroni Amedeo 500, ... Di Mario 300, Gallarello ...ico 250, Gallarello Giovan... Bonori Edmondo 250, Gotta...berto 250, Marroni Ulmer... Mazzolani Alfredo 200, Bo...aldo 100, Meloni Leone 100, ...ni Francesco 100, Rossi Ro... 100, Patriarca Mario 100, ... Giuseppe 100, Leoneri 100, ...i Cencio 100, Salerno Attil... ... Famiglia Greci 100, Ciotti ... 100, Mentci Aldo 100, Cec...Renato 100, Pace Guglielmo Placentini Raimondo 100, ...ugusto 100, Spaziani Giu...100, Marzano Giuseppe 100, ...i Salvatore 100, Catacchio ...do 100, Gentili Vittorio 100, ...di Filippo 100, Parisella Um...100, Ex Combattenti della ... Sassari 3.500, Due amici ...ndo Armando Buesi 1.000, ...e simpatizzanti dopo una ...e 7.500, avv. Vincenzo Lam...2.000, Famiglia Borin 1.000, ...a Costruzioni Borin 1.000, ...uppo di funzionari summa... del Ministero del Lavori ...ci 750, Un gruppo di uffi... funzionari del Genio milita...50, Un ingegnere e famiglia ...n gruppo di ufficiali e uomini dell'Aeronautica 600, Amici Testaccio a mezzo Guglielmarini 751, Igino Borin 200, ...la Lunetto 500, Società edi...Lunetto 1.500, Un gruppo di ... e di signorine simpatiz...160, Raccolte fra amici e ...izzanti 2.000, De Navasques ... Italiana 200 — Totale ...70.

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ROMA

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Ex-Centro sperimentale di cinematografia

Gli insegnanti, gli allievi e gli ex allievi dell'ex Centro Sperimentale di cinematografia, sono convocati in assemblea plenaria, giovedì 13 luglio alle ore 15, all'Unione Lavoratori dello Spettacolo, in via Aurora, 31.

Sindacato fornaciai

Tutti i compagni fornaciai che hanno fatto adesione al Sindacato fornaciai sono convocati in assemblea generale giovedì 13 c. m., alle ore 18, in Via Andrea Doria 16, per la nomina della Commissione provvisoria.

Autopubblici dipendenti

Sono convocati in assemblea giovedì 13, alle ore 18, nella Sede sociale a Via Tor de' Specchi 16-A.

Pastai e mugnai

Per giovedì 13 p. v. tutti i quadripartiti aziendali sono convocati per le ore 17 nella sede sindacale per urgenti comunicazioni.

...zuti, Umberto Ferrari, dott. Pier Felice Stangoni e dott. Olindo Vernocchi.

La conferma di Giovanni Bladene a Commissario dell'Istituto di Previdenza dei Giornalisti è stata accolta con piacere da quanti conoscono e stimano la persona che in tante e tante occasioni passate e presenti ha dato prova di conoscere i veri bisogni della classe.

Sequestro di ingenti quantitativi di scarpe e stoffe

Dietro segnalazione di un compagno sono stati sequestrati, a Borgo Vittorio 74, ingenti quantitativi di merce (scarpe, stoffe, ecc.) destinate al mercato nero, di proprietà di certo Odorico Cagnoni, il quale è stato tratto in arresto. La merce è stata messa a disposizione del Comando Alleato.

Spettacoli di oggi

Teatri

ADRIANO — Oggi alle ore 17.30 avrà luogo la ripetizione della IX^a di Beethoven. Il programma affidato al M. Molinari sarà completato con la Suite dell'Op. V di Corelli con le Fontane di Roma di Respighi e il Largo di Haendel. — Il concerto è riservato agli abbonati e alle Truppe Alleate.

ARTI: Compagnia Bagni-Cortese-Pilotto - Zacconi: Ripresa di: «Stefano» di Deval 101ª replica.

EMANUEL: Ore 17,30: «Matca di Boxe» di Strickland con E. Piermonte C. Tamberlani, F. Ceriesi.

ODESCALCHI: (Telef. 64008) Compagnia Macario: Ore 18: «Scandalo al Collegio» Ultime repliche

QUATTRO FONTANE: Rascel presenta: «Allegro, ma non troppo» di Mangini, con la grande orchestra Semprini. Lucy D'Alberi, Tina de Mola le sorelle Nava, ecc. — Ore 18: «Ultima settimana».

QUIRINO: Ore 17.30: Compagnia diretta da F. Tagliavini: «L'amico Fritz»

MANZONI: Ore 15.30: «Folle 1944» con Alice Greta e i fratelli Marsana.

VALLE: Compagnia Totò-Magnani: «Con un palmo di naso» di Galdieri - Ore 17.30.

GALLERIA: Compagnia Spettacoli Internazionali presenta: «Cognac per tutti» Ore 16 e 19: Ultime repliche

TEATRO NUOVO: Compagnia S. A. I.: «La cena delle beffe» di Sem Benelli - Ore 17.30.

Cinema

AMBASCIATORI: «Gli ammutinati» e Documentario.

APPIO: «Sei pazzi a bordo» e Documentario.

ACQUARIO: «La fabbrica dell'appetito» con Charlie Chaplin.

BRANCACCIO: «Schiavo d'amore» e Documentario.

CAPRANICA: «Pericolo biondo».

COLOSSEO: «Vicino alle stelle» con Loretta Joung.

CORSO CINEMA: «Un americano qualunque» e documentario attualità (ore 15.30 17. 18.30 20).

GLORIA: «Una donna contro il mondo» con A. Moore

LA FENICE: «Una donna qualunque» - Notizie unite N. 101-A.

MODERNISSIMO: Sala A: «E' arrivata la felicità» — Sala B: «Uno scozzese alla corte del Gran Kan»

MODERNO: «La prima è stata Eva»

PLANETARIO: Ore 14: Comiche con Ridolini, Andy Clyde, L. Semon e nuovo Documentario Alleato

REALE: Grande spettacolo teatrale con Nino Taranto.

REGINA: «La donna che ama».

SALARIO: «Fiamme sul Marocco» Notizie unite n. 38-B

SAVOIA: «La prima moglie» e Documentario americano.

SALONE MARGHERITA: Ore 15.30: «Strettamente confidenziale».

SPLENDORE: «Quando il giorno verrà» con Bette Davis.

TUSCOLO: «La maschera di mezzanotte» e Documentario

VOLTURNO: Spettacoli d'arte varia.

RADIO ROMA

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Kilocicli 968 - Metri 310)

PROGRAMMA DI OGGI

Notiziari: Ore 8, 9, 10.30, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22.15, 23, 23.55. Ore 7.45: Buongiorno — 8.15 Musiche del mattino — 9.15: Le canzoni parlano — 9.45: Musica varia — 10.15: Canzoni regionali — 10.35: Danze del '600 — 11: Musica operistica — 11.30: Canzoni — 12.15: Musiche polacche — 12.30: Trasmissione per i ragazzi — 13.20: Canzoni — 13.30: L'Uomo della strada — 13.40: Orchestra diretta dal Maestro Enrico Frat — 14.15: Musica operistica — 15.15: Operette — 15.45: Musica sinfonica — 17.15: Musica caratteristica — 17.30: Musica da camera — 18: L'Italia combatte (trasmissione dedicata ai patrioti che lottano contro i tedeschi) — 18.20: Vetrina musicale — 18.45: Notiziario francese — 19.15: Musica operistica — 19.30: Balliamo — 20.20: Galleria del jazz (Tom Dorsey) — 20.45: Conosciamo le Nazioni Unite — 21.20: Canzoni italiane — 21.30: «Parole ai romani» del Colonnello Poletti — 21.40: Concerto del soprano Di Maria Petris — 23: Valzer — 22.25: Musica leggera — 23.15: L'Italia combatte (rinetizione) — 23.35: Musica romantica.

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LEZIONI. CONVERSAZIONI
L. 6 a parola - minimo 10 parole

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ESAMI AUTUNNALI. Nella Sede dell'Istituto G. Verga, Via Varese n. 4 (Piazza Indipendenza) e in quella dell'Istituto Renato Togni, Via Alessandro Farnese n. 8 (Piazza Cola di Rienzo) si svolgono corsi estivi di preparazione agli esami autunnali. Corsi di lingua inglese.

ACQUISTI, VENDITA TERRENI
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"Ricostruzione" 33. C.S.M. file 3.

Tuesday, the 11th of July 1944

The constitution of the
Italian Partisans Association

On the 9th of July 1944 representatives of parties, groups and military gangs have met for the constitution of the a. n. Association.

The assembly voted before all that the Association has to be ~~a~~ of apolitical nature.

Then they approved ~~of the following~~ two orders of the day: the first stating that the confirmed apolitical Association has the task to continue to cooperate with the Allied Armies and to demonstrate in such a way that the Italian people united against the

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war and ~~to~~ wants to preserve, through the Patriots, the democratic institutions;

the second one saluting the Allied Forces, the Russian Partisans etc. and sending an appeal to the partisans of all Italy to continue fighting against the German invaders and their fascist supporters.

Finally the article recommends to be careful towards many ex-fascist who now impudently apply to join the Partisans Association.

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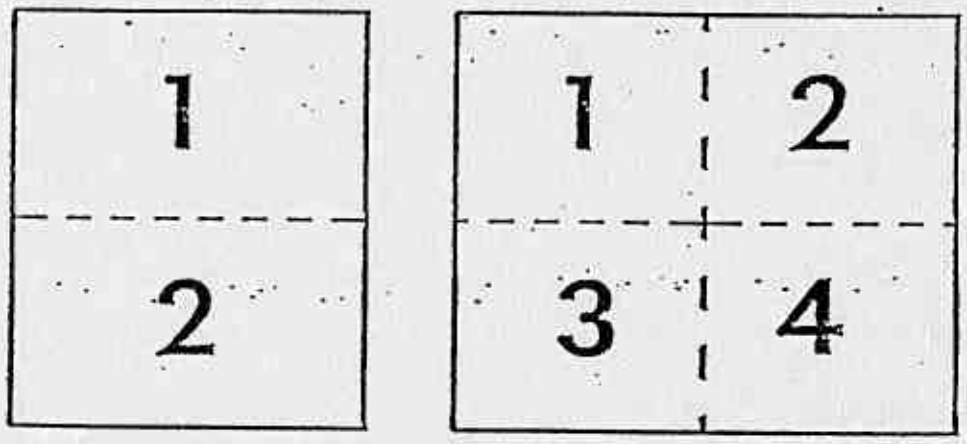
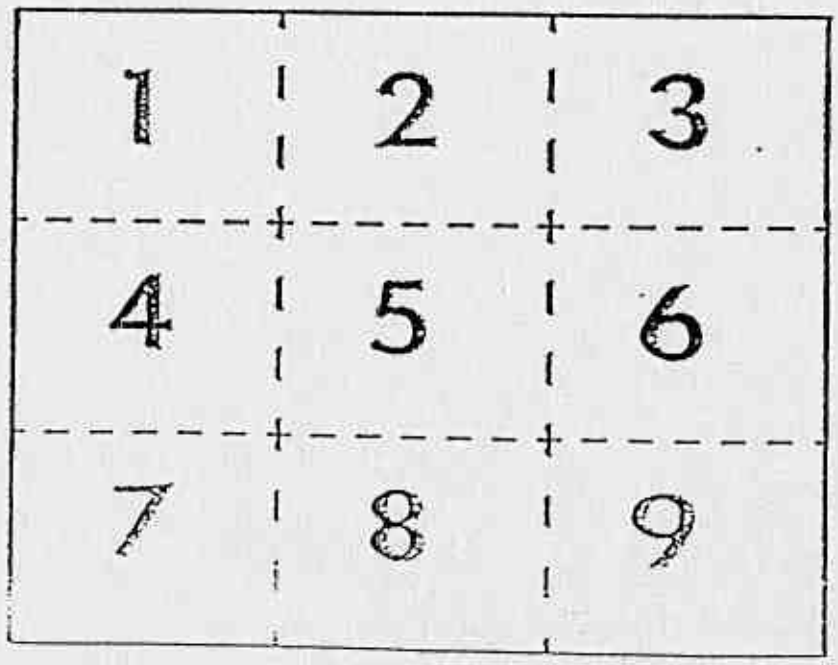
MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.





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ANNO II N. 32

Martedì 11 Luglio 1944

Una lira

RICOSTRUZ

QUOTIDIANO DEL PARTITO DEMOCRATICO DEL LA

DIREZIONE, REDAZIONE E AMMINISTRAZIONE: Via Milano, 70, tel. 43.141, 43-142, 43.143; Cronaca 41-161. — Abbonamenti: Anno L. 259, sem. L. 128, trim. L. 66. — Inviare postale. — Pubblicità: Per ogni millimetro d'altezza larghezza di una colonna: Commerciali L. 12 — Cinematografici L. 12 — Cronaca L. 15 — Necrologie L. 12 — P esclusivamente all'UNIONE PUBBLICITA' ITALIANA Soc. An. Via Dosso Fatti 9 (già Via del Parlamento) Roma, telef. 61-372 e 63.964 e sue succursali. Il Giornale si riserva

LA GUERRA SUL FRONTE ORIENTALE

Le armate sovietiche irrompono nella Lettonia e nella Lituania

Vilna completamente accerchiata - Le truppe russe proseguono la loro marcia vittoriosa verso la Prussia orientale

MOSCA, 10 (notte). — *La città di Sionim, 50 km. a sud ovest di Baranovici e Luninets, a 40 km circa dal confine polacco, sono state occupate. Quest'ultima città costituisce un importantissimo centro d'intersezione delle ferrovie Vilna-Grodno e Gomel-Varsavia, e controlla, altresì, tutta la rete stradale polacca a difesa dell'area di Varsavia.*

Nel settore nord del fronte la battaglia per le repubbliche baltiche è in pieno sviluppo e le unità della prima armata sovietica del Baltico hanno già operato una decisa irruzione in territorio lituano e lettone. Nello stesso tempo gli eserciti del maresciallo Kokossovsky e del generale Cerniakovsky, dopo aver accerchiata Vilna, procedono a grandi tappe nelle pianure aperte verso la Prussia orientale. Benchè completamente accerchiati e privi di ogni possibilità di sfuggire, i tedeschi si battono furiosamente ancora per le vie di Vilna e di casa in casa. Nondimeno quasi tutta la città è ormai sotto il controllo delle truppe liberatrici. Comunque, la battaglia di Vilna — il cui epilogo è soltanto questione di ore — non sarà dimenticata nella storia e rimarrà anzi, come un tremendo atto di accusa e carico delle belve naziste. Si apprende, infatti, da notizie ufficiali che dei 250.000 abitanti della città solo 5.000 sono sopravvissuti all'occupazione tedesca. Oltre 100.000 persone sono state uccise e sepolte nella stazione di Ponerai, e non meno di 140.000 sono state deportate per i lavori forzati. Monumenti storici, biblioteche, scuole, sono stati distrutti. I codici antichissimi, i famosi e preziosi incunaboli della biblioteca di Vilna e del museo ebraico sono stati ceduti alla cartiere come carta straccia.

A est di Vilna, nelle ormai lon-

Secondo l'Agenzia di informazioni sovietica di Mosca il Maresciallo von Rundstedt, da poco esonerato dal comando nel settore della Normandia, è in istato di arresto nella propria abitazione ed aggiunge che il Maresciallo Wilhelm Keitel, Capo dell'Alto comando tedesco, ha avvertito i comandanti di truppe tedesche che qualsiasi discussione sulle dimissioni di von Rundstedt è inopportuna.

Secondo *Stella rossa* Hitler dovrà dimettere altri generali.

Si ha da Berna che *La Gazzette de Lausanne* scrive:

« La malattia di Rundstedt non è stata probabilmente improvvisa. Essa già covava durante il periodo in cui gli alleati preparavano i loro sbarchi in Francia e divenne acuta quando risultò chiaro che egli non aveva fatto a tempo a scoprire quali fossero i piani alleati ».

LISBONA, 10 (notte). — Sei tedeschi, con passaporto diplomatico sono qui arrivati sabato su uno speciale aereo della « Luft Hansa », trasportando tre casse sigillate alla Legazione stessa. Essi hanno richiesto l'immunità diplomatica per l'esenzione della visita doganale alle casse.

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FRONTE JUGOSLAVO

Offensiva di Tito nel Montenegro e nel Sangiaccato

LONDRA, 10 (notte). Unità dell'esercito di liberazione jugoslavo sviluppando la loro offensiva nel Montenegro e nel Sangiaccato si

lo di Rodi è stato bombardato la notte scorsa.

Il comunicato informa inoltre che nel corso di queste azioni tutti gli apparecchi alleati hanno fatto ritorno.

Un discorso politico del ministro Togliatti

Il Ministro Togliatti, dopo venti anni di assenza dalla Capitale, ha pronunciato ieri il suo primo discorso politico a Roma nella sala del teatro Brancaccio, gremito da un foltissimo pubblico.

Dopo aver reso omaggio all'eroismo del popolo romano, che in questi nove mesi ha aggiunto nuova gloria alla sua storia, il Ministro Togliatti è passato ad esaminare la situazione politica internazionale ponendo in rilievo i fattori che in queste ultime settimane hanno contribuito a mutare irrevocabilmente il corso della guerra, e ha rivolto un appello affinchè l'Italia, che ha scelto la via della lotta per la sua liberazione, balzi in piedi pronta a mobilitare tutte le sue energie.

FRONTE ITALIANO

I tedeschi ricacciati oltre Volterra

Come le forze del C. I. L. hanno liberato il paese di Filottrano nelle Marche

ZONA DI OPERAZIONI, 10 (notte). — *I tedeschi continuano a impegnare rinforzi e a lanciare vigorosi contrattacchi su tutti i settori del fronte, e specialmente su quelli costieri allo scopo di impedire agli alleati di raggiungere la linea Pisa-Rimini, le cui difese non sono ancora completate. Nondimeno, nel settore costiero del Tirreno, forze americane della 5ª armata hanno conseguito lievi successi a prezzo di combattimenti furibondi, e si trovano attualmente a 15 km. da Livorno. Nell'entroterra forze americane e francesi sbarramento è stato sospeso, e le forze terrestri sono entrate in azione.*

Le truppe italiane, nonostante il micidiale fuoco di mitragliatrici, si sono lanciate all'attacco sulla collina, verso la città. Essi hanno subito perdite e la resistenza nemica era ben determinata ma niente ha potuto fermare l'impeto degli italiani.

La prima ondata delle truppe penetrate nella città ha ucciso 50 tedeschi ed ha catturato 30 prigionieri.

Il continuo crepitio delle mitra-

Risorgimento popolare

Al Risorgimento italiano era mancata una vera partecipazione popolare, se si eccettui, s'intende qualche affermazione di popolo nel quarantotto. Questa mancanza ha viziato l'intero processo del Risorgimento trasferendo l'iniziativa ai governi e lasciando le masse al di fuori dello Stato; eredità che ha pesato e pesa sull'intera vita dello Stato italiano, che non ha mai risolto integralmente la propria struttura in salde istituzioni popolari.

Il 25 luglio del 1943 s'inquadra perfettamente nel clima generale della vita pubblica italiana; la monarchia, rovesciando il fascismo, precede l'iniziativa popolare e, sostituendo alla rivoluzione una congiura di palazzo, si assicura la continuazione del vecchio Stato monarchico, accentratore, corruttore. L'8 settembre la monarchia ed il suo stato maggiore tentano la continuazione del gioco. Come tre mesi prima si sono staccati all'interno dal fascismo la cui sorte era segnata dalla guerra e dalla prorompente insofferenza popolare, l'8 settembre essi si staccano dall'alleato tedesco, interpretando, per precederla, la volontà popolare. E come tre mesi prima la rivoluzione interna si era immiserita in una congiura di palazzo, l'8 settembre l'allineamento dell'Italia a fianco dei suoi veri alleati assume le tinte fosche del tradimento. Senonchè, di fronte alla decisa reazione tedesca, la monarchia ed il suo stato maggiore si rivelano impari alla situazione: l'esercito, che avrebbe bisogno di ben altra atmosfera per inserirsi nel grande avvenimento che la Patria vive, si sfascia senza resistenza. Sono i frutti del colpo di stato e dell'impostazione settecentesca dell'armistizio. E' in questo momento che l'iniziativa si trasferisce dal governo al popolo. Alla fuga del re e dei suoi comandi militari, il popolo risponde con la breve ma eroica combattimenta di Porta San Paolo. Da allora la guerra contro il nazismo diventa guerra di popolo: ritrovando i suoi migliori precedenti nella storia italiana del 1915-1918 e, come già dicemmo, del 1848, la partecipazione cosciente delle masse alla vita politica italiana diventa una realtà

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

STRUZIONE

ANO DEL PARTITO DEMOCRATICO DEL LAVORO

ANNO II N. 32

Martedì 11 Luglio 1944

Una lira

... — Abbonamenti: Anno L. 250, sem. L. 128, trim. L. 66. — Inviare importo all'Amministr. via Milano, 70, Roma. Un numero arretrato L. 2. Spedizione in abbonamento ... Cinematografici L. 12 — Cronaca L. 15 — Necrologie L. 12 — Finanziaria, Legale, Varia L. 15. — Tasse governative in più — Pagamenti anticipati — Rivolgersi ... Roma, telef. 61-372 e 63.964 e sue succursali. Il Giornale si riserva il diritto di rifiutare quegli avvisi che a suo giudizio insindacabile ritenesse di non poter accettare

ENTALE

ompono

ituania

russe prose-
ssia orientale

del teatro Brancaccio, gremito un foltissimo pubblico.
Dopo aver reso omaggio all'e-mo del popolo romano, che in sti nove mesi ha aggiunto nuo-gloria alla sua storia, il Mini-Togliatti è passato ad esami-e la situazione politica inter-ionale ponendo in rilievo i fat-che in queste ultime setti-ne hanno contribuito a mutare vocabilmente il corso della rra, e ha rivolto un appello af-ché l'Italia, che ha scelto la della lotta per la sua libera-ne, balzi in piedi pronta a mo-tare tutte le sue energie.

ALIANO

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Contributo di sangue

I giornali e la radio — quella nostra e quella della così detta repubblica sociale — recano ogni giorno notizia del contributo di sangue che i nostri partigiani dànno alla guerra antinazista.

Sono centinaia e centinaia di caduti, uccisi in combattimento, fucilati sulle pubbliche piazze, silenziosamente consumati dai tormenti delle carceri e dei campi di concentramento: se si tirassero le somme si potrebbe constatare che questa guerra è di gran lunga più micidiale di quella combattuta nei campi d'Africa, d'Albania, di Russia. Per ogni uomo che cade altri ne sorgono a vendicarlo, i disagi, i pericoli, non fanno che renderla più decisa. Ad essa partecipano tutte le classi sociali, tutte le sfumature politiche.

La lotta partigiana costituisce, oggi, l'espressione più nobile del nostro Paese.

Di ciò debbono convincersi gli Alleati: essi debbono contare i nostri morti. E' un conto di alto valore politico che deve indurli a profonde riflessioni, che deve — soprattutto — indurli a sciogliere le riserve molteplici, a rettificare atteggiamenti, a comprendere la vera anima del nostro popolo.

Questa non s'interpreta dagli atteggiamenti dei disorientati e dei fannulloni, non si apprezza ascoltando le pavide querimonie di salotti aristocratici e di diplomatici falliti.

L'anima del popolo italiano è nei suoi combattenti, in coloro che diuturnamente pagano questo alto contributo di sangue, che assistono a ciglio asciutto alla distruzione delle proprie città, che credono che valga meglio morire combattendo che attendere imbelli che altri muoiano per noi.

Questi uomini sono degni di essere tenuti in considerazione, questi morti non possono non pesare nelle attuali e future decisioni, questo popolo non può non essere ascoltato. Ma principalmente non si deve fare che i partigiani si sentano in una condizione d'infe-

La Società degli Autori

Si torna a parlare della Società degli Autori ed ancora una volta come di una società che attende dall'esterno la propria sistemazione interna.

La cosa in sè desterà una certa sorpresa tra i profani, perchè se la società stessa fosse proprio una società, ossia una libera, solida risultante della volontà dei soci, non inghiottiti questi da nessuna voragine con il recente allontanamento dei nazi-fascisti, la sistemazione invocata potrebbe realizzarsi senza l'intervento di un commissario.

Ma un commissario governativo s'impone, e dei più energici, perchè la Società degli Autori è pianta di difficile classifica, è archivolto illusorio, tanto che pensando ad essa vien fatto di dire con Dante: «non t'inganni l'ampiezza dell'entrare»

Sotto un titolo che fa pensare ad un legame effettivo e spontaneo tra artisti di vario genere, sotto un titolo che ripete quello di consesso nel senso più caldo e spirituale della parola, non è che una branca fiscale, una macchinosa fredda branca fiscale, tutrice degli autori come la patente di caccia, costituendo un introito dello Stato, è tutrice per modo di dire dei cacciatori. Nè più nè meno se pure lo Stato, veramente lo Stato, vi abbia percepito sempre i benefici di diritto.

Tizio è socio della Società degli Autori in quanto denuncia la propria opera artistica e ne chiede la tutela amministrativa pagandone lo scotto. Ma la Società degli Autori come sodalizio d'intelligenze non esiste; come rapporto di autore ad autore, è lettera morta; come punto di riferimento per vivere in una determinata atmosfera di classe, e quindi come famiglia, non è stato neppure vagheggiato.

di cui, per i suoi noti fini particolaristici, l'Italia è stata particolarmente affetta sotto il regime fascista.

Un ente così organato non ha ragione di esistere, sufficiente al suo assunto una direzione del Ministero delle Finanze dal quale del resto dipende. Un ente, tuttavia che con la sua esistenza ambigua getta una luce di più sul problema dell'arte e degli artisti in Italia e che, se non vuole morire, deve condurre finalmente ad una vera e propria Società.

Non tutti gli artisti italiani aderiranno a questo mio voto, non distinguendosi nel suo insieme l'artista nostro per spirito altruistico, specie se di media levatura e di larga fortuna Non tutti gli artisti italiani sospirano un provvedimento simile, per lo scarso spirito associativo della nostra gente, ma vi sono pure tanti italiani dediti all'arte e che da essa bene o male traggono il pane, i quali dividono il mio pensiero.

Di una Società degli Autori si ha bisogno non per creare un circolo o un'accademia di più, ma perchè la repubblica delle lettere e delle arti, proprio come repubblica, ossia come incontro libero d'intelligenze vivaci, ha la sua grande ragion d'essere. L'artista è soprattutto un'intelligenza, ed una intelligenza che non è soltanto nella singola opera d'arte: è un cuore, un animo, una volontà, una cultura che non vibrano meno di tante altre per cause d'interesse comune.

L'artista non ha bisogno di una «Società» per pagare le tasse e per esigere i suoi diritti di autore, quando le operazioni di pagamento e di riscossione rientrano nell'ordinario meccanismo fiscale o bancario, ma ha invece bisogno di un campo tutto suo

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

tità di sfuggire, i tedeschi si battono furiosamente ancora per le vie di Vilna e di casa in casa. Nondimeno quasi tutta la città è ormai sotto il controllo delle truppe liberatrici. Comunque, la battaglia di Vilna — il cui epilogo è soltanto questione di ore — non sarà dimenticata nella storia e rimarrà anzi, come un tremendo atto di accusa e carico delle belve naziste. Si apprende, infatti, da notizie ufficiali che dei 250.000 abitanti della città solo 5.000 sono sopravvissuti all'occupazione tedesca. Oltre 100.000 persone sono state uccise e sepolte nella stazione di Ponerai, e non meno di 140.000 sono state deportate per i lavori forzati. Monumenti storici, biblioteche, scuole, sono stati distrutti. I codici antichissimi, i famosi e preziosi incunaboli della biblioteca di Vilna e del museo ebraico sono stati venduti alle cartiere come carta straccia.

A est di Vilna, nelle ormai lontane retrovie nei pressi di Minsk, i resti delle armate naziste accerchiati, continuano a presentarsi e ad arrendersi.

A nord di Vilna le forze rosse hanno attraversato tanto il confine lituano che quello lettone, e respingono a viva forza le selvagge orde hitleriane in direzione di Dvinsk. In questo settore la Armata rossa ha liberato, nelle ultime ventiquattro ore, non meno di 6.400 km. quadrati di terreno. Ulteriori avanzate sono state conseguite anche sul fronte carelliano; mentre un bombardamento efficacissimo è stato effettuato dall'aviazione sovietica su Brest-Litovski.

Che succede in Germania?

LONDRA, 10 (notte). — Un dispaccio dell'*Associated Press* proveniente dalla frontiera tedesca, ha ieri informato che i capi della Germania tengono una serie di conferenze presiedute da Hitler sulla critica situazione militare del Reich e che prima della fine del mese si prevede una completa revisione dei piani di difesa. Le conferenze, hanno avuto inizio al principio della settimana.

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FRONTE JUGOSLAVO

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nel Montenegro e nel Sangiaccato

LONDRA, 10 (notte). Unità dell'esercito di liberazione jugoslavo sviluppando la loro offensiva nel Montenegro e nel Sangiaccato si sono attestate sulle rive del fiume Lima. Il villaggio di Novorossa conquistato. Nella Bosnia centrale i partigiani jugoslavi hanno occupato Foka. Sulla ferrovia Zagabria-Korovac in Croazia è stato distrutto un treno armato tedesco. Sette locomotive e 28 automezzi sono stati distrutti o danneggiati da aerei alleati.

FRONTE DELL'EGEO

Attività aerea degli Alleati

CAIRO, 10 (notte). — Un comunicato diramato questa sera informa che « Spitfires » del Comando del Medio Oriente, di scorta a bombardieri durante un attacco contro l'aeroporto di Maleme a Creta, hanno abbattuto due apparecchi « ME. 109 » su otto che tentavano di intercettare i bombardieri.

Il porto di Knios nel Mare Egeo è stato bombardato nella notte di venerdì. Una nave rifornimento nemica è stata incendiata nell'Egeo occidentale e tre altre sono state danneggiate. Anche il porto di Prevesa, nella Grecia orientale, è stato bombardato ed il molo efficacemente colpito. Il porto

I tedeschi ripiegano oltre Volterra

Come le forze del C. I. L. hanno liberato il paese di Filottrano nelle Marche

ZONA DI OPERAZIONI, 10 (notte). — *I tedeschi continuano a impegnare rinforzi e a lanciare vigorosi contrattacchi su tutti i settori del fronte, specialmente su quelli costieri allo scopo di impedire agli alleati di raggiungere la linea Pisa-Rimini, le cui difese non sono ancora completate. Non dimeno, nel settore costiero del Tirreno, forze americane della 5ª armata hanno conseguito lievi successi a prezzo di combattimenti furibondi, e si trovano attualmente a 15 km. da Livorno. Nell'entroterra forze americane e francesi della 5ª armata, dopo aver occupato la città di Volterra, hanno proseguito ancora per 6 km. a nord di quella località.*

Truppe dell'8ª armata, che combattono dinanzi ad Arezzo, hanno avanzato per 13 km. a nord-est di Umbertide.

A proposito della occupazione di Filottrano, un villaggio situato in montagna, si apprende che questa operazione fu affidata ai soli italiani del Corpo di liberazione, e che la sua esecuzione è stata veramente magnifica.

I soldati italiani hanno combattuto valorosamente, fiduciosi che ogni progresso costituisce un passo in avanti verso la completa liberazione del loro popolo.

Un capitano dello Stato Maggiore italiano ha spiegato l'importanza strategica della liberazione di Filottrano, che è situata su una altura di 245 metri, che domina il paese sottostante per un raggio da 6 a 8 km. E' stata così aperta la strada per la liberazione di Jesi, circa 13 km. a nord e circa 16 km. nell'interno della costa, in punti a nord di Ancona, il più grande porto sull'Adriatico tra Bari e Venezia.

La prima avanzata italiana sulla città è stata effettuata 3 giorni prima della sua liberazione finale. Pattuglie avanzate si sono arrampicate sull'altura e sono riuscite a raggiungere un campo nei sobborghi, ove esse hanno incontrato il nemico in forza e sono state tagliate fuori quando i tedeschi hanno contrattaccato. E' stato quindi fatto un piano per sfruttare due creste della collina su entrambi i lati in un attacco di fianco a due branchie. Il nemico, nel contempo, era stato rafforzato, e gli avvenimenti hanno provato che al combattimento partecipavano gli elementi di almeno 2 battaglioni, mentre un terzo veniva tenuto in riserva.

L'ora « X » è scoccata alle ore 7 di sabato mattina. L'attacco si è iniziato con un violento sbarramento di artiglieria contro le linee di comunicazione e le postazioni nemiche di artiglieria alle spalle della città. Dopo un'ora lo sbarramento è stato sospeso, e le forze terrestri sono entrate in azione.

Le truppe italiane, nonostante il micidiale fuoco di mitragliatrici, si sono lanciate all'attacco sulla collina, verso la città. Essi hanno subito perdite e la resistenza nemica era ben determinata ma niente ha potuto fermare l'impeto degli italiani.

La prima ondata delle truppe penetrate nella città ha ucciso 50 tedeschi ed ha catturato 30 prigionieri.

Il continuo crepitio delle mitragliatrici faceva capire chiaramente che gli italiani stavano incontrando una accanita resistenza nella città stessa. Nel comunicato di ieri è detto: « Filottrano è stata liberata per opera delle truppe italiane ».

Interminabili treni di feriti

transitano al Brennero

GIEVRA, 10 (notte). — Il giornale svizzero « Le Journal de Genève », ha pubblicato una lettera da Vienna in cui si informa che attraverso il Passo del Brennero sono stati visti passare « interminabili treni » di tedeschi feriti in Italia.

Secondo informazioni dello stesso giornale, l'organizzazione Todt è andata costruendo frettolosamente delle fortificazioni nei pressi di Milano.

La cattedrale di Loreto

distrutta dai bombardieri tedeschi

SALERNO, 10 (notte). — Sul bombardamento della Cattedrale di Loreto, compiuto dall'aviazione tedesca tre giorni dopo la liberazione della città, si hanno i seguenti particolari:

Il primo apparecchio tedesco che giunse sul cielo di Loreto lanciò centinaia di spezzoni incendiari che appiccarono immediatamente il fuoco alla cupola della cattedrale. Durante gli attacchi susseguitisi per sei ore i piloti tedeschi tentarono di distruggere il santuario. Una bomba centrava la cupola della cattedrale e produceva un grande squarcio al di sopra dell'altar maggiore. Anche la cappella francese e quella del Crocefisso sono state danneggiate. Le vetrate, gli affreschi di Maccari e il famoso soffitto dell'archivio della Santa Casa sono andati distrutti. Anche il convento dei cappuccini è stato bombardato. Dai primi accertamenti i danni ammontano a sette milioni di lire anteguerra.

FRONTE FRANCESE

Occupata Caen gli Alleati continuano l'avanzata

FRONTE OCCIDENTALE 10 (notte). — Le truppe britanniche dopo aver occupato Caen, hanno continuato la loro avanzata lungo le sponde del fiume Odon. Parecchi villaggi, fra i quali Verzon, Fontaine Etonpefort e Manteau, nonchè una collina di notevolissima importanza strategica a sud di Caen sono state occupate.

Nel settore di Orpiquet, la resistenza tedesca che in questi ultimi giorni si era dimostrata accanita, in special modo per il possesso dell'aeroporto, è stata definitivamente infranta; e le forze alleate hanno ottenuto dei miglioramenti nelle loro posizioni lungo tutto il fronte di 11 km che va da Carpiquet a Colombelle.

Nella foresta di Mont Castre e negli immediati dintorni sono attualmente in corso scontri di eccezionale violenza fra le truppe alleate e le unità tedesche che hanno ricevuto notevoli rinforzi di paracadutisti. Oltre il fiume Senna linee ferroviarie tra Parigi e la costa sono state violentemente attaccate. Sul fronte di Normandia, poi, l'aviazione alleata ha duramente colpito 18 treni tedeschi diretti al fronte di battaglia.

I SILURI VOLANTI

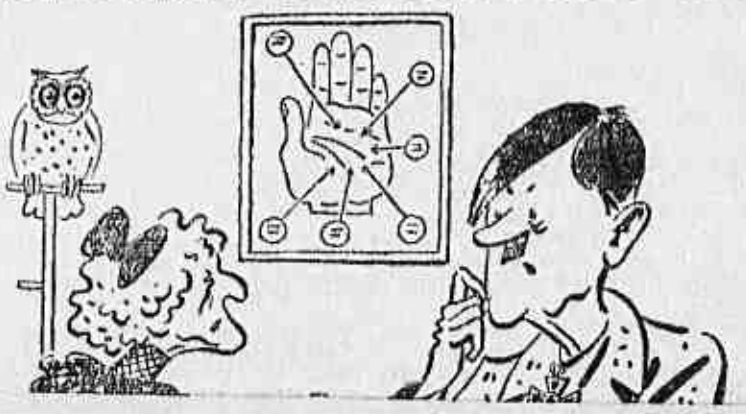
Londra riorganizza la difesa

LONDRA, 10 (notte). — Il Ministro dell'Interno, Herbert Morison, si è ieri congratulato con la difesa civile e gli altri servizi preposti alle cure dei feriti e alla riparazione dei danni causati dai siluri volanti. Il lavoro di salvataggio è proseguito con regolarità e precisione.

Ieri sera si è aperto il primo dei profondi rifugi londinesi contenente migliaia di cuccette. All'entrata si arriva da una stazione sotterranea. Il rifugio è ad aria condizionata ed è provvisto di spacci.

Intanto prosegue ordinato l'eso-

DALLA CHIROMANTE



lia a fianco dei suoi veri alleati assume le tinte fosche del tradimento. Senonchè, di fronte alla decisa reazione tedesca, la monarchia ed il suo stato maggiore si rivelano impari alla situazione: l'esercito, che avrebbe bisogno di ben altra atmosfera per inserirsi nel grande avvenimento che la Patria vive, si sfascia senza resistenza. Sono i frutti del colpo di stato e dell'impostazione settecentesca dell'armistizio. E' in questo momento che l'iniziativa si trasferisce dal governo al popolo. Alla fuga del re e dei suoi comandi militari, il popolo risponde con il breve ma eroico combattimento di Porta San Paolo. Da allora la guerra contro il nazismo diventa guerra di popolo: ritrovando i suoi migliori precedenti nella storia italiana del 1915-1918 e, come già dicemmo, del 1848, la partecipazione cosciente delle masse alla vita politica italiana diventa una realtà. La lotta partigiana, per l'ambiente in cui si svolge, per i requisiti d'iniziativa e di individuale responsabilità che richiede, per i rapporti che instaura tra superiori ed inferiori, è lotta eminentemente popolare. Ma lo è soprattutto perchè gli uomini che vi si dedicano sono in permanente contatto con la realtà sociale, sono popolo tra popolo, e anzi solo a patto di disciogliersi in esso di affondare in esso le radici, possono svolgere il quotidiano compito. La lotta partigiana e la nazione armata. Accanto ai combattenti di prima linea stanno le masse operaie che con l'arma dello sciopero vibrano audaci colpi al nemico; stanno le masse contadine, che accrescono dei loro figli le bande, le riforniscono, le ospitano e le celano nelle loro case (per la prima volta esse entrano a bandiere spiegate nella storia italiana, vincendo ogni rustica diffidenza, ogni sospettoso isolazionismo, ogni rinuncia ad inserirsi nel vivo della cosa pubblica); sta il popolo tutto, in un'atmosfera di ostilità, di resistenza, di gelida indifferenza alle lusinghe, alle minaccie, alle violenze tedesche. Le conseguenze sociali di questo fatto non vanno sottovalutate. Il nuovo Risorgimento italiano — a differenza dell'antico — è dominato dall'iniziativa del popolo e non dei governi, è un fatto spontaneo di maturazione politica di vaste masse, non un abile gioco diplomatico o il sacrificio di evolute minoranze: è anzi nella carenza dei poteri costituiti che si organizza e si giustifica la iniziativa popolare. Per quel parto irto i più strani figli che è proprio delle cose della storia (quello che i filosofi chiamano l'eterogenesi dei fini), l'occupazione tedesca, mentre dissolve l'incantesimo che nella storia d'Italia pesava di una politica fatta prevalentemente dai governi — nell'assenza del popolo — nello stesso tempo dà una spinta alla ruota della storia e crea le premesse per una autentica democrazia, il cui primo atto consiste appunto nella impostazione popolare, partigiana della guerra antitedesca.

E come il primo Risorgimento doveva fatalmente concludersi nella costruzione di uno Stato burocratico, accentratore, basato su un liberalismo di schietta marca giuridica, con scarse preoccupazioni sociali, si da condurre poi agli urti violenti di Sicilia e di Milano, il secondo Risorgimento avrà il suo epilogo, se la storia non verrà tradita, in uno Stato democratico, decentrato, articolato nelle istituzioni sindacali e comunali, con un concetto sostanziale della libertà, e con un deciso programma di rinnovamento sociale. E — quel che più conta — questo nuovo Stato non sarà un grazioso dono di illuminati uomini di governo, ma

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ribuiti olterra

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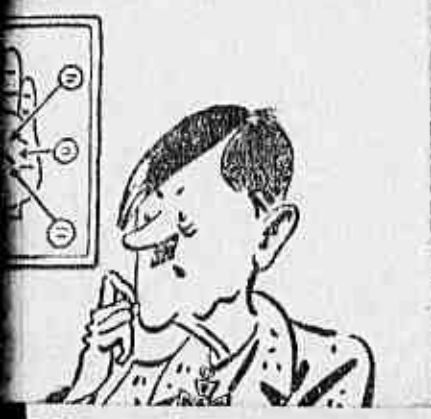
IROMANTE



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L'anima del popolo italiano è nei suoi combattenti, in coloro che diuturnamente pagano questo alto contributo di sangue, che assistono a ciglio asciutto alla distruzione delle proprie città, che credono che valga meglio morire combattendo che attendere imbelli che altri muoia per noi.

Questi uomini sono degni di essere tenuti in considerazione, questi morti non possono non pesare nelle attuali e future decisioni, questo popolo non può non essere ascoltato. Ma principalmente non si deve fare che i partigiani si sentano in una condizione d'inferiorità materiale e morale: non si devono riversare su di essi le colpe che non sono ad essi imputabili. Noi chiediamo che siano pubblicati gli elenchi dei morti: chiediamo che il loro sacrificio abbia un aperto riconoscimento.

Verrà giorno in cui il mondo saprà che l'Italia ha combattuto la sua guerra e che il suo contributo di sangue non è stato secondo a nessuno.

E. P.

trice degli autori come la patente di caccia, costituendo un introito dello Stato, è tutrice per modo di dire dei cacciatori. Nè più nè meno se pure lo Stato, veramente lo Stato, vi abbia percepito sempre i benefici di diritto.

Tizio è socio della Società degli Autori in quanto denuncia la propria opera artistica e ne chiede la tutela amministrativa pagandone lo scotto. Ma la Società degli Autori come sodalizio d'intelligenze non esiste; come rapporto fra autore ad autore, è lettera morta; come punto di riferimento per vivere in una determinata atmosfera di classe, e quindi come famiglia, non è stato neppure vagheggiato.

E' un ente che a Roma dispone di una bella grande, nuova sede, di molti funzionari dei due sessi, e che persino, per un certo tempo, dispose di un ristorante interno riservato non agli autori neppure se di rapido passaggio a Roma, ma ai propri impiegati!

Insomma, uno di quegli enti non-senso, sventolante un grande simpatico titolo per nascondere l'ente...rite acuta più, ma perchè la repubblica delle lettere e delle arti, proprio come repubblica, ossia come incontro libero d'intelligenze vivaci, ha la sua grande ragion d'essere. L'artista è soprattutto un'intelligenza, ed una intelligenza che non è soltanto nella singola opera d'arte: è un cuore, un animo, una volontà, una cultura che non vibrano meno di tante altre per cause d'interesse comune.

L'artista non ha bisogno di una «Società» per pagare le tasse e per esigere i suoi diritti di autore, quando le operazioni di pagamento e di riscossione rientrano nell'ordinario meccanismo fiscale o bancario, ma ha invece bisogno di un campo tutto suo dove incontrarsi, discutere, organizzarsi, tutelarsi. Una Società degli Autori che fosse proprio degli autori e degli editori, come palestra, come tribuna, come cantiere sarebbe il segno di libertà in atto, che non potrebbe che fare onore al Paese.

Manca in Italia, specie per l'ausilio dei giovani, un centro di attività artistica che sia insieme cantiere ed università: ambientazione, stimolo, incoraggiamento, sbocco, cementazione.

Non dalle celle di un Ministero chiuse a tante visioni realistiche, ma dalla Società degli Autori che di tal nome fosse degna potrebbero e dovrebbero uscire proposte e provvedimenti che riguardano gli artisti. Costituiti in corpo, essi e soltanto essi potrebbero risolvere i tanti problemi della classe che attendono da troppo tempo la loro soluzione.

Si vorrà capire in Italia una buona volta che libertà resterà parola vuota di senso finchè da uno stato verboso non condurremo la parola stessa ad uno stato di fatto, chiamando gli uomini validi all'azione effettiva? Libertà è azione e non nomina; libertà è opera rimessa alle singole energie e non altare esalante incensi.

Che cos'è questo clima di libertà che ad alcuno sembra già un conseguimento? Non è «clima» l'aspirazione ad esso. Formerà clima domani, se ci si giungerà, quella libertà che dimostrerà la propria essenza attraverso l'affermazione delle singole capacità.

La Società degli Autori, com'è costituita, anche se debba il suo nome ai tempi prefascisti e di quei lontani tempi non possa nulla rimpiangere, nel suo vizioso sviluppo raggiunto, suona scherno soprattutto del concetto associativo: scherno che imperante Mussolini era riservato a tutte le Società, non più tali sotto alcun aspetto, ma aure torrette di segnalazione rimesse ai gerarchi per la inscenatura grottesca della solidarietà di tutti gli enti, o così detti enti, con il supremo ordinatore della rovina d'Italia.

EMANUELE ORANO

La costituzione

dall' Associazione Partigiani d' Italia

Domenica nella sede dell'associazione, in piazza dell'Esedra 68, si sono riuniti i rappresentanti di numerosi partiti, movimenti, gruppi, formazioni militari e bande che avevano aderito all'idea del Comitato promotore per la costituzione di una associazione di patrioti partigiani d'Italia. Il gen. Bencivenga comandante militare di Roma che aveva delegato a rappresentarlo il generale Girotti, comandante della *Giulia*, aveva inviato un messaggio di saluto all'assemblea.

Una discussione serena ampia e particolareggiata specialmente sulla questione dell'apoliticità dell'associazione, si è svolta fra i presenti, discussione che si è conclusa con una votazione all'unanimità meno uno in favore dell'apoliticità. E' stato quindi deciso all'unanimità che il sodalizio assuma il nome di «Associazione partigiana d'Italia» ed è stato nominato un comitato esecutivo provvisorio allo scopo di redigere lo statuto. Venivano approvati i seguenti ordini del giorno, il primo all'unanimità, il secondo per acclamazione:

1° o. d. g. — «L'associazione partigiani d'Italia», nella sua assemblea per la riconferma della costituzione della associazione stessa, interprete della spirituale adesione e della aspirazione di tutte le tendenze politiche, le quali hanno riconosciuto la necessità della sua costituzione, mentre afferma l'apoliticità della associazione animata dal solo fine di potenziare il contributo dato e da dare, di fare apprezzare e riconoscere il sacrificio dei partigiani, atteso che ai partigiani specialmente è devoluto l'augusto compito di continuare ad apportare alle armate alleate l'aiuto necessario per dimostrare che non il popolo italiano volle la guerra, chè anzi essa fu fatta contro la sua volontà, contro i suoi sentimenti, e i suoi interessi legittimi, atteso che ai partigiani spetterà l'ulteriore compito di salvaguardare le istituzioni democratiche».

2° o. d. g. — L'associazione partigiani d'Italia, riunita in Roma il 9 luglio 1944 per dare una costituzione all'associazione partigiani d'Italia, ritenuto che la costituzione stessa deve avvenire in base ai principi democratici, che hanno ispirato la lotta partigiana, e che sono stati sanciti dai partiti politici che hanno partecipato alla lotta di liberazione

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tane ritrovate nei pressi di Minsk. I resti delle armate naziste accerchiate continuano a presentarsi e ad arrendersi.

A nord di Vilna le forze rosse hanno attraversato tanto il confine lituano che quello lettone, e respingono a viva forza le selvagge orde hitleriane in direzione di Dvinsk. In questo settore la Armata rossa ha liberato, nelle ultime ventiquattro ore, non meno di 6.400 km. quadrati di terreno. Ulteriori avanzate sono state conseguite anche sul fronte carelliano; mentre un bombardamento efficacissimo è stato effettuato dall'aviazione sovietica su Brest-Litovski.

Che succede in Germania?

LONDRA, 10 (notte). — Un dispaccio dell'*Associated Press* proveniente dalla frontiera tedesca, ha ieri informato che i capi della Germania tengono una serie di conferenze presiedute da Hitler sulla critica situazione militare del Reich e che prima della fine del mese si prevede una completa revisione dei piani di difesa. Le conferenze, hanno avuto inizio al principio della settimana.

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Occupata Caen gli Alleati continuano l'avanzata

FRONTE OCCIDENTALE 10 (notte). — Le truppe britanniche dopo aver occupato Caen, hanno continuato la loro avanzata lungo le sponde del fiume Odon. Parecchi villaggi, fra i quali Verzon, Fontaine Etonpefort e Manteau nonchè una collina di notevolissima importanza strategica a sud est di Caen sono state occupate.

Nel settore di Orpiquet, la resistenza tedesca che in questi ultimi giorni si era dimostrata accanita, in special modo per il possesso dell'aeroporto, è stata definitivamente infranta; e le forze alleate hanno ottenuto dei miglioramenti nelle loro posizioni lungo tutto il fronte di 11 km che va da Carpiquet a Colombelle.

Nella foresta di Mont Castre e negli immediati dintorni sono attualmente in corso scontri di eccezionale violenza fra le truppe alleate e le unità tedesche che hanno ricevuto notevoli rinforzi di paracadutisti. Oltre il fiume Vire, gli alleati hanno spinto la loro penetrazione per alcuni chilometri a ovest e a sud del fiume.

Nel settore centrale, infine, le truppe americane si battono eroicamente a soli sette chilometri da Saint Lo, ed hanno già occupato su tale direttiva di marcia, tre o quattro villaggi. In questa stessa zona le truppe britanniche sono giunte ora a 10 km. a nord ovest di Caumont.

D'altra parte, formazioni di bombardieri alleati hanno attaccato obbiettivi militari tedeschi su tutta la Francia settentrionale e in Germania. Strade, ponti sulla Senna, linee ferroviarie fra Parigi e la costa sono state violentemente attaccate. Sul fronte di Normandia, poi, l'aviazione alleata ha duramente colpito 18 treni tedeschi diretti al fronte di battaglia.

I SILURI VOLANTI

Londra riorganizza la difesa

LONDRA, 10 (notte). — Il Ministro dell'Interno, Herbert Morrison, si è ieri congratulato con la difesa civile e gli altri servizi preposti alle cure dei feriti e alla riparazione dei danni causati dai siluri volanti. Il lavoro di salvataggio è proseguito con regolarità e precisione.

Ieri sera si è aperto il primo dei profondi rifugi londinesi contenente migliaia di cuccette. All'entrata si arriva da una stazione sotterranea. Il rifugio è ad aria condizionata ed è provvisto di spacci.

Intanto prosegue ordinato l'esodo di bimbi e donne dalla zona di Londra.

La «Reuter» che informa che la famosa «Guard's Chapel delle «Wellington Barracks» in Londra è stata recentemente distrutta dai siluri volanti.

Lord Halifax
dal gen. Eisenhower

LONDRA, 10 (notte). — L'ambasciatore britannico negli Stati Uniti, lord Halifax, ha visitato il gen. Eisenhower al quartier generale. Lord Halifax ha anche visitato le installazioni militari nell'Inghilterra meridionale.

FRONTE DELL'EGEO

Attività aerea degli Alleati

CAIRO, 10 (notte). — Un comunicato diramato questa sera informa che «Spitfires» del Comando del Medio Oriente, di scorta a bombardieri durante un attacco contro l'aeroporto di Maleme a Creta, hanno abbattuto due apparecchi «ME. 109» su otto che tentavano di intercettare i bombardieri.

Il porto di Knica nel Mare Egeo è stato bombardato nella notte di venerdì. Una nave rifornimento nemica è stata incendiata nell'Egeo occidentale e tre altre sono state danneggiate. Anche il porto di Prevesa, nella Grecia orientale, è stato bombardato ed il molo efficacemente colpito. Il porto

...tesi della 5ª armata, dopo aver occupato la città di Volterra, hanno proseguito ancora per 6 km. a nord di quella località.

Truppe dell'8ª armata, che combattono dinanzi ad Arezzo, hanno avanzato per 13 km. a nord-est di Umbertide.

A proposito della occupazione di Filottrano, un villaggio situato in montagna, si apprende che questa operazione fu affidata ai soli italiani del Corpo di liberazione, e che la sua esecuzione è stata veramente magnifica.

I soldati italiani hanno combattuto valorosamente, fiduciosi che ogni progresso costituisce un passo in avanti verso la completa liberazione del loro popolo.

Un capitano dello Stato Maggiore italiano ha spiegato l'importanza strategica della liberazione di Filottrano, che è situata su una altura di 345 metri, che domina il paese sottostante per un raggio da 6 a 8 km. E' stata così aperta la strada per la liberazione di Jesi, circa 13 km. a nord e circa 16 km. nell'interno della costa, in punti a nord di Ancona, il più grande porto sull'Adriatico tra Bari e Venezia.

La prima avanzata italiana sulla città è stata effettuata 3 giorni prima della sua liberazione finale. Pattuglie avanzate si sono arrampicate sull'altura e sono riuscite a raggiungere un campo nei sobborghi, ove esse hanno incontrato il nemico in forza e sono state tagliate fuori quando i tedeschi hanno contrattaccato. E' stato quindi fatto un piano per sfruttare due creste della collina su entrambi i lati in un attacco di fianco a due branchie. Il nemico, nel contempo, era stato rafforzato, e gli avvenimenti hanno provato che al combattimento parteciparono gli elementi di almeno 2 battaglioni, mentre un terzo veniva tenuto in riserva.

L'ora «X» è scoccata alle ore 7 di sabato mattina. L'attacco si è iniziato con un violento sbarramento di artiglieria contro le vie di comunicazione e le postazioni nemiche di artiglieria alle spalle della città. Dopo un'ora lo ...continuo crepito delle mitragliatrici faceva capire chiaramente che gli italiani stavano incontrando una accanita resistenza nella città stessa. Nel comunicato di ieri è detto: «Filottrano è stata liberata per opera delle truppe italiane».

Interminabili treni di feriti
transitano al Brennero

GIEVRA, 10 (notte). — Il giornale svizzero «Le Journal de Genève», ha pubblicato una lettera da Vienna in cui si informa che attraverso il Passo del Brennero sono stati visti passare «interminabili treni» di tedeschi feriti in Italia.

Secondo informazioni dello stesso giornale, l'organizzazione Todt è andata costruendo frettolosamente delle fortificazioni nei pressi di Milano.

La cattedrale di Loreto
distrutta dai bombardieri tedeschi

SALERNO, 10 (notte). — Sul bombardamento della Cattedrale di Loreto, compiuto dall'aviazione tedesca tre giorni dopo la liberazione della città, si hanno i seguenti particolari:

Il primo apparecchio tedesco che giunse sul cielo di Loreto lanciò centinaia di spezzoni incendiari che appiccarono immediatamente il fuoco alla cupola della cattedrale. Durante gli attacchi susseguitisi per sei ore i piloti tedeschi tentarono di distruggere il santuario. Una bomba centrava la cupola della cattedrale e produceva un grande squarcio al di sopra dell'altar maggiore. Anche la cappella francese e quella del Crocefisso sono state danneggiate. Le vetrate, gli affreschi di Maccari e il famoso soffitto dell'archivio della Santa Casa sono andati distrutti. Anche il convento dei cappuccini è stato bombardato. Dai primi accertamenti i danni ammontano a sette milioni di lire anteguerra.

DALLA CHIROMANTE

EISENHUSO

Manca la linea del cuore, quella della mente è deviata, le linee Gustav, Hitler, Atlantica, Vaterland e Gotica sono spezzate . . .

...lità italiana diventa una realtà. La lotta partigiana, per l'ambiente in cui si svolge, per i requisiti d'iniziativa e di individuale responsabilità che richiede, per i rapporti che instaura tra superiori ed inferiori, è lotta eminentemente popolare. Ma lo è soprattutto perché gli uomini che vi si dedicano sono in permanente contatto con la realtà sociale, sono popolo tra popolo, e anzi solo a patto di disciogliersi in esso di affondare in esso le radici possono svolgere il quotidiano compito. La lotta partigiana è la nazione armata. Accanto ai combattenti di prima linea stanno le masse operaie che con l'arma dello sciopero vibrano audaci colpi al nemico; stanno le masse contadine, che accrescono dei loro figli le bande, le riforniscono, le ospitano e le celano nelle loro case (per la prima volta esse entrano a bandiere spiegate nella storia italiana, vincendo ogni rustica diffidenza, ogni sospettoso isolazionismo, ogni rinuncia ad inserirsi nel vivo della cosa pubblica); sta il popolo tutto, in un'atmosfera di ostilità, di resistenza, di gelida indifferenza alle lusinghe, alle minaccie, alle violenze tedesche. Le conseguenze sociali di questo fatto non vanno sottovalutate. Il nuovo Risorgimento italiano — a differenza dell'antico — è dominato dall'iniziativa del popolo e non dei governi, è un fatto spontaneo di maturazione politica di vaste masse, non un abile gioco diplomatico o il sacrificio di evolute minoranze; è anzi nella carenza dei poteri costituiti che si organizza e si giustifica la iniziativa popolare. Per quel partorire i più strani figli che è proprio delle cose della storia (quello che i filosofi chiamano l'eterogenesi dei fini), l'occupazione tedesca, mentre dissolve l'incantesimo che sulla storia d'Italia pesava di una politica fatta prevalentemente dai governi — nell'assenza del popolo — nello stesso tempo dà una spinta alla ruota della storia e crea le premesse per una autentica democrazia, il cui primo atto consiste appunto nella impostazione popolare, partigiana della guerra antitedesca.

E come il primo Risorgimento doveva fatalmente concludersi nella costruzione di uno Stato burocratico, accentratore, basato su un liberalismo di schietta marca giuridica, con scarse preoccupazioni sociali, sì da condurre poi agli urti violenti di Sicilia e di Milano, il secondo Risorgimento avrà il suo epilogo, se la storia non verrà tradita, in uno Stato democratico, decentrato, articolato nelle istituzioni sindacali e comunali, con un concetto sostanziale della libertà, e con un deciso programma di rinnovamento sociale. E — quel che più conta — questo nuovo Stato non sarà un grazioso dono di illuminati uomini di governo, ma sarà la conquista del popolo stesso, la proiezione, in tempi di pace politica, di quanto il popolo ha saputo volere durante una guerra sanguinosa e difficile.

M. N.

Conclusione dei colloqui
Roosevelt-De Gaulle

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

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riorità materiale e morale: non si devono riversare su di essi le colpe che non sono ad essi imputabili. Noi chiediamo che siano pubblicati gli elenchi dei morti: chiediamo che il loro sacrificio abbia [illegible] aperto riconoscimento.

Verrà giorno in cui il mondo saprà che l'Italia ha combattuto la sua guerra e che il suo contributo di sangue non è stato secondo a nessuno.

E. P.

La costituzione
dall' Associazione Partigiani d' Italia

Domenica nella sede dell'associazione, in piazza dell'Esedra 68, si sono riuniti i rappresentanti di numerosi partiti, movimenti, gruppi, formazioni militari e bande che avevano aderito all'idea del Comitato promotore per la costituzione di una associazione di patrioti partigiani d'Italia. Il gen. Bencivenga comandante militare di Roma che aveva delegato a rappresentarlo il generale Girotti, comandante della *Giulia*, aveva inviato un messaggio di saluto all'assemblea.

Una discussione serena ampia e particolareggiata, specialmente sulla questione dell'apoliticità dell'associazione, si è svolta fra i presenti, discussione che si è conclusa con una votazione all'unanimità meno uno in favore dell'apoliticità. E' stato quindi deciso all'unanimità che il sodalizio assuma il nome di «Associazione partigiana d'Italia» ed è stato nominato un comitato esecutivo provvisorio allo scopo di redigere lo statuto. Venivano approvati i seguenti ordini del giorno, il primo all'unanimità, il secondo per acclamazione:

1° o. d. g. — «L'associazione partigiani d'Italia», nella sua assemblea per la riconferma della costituzione della associazione stessa, interprete della spirituale adesione e della aspirazione di tutte le tendenze politiche, le quali hanno riconosciuto la necessità della sua costituzione, mentre afferma l'apoliticità della associazione animata dal solo fine di potenziare il contributo dato e da dare, di fare apprezzare e riconoscere il sacrificio dei partigiani, atteso che ai partigiani spetterà l'ulteriore compito di salvaguardare le istituzioni democratiche.

2° o. d. g. — L'associazione partigiani d'Italia, riunita in Roma il 9 luglio 1944 per dare una costituzione alla associazione stessa, innalza il suo pensiero devoto e commosso a tutti i caduti per la liberazione d'Italia e di Roma;

Rende omaggio alle gloriose truppe alleate che su tutti i fronti combattono per la vittoria contro il nazi-fascismo;

Saluta i partigiani sovietici che nella lotta contro l'invasore alzarono per i primi la bandiera dell'insorgenza;

Saluta gli eroici soldati del maresciallo Tito, fiore della lotta partigiana europea, nelle cui formazioni sono inquadrati i patrioti italiani della divisione Garibaldi;

Saluta i «maquis» di Francia che sui crinali delle Alpi hanno realizzato con i patrioti italiani della Liguria e del Piemonte le basi della collaborazione partigiana di oggi e di quella politica di domani.

Saluta con animo fraterno tutti i popoli d'Europa che combattono e soffrono sotto l'oppressione della peste bruna e che hanno espresso dal loro seno i combattenti partigiani;

Lancia il suo grido di raccolta ai partigiani di tutta Italia: a quelli che hanno lottato e che chiedono di essere inquadrati sui fronti di battaglia a quelli dell'Italia invasa e delle formazioni militari clandestine, bande, gruppi isolati, che ancora contengono le armi in pugno, con l'oppressore nazista e con i suoi complici fascisti.

Plebiscito di adesioni

Adesioni da ogni parte sono giunte alla sede della Associazione e anche per il tramite del nostro giornale. La necessità della costituzione di un sodalizio di partigiani era veramente sentita per cui, ora, il movimento in favore della creazione di un ente d'importanza assume proporzioni plebiscitarie, pleibiscitarie, anzi, fin troppo perchè si è già in grado di riportare l'impressione che elementi sparsi tentano di infiltrarsi tra le file degli autentici generosi che han corso rischi e sacrifici per la redenzione d'Italia.

Un gruppo di patrioti ci scrive reclamando «di non esser confusi con la marmaglia repubblichina» avendo essi letto in qualche lista presentata, «nomi ben noti di militari che sono rimasti regolarmente in servizio dall'8 settembre 1943 ad oggi, percependo stipendi assai alti (gli ufficiali superiori oltre le 10 mila lire al mese più gli incerti), hanno prestato giuramento di fedeltà alla repubblica, hanno collaborato con i nazi fascisti, hanno determinato al Tribunale militare centinaia di giovani renitenti alla leva. Oggi essi hanno il coraggio di proclamarsi «partigiani»! Forse perchè la longanimità degli Alleati non li ha finora messi in un campo di concentramento, come sarebbe stato logico, data la loro qualità di repubblichini».

Prendiamo atto dell'osservazione che facciamo nostra e già ci siamo presi cura di tenerne parola ai dirigenti provvisori della Associazione, passando ad essi i nomi delle persone segnalate come immeritevoli di appartenere al nuovo sodalizio.

Siamo anche noi del parere di chi ci ha scritto e cioè che «è assolutamente necessario che così grande sfacciataggine venga bollata, se non altro per l'insulto fatto ai veri patrioti i quali fremono di sdegno di fronte a tanta spudoratezza».

Si astengano quindi i postulanti dall'esibirsi perchè sarà istituita in seno alla associazione — a quanto ci hanno assicurato i dirigenti — una Commissione di epurazione con rigidi criteri selettivi.

Noi frattanto, a partire da domani, continueremo a pubblicare gli elenchi delle bande

E' un ente che a Roma dispone di una bella grande, nuova sede, di molti funzionari dei due sessi, e che persino, per un certo tempo, disponeva di un ristorante interno riservato non agli autori neppure se di rapido passaggio a Roma, ma ai propri impiegati!

Insomma, uno di quegli enti non-senso, sventolante un grande simpatico titolo per nascondere l'ente...rite acuta

gno di un campo tutto suo deve incontrarsi, discutere, organizzarsi, tutelarsi. Una Società degli Autori che fosse proprio degli autori e degli editori, come palestra, come tribuna, come cantiere sarebbe il segno di libertà in atto, che non potrebbe che fare onore al Paese.

Manca in Italia, specie per l'ausilio dei giovani, un centro di attività artistica che sia insieme cantiere ed università: ambientazione, stimolo, incoraggiamento, sbocco, cementazione.

Non dalle celle di un Ministero chiuse a tante visioni realistiche, ma dalla Società degli Autori che di tal nome fosse degna potrebbero e dovrebbero uscire proposte e provvedimenti che riguardano gli artisti. Costituiti in corpo, essi e soltanto essi potrebbero risolvere i tanti problemi della classe che attendono da troppo tempo la loro soluzione.

Si vorrà capire in Italia una buona volta che libertà resterà parola vuota di senso finchè da uno stato verboso non condurremo la parola stessa ad uno stato di fatto, chiamando gli uomini validi all'azione effettiva? Libertà è azione e non nomina; libertà è opera rimessa alle singole energie e non altare esalante incensi.

Che cos'è questo clima di libertà che ad alcuno sembra già un conseguimento? Non è «clima» l'aspirazione ad esso. Formerà clima domani, se ci si giungerà, quella libertà che dimostrerà la propria essenza attraverso l'affermazione delle singole capacità.

La Società degli Autori, com'è costituita, anche se debba il suo nome ai tempi prefascisti e di quei lontani tempi non possa nulla rimpiangere, nel suo vizioso sviluppo raggiunto, suona scherno soprattutto del concetto associativo: scherno che imperante Mussolini era riservato a tutte le Società, non più tali sotto alcun aspetto, ma auree torrette di segnalazione rimesse ai gerarchi per la inscenatura grottesca della solidarietà di tutti gli enti, o così detti enti, con il supremo ordinatore della rovina d'Italia.

EMANUELE ORANO

Roveda e il generale Capello
liberati dai patrioti

ZURIGO, 10 (notte). — Da una prigione tedesca di Verona sono stati liberati, grazie a una energica azione dei patrioti che operavano in quella zona, Giovanni Roveda, comunista e noto dirigente sindacale, e il generale Capello che stava scontando una pena di 30 anni per «aver tentato di uccidere Mussolini».

I patrioti sono riusciti a liberarli dopo aver ucciso le guardie tedesche.

Capello era stato condannato da un tribunale fascista del 1926.

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