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10000/125/105 23/PAT — NEWSPAPER ARTICLES, AND PRESS REPORTS
SEPT. 44 — NOV. 44

20 NOV Recd

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH SECRET

R26/WB33/PRB 19 November 1944

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 33
13 Nov to 19 Nov 44

P.R.

1. Political

Coccio rotto dura piu di quello sano - "a cracked pot lasts longer than a sound one" - says a Tuscan proverb, applied this week by IL TEMPO to the Bonomi Government, which was also described by an Allied correspondent as being in its "chronic state of crisis." Such opinions echoed a general feeling that the Government could not fall because it was already on the ground: in other words, with no electoral machinery and no clear opposition there is nothing to take its place. The crisis, however chronic, certainly went deeper than usual, intensified partly by immediate causes such as the Lieutenant-General's interview, the rift between the Government and the Tuscan C.L.N., and the "slow-down" order to the partisans of the north: and partly also by remoter causes such as the Palermo affray and the general question of Sicily, dissatisfaction at the slow progress of epuration, and, last but not least, disillusionment over a misunderstanding which translated Roosevelt's "asking" for a ration of 300 grammes into a promise of instant fulfilment. But perhaps the greatest single factor of uneasiness was the apparent deferment of victory until the spring, and the consequent necessity for the present Government of partly-liberated Italy to act.

Between November 11 and November 18 all six parties issued orders of the day. These party declarations, largely composed of pious resolutions not altogether new, seemed, if not to indicate a government fall at least to suggest a reshuffle. The Communists and Christian Democrats (as reported in our last Bulletin) led off on the 11th; on the same day the Liberals issued an order of the day which, though limited to the Sicilian issue, indicated clear sympathy with the idea of greater regional autonomy. The Action Party and Socialists made resolutions on the 17th: on the 18th the Labour Democrats brought up the tail. Common to all these manifestos were the ideas of grave discontent and government weakness: methods of dealing with these maladies were diverse and vague. The Communists put their emphasis on a greater war effort, more power to partisans and C.L.N., local elections, less Allied control, and a Republic: the Socialists, six days later, went somewhat further along this line by demanding annulment of the Armistice, the limitation of AC control to "matters directly connected with military organizations", and help for Italy from international socialist organizations. The Christian Democrats in their two orders of the day took a different line. In the first, agitation and disturbance - particularly by the Press - were so

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Government to "get together with the C.L.N.; that of the Labour Democrats echoed the Christian Democrat warning against agitation and disorder and reaffirmed the "truce" on the institutional question; but added, somewhat naively, that they reserved the right to "persuade" other parties about the necessity of agreeing upon a democratic Republic.

Thus far the parties. The Government, at its meetings on Wednesday and Thursday, "heard" the reports of Aldisio and Pinna, High Commissioners of Sicily and Sardinia respectively. Sad stories of both islands were told; and perhaps these peripheral worries were a not altogether unwelcome diversion to the Roman cabinet. Another diversion, growing rapidly stronger as the week closed, was caused by General Alexander's instructions given on November 13 to the patriots in the north, which spoke of "a slowing down of the tempo of battle" and a "cessation for the time being of large-scale organized activity." This focussed attention, perhaps fortunately, on the plight of Northern Italy, and on this at least the Italian Press could unite in calling for a greater war effort and every sacrifice by Italians in liberated territory for their brothers in the north. It is good to report in this connection that Rome will next week see the first march-past of newly-equipped Italian troops on their way to the front.

An uneasy week politically, with much exasperation over the unfulfilled or incorrectly reported "request" (the Italian "chiedere" may be translated "ask" or "demand") of Roosevelt for a 300 gramme ration. And Churchill's Friday statement that "the war would go on for some time", following Roosevelt's Thursday "victory in sight", did not add to the general gaiety.

2. AMG with the Armies

Eighth Army AMG's report for the first half of November gives a picture which is a good deal less black than might, in such a fought-over area, have been anticipated. Damage seems to be comparatively slight in almost all the recently captured communes such as Predappio, (home of Mussolini) Civitella di Romagna, Rocca San Casciano, Forlimpopoli, Meldola and Forli itself. In the last there are said to be 35,000 people, all (the town being still under shellfire when the report was written) "living like Troglodytes." Everywhere in the area there appears to be a fair amount of grain: in inaccessible districts such as Civitella or Romagna the Prefect of Forli had, before the arrival of the Allied troops, made a distribution of 2 quintals per worker and 1½ quintals per non-worker or child: that is, a year's ration from August 1, 1944 to 90% of the population, the remaining 10% getting 400 grammes of bread daily at a price of 3.80 per kilo. Normal water supplies have of course been damaged everywhere in the area but wells are plentiful and repairs proceeding smoothly. There are few refugees and health seems good, except for a small incidence of diptheria in Predappio and an outbreak of typhoid which has put San Marino out of bounds

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Fifthy Army AMG also sends a more or less "all-quiet" report. Some 2,000 refugees have been evacuated to the south, among them "a man purporting to be the Bishop of Benghazi." The partisans being held in the center at Florence have been found employment en bloc with an army formation which has made provision for their housing in a Labour Camp: and everyone, it appears, is pleased. The Roosevelt 300-gramme declaration has had the same effect as elsewhere - "the population are asking how soon it will become effective...applications are also being received from private undertakings for some of the promised 1,700 trucks."

Florentine politics continue lively. On November 10th 150 women congregated outside the Prefettura with banners bearing the slogans:

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"Milk for [illegible] children!"
"Away with the Fascist Prefect!"
"Long Live the Allies!"
"We want Epuration!"

It appeared that the second and the fourth were the keywords, the ladies asserting that they preferred privation to Fatemo!. In fact, the demonstration might perhaps have been considered as politically staged, had not the innocent T.C.L.N. been away in Rome on that day. During the week a visit from the Soviet Labour Delegates was expected, but they were unexpectedly detained in Rome.

3. Wails from the Siena Woods

Army SCACs and Regional Commissioners met in Conference with AC Headquarters chiefs and officers of the Civil Affairs Section, 44I, in Siena on Friday. With key Commission personnel away, elections in the United States distracting the minds of many officers, foul weather in Italy and roads and bridges washed out, five weeks had flitted since the last Conference. Many things can change in AC/AMG circles in five weeks and several new faces were introduced. But the old difficulties remain, and they were thoroughly aired at Friday's meeting which lasted until mid-afternoon. The Conference opened on an ominous note. Col. Fiske, substituting as Chairman for Brigadier Lush, scarcely back from Britain and busy in Rome, announced that, contrary to rumour, U.S. AC personnel "would not be out of the trenches by Christmas". He said the War Department was exploring the possibility of recalling certain Sub-Commission and Specialist personnel but he doubted if any appreciable numbers would be released. New Year's Day was mentioned as a tentative date-line for a decision.

The food situation, forced into the open by President Roosevelt's request that the bread ration in Italy should be 300 grammes and by a third demonstration in Florence because that quantity is not yet being issued in the Tuscan capital, came in for frank discussion. Mr. Antolini led the chorus with the statement that "we are practically bankrupt." He said a 300 gramme ration could and would be issued if the Commission discounted a theoretical stockpile of 800,000 tons of grain in what the meeting called "Kesselring's Italy." But issue on that scale would deplete those stocks, if they exist. To make matters worse the CGIL is pressing for a scale of 350 grammes for workers. November and December imports of wheat were cut back considerably below expectations. There was only one ray of hope: Mr. MacMillan was leaving shortly for London and Washington and was being briefed with the facts for the attention of both Govts. The message to the President will be, in effect, that if 800,000 tons of grain are not found in Northern Italy "we are out of business".

American opinion was instanced by a demand that if Mr. Roosevelt could shake anything out of his sleeve, it was time for him to shake. A British comment: was that if anything could undermine our prestige, this sanction by the highest authority for a thing we could not do was surely the way to effect it. The Presidential request has been taken as a pledge in Florence and elsewhere and is a current topic of discussion among Italians. The Florentines, according to Col. Mayne,

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when he announced that UNRRA had come into Italy with $60,000,000 in credits and nothing else but a request to borrow AC stocks of food, transport and medical supplies to start UNRRA distribution.

Minister

Mr. Hopkinson, British/in the Rome Embassy, informed the Conference that Mr. Caccia had been sent to Greece by Foreign Secretary Eden to act as co-ordinator of a joint Anglo-American Commission established in that stricken country. The situation in Greece is chaotic from lack of food and the collapse of the drachma. It is not sure that Mr. Caccia will return to AC. Reviewing the political situation, Mr. Hopkinson made it quite clear that as far as Britain and the United States are concerned Italy is still a co-belligerent. Italian pressure for full Allied status is expected to increase when the Italians are invited to join in the war against Japan. The official British view that Italian colonies should not be returned will have to run the gauntlet of the United Nations before it becomes a firm policy. When Italy denounced the 1940 armistice with France, the DeGaulle Government promptly sequestrated all Italian government property in France, but improved relations between the two countries are hoped for. Italy is trying to get news of 100,000 prisoners-of-war in Russia. Turning to the internal political scene, Mr. Hopkinson hinted that unity within the government is not expected to last. It was badly cracked by the interview the Prince Regent gave to Matthews of the New York Times. The Left is nervous of the effect of the Prince's intervention in the constitutional question, claiming that plebiscites in countries which have been Fascist have been "fixed". The Christian Democrats by implication have criticized the Left for attacks on the government and carabinieri and seem to be crystallizing on the Right rather than the Left. But nobody appears to want a disruption of the government because no group wants to bear the burden of this winter alone and all want to sit in when the machinery for determining the constitutional question is being organized.

There was free discussion of many difficult problems. The carabinieri are not liked in the Communist province of Grosseto but were reported to have turned the corner in Rome as a result of their strong handling of gangs in the Eternal City. Complete outfits for all the carabinieri in service in Italy are stocked in Naples and Bari and will be moved forward by rail for distribution. Activities of the Patriots Branch were praised and damned. Political meetings in Army areas are banned and very strong representations have been made to the Prime Minister of Italy about ministerial trips into forward districts. Col. Gibson of AAI attended the Conference and listened to pleas for moving the rear Army boundary north of Florence and Pisa. He explained the security risks involved and reminded the Conference that there is still a German Embassy in the Vatican. Brigadier Upjohn said that though there have been diplomatic flurries because members of the Yugoslav mission have been arrested and convicted for entering Army areas such arrests are to continue until the issue has been settled. A debate on the feasibility of moving the three Region HQs now in Chianciano to Rome disclosed that there are 90 vehicles there. Bidding for those cars between Mr. Antolini and Commissioners of active Regions was brisk. In the meanwhile there appears to be some prospect [illegible] the shortage of transport by adopting the PWB method

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at all." AMG Eighth Army pressed for American promotions and Piemonte was anxious to promote British subalterns by right in from Ack-Ack Regiments.

4. Granai del Popolo

Wheat harvest collections as of 15 November stood at 9,408,649 quintals or 81 per cent. of the AC target figure of 11,600,000 quintals for Liberated Italy. The reports from the field lag about 10 days to two weeks. For purposes of comparison, on 31 October, 1942, collections were 93 per cent. of that year's goal. The recent torrential fall rains in forward areas have helped further cut down the expected returns since the wheat there was largely stacked in the open and 30 to 50 per cent. may now be considered as lost. In the Marche-Abruzzi Region farmers are reported feeding grain to hogs and cattle. Three areas - Campania, Lazio-Umbria and Tuscany - have, however, exceeded expectations to date. Calabria and Sicily, of course, still trail. Sicily, with a reduced goal of 2,000,000 qtls., has brought in a little more than 1,200,000. The collection is not even expected by many to reach 1,500,000 qtl. by the end of the year, although sundry devices are being tried out. This now brings to the fore the question of feeding Sicily through imported wheat and the Agriculture and Food Sub-Commissions have been addressing their attention to this problem recently. From preliminary studies it appears that Sicily in years of average wheat production imported 900,000 qtl. a year. The Sicilian food situation is further aggravated by the fact that production of dried horse beans (fava), a staple of Sicilian diet, is almost half what it used to be due to the shortage of phosphate fertilizers. Using the figure of 1,500,000 qtls. as theoretically delivered to the collection centers by the end of the year, the AC agriculture experts estimate, roughly, that Sicily will need 1,660,000 qtl. of imported wheat for January 1 to July 31, 1945, while the food specialists give their estimate for the same period as 1,925,000 qtl.

5. Turnover

As every manjack in the Economic Section knows, the pressure has been on increasingly in recent months to turn over more and more operational responsibility for administration to the Italian Government. If anything, this turnover pace will increase, topside reports indicate. The Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission took a large step in this direction this week. Henceforth, all civil projects, regardless of cost but providing they involve no critical materials, may be carried out by the Genio Civile without reference to AC. In the Industry Sub-Commission, arrangements have finally been agreed to by AFHQ to turn back operation of Sardinian coal mines to the Italians. Southern Region's October report has a good list of activities transferred back to the natives, many of which, of course, are on a national scale and thus reflect turnovers in other regions. For example:

"Distribution of drugs was taken over by civilian authorities; two cement works and two brick works were handed back to their owners; the control of certain minor industries, such as soap, was taken

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"Distribution of drugs was taken over by civilian authorities; two cement works and two brick works were handed back to their owners; the control of certain minor industries, such as soap, was taken over by the Italian authorities; repairs to power stations and the operation of public utilities were largely handed over to the Genio Civile; agricultural supplies have been handed back to the Consorzio Agrario; military highways have become the responsibility of Italian road engineers; the ports of Castellammare and Torre Annunziata were taken over from the military authorities and Crotone from AC; the Posts and Telegraphs of Naples Comune are now controlled by the State. The Italian Ufficio del Commercio e dell'Industria is responsible for preparing bids for controlled materials; coal will be received, distributed and accounted for by the Italian State Railways.

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6. Neapolitan Notes

To one returning to Naples after four months absence two changes are apparent. The city is growing progressively cleaner and there are evidences that it is gradually going back to the Neapolitans. A good deal of debris and rubble has been removed and the absence of a motor pool in front of the Municipio and of the stacks of material in the square before the Prefettura give an air of tidiness and spaciousness. True the Via Roma is what it always was and indeed the mixture of uniforms has received a new ingredient - one encounters the Brazil shoulder patch fairly frequently - but the majority of the throng is now predominantly civilian. From the AC point of view there are minor changes that loom large. The Excelsior opulence is now available to the visitor and Southern Region has set up its mess in the celebrated Zi' Teresa, although the cooking has suffered some change since the old days since it is now based on army rations.

AC problems in Naples are the standard bag of headaches with a few local variations. The Naples zone is still AMG territory, of course, and the busy port needs constant policing. Further, of the many deserters estimated to be at large between Rome and Calabria, it is fair to assume that many are concealed in the alleyways of Naples. Yet, according to the Zone Commissioner, there is surprisingly little crime. Pilfering of army trucks goes on but on a decreasing scale. There has recently been an order put out over the Sindaco's signature forbidding Neapolitans to shelter in their homes or hotels any member of the Allied Forces; it is expected that this will dry up the source of supply of some of the black market centers. Superficially food would seem not to be a serious matter at the moment; even the food stalls of Santa Lucia(one of the poorer quarters) are well stocked with almost every kind of foodstuff. Prices are not low but at least lower than Rome. Naples is naturally regarded as a supply center in the matter of flour and the Zone Commissioner's efforts to build up sufficient reserve of pane, pasta and farina to take care of possible calls from the North or local emergencies, are continuous and strenuous. Naples province itself consumes 670 tons of flour a day. The rationing of olive oil is causing some discontent since at the moment some communes are getting it and others must do without. Public health, we are informed, is good. There have been one or two small-pox flurries in the small towns in the province but prompt action including mass vaccination has averted any danger of an epidemic. Welfare will always have its troubles in Naples but the orphanage is now running well and efficiently. There are 5,000 boy scouts in the province and the movement is growing. There is still a great shortage of footwear and blankets. Education is in good shape as the second school year after liberation begins. Of elementary schools 68% in Naples province and 90% in the provinces of Avellino and Benevento are open for business. In Naples itself, unnappily,many schools are still requisitioned.

Politics go merrily on, indeed at a livelier pace than ever. The Zone Commissioner, who was scolded by "Avanti" for not accepting the candidate recommended by the local C.L.N. for Sindaco, is

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Teresa, although the cooking has suffered some change since the old days since it is now based on army rations.

AC problems in Naples are the standard bag of headaches with a few local variations. The Naples zone is still AMG territory, of course, and the busy port needs constant policing. Further, of the many deserters estimated to be at large between Rome and Calabria, it is fair to assume that many are concealed in the alleyways of Naples. Yet, according to the Zone Commissioner, there is surprisingly little crime. Pilfering of army trucks goes on but on a decreasing scale. There has recently been an order put out over the Sindaco's signature forbidding Neapolitans to shelter in their homes or hotels any member of the Allied Forces; it is expected that this will dry up the source of supply of some of the black market centers. Superficially food would seem not to be a serious matter at the moment; even the food stalls of Santa Lucia(one of the poorer quarters) are well stocked with almost every kind of foodstuff. Prices are not low but at least lower than Rome. Naples is naturally regarded as a supply center in the matter of flour and the Zone Commissioner's efforts to build up sufficient reserve of pane, pasta and farina to take care of possible calls from the North or local emergencies, are continuous and strenuous. Naples province itself consumes 670 tons of flour a day. The rationing of olive oil is causing some discontent since at the moment some communes are getting it and others must do without. Public health, we are informed, is good. There have been one or two small-pox flurries in the small towns in the province but prompt action including mass vaccination has averted any danger of an epidemic. Welfare will always have its troubles in Naples but the orphanage is now running well and efficiently. There are 5,000 boy scouts in the province and the movement is growing. There is still a great shortage of footwear and blankets. Education is in good shape as the second school year after liberation begins. Of elementary schools 66% in Naples province and 90% in the provinces of Avellino and Benevento are open for business. In Naples itself, unhappily,many schools are still requisitioned.

Politics go merrily on, indeed at a livelier pace than ever. The Zone Commissioner, who was scolded by "Avanti" for not accepting the candidate recommended by the local C.L.N. for Sindaco, is actually on the best of terms with the party leaders and it is expected that soon a solution acceptable to all will be reached. Meanwhile the Commissario is doing a good job. Incidentally, the Zone Commissioner, who was approached by the "partito rivoluzionario" for permission to publish "Bandiera Rossa", achieved a triumph for moderation when he persuaded them to become the "partito riformista."

In spite of the persistence of problems of supply and reconstruction and it spite of the presence of the military the war seems very far from Naples - even further than from unscarred Rome where the political repercussions of the fighting are so immediately felt. The days of tenseness and the nights of sleeping in the ricoveri are over and the Neapolitan is pretty much himself again.

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Some troops have been in Naples a year and more now and the inevitable has happened; there have been a number of marriages between Allied soldiers (including officers) and nubili Napolitane. There have been an even greater number of thwarted matrimonial attempts since the authorities investigate such projects thoroughly. Statistics are, however, delicate and should be regarded as highly secret - and we suspect would be at best inaccurate.

7. Odds and Ends

Grosseto Province reports, among local government matters, that the Commune of Monte Argentario is quiet but perhaps has taken on an air of sanctity since Signor Silvio Costa, who lives there, recently declared its independence as a "Principality of Peace" in preparation for the imminent arrival of the Saviour....Possible manufacture of small arms and shells in Liberated Italy for the war effort has been investigated recently by Allied specialists from abroad....Salvaged machinery of the Italian Government match monopoly at the destroyed Putignano plant which produced normally 11 billion matches a year may be moved to Pisa as a new production site....The 150 tons of American cotton recently received - plus 400 tons of Sicilian cotton is being made into bed and personal linen, sewing thread for civilians and some into underwear and stockings for the Italian Army,...A survey of the north Tuscany textile belt shows 30 per cent. of the plants undamaged, 20 per cent. capable of short term repairs, 20 per cent. capable of long term repairs, and 30 per cent. totally destroyed.... On the basis of a 200-gram ration of olive oil a month, it is estimated that there will be a deficit of approximately 35,000 tons in the current olive oil amassing program, despite the intensive efforts of the eight harvest control officers now on the spot in the Southern Region....On the heels of a 15,000 ton distribution of nitrogen fertilizers in Southern Region, bonus-type issue of imported fertilizers to farmers in Sicily is being planned on the basis of the grain harvest legal retentions and deliveries....Use of supplies as bonuses in control of collections is also being applied to the fishing industry where villages will have collection centers for fish and distribution centers for nafta, benzine, kerosene and oil for the boats and the night fishing lamps....Two steps toward increased coordination of inter-related Economic Section activities have been taken in the establishment of a Priorities and Movements Division, with Mr. Merritt H. Taylor, American civilian as head, and a Supply and Resources Division under Mr. Harlan Cleveland, the Section's Executive Director. 700 Yugoslavs have been repatriated to their homeland this month.... Plans are afoot to recruit 1,000 Carabinieri a month for emergency war duty from volunteers for enlistment in the Italian Army....The study of German will no longer be compulsory in Italian schools, the Education Sub-Commission reports....Noting an almost complete stoppage of the flow of imported foodstuffs other than wheat, the Food Sub-Commission estimates that present stocks of dehydrated soup, canned meat and dried vegetables will be eaten up entirely by January..... The first sugar ship to reach Italy since May arrived late in October.. ..To keep up the present bread-pasta ration scale on the Italian main-

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acute tobacco shortage in that city....Italian exports amounted to 1,636 tons of various products, valued at about 90 million lire, during October....Re-activation, now under way at the large Solvay chemical plant at Rosignano, is expected to eliminate completely all imports of caustic soda and sodium carbonate for Italy....Statistics for venereal disease among British troops in Italy shows that more than 50 per cent. contracted infection in Rome. Pub Health reports....Total number of Patriots recruited into the Italian Army as of 31 October were 807....More than 90,000 persons have now viewed The Palazzo Venezia exhibition of great paintings in Rome....Of 7,000 Italians arriving in the Rome refugee camps, 5,000 have been repatriated to their home communes....The Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission is currently arranging the repatriation of 116 Greeks for Tripoli and Cyrenaica, 31 French-Italians for French North Africa, 20 Czechs for the United Kingdom (to join the Czech forces), 25 Latin American ecclesiastics for South American countries, 900 Jews for Palestine and 50 other Catholic clerics for countries all over the world....A Sardinian shepherds' vendetta has resulted in the slaughter of some 800 sheep....A note from Lt.Col.Dickie, former deputy director of the Agriculture Sub-Commission and now in Greece: "Many of the problems to be faced here are similar to those in Italy - destruction, disruption of communications, neglected land, lack of draft animals, of seed and of fertilizer, but we feel we have made a good beginning and if party antagonisms, not verbal only, can be calmed, then our progress will be vastly quickened."....Overheard from a British sergeant at a sergeant's dance "I don't know what all this Fascism was about but it seems to have been very popular".

Lionel Fielden

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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20 NOV Recd
33 mge.

Mag. Lt Bright
Patriot Bn.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R8/PRB

November 19, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

P.R.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. New Beveridge plan about giving financial and sanitary assistance to all unemployed, and diminishing their number by increasing production.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Carandini, about to leave for London, was today received by Bonomi.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Avarna di Gualtieri, after having approved the order of the day of the Liberal party, says that Sicilian Consulta should represent true interests of the people, and interpret its opinions. Its members should be chosen outside the local C.L.N., and among competent people.

2. We are not ready yet for freedom of Press if we cannot accept truth without immediately wanting to answer back, as Prince Ruspoli did.

3. Cooperation is the first link of the anti-capitalist fight; its aim is not only, as many think, to slightly diminish price of food and slightly increase salaries of workers; it wants to attain defence of cooperative principles, revision, assistance, coordination of activities of various groups, and reform of legislation.

4. The same error committed by the "non-Govt" of 1919-22, is being committed now by priviledged classes which forget the new forces in movement today to place everybody on an equal economic footing. Will the Govt have the power to govern us? asked Quagliata in his speech on the wireless.

5. Order of the day of S.E. Ferrari, Chief of Police, invites all those who feel they do not want to cooperate with his antifascist revival, to leave the Corps.

6. American soldier arrested for having stolen from civilians.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The air is gradually being cleared; Rocca; Bertolini, that's all right, but many more should be arrested; we must get rid of mud, if we do not want to sink in it.

2. Who will save Italy whose present situation seems to be one of utter stagnation? "We will", say the people; but it is the voice of buried people.

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3. International commerce will be a business between State and State, said Ronchi, and so private dealers are demoralised, our production will have to be re-organised on a policy of commercial freedom; re-establishing private initiative will mean serving peace. (F.G.)

4. The Rector of the Rome University seems to be quite pleased with the way the new academic year has began.

5. Italian prisoners in Germany are not treated according to Red Cross international convention, Allies should see that they are, and meanwhile provide them with warm clothes and food which might be charged to prisoners' families or to Italian State.

6. "Bravo, Persico, you have deserved our praise by suppressing road blocks; but now why spoil everything by instituting flying squads?"

7. One ten-year old 'cooperative' has always kicked its heels against fascist orders: that of the tailors!

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Distinction between Fascism and Italy is not easily admitted in English-speaking countries where a Govt which is not the expression of popular will is not admitted; they cannot understand the malignant power of a regime which had monopolized the entire State apparatus and all cells of society. But they should realize, today at least, that Italy's feeling is different. (P. Nenni)

2. 27 more Senators epurated.

3. Reconstruction Committee examined problems of Sardinia.

4. Increase of salary for workers dependent on Army.

5. Ignazio Silone on vague possibilities of European post-war Union; does not believe in a world federation of democratic States in which the three great victorious Nations would participate.

6. Article on situation of t.b.c. sanatorium; some of them have been destroyed or badly damaged by Germans; others are requisitioned by Allies; lack of medicines and bad organisation in food supply.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. As all parties have declared their approval of appeal in favour of patriots, Action party now asks that time may not be wasted; that Allies really show what they can do to render less hard the

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1. As all parties have declared their approval of appeal in favour of patriots, Action party now asks that time may not be wasted; that Allies really show what they can do to render less hard the situation of the partisans of the north; and, specially, that Italian Govt occupy itself immediately of the question of having partisans internationally recognised.

2. To re-organise the Army it is first of all necessary to do away with all men and Institutions technically useless; that our Army should not exceed possibilities and that it should be organised under one Minister only. (Antonio)

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3. Italia Nuova is right in saying that abroad no difference is made between Italy and Fascism; still more reason to knock down all the Roattas and show the world that a difference does exist.

4. Carandini is leaving for London where his task will not be an easy one; we don't blame Britain for her rather anti-Italian feelings, but Fascism. The new Ambassador, having been for years in contact with antifascist clandestine movements, knows the possibilities of the New Italy, and will surely be able to "explain" them.

5. Evidently public powers and F.S. protect the Roman "rosticcerie" which are always full of lovely meat and fried fish, sold at absurdly high prices.

6. The Questura has warned door-keepers to stop dealing in black market.

7. Communist section at Primavalle assaulted by crowd, mainly women, because they removed quantities of flour from public distribution.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. To-day, epuration is an instrument of revolutionary policy which Communists and Socialists use to establish trusted men in the main functions of the State, rather than to eradicate an evil. Nowadays, whoever has a strategic post either in the State or in the economic structure of the country can be accused of Fascism unless he is a Communist or a Socialist. (Enzo Selvaggi)

2. The separatist movement is getting very important in Sicily, writes Vibi. Nevertheless the Government doesn't seem to be doing anything about it, and lets the separatists have congresses like that of Taormina, which directly threatened the unity of the country.

3. Nenni wants the British aristocratic left to know what the aristocracy of Italian socialism is like. Therefore Barone Malfatti has been appointed 'social observer' in London.

4. The Soviet Government seems disposed to enforce the principle of non-intervention by acknowledging the Committee of Lublin and by treating with the Government of London; yet it seems that the Italian Communists would like to support the Government of Lublin only, which the Kremlin doesn't support exclusively. (A.T.)

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Palazzo Chigi must be epurated, says Guido Gonella, but it isn't enough to change the men; the methods too must be changed.

2. 'Popolo' gives the results of the inquiry into the Palermo incidents. The reaction of the soldiers was spontaneous and sudden;

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2. 'Popolo' gives the results of the inquiry into the Palermo incidents. The reaction of the soldiers was spontaneous and sudden; they weren't ordered to fire. 'Popolo' reproduces the comments made at the time by the various newspapers.

3. Political intrigues are troubling the organization of the radio.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The feeling of uneasiness between the people and the Govt, whom they no longer respect because of its incapacity to solve any problems, must cease; but the foundation of a new Govt would always be based on the six parties of C.L.N. So the only solution is to return to constitutional methods and traditions.

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2. Is it still necessary to express one's feelings for one party or another by hastily written words on street walls, now that every party has its seat and its newspaper ? asks Rolandino.

3. Good news; Allied Commission begins a new stage by assuming a merrily consultative character; declaration of Commodore Stone.

4 "Viva il Duce" shout the prisoners of Regina Coeli, to be transferred to political section which - they say - being under American administration, gives better food.

5. Draft of legislative decree on central professional commissions approved by Council of Ministers; is important because it re-establishes elective system.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. N.N.U. expounded the point of view of various politicians about the problem of the Assembly. At the present moment an Assembly would be representative of part of Italy only, writes G.S. As a present for the New Year, the Italians would prefer to see the Armistice annulled and their country participating in the war as Allies.

2. Declaration of J. Chabot (New York Herald Time): The reconstruction of Italy will be long; the Allies are interested in this reconstruction chiefly because it is necessary for the war effort.- Feels that many Italians do not quite know what to do with their newly acquired liberty. There are too many parties. Is rather optimistic about the economic future of Italy.- It will be difficult for Italians to emigrate to the United States.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The paper of the liberal party might be the organ of the reactionary and pro-fascist opposition. It gives the impression that the discussion among the parties for the strengthening of the Government was but a quarrel. The communist and socialist parties offered to take a greater responsibility in the work to be done; this is obviously a guarantee of success for the work itself. Why shouldn't the Communists be allowed to fight for their program which corresponds with the aspirations and interests of the nation ?

GENERAL

1. Molotov confirms again that Soviet-American collaboration must go on. It is a guarantee of peace.

2. The Government is discussing the regulations to be made for

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GENERAL

1. Molotov confirms again that Soviet-American collaboration must go on. It is a guarantee of peace.

2. The Government is discussing the regulations to be made for Sardinia and for the employees that have been pensioned off.

3. Statement of Commodore Stone: Italy is underestimated. The British and American public has no idea of the importance of Italy's war effort. The abolition of the word Control means that the Allied Commission will have an advisory function rather than an executive one.

4. The provinces which are near Rome must help to supply the capital with foodstuffs.

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Patriot Pd.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RS/PRB

November 18, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - Not available.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. It is not enough to win the war; peace must be assured, and to assure peace, many past errors must be forgotten and forgiven; Italy is now being helped materially, but this help only lengthens our agony; what matters, is to end our moral isolation; we need a gesture, a word, writes D. Veloci, to make us feel equal to others; if hatreds are never forgiven then Nations will never be able to live and work in peaceful friendship.

2. Chief drawback of the "ammassi" is that it lessens production, because farmers, getting such a low price for the wheat they hand over, naturally prefer cultivating other products; the best system, writes Nicola Giudiceandrea would be to expect, from land owners and cultivators, only a certain fixed quantity, allowing them freedom to dispose of the rest as they want.

3. Hardly anyone knows of the existence of a law which allows private citizens to denounce to the authorities any infraction of the laws of the State. How often the contrary happens and the police refuse to pay any attention to the private citizen.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Labour Democrat Party has made a declaration stating that decisive action on the part of the Govt is necessary, a) to participate actively in the war and so be recognised by the United Nations as Allies, b) to eliminate every remnant of Fascism and re-organise the State on a democratic basis, and c) to begin reconstruction and economical revival of Italy. Therefore to face the present problems a coalition of the parties is necessary; no manifestations, in the Press or in political action, should disturb reciprocal faith. It hopes that all other parties will realise the need of a Democratic Republic.

2. Perhaps if the six Italian Divisions had been allowed to

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2. Perhaps if the six Italian Divisions had been allowed to fight with the Allies a much greater part of Italy would now be free. General Alexander's invitation to the patriots of the north to stop their fighting during the winter, only means that these patriots will mostly be destroyed by Nazi-Fascists. One thing at least we and the Allies can do, and that is send by air all the help we possibly can, says the L.D. party. And it asks that C.L.N. insist with the Allies so as to obtain that all groups of patriots, as the troops advance, be incorporated with the army; that prisoners be sent home to fight, or, till that can be done, that they be no longer considered as such.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. One great proof of friendship we expect from the English, writes V.R.: that they should allow us to govern ourselves.

2. A discussion between a reader who defends and approves of Ruspoli's beating of the Director of Cantachiaro, and G. Conti who, instead, says that freedom of Press means the right to inform the public about anything and everything.

3. Randolfo Pacciardi spoke on American civilisation and on the great individual freedom enjoyed by American citizens; he told of women's culture and professional individuality, and of the absence of "worship of the dead"; a huge civilisation, he added, from which Italy might learn.

4. Blind soldiers have nobody to accompany them.

5. Allied P.C. Sub-Commission for Lazio and Umbria states that the number of crimes is diminishing.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Saragat writes on the tragic irony of General Alexander's declaration to the Northern Italy patriots, and on the absolute necessity of doing for them all that is possible, and of hurrying up their liberation.

2. Interviewed by Avanti, Commissario Romita expressed his opinion that the electric light situation will very probably begin to improve by the end of the year, and that a greatly increased quantity of power will be available by the Spring or Summer.

3. Butchers complain that they are never given anything to sell, except M. & V. about once a month.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The 10th was the last day of the amnisty offered by Mussolini to the partisans; but one week has past and they continue with courage their fight against Fascists and Germans, showing the whole world the real feeling of the Italian people.

2. Political parties have shown their capacity for constituting one single unit by forming immediately the C.L.N.; but now its compactness must be strengthened, after having identified the reason of the present uneasiness.

3. After giving us a brief story of the Spanish Civil War,

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women's culture and professional individuality, and of the absence of "worship of the dead"; a huge civilisation, he ended, from which Italy might learn.

4. Blind soldiers have nobody to accompany them.

5. Allied M.G. Sub-Commission for Lazio and Umbria states that the number of crimes is diminishing.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Saragat writes on the tragic irony of General Alexander's declaration to the Northern Italy patriots, and on the absolute necessity of doing for them all that is possible, and of hurrying up their liberation.

2. Interviewed by Avanti, Commissario Romita expressed his opinion that the electric light situation will very probably begin to improve by the end of the year, and that a greatly increased quantity of power will be available by the Spring or Summer.

3. Butchers complain that they are never given anything to sell, except M. & V. about once a month.

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3. After giving us a brief story of the Spanish Civil War, R. Alderani ends his article by saying that very soon Spain too will have to throw away her Dictator.

4. Following Col. Poletti's and Col. Pollock's visit, the food and general conditions of Regina Coeli prisoners will be improved.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. In future, the emigrants ought to be very well trained from the technical point of view, so that they could easily adapt themselves to the constant progress of industry. It is to be hoped that they will contribute to destroy the prejudices against Italy.

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2. It has been suggested at the Rye Conference that the barriers against free trade should be broken down as soon as international and political conditions would permit it. The French delegates suggested a greater participation of the representatives of the workers in the direction of industry.

3. Thanks to its partisans, France has again taken its place among the great powers. Why is this right denied to Italy whose patriots paid for the policy of Mussolini? (Franco Marano)

4. The official communiqué accuses General Roatta of helping to maintain Fascism in power. Why should some newspapers start speaking about war crimes? Abroad many people will bother to make a difference between Fascists and Italians; at the present moment Italians must defend their honor as Italians, by showing that even when they had to follow the Germans they remained Italian.

5. When the time for liberation comes, many behave like the tyrants that the Allies have just freed them from, by using Nazi-fascist methods of immediate retaliation, writes Cyril James. Justice mustn't be done by the mob. Italia Nuova agrees with Cyril James, adding that if such words had been pronounced by an Italian he would be accused of being a Fascist and a reactionary. To be an ideal anti-Fascist, a man must run the risk of being accused of Fascism.

6. Instead of doing the kind of work they were used to, a large number of people are now trading on the black market and are doing all kinds of odd jobs; they earn plenty of money, but this will not last for ever.

<u>POPOLO</u> (Christian Democrat)

1. The cooperations aim at de-proletariating the lower classes by bringing about a fusion of the classes. Democracy must play a part in economy if it is to play a part in politics. (Francesco Dominedo)

2. The Socialists, the Action Party, the Democracy of Labor declare that the authority of the Government must be strengthened.

<u>RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE</u> (Liberal)

1. All parties, one after another, insist that union among them is necessary; the trouble is a matter of method and equilibrium; why do some parties ask to undertake heavier responsibilities? Everybody should accept the authority of the State and respect the law.

2. U.Dis. (Unione Distribuzione Generi Contingentati) should find the means, collaborating with SEPRAL, to [illegible]

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2. U.Dis. (Unione Distribuzione Generi Contingentati) should find the means, collaborating with SEPRAL, to improve the rather involved situation of rations' distribution, and to eliminate the great quantity of false "tessere" at present in circulation.

3. Another Stato Maggiore officer, Col. Bertolini, arrested as accomplice of Roatta.

4. Coccarelli, who killed the Canadian soldier, confesses.

5. Another gang of false money coiners discovered by the Police.

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. The problem of reconstruction has been discussed by the last Council of Ministers.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. It is sheer calumny to say that the popular masses are making trouble and being undisciplined, and that they should be condemned and fought. The reaction forces have created the legend of the danger of the Left and must be destroyed. (Velio Spano)

2. Romolo Lovera, who was a prisoner in a Kolkhos, writes in praise of Soviet Russia and the Russian people.

3. After the interview of Finocchiaro Aprile, C.P. says it is time for the administrative, political and constitutional reforms of the Sicilian order to materialize in an organic plan. Finocchiaro's statements are full of contradictions: he fears the forces of the left, and tells the Government that his 'legions' will turn communist if Sicily does not become independent.

4. In Quadraro, people live in caves; there is no water, no medicines.

GENERAL

1. Statement of Stettinius: the relations between U.S. and U.S.S.R. are getting closer and closer.

2. The P.W. are now allowed to send money to their families.

3. The Council of Ministers has decided to intensify the war effort.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R8/PRB

November 17, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Council of Ministers has approved a law on payments and collections in commercial intercourse with Allied Nations.

2. Quotidiano deems it its duty to add its word to the general request for urgent provisions to solve Sardinia's tragic situation.

3. Certain broadcasting items should not need to be forbidden as they should not even enter the minds of those who prepare the wireless programs. Does the Rome wireless aim at national putrefaction, or does it want innocent P.W.B. to be blamed?

4. De Gasperi inaugurated the first Catholic-democrat Art exhibition; painting, sculpture, black and white, mosaic, show that art still exists.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. "Germans know how to fight", are the only words that those who still are for Germany dare utter; yes, we agree, and that is why we hate them; war is the shame and curse of humanity.

2. General Mario Roatta, chief of Stato Maggiore, called "war criminal" by Marshal Tito's Govt, arrested.

3. Great quantities of lorries and cars brought into Roma, on Sunday morning, from near and far, the "fasci" of the Province: pardon, the "sections". Why not use these trucks and the petrol to transport more food?

4. When promised shoes arrive from America, care should be taken that they do not disappear into the capacious black market, but distributed first to workers and employers, men and women.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. According to Zuccarini, if Siglienti's tax reform were applied, a rate payer would have to pay to the State more than his income.

2. Prefects were small gerarchi under fascism; they are even more so now, as they have power in all matters; they are not chosen by the people nor by the C.L.N.; they should be substituted by others elected by popular will, says C. Ciotti.

3. Reform of Italy's unitarian State, not autonomy, which is a vague word and which can be at any time revoked, and to be on

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an equal footing with the rest of Italy, is what Sicilians want. Only if Italian federalism did not exist, then, and only then, would the island think of definitely separating. (Rosario Midiri)

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Headquarters of Socialist Party have voted a declaration in which after having re-confirmed its participation and approval of C.L.N., and its opinion that - if the Costituente will not be formed until the whole of Italy is liberated - a general movement towards a democratic republic is necessary, it notes that very little has so far been done towards solving urgent problems. In the fight against reactionary forces, the party also counts on the help of international socialist organisations. It ends by asking Allied labour parties to intervene so that the September armistice be annulled and that A.C. may have control of military matters only.

2. Nenni, writing on the above, emphasizes the meaning of the declaration itself, especially on the following points: too little has so far been done in epuration and reconstruction and re-organisation; the A.C. has certainly not lost a C; every little thing an Italian minister wants to decide, has to be controlled, discussed, re-discussed, with Allied Authorities, causing considerable loss of time and great confusion.

3. Among the many things one can find at the black market are paper and gold foreign currency.

4. Many flats, belonging to Fascists who have either gone north or are hiding somewhere out of Rome, are still unoccupied; could they not be requisitioned and used for refugees and evacuees? It could even be done quite legally.

5. The police has discovered a new way of arresting criminals against whom there is not enough proof; offer them drinks; then they will talk and boast about their activities.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The partisans will lose their faith in the Government if the Government does not acknowledge and help them. They do not want to be incorporated in the army. It is impossible to demobilize the partisan bands, for the partisans cannot go back home; they would be denounced and shot. (Ettore Sigmieri).

2. The young generation mustn't think that politics are too complicated a thing and give it up. They should have their own [illegible] to which they will belong.

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2. The young generation mustn't think that politics are too complicated a thing and give it up. They should have their own ideas and chose carefully the party to which they will belong. (Guido Calogero).

3. Order of the day of the Action Party: the weakness of the Government delays the solution of the problems of the present moment and endangers the formation of democracy. Therefore, the Action Party declares that the parties of the C.L.N. should unite; that politics should be renewed according to the needs of democracy.

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4. Cianca speaks about the ideals of the Action Party in Abruzzo.

5. Meat (abbacchi) seems to be going exclusively to the black market.

6. Maccarese must be epurated.

7. Nothing has been done to put the legal institutions in a condition to fulfil their duties. More magistrates are needed; instead of appointing new one, the old ones are placed in retirement. (Iudex)

8. Italia Libera disagrees with A.Z. article in Opinione (16 Nov); the law on epuration has been made and discussed by the Council of Ministers and not by the High Commissionariat, the Commissions for epuration are not appointed by the High Commissionariat but by the Ministers of the administrations which are being epurated.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. After the war the three Allied Nations, with their increased capacity of production in excess of demands, will have to begin exporting; but other countries, poorer and damaged, will not be able to pay with gold - which is almost all in U.S., Gt. Britain and Russia - so the only means of payment will be exchange of goods and labour; and so, automatically, international commerce will start again. Italy is present, though not officially, at the Rye Conference, and we hope, writes V. Lucci, that our representatives will know how to make our situation clear, and that the Conference will be the first step towards renewed international commerce.

2. Italy's Fascism cannot possibly be compared with Germany's Nazism; after the fall of Mussolini Italy had Badoglio; now that Hitler seems to have disappeared, Germans recognise Himmler as their chief.

3. Vibi, still on the Palermo incidents, states that the people are restless; inquest, though rendered difficult by contradictory witnesses, must absolutely be carried on.

4. One day, notwithstanding C.L.N. opposition, we may become a democratic country. (R.L.)

5. Shall we abolish U.P.T. (Ufficio Provinciale Trasporti) so that abolition of blocks may be some use? The U.P.T. is useless unless it will really do some transporting into Rome, and at the

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6. Has the Sindaco of Rome lost his voice? he is silent, always and on everything.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. C.L.N. should not be spoken of as a power towards democratisation of the State, but as collaboration towards "defascistisation". Lussu is wrong, says Gonella, in denying existence of Constitution; on the contrary the power of the Democratic Govt is based on Constitution.

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2. Bonchi, in his speech in Naples, said that our action must be based on morals attributing a greater value to conscience than to institutions. Democracy is conciliation and synthesis of freedom and of authority; and so one gets to autonomy of the people, which is made possible by spreading the sense of limitation of the rights of the individuals and of the classes. Christian democracy is for elevation of the working classes, so that they may attain an ever increasing well-being. He then praised collaboration between workers and employers.

3. Increase of production will lower prices, writes O. Bianchi.

4. Will it really be possible to have wine at 29 lire a litre, as we should, according to STEFANI? Will not the wine merchants immediately find a means of increasing this price?

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The uncertainty of the present political situation causes all the parties to be blamed; this leads us to consider the difference between people and parties: The latter say it is because the people are indifferent and apathetic; they are not really indifferent, writes Ferrara, but they have been too long under Govts they could not understand or respect; till a century ago Italy had been ruled by foreigners, and during the Risorgimento the political parties which should have awakened the national soul, and linked it with the great tradition of thought, failed in their duties and lived for their own fights, without the people who now - no wonder - turn their backs and look for another party which they cannot find.

2. R.L. deplores increase of price of milk and lack of explanation of this increase.

3. The newspaper "Unione Proletaria", has been requisitioned, by order of Under-secretary of Press, because its sale had not yet been authorised.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The Italian Air Force is being reorganized; the men are ragged and fight a hard fight, but they are full of spirit. (Vittorio G. Rossi)

2. Declarations of Edwin Tetlow of 'Daily Mail': The Italians are full of goodwill for reconstructing the country, but means are lacking. There is too much control on the part of the Allies. In England, the masses still have a certain feeling of animosity against Italy. Tetlow doesn't think that Italian women should

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3. The political price of bread and pasta means 17 milliards to be paid by the State, which cannot afford it at the present moment. The Council of Ministers had a scheme whereby the price of bread would be Lire 6 a Kg. and that of pasta Lire 12. In this way, the State would only have to pay 12 milliards.

4. Numerous P.O.W. are being repatriated.

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5. Tiles and all kind of building material are being stolen from the houses which have been damaged and are now uninhabited. This is very serious because of the difficulty the owner will have in finding these materials and because of their very high price.

6. The P.S.I. asks for the armistice to be annulled.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The partisans cannot be demobilized; it is too dangerous for them to go home, they have no place where to spend the winter, besides they do not want to stop fighting. The whole Italian population must help them. (Valic Spano)

2. The 'Napoleon of Finance', Formantini, is today Commissioner of the I.M.I. While he was Director of the 'Finmare' he sent Finmare shares North, for an amount of about 600 millions. What has he done to save the Italian patrimony from Nazi looting?

3. Carretta in spite of all that has been said was a monster of cruelty, writes Scipuoti, who spent some time in gaol.

4. Protest of the movements of the young people of the Left because the Government didn't allow them to stick up their manifestos.

5. The competent authorities take no notice of the information that the free press gives them.

6. In the 'borgate' (suburbs of Rome) living conditions are appalling.

GENERAL

1. The situation of Sardinia is examined by the Council of Ministers. The Council has passed a law on the payments in the trade with the United Nations.

2. After a three months discussion, General Roatta has been arrested.

3. Russia's declaration that she will not interfere with other countries' internal policy reported without comment.

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Mgr.

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APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Maj. Lt. Mayers
Patriot B.
203

RB/PRB

November 15, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

P.D.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. "Educated and dignified people", said Col. Pollock, speaking of the Romans; "yes, says O.R., when there are no provocations". But supposing there had been a provocation during the Palatine meeting on Sunday, then very probably the C.C.R. and P.S. agents would have been blamed and acused of complicity with "reactionary forces".

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Even misery and unhappiness have their uses; now that the world is but one cemetery, one hospital, one heap of ruins, now people have thrown their masks and they appear as they are, all brethren in their suffering, which is a kind of test sent to us by God; through it we shall find our way to reconstruct our economy, our civil and political life; so writes Iginio Giordani.

2. Unità is ironical about the order in which we mentioned Sunday's meetings and speeches. But does the Communist paper ever mention Catholic manifestations? And then, again, it criticises Reuter for having lost a zero when relating that only 10,000 were present at the Palatino. Why a zero, if in the first page Unità says 80,000?

3. If the news of promised increase in bread ration was not true, why was it not denied immediately?

4. P.R. praises the work that has been done at the Caserma Santa Croce where refugees are lodged; food is better and more plentiful; damages are being repaired, cleanliness and hygiene are being looked after; religious and moral assistance is being administered; as far as it is possible to do so without tools and raw materials, arts and crafts try to flourish. Much still remains to be done, but as winter is here, we do hope it will be done quickly.

5. One more meeting of A.S.A.; but black market enjoys perfectly good health.

1130
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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. A real young student at last. He wants the University to function, lessons to be regular, Professors to teach. "From our preparation of today depends our capacity of tomorrow" he says.

2. Barbers too have something to ask; they would like to go back to pre-Fascist custom of Keeping their shops open on Sunday mornings and closed on Mondays.

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc. [illegible]		
Maj. Mac		
Mai [illegible]		
Capt.		
Capt.		
Lt.		

I-131

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3. The vast problem of "ragazzini", gambling, selling without licence, will be faced by the "Polizia Urbana" (town police).

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Political re-organisation and economic re-construction of Europe is being studied by a group of people which publishes today a part in which, having gone through the crisis which followed the last war it suggests the opportunity of an European economic council; countries and industries undamaged should help those damaged or destroyed; the great danger of misery should be avoided by the rich countries helping the poor ones; the question of colonies and frontiers should be solved.

2. Spanish anti-Fascists for a temporary Govt; only Italy, writes V.R., has not the courage to do away with monarchy once and for all.

3. A long article appeared lately on the financial news, wherein the possibilities of economic intercourse in the immediate post-war between England and Italy are envisaged.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. More praises for the calm and order maintained at the Palatine meeting. Now sincere democrats can realize that, from a people's manifestation like Sunday's it appears that democracy becomes, from abstract generality, a concrete reality, writes Saragat. The Costituente must be the conclusion and the crowning of present developments; today's most urgent problem is political reconstruction, and creation of a modern democracy. Sunday's meeting has proved that democracy will build the new Italy.

2. Soviet Syndicate delegates leave for Moscow.

3. Only news of the inquest on the Palermo riot is that Leftists have abandoned the commission because the inquest does not proceed at all. It is high time the Govt declared how things stand, and revealed responsibilities and punished those guilty.

4. Philip Murray declared at a C.I.O. (Congress of Industrial Organisations) meeting in Washington that complete solidarity must exist among all work organisations of those countries which stand for liberty.

5. Italy must recover from "archaeological stones illness". Why live in the past, which is dead, asks Calosso? Keep ruins of ancient Rome but do not worship them and change them into "tombs

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5. Italy must recover from "archaeological stones illness". Why live in the past, which is dead, asks Calosso? Keep ruins of ancient Rome but do not worship them and change them into "tombs of Italy's soul". Who has led the people for so many years of clandestine underground fighting, must now have the right to lead them through the open squares of Rome.

6. The people choose... and the Maresciallo of the CC.RR. decides.

And so at Camerata Nuova, where a sindaco was chosen by the people and shortly afterwards changed by the Prefect following the maresciallo's advice.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. I.L. insists on asking official recognition of the C.L.N. of the North and rapid constitution of Consultative Assembly. It is necessary that the Govt should have a possibility of expressing itself democratically and be a creator of solutions and not a politically stuffed formation rendered powerless by the "tregua" of the parties; tregua is a kind of armistice; we must have Alliance; the people have the feeling that democracy has taken up its winter quarters in defensive trenches; we must pass to action and offensive otherwise it will be the end of democracy.

2. Inauguration speech by Rector Omodeo of Academic year at the Naples University was disturbed by a monarchic demonstration by a group of students; while Soviet flag was being put near the British, American and French ones, these same monarchists tried to tear it down and then threw themselves also against the other Allied flags. Fascist reaction is trying to raise its head again, says Prof. Omodeo; Fascism, Monarchy, nationalism and "xenofobia" are but one thing.

3. Sardinian situation is really terrible in all ways and it must be urgently faced.

4. 1100 new municipal agents will begin work on the 21st.

5. The Association of Roman chemists asks that something be done to protect them from illegal competition and black market.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Absorbed in its own problems, the public is silent and the various groups of the Government find it very convenient to interpret this silence as a sign of approbation. In time, it is possible that the parties will absorb a large part of the public; otherwise, the public may turn against a Government which is also making promises and never bringing them to execution. The Government is inexistent; Italy is ruled by a coalition not of parties, but of men that the people dislike every day more, because they pretend to be its representatives. (Enzo Selvaggi)

2. On Sunday, Italia Nuova said that the Government knew and was responsible for the interview granted to Mr. Matthews by the Lieutenant. The Government has remained silent on this subject; and so did the press. In any other country, the Cabinet would have collapsed after such an incident.

3. 'Financial News' has examined the possibilities of economic exchanges between Italy and England.

4. Togliatti warned the people against the reactionary forces

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4. Togliatti warned the people against the reactionary forces which, helped by some foreign reactionary groups, are trying to set Italy against the Soviet Union. Togliatti must have been carried away by his feelings, writes Babeuf; he meant to say "Beware of the revolutionary forces which are trying to turn Italy into a fighting instrument against England and the United States."

5. Commenting on Gronchi's declaration about interior trade and foreign exchanges, Italia Nuova says that blockading the products isn't its idea of liberty.

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6. The Department of War has been dismissing officers and non-commissioned officers (reserve), and isn't providing any transportation to take them home. This measure is inadmissible; most of these men are almost without money and would have to walk the whole way back.

7. The firemen complain they are underfed.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The Committees for National Liberation should be inserted in the organizations of the State; they shouldn't put a spoke in the wheel of the new authorities; they must work with the State and not against it. (Guido Gonella)

2. Sardinia has been promised wonders by Fascism, but somehow no changes were ever made. Now the population is starving, the livestock has been stolen or killed. Fenoa advises the creation of an organ which can cope with the most urgent problems.

3. The road blocks have been abolished.

4. All the charges brought against Caretta were unfounded.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. "Every month I steal a bicycle"; it may not be true, but it might quite easily be said, with truth, by an honest father who does not know how to feed his children. How can many people live unless they steal bicycles or other things? Those stronger minded or who have some predisposition, after having sold all their valuables, improvise themselves makers of toys or souvenirs; the weaker work in the black market, or take up stealing. Many hidden tragedies fill our town, writes Lorenzo Barbaro.

2. Night fight between Police and a gang of thieves; thieves, when discovered, opened fire with "mitra" and revolvers; police answered back, till the criminals, protected by darkness, disappeared.

PELLO (Independent)

1. Chinigo, director of International News Service in Italy, thinks that - unhappily - only very few of those who might contribute to renewal of Italy have so far done so; too much talking and discussing goes on; Bonomi Govt cannot be democratic because its Ministers cannot forget that they each belong to a party. He thinks no radical solution will be possible without causing violent reaction, and so suggests a gradual political education.

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2. What does the loss of a "G" really mean? Will the Allied Commission really only exercise control on those problems connected with war? Antonio Russi deems two bureaucracies are really too many, though he does not see anything against having two Governments: a Mac Millan Govt besides Bonomi's !

3. Orphan children torn and tattered who show too much wisdom and a surprised hatred for all grown ups in their sad eyes are one of the tragic aspects of this war. The Refugees Commissioner does what he can; but everybody could help now, adopting one child, which

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only means a st .l financial sacrifice. I .po has adopted one and now is thinking of a possible way letting these poor children have a Christmas.

4. Discontent among the prisoners at Regina Coeli who protest against scarcity of food.

5. "Dio stramaledica gli Inglesi"; the "inventor" of these words, Mario Appelius, has been operated on the head.

6. Blocks have been abolished, at last; and now what about abolishing all the other paraphernalia which still contributes to black market?

UNITA' (Communist)

1. To solve the problem of Sardinia Velio Spano proposes his usual remedy: the reactionary situation must be fought down and a large number of people put in prison; land must be given to the peasants. These measures are somehow going to feed and clothe the population.

2. It seems that the Polish Government (of London), has offended the Soviet Union by believing German calumnies about the 'Katin graves'. Now the same Government claims an imperialistic frontier for Poland, forgetting that this frontier was conquered by Poland (1920) in a war of aggression against the young and helpless Soviet Republic... The emigré Government in London backs up the reactionary Constitution of 1935, while the Committee is for that of 1921.

3. W.C. Bullitt is a liar, says Togliatti who didn't cash 25.000 $ as Bullitt said he did.

4. The Scelba brothers are profiteers sucking the blood of the people.

5. Lack of personnel and of transportation prevent the cooperatives from functioning in a satisfactory may.

GENERAL

1. Another suspension of arms between the parties. The Council of Ministers has discussed the situation of Sardinia which is extremely serious.

2. Allied technicians have been making plans for the reorganization of the French Army. England is examining the possibilities of rehabilitating French industry. France will occupy the Reich with the Allies. The Paris interviews will have very important results.

3. Franco Venicelli obviously minded getting a black eye

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17 NOV Recd 11:30 a.m.

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2054

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R8/PRB

November 16, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - N.P.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. The Pope, receiving the Polish colony of Rome, spoke to them praising the sacrifice and courage of their nation. When this hurricane of violence will have subsided, the entire humanity will know what part Poland had in its salvation, he said.

2. Council of Ministers has approved decrees on utilisation, for national reconstruction, of war residue material; on renewal of managing councils of professional orders; on abolishing political character from all police institutions. Aldisio spoke on Sicily's economical and political situation; the Council notified that the Palermo riot was not due to any pre-organised plan by political or military authorities; High Commissioner was charged to provide for immediate actualisation of laws for Sicily and for constitution of the "Consulta". Pinna, High Commissioner for Sardinia, then related the island's problems and needs.

3. Bonomi promised the directors of Rome newspapers to do his best to let them have the necessary quantity of paper.

4. Will Allies grant a larger quantity of coal to the Gas Society, so that Romans may at least cook their soup?

5. No more pastries on sale from to-day (?)

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Always discussions among parties and never anything is done for Italy, for those who have suffered and for those who still are under nazi-fascist domination and who anxiously and with hope await the day of liberation.

2. Does S.T.P.R.A.L. think it serious, every time new rations are going to be distributed, to issue orders and counter-orders days, or even weeks, beforehand? STPRAL organisation seems to be rather chaotic.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. First experiment of industrial nationalisation is being carried out at the Renault works, near Paris; the entire personnel of the works, ammounting to 12,000 people, with this new order will take part in the direction, under State control; sympathisers and denigrators await with curiosity the results.

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2. Under Fascism only the State had any rights, while citizens had only duties, and the situation, as far as taxes and rates are concerned, is even worse under the present Govt. Italy and her people must be saved, even if to save them the State should perish; Why overtax Italians if the State deficit is so nigh that no taxation will ever put it right? No use accusing Allies; the first thing to do is to abolish all fascist laws; it is not the present day that counts, but the future of our country, says C. Zuccarini.

3. Federalism expresses a republican thought and means unit, not separatism; why did not Pinocchiaro April call his movement federalism? he would have avoided many controversies.

4. There is talk of forming a syndicate of music composers; but syndicate is a mass organism, while music is an entirely personal art, which requires freedom from any tie, writes Pietro Ferro.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Council of Ministers approved drafts of decrees on changements in the "confino and warning" institutions, on salary increase to translators, interpreters etc. working for Justice Authorities. Provision on abolishing the law which forbids private building; it has also decided to raise from 15 to 50 lire a month the bicycle indemnity to telegraph boys!

2. French Socialists held a meeting in Paris - to which Nenni had been asked too - during which it was voted to continue war against Germany to the very end, to collaborate with De Gaulle's Govt and to unite action with communist party.

3. This winter is going to be terribly hard for partisans in non-liberated Italy; Allies orders to them are to wait and to refrain from any activity if possible. But how can they - asks Nenni - specially now that with the prospective of being undisturbed during the winter months, Fascists and Nazi feel stronger? While here epuration does not seem to proceed at all, in the north fascist kill partisans by the hundred. We must absolutely let Mussolini know that we seriously intend to act here in the same way.

4. Modigliani spoke on the wireless urging Italians to immediately create the Consultative Assembly, to solve the regional problem (see what happens in Sicily, with separatism), to re-construct municipal administration, and not to lose this occasion of "making men out of women".

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5. Epuration among diplomats.

6. Children don't know any more how to smile, writes U.Zatterin in a short article on all the trades children have taken up and on the fascist militarised "balilla" and "figli della lupa".

7. Matches are scarce; there would be a solution if the Govt would only provide.

8. Epuration, at the S.R.R., is done the other way round.

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9. Fascist wireless said that all Milanese damaged by bombing will soon be paid; it may not be true, but in the south we don't even mention such things!

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Ramirez, under-secretary at the Navy, says that, naturally there must be epuration even in the Navy, but it must be remembered that out of 4500 officers, only 65 were "squadristi" or similar. He does not believe the Navy followed the Badoglio Govt out of monarchic sentiment. Asked what he thought of Sicily's separatism, he answered that it was probably due to a discontent caused by political desertion on the part of all our Governments. To put things straight Sicily must be granted political autonomy, he ended.

2. Not all refugees are in unhappy and sad conditions; quite a number of them, after having occupied all available space in large suburban buildings, work in the black market and are quite well off; they don't want to return to their damaged houses nor to their mined fields.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Caretta is lynched and the Government says: Caretta was a good man; it is a crime of the people but it wasn't premeditated. After the incidents of Palermo, the Government says: the Troop wasn't guilty; the riot wasn't premeditated, it is a crime of the people. These men who are now accusing the people grabbed the power, pretending to be the people's representatives, and now they slander it. The members of the Government daily abuse one another, without realizing they are being hoodwinked by their President. How can the people respect a Government the members of which are always quarreling? (Roberto Lucifero).

2. Italian currency will have to be linked to the currency of some big economic system. It seems advisable that the Banca d'Italia should take over the functions of I.N.C.E. relative to the maintaining of the equilibrium of the currency. (Scrutatore)

3. Statement of the Minister of Industry: at the present moment, Italy can trade only with England and the United States, the buyer and the seller can only be the State; the functions of I.C.E. will be of supervision and coordination. No obstacles will be put in the way of private initiative.

4. The members of the cooperatives are obtaining permissions from the Annona for their families to buy more foodstuffs than they are entitled to.

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5. Why is German still being taught in the schools, asks Italia Nuova?

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The political parties, including those which don't belong to the present coalition must wish for a strong State. It is therefore indispensable that the State should be acknowledged as the supreme expression of the Nation's historical and moral conscience. (Giuseppe Pucini)

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2. B.B.C. notes that the parties agree about the aims of the struggle, but not about the means to be employed. How to consult popular will seems to be an insoluble problem. The chief causes of the present feeling of disquiet in Rome are the interview of Mattews with the Lieutenant, and the proposals of the Tuscan Committee for Liberation.

3. It is not possible for people to live on their rations when these rations mean starvation, writes Oreste Bianchi. Black market became a necessity. The producers tried to avoid the 'ammasso' because the fixed prices were so low that they were actually losing money.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. This war is destroying Italy from south to north, mile by mile; the Italian front was not opened by the Allies to bring liberty and peace to Italy, but to fight Germany in better conditions. (L. Barbaro)

2. Inquest on Carretta's murder has declared guilty the crowd, that is to say, nobody.

3. To alleviate in part Sardinia's tragic situation, traffic between the mainland and the island should be immediately re-established.

4. We are accustomed at seeing all kinds of writings on the walls and the word "abbasso" followed by names of political parties or personalities; but yesterday we saw a new one which pleasantly surprised us: "abbasso i pasticcini" and then, "zucchero ai bambini".

5. Another organiser of international fascist crimes arrested.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Guido Cassinelli considers the possibilities of reconstruction that private initiative will have. Should the owners not avail themselves of the help that is offered to them to rebuild the buildings, within a certain time limit, these should become the property of the Ente per la Ricostruzione, against payment of a just price.

2. Scandal at I.N.C.E.: The majority of the personnel asked for the resignation of the present Commissioner Dr. Giachery. But the minority has been strongly backed up by Scoccimarro. It is about time the Government intervened.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Mr. Chinigo, director of some American information agency, seems to think that Italy needs to be catechised, says Velio Spano. Mr. Chinigo is obviously wrong in assuming that the press of the left is responsible for the lack of authority of the police in Italy, and that epuration should be done without lynching people. The Italian nation does not need to be controlled by anybody, and the masses have got to fight to break down plutocracy and reaction.

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2. Sicilian landowners are oppressing the people; they live in comfort why the peasants are put in gaol. (M.V.)

3. Unità obviously thinks that Marchese Lucifero, like all other marchesi, must be a very stupid man, but somehow its explanations are not very clear.

4. The 'Uffici del Lavoro' are useless: in Italy, bureaucracy has never been the arbiter of a work conflict; they tend to control the syndicates and even to take their places and are therefore dangerous.

5. 'Quotidiano' speaks of the 'possibility' of an agreement with Russia. It does not realise that this agreement is a reality and has been deciding the course of the war since July 1941 (Anglo-Russian alliance).

6. The Germans must be made to pay for all the harm they have done, writes Ilya Ehrenburg.

GENERAL

1. Council of Ministers: result of the inquiry about the Palermo incidents: nobody is guilty; it is a crime of the people. The law for Sicily is soon to be enforced. The Professional Councils are to be re-established.

2. Rye conference: The representatives of the various allied and neutral countries including Italy meet to discuss the national and international economic problems of the various countries.

3. Eden declares that an agreement among the great powers does not mean a dictature of these powers, it is only a guarantee of peace.

4. Roosevelt discusses the Italian situation with Gen. O'Dwyer.

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Patriot Branch 204A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Mag. file P.
Magenis

RS/PRB

November 14, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The Pope received the "Italian Medical Biological Union of St. Lucas", and made a speech on the importance of moral Christianity in the professional and didactic practice of the Union.

2. At the inauguration of the academic year at the Ateneo Lateranense, the Rector deplored the un-religious wave which is sweeping through the world; but all the same, he said, there is a great thirst for knowledge.

3. Cingolani made a speech yesterday in which he proclaimed the necessity of a greater collaboration among the parties, and of the power of law indispensable to a democratic life which insures freedom to all citizens. Those responsible for the ruin of the country must be punished, he said, and people must return to the traditional virtues of family, respect of personal rights, and solidarity among citizens and among nations.

4. A period of hardship awaits us, said Hitler in a message to his people, but a time will come when God will again bless the German people.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. First meeting of A.C.L.I. (Associatione Cristiana Lavoratori Italiani) showed how the working masses are faithful to the Christian Church. Their aim is syndical unity.

2. Urgent conclusion of epuration, urgent reconstruction of damaged or destroyed buildings and the necessity of democratic reorganisation of the State, were the main items of Tupini's speech yesterday at Piedimonte.

3. In Naples Gronchi spoke on moral reconstruction of the country.

4. Scarcity of water, and still waste of water.

5. De Ruggero has issued instructions for the most urgent

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5. De Ruggero has issued instructions for the most urgent reforms in Secondary Schools.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. The coalition Govt. should remain in power until the advent of the Costituente; "all power to C.L.N." is all right in territory not yet liberated or just liberated; but in those provinces already under Italian administration C.L.N. should be only a means of liaison between Govt. and people, until administrative

SEEN.	INITIALS.	
Col. Mc. [illegible]HY		
Maj. Mac[illegible]	R.O.	
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt SALVADORI		
Col. HAVA		

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elections. Beware of words, ends R., which often express more than the meaning they were intended to have.

2. M.M. on reform of O.N.M.I. (Opera Nazionale Maternità Infanzia).

3. Fascist tendencies of Academy of Italy have been despised and criticised, and so the "Lincei" which had De Vecchi and Federzoni and Bottai among its members almost escaped notice.

4. As the Italian mind, politically, stopped at the end of the last war, there is always the danger that a too strong left movement might push the democrats to a reaction. We, says G. Della Torre, being for a supremacy of labour above capitalism, are not against socialism.

5. Last night 5 P.S. agents were assaulted by people remained unknown, and a hand bomb was thrown at them.

6. Ruini received a commission of pensioned State employees, and promised to speak in their favour.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA - Not available.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Not a crowd but a people, says U.C. decribing Sunday's meeting at the Palatino. The perfect order maintained by those assembled is a sign of socialist democracy, and an answer to the fears of reaction forces; it shows the whole world the civic maturity attained by Italian popular masses brought up in a school of silent suffering under fascist coercion.

2. Nenni began his speech by dwelling ironically on the fears conservatives had of this meeting; democracies have much to learn from the Russian revolution; "who wants democracy must not remain aloof from the working classes". He then compared the three regimes born since 1918: the two dictatorships and the Soviet State, amid shouts from the crowd; he insisted on "all power to C.L.N." No use, he said, shouting "all power to the Govt." until epuration is not properly carried out. We ask the Govt. to govern with and for the people, and the Allies not to insult our sacrifices and our hopes and so favor the forces of reaction.

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3. Togliatti reminded the people that victory, now near, is due in great part to Russia, to whom we must be grateful; we must make the Soviets forget that we were sent fighting against them. We must strengthen the unity between socialism and communism (repeated shouts of "Fusione" from the crowd). Italia must become a democratic republic, he ended, though we may meet with many difficulties on the way.

4. V. Zatterin also writes on the order and calm maintained by the left parties meeting, contrary to fears and expectations.

5. Too much bureaucracy in A.S.A. (Azienda Servizi Annonari).

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6. What Alicanti wrote on the 12th on responsibilities of the Chief of the Police re the Via Rovenna incident, is not true, states the Under-secretary of Press and Information.

7. Freedom of Press is supposed to be enjoyed now in liberated Italy; evidently the Roman aristocracy does not approve of this; Prince C.M. Ruspoli forced his way into the office of the director of Contacchiaro, and gave him a sound...beating!

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Govt. inefficiency and necessity of a remedy; we agree with leftists about this, writes Fancello. Provinces are becoming small independent States; Prefects are against the C.L.N. and often independent of the Govt. Elections are needed, but before they take place, conditions of freedom must be established. We think therefore that the Consultative Assembly should meet immediately; first right of C.L.N. will be to name their representatives to the above Assembly.

2. Beltrame relates an interview with a patriot officer.

3. U.N.U. has asked the following political personalities their opinion on a Consultative Assembly.

SFORZA: I am entirely for a C.A. and I think C.L.N. should elect a certain number of delegates for each region.

LUSSU : C.A. must be formed as soon as possible; its members, not more than a hundred, must be chosen by C.L.N. and other parties and also C.G.I.L. The A. should have a parliamentary character and represent the beginning of democratic life; reports between Govt and C.A. would only be political and not constitutionally fixed.

NENNI : C.A. would have been very useful and may still be so if it is a real and lively expression of the people; administrative elections should come before; the C.A. should prepare the Costituente; regional A. might be created; C.A. should collaborate with Govt and C.L.N.

TOGLIATTI: Communists are not contrary to C.A. but fear that reactionary elements may get in; so elections should come first.

4. 49 employees of AFAG epurated.

5. Bigi spoke in favour of high cost subsidy to all workers.

6. m.b. praises the work of Roman doctors during Nazi occupation.

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5. Bigi spoke in favour of high cost subsidy to all workers.

6. m.b. praises the work of Roman doctors during Nazi occupation.

7. New managers in the I.C.P. (Istituto Case Popolari); one of their duties is to insist with Ministry of LL.PP. and Allied Command to be granted right to epurate tenants.

ITALIA NUOV. (Democrat)

1. Most of the members of the General Staff were only executive elements, writes G.B. Vitali; as soldiers they had to obey the Chief of Staff, and for every arm from to the minister to the under-secretary defeat was due to a wrong policy, and to a complete lack of preparation.

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2. Caretta certainly took a more active part in the fight against Nazi-Fascism than Count Sforza in his comfortable American home, writes Bebuf; therefore, Sforza's attack against Caretta is in rather poor taste.

3. From Herbert Lehman's statement, it seems that Italy is being given alms, as an ex-enemy. Ethiopia, France, Greece, and Jugoslavia forget that Italy had freed itself from its tyrant and has been fighting for one year with the United Nations.

4. Road blocks ought to be suppressed; and private initiative encouraged. It is the only way to fight the black market.

5. Neapolitan black market got its supplies from the STPRAL.

POPOLO (Independent)

1. Speech of Cingolani: Italy must be given a moral conscience.

2. The regional and provincial organs should be improved, writes Corazzin, ex commissioner of the STPRAL.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. S.D.F. comments on attempt against De Gaulle and says every country has the form of Fascism it deserves.

2. Bread ration will not be increased; Roosevelt's words misinterpreted.

3. Cerandini spoke at Avellino on Liberal Party and present problems.

4. Flower market almost went on strike to protest against lack of epuration.

5. More thieves arrested.

6. One more prisoner escaped from Regina Coeli.

7. Bonomi received directors of Industrial Firms.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The various parties are ferociously fighting one another they represent a kind of "oclocrazia", not the people; and their work consists mainly in exchanging ultimata, writes Renato Angiolillo. There should be a sound progressist center, with a Communist left and a Catholic right.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Nenni's speech. The workers are the new leading class in Italy. There will be no democracy till agrarian and industrial

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2. Speech of Togliatti: war against Russia was the greatest crime committed by Fascism. Now, nothing must come between the Italian and the Russian people. Italy must fight against reaction and imperialism, this can only be done of the Communist and Socialist parties unite.

3. Workers are starving, but those who can afford to go to the black market restaurants get everything they want.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Patriots Branch
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November 12, 1944

RS/PRS

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Another article by Alfa on the need of keeping in mind, when repairing damaged buildings, the original architectural character of the place.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. I. Giordani writes an article on what the Pope and the clergy have done and do for the innumerable refugees who by war and destruction have been rendered homeless.

2. Lehman, General Director of the U.N.R.R.A., speaking on the wireless, expressed his regret that help will not, unhappily, be sufficient to cover all necessities, lack of transportation being the main difficulty.

3. It was a great mistake, writes A.P., recalling Avanti's interview with Scoccimarro, to put Administration representatives in the Epuration Committees. This complex and serious problem needs an urgent control by the Govt, if we want order and tranquillity to be present again in the delicate mechanism of the State.

4. The wireless must not become the monopoly of one party; this would represent a weapon for a future dictatorship.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Orlando sent a message through U.N.R. expressing his pleasure for Roosevelt's re-election, which shows the cohesion of all American people, regardless of parties.

2. Re American elections notes the cordiality existing between loyal fighters, and compares it with Italian impossibility of being just political competitors and still remain united for the good of the country.

3. Summarising the history of the Stato Maggiore, Vit. Mi. ends by saying that even in this field a new reform will bring a thorough change.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Being asked why in certain towns republicans belong actively and intelligently to the local C.L.N., C. Conti answers that this can happen because, outside Rome, collaborating with C.L.N. does not mean collaborating with the Govt. and therefore with the "Luogotenente" and the monarchic forces, but it just means to help solve practical problems. Republican Party is friendly with all parties which are not too friendly with monarchy.

SEEN.	INIT.
Col. Mc. [illegible]	
Maj. Mac.	R.M.
Maj. [illegible]	
Capt. [illegible]	
Co[illegible]	
C[illegible]	

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2. By law all food reports must still be sent in to the Prefe Is it right and safe? Are not the Prefects becoming small gerarchi. asks Saba.

3. Answering a letter by land-owners saying their ground is all cultivated, though for racial reasons they have suffered damages and persecutions and lost most of their cattle, asks: why keep such large extensions of land as pasture if there is no cattle? and why have these people, who are business men, rented such large extensions? let them stick to business and let farmers and peasants cultivate the land.

4. G. Alessandri would like to know if it really is because of an Allied order that Romans can only have two telephone calls a day. Is not this a put up story to allow the PTTI to get still more money out of its subscribers?

5. There is a fair number of transport to and from Sardinia; but official means are very scarce and rare; and the Govt. must not know when these clandestine boats leave or arrive, or it would have to stop them.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Consultative Assembly has become a matter of discussion again; it would be formed by six or seven commissions to be convoked either separately or all together, and members would be chosen by parties or by economical or cultural institutions; but popular opinion - writes Nenni - expects more, and so there is only one way out: administrative elections. For we cannot wait for prisoners to return and for the rest of Italy to be liberated. Even if leftist parties should be beaten - as some say, but as we do not believe - even so we insist on the question because, being real democrats, we have faith in the people and we want them to choose themselves their Govt.

2. Another article on the tragic situation in Sardinia.

3. Spanish Republican meeting has taken the following decisions: interruption of diplomatic relations with Axis powers; expulsion from Army and Administration of all Phalangists; freedom of Press, of speech, of religion, of syndicate associations; to re-establish in Spain a higher standard of life and education and to have a parliamentary general election.

4. Silone writes one of his long abstract articles on Italian policy.

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5. There exists a commission which every week, under the presidency of the director of the ANNONA, decides the prices Romans must pay for their food. This is only a means for members of the commission to fill their pockets.

6. Against the official version of the Via Ravenna incident, Avanti points out responsibilities of the Chief of the Police and of the Questore.

7. Count Suardo, grand child of ex-president of Senate, arrested while dealing in black market.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Land reform and nationalisation of trusts will bring about, not only a stability of life and security to Northern workers and to Southern peasants, but will make their good effects felt by the whole of Italy's people; economic unity of the country becomes one of the aspects of its political and social arrangements, and must be considered as a national and international interest, writes La Malfa.

2. Omodeo, Rector of Naples University, having recalled the strict collaboration between the university authorities and the Allied Education Sub-Commission, has stated that the whole of Europe must see the dangers that await us at the end of the war; he ended by expressing his view against nationalism and in favour of a European Confederation.

3. Turkey sends an Ambassador to Italy.

4. Democratisation of teaching staff is necessary, and school must prepare citizens to civil and political life, writes Calogero.

5. Another international gang of criminals discovered; they had their den in a luxurious apartment.

6. Schools have opened but paper has disappeared, and pupils can only find it at black market prices.

7. The "LUCE" institute should have been definitely liquidated; this is the only way to deal with this extra-fascist organisation; no use trying to reconstruct on a rotten basis.

8. Why does Ginchery, director of Istcambi, approve of incorporating the institution with the Bank of Italy?

9. UDIS passes to direct dependence of S.A.C.I.R.A.L.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Italy is struggling in the middle of political currents, which are undermining the basis of the reconstruction of the country while they pretend to be fighting for the establishment of democracy.

2. About Matthews' interview with the prince of Piedmont: Babeuf says that the Government has deceived the people by a policy of intrigue.

3. In Rome many schools have become the seats of the various parties; they ought to be evacuated.

4. Another article on the living conditions of the nurses in the Scuola Convitto Regina Elena (Policlinico).

(Monopoly Management)

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. In a democratic Government, the will of the people expresses itself through the organs of the State which represent it and not by popular agitation, writes Guido Gonella.

2. The program of assistance of Christian Democracy.

3. Article of Corazzin, Commissioner of the Sepral; he defends the Sepral against the criticisms of all the people whose requests the Sepral didn't grant.

4. The first law on the reconstruction of the houses which have been damaged. The State will help the owners.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Pannunzio wonders why Communist party expresses such mild ideas and views in its order of the day. Can the six anti-fascist parties, which had united to the only end of solving immediate war and reconstruction problems, live in peaceful collaboration? The State will grow stronger only when all its organs are respected.

2. Churchill's and Eden's visit to Paris and the fact that France will have a seat in the consultative European Committee, reported without comment.

3. Cold is here, and still many refugees are roofless; cannot the Commissariato Alloggi do something?

4. Agents of the "Polizia Annonaria" (Food Police) chased from a market, with great harm to buyers.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The bourgeoisie and the Crown are responsible for fascism. It is because of antidemocracy that the revolutionary elements in the factories and in the country, and the partisans are being killed, for antidemocracy is helping fascism. When the whole country is liberated, a Government of partisans and 'fronte popolare' will establish order; epuration will be done in twenty-four hours and the problems of reconstruction will be faced with a socialist point of view, writes Leonida Repaci.

2. In the interest of the patients, discipline must be reestablished in the Forlanini Hospital.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The Christian Democrat Party has attacked democratic forces writes Togliatti. No one can say that Italy is in a state of anarchy for 150.000 workers, peasants etc. have spontaneously given themselves a war discipline, and are now fighting for the liberation of their country. According to the Christian Democrats, everything must be done by a group of ministers and of technicians, but this means that there is no democracy.

2. Syndacal unity will be the best safeguard of the interests and rights of work, writes Giuseppe Di Vittorio.

3. The partisans join the army; no one seems to be bothering about their families; an indemnity of 8 Lire a day is obviously insufficient. Why don't the officers get the same food as the soldiers?

GENERAL

[redacted] will be a member of the Consultative Commission for

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4. Agents of the "Polizia Annonaria" (Food Police) chased from a market, with great harm to buyers.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The bourgeoisie and the Crown are responsible for Fascism. It is because of antidemocracy that the revolutionary elements in the factories and in the country, and the partisans are being killed, for antidemocracy is helping Fascism. When the whole country is liberated, a Government of partisans and 'fronte popolare' will establish order; epuration will be done in twenty-four hours and the problems of reconstruction will be faced with a socialist point of view, writes Leonida Repaci.

2. In the interest of the patients, discipline must be reestablished in the Forlanini Hospital.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The Christian Democrat Party has attacked democratic forces writes Togliatti. No one can say that Italy is in a state of anarchy for 150.000 workers, peasants etc. have spontaneously given themselves a war discipline, and are now fighting for the liberation of their country. According to the Christian Democrats, everything must be done by a group of ministers and of technicians, but this means that there is no democracy.

2. Syndacal unity will be the best safeguard of the interests and rights of work, writes Giuseppe Di Vittorio.

3. The partisans join the army; no one seems to be bothering about their families; an indemnity of 6 Lire a day is obviously insufficient. Why don't the officers get the same food as the soldiers?

GENERAL

1. France will be a member of the Consultative Commission for Europe, if true European solidarity is to be established other countries besides France must be included in the Commission. 'Tempo' thinks it strange that an article of 'Times' (Nov. 11) should mention a security plan of the Western Powers which didn't include Italy.

2. Tupini takes the defence of the magistrates, against Scoccimarro's protests.

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2.02 f

SEEN.	INIT.
Col. Mc [illegible]	
Maj. Mac [illegible]	RB
Maj. Dra[illegible]	
Cap[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
R&O/PRB	

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

November 12, 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

DEPRIGGE (Reuter) : Has sent a cable saying that Italian newspaper printers are again thrown into agitation by an assault committed on a worker of the "Italia Nuova" who is now in hospital with serious head injuries. It is stated that the assailants were in Allied uniform. A movement is on foot among printers to insist they are conveyed to work by car as well as being fetched home. Homeward transportation was guaranteed them by the Allies on November 1st in order to avert a threatened strike of printers.

Assaults in Rome streets are over 8 nightly according to city statistics and 30 journalists and printers stated to have been victims recently. The Allied authorities are known to be seriously preoccupied with the situation one feature of which is the impairment of the authority of the police who are constantly stigmatised by the Left as survivals of the Monarchist-Fascist regime, or Monarchist partisans. Under-nourishment of police also considered playing a part in incapacitating them from following their job properly. After quoting the shooting of a Communist and the Left press demand for action against "the homicidal policemen" correspondent says that a Liberal organ demands the organisation of an armed special constabulary to assist the police in coping with night aggressions. The organ says that Rome was once the most peaceful city and is now becoming tragically bloodstained.

BRACKER (New York Times) : Also sends a lengthy despatch on lawlessness in Rome. Says that in view of the sensational reports on gangs operating in Rome the latest crime figures from Lt. Col. Pollock's office show that crimes committed by Allied personnel are not really large. The fact that Allied uniforms are being worn by some of the offenders is not conclusive proof that they are from the Allied forces. The overall crime rate is not increasing. For October the figures were lower than in September. Most of the gang crimes were committed in September. Pollock says that the desertion problem is likely to get worse as conditions at the front reflect winter. Everyone here is hoping for the best, but the fact remains that nobody likes

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1166

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MATTHEWS (New York Times) : Sends a lengthy account of how Ettore Muti, ex-Secretary of the Fascist party was killed "thus frustrating a plot which would have prevented the Armistice with the Allies." The story was told to the "New York Times"

- a Lieutenant of Carabinieri, Dario Tellei - one of two officers who arrested Mussolini, and on whose head the Fascists put a price of 1 ½ million lire. Correspondent says that Tellei had become a legendary figure who fought with the Maquis after the Armistice, and who, since the liberation of Rome, lay low to protect his wife, baby, and father, whom the Nazis had jailed. His story was related to the correspondent in the house of Marchese Achille Fumasoni Biondi. It gives a long account of Tellei's journey to Fregene in order to arrest Muti and of how the latter was killed during a gun battle. Tellei was said to have disclosed the true story in view of the fact that the Fascist-Republicans have charged him with having defiled Muti's body. "The Badoglio Government" says the correspondent, "did not dare give the true facts about the flight and arrest of Muti since this took place before the Armistice and Italy was still nominally an ally of Germany."

BRIA (AP) : Reports an interview with Renieri Bourbon del Monte, Prince of San Faustino, who has now been released by the Allied authorities after having been arrestedlast July pending investigation of his activities as a broadcaster for the Fascists. The Prince maintained that he had nothing to do with the writing of the broadcast scripts but that he was chosen to read them because of his knowledge of English. The Allies had let him go "with no strings attached". As soon as he had rested he hoped to get work with the Allies "in which he could help his country".

MOORE (Daily Telegraph) . Sends a lengthy account of the arrest of the two gangs in Rome.

Same correspondent cables a story that electric current is now an item for black market activity. Householders are being approached by men who offer as much electricity as required. The method is to run a lead from the street by-passing the domestic meter.

RUMBY (Times) : Says that conflict has arisen between Baron Paterno, Prefect of Florence, and the members of the Florende Committee of Liberation. The Committee took charge and acted promptly and efficiently in the period between the departure of the Germans and the arrival of Allied troops, and by the time AMG had arrived it had established a makeshift but workable administration which had the full support and confidence of the population. The Prefect has

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DRIA (AP) : Reports an interview with Ruspoli Bourbon del Monte, Prince of San Faustino, who has now been released by the Allied authorities after having been arrested last July pending investigation of his activities as a broadcaster for the Fascists. The Prince maintained that he had nothing to do with the writing of the broadcast scripts but that he was chosen to read them because of his knowledge of English. The Allies had let him go "with no strings attached". As soon as he had rested he hoped to get work with the Allies "in which he could help his country".

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LUMBY (Times) : Says that conflict has arisen between Baron Paterno, Prefect of Florence, and the members of the Florence Committee of Liberation. The Committee took charge and acted promptly and efficiently in the period between the departure of the Germans and the arrival of Allied troops, and by the time AMG had arrived it had established a makeshift but workable administration which had the full support and confidence of the population. The Prefect has declined to deal with the Committee despite the fact that AMG had recognised its competence. The Committee of Liberation has now come to Rome to request the Government's official recognition. They have brought a suggestion for a provincial arrangement and a proposal for the creation of a national consultative body -Consulta - to assist the Government, which until elections have been held should be based on existing Committees of National Liberation. It is reported that the Government gave the Florentines a sympathetic hearing and that their demands are receiving the warm support of the Rome democratic press.

BERGH (Goteborgs Handelstidning) : Also gives the story of the visit of the members of the Florence Committee.

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SPRIGGE (Reuter) : Sibling the story says that the Committee was headed by Carlo Raggianti, president of the Florence C.N.L. The Committee demanded the transference of a wide measure of authority from the hands of the Prefects into those of the local Committees. A prolonged debate took place between the Committee from Florence and the Ministers. The Florence Committee's demands are backed by the "vehement leader of the Socialist Avanti" who asks for recognition of the Committees as authorities in each province, replacing the Prefects named by the central Government, and also to attribute to the Committees powers on a plan of large geographical regions like Tuscany which comprises 9 provinces. The demands of the Committee from Florence will be debated by a full Cabinet shortly.

Correspondent says that "strikingly strong resentments are at work within the Bonomi Government" as shown by Scoccimaro's accusation launched against Sforza's purge commission, and a charge of "sabotating" the whole purge programme. Scoccimaro says he has entered over 1100 demands for suspension of high officials and only 345 have been actually suspended. The high bureaucracy is using all sorts of trickery to evade purge orders. At the other end of the political spectrum "Italia Nuova" complains that the purge is proceeding without rhyme or reason and the same journal says that the certification of Partisans is also proceeding without rhyme or reason. Official recognition has been granted to about 40,000 persons in Rome alone.

What appears to be a Centre Monarchist party standing between the official Liberals who refuse to commit themselves on the form of the State and the so-called Italian Democratic party of Right Wing Monarchists, has been formed under the leadership of Senator Alberto Bergamini. Bergamini formerly edited the "Giornale d'Italia" previous to the coming of Fascism, but Left wing influences prevented him from continuing this after the liberation of Rome.

The party is called "Democratic Liberal Concentration". It will oppose all dictatorship and support pro-democratic Monarchy.

BERGH (Goteborgs Handelstidning): Cables that a great Republican demonstration may be expected today (Sunday, Nov. 12) when the Communists and Socialists will stage their first big open air meeting on the Piazza Navona. Togliatti and Nenni are speaking and there is a great influx of party friends from the whole of Latium.

Correspondent says that there is general sympathy for the fine work of the Florence Committee of Liberation, and it has made the head of

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the Ministers. The Florence Committee's demands are backed by the "vehement leader of the Socialist Avanti" who asks for recognition of the Committees as authorities in each province, replacing the Prefects named by the central Government, and also to attribute to the Committees powers on a plan of large geographical regions like Tuscany which comprises 6 provinces. The demands of the Committee from Florence will be debated by a full Cabinet shortly.

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1. Political	

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

12 Nov 1944

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 32
6 Nov to 12 Nov 44

The symphony of the week opened, like Tchaikowsky's Fifth, with three trumpets. Hardly had the echoes of Bonomi and Orlando, recalling the happier days of Vittorio Veneto, died away, than the voice of the Lieutenant General, deftly muted by the New York Times, was heard in the land. Other more distant trumpets sounded. Stalin spoke on Tuesday, Churchill on Thursday; the finale of the Fourth-Term Election Symphony came from Washington. Among lesser Italian trumpets were the deep note of Croce, Christian-Democrat and Communist arias, and the continuing obbligato of the C.L.N.

The "audience" accorded by the Lieutenant General to Herbert Matthews, although it contained, as AVANTI pointed out, "a hundred reservations", undoubtedly hotted up the political pace. It was implied, if not exactly stated, that the Prince favoured a plebiscite, rather than a Constituent Assembly, to decide the institutional question, that he felt there might be some distinction between popular feeling and party attitudes, and that "the monarchy was moving to the Left." The Government next day issued a communique which, while not criticizing (as AVANTI tried to make out) the Prince's action, re-affirmed the representative character of the six parties and the Government's pledge for a Constituent Assembly. The Press seized upon the bones of contention thus provided. Lucifero in ITALIA NUOVA professed to discover mutual agreement between Bonomi, Orlando and the Prince to give a new twist to Italian policy, an attitude which brought the wrath of the Left on his head with dark hints about "residui fascisti" - a much-used phrase this week. Benedetto Croce, in a weighty defence of fence-sitting by Liberals, went back to Mazzini for proof that neither monarchies nor republics were per se the guardians of liberty, and that forms of government were the reflections of their times and not the results of propaganda. For Liberals to take sides before the question had "matured" would be unstatesmanlike. VOCE REPUBBLICANA and ITALIA LIBERA found this unacceptable, Lussu maintaining that the Liberals were moving to the Right, and, presumably, thus meeting the monarchy more than half way. It was clear, on the whole, that the Left was decidedly nervous about the institutional question.

Under these circumstances, the shooting by a P.S. agent of a Communist who was scribbling anti-monarchic slogans on a wall in Via Ravenna on Tuesday was considerably played up. Nobody knows exactly what happened: it seems that the P.S. agents approached the scribblers in the twilight, asked for their papers, were refused, and in the ensuing scuffle one of the agents fired his revolver, fatally wounding a young Communist, Nesiti. The incident was ballooned by the leftist press into a catastrophic crime, scribbling being termed by them "patriotic"; this resulted in processions laying floral tributes at the foot of the scribble, and a crowd of five thousand (surveyed by Colonel Pollock) attending

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Meanwhile the Tuscan Committee of Liberation came to Rome from Florence and presented to Bonomi on Thursday a demand that prefects be chosen from, or by, the C.L.N. The continuing Paterno' dispute in Florence is clearly only a reflection of the growing

/ struggle

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struggle for power b[illegible]the C.L.N., not always in [illegible]cord with the Rome Government. The Press of course accorded full prominence to the C.L.N. visit, AVANTI repeating its familiar war-cry of "All Powers to the C.L.N." On Friday Bonomi, according to ITALIA NUOVA, addressed a letter to the Ministers without Portfolio asking for better discipline in the Party press, and suggesting that the mass meeting called for Sunday in Piazza Navona to celebrate the 27th anniversary of the Russian revolution be transferred to a less open place. It was accordingly moved to the Palatine Stadium where Togliatti and Nenni were due to speak. (The Sunday morning estimate of attendance was 14,000). On Saturday the Communist Party launched a manifesto calling for (a) a decisive lessening of Allied control (b) swift measures of epuration (about which Scoccimarro gave a long and extremely outspoken interview on Friday) (c) local government elections at once (d) greater powers for the C.L.N. and (e) an increased war effort. It also set the Party aim definitely as for a "democratic Republic". A wary attitude was taken towards the formation of a Constituent Assembly, which might, according to the manifesto, include reactionary elements unless the ground were first cleared by local government elections. Last but not least was a pungent comment to the effect that the failure to incorporate Patriot bands into the Army might result in growing ill-feeling against the Allies among the better elements of the Italian population.

The Council meeting on Wednesday seemed a little academic in contrast with these current events. Fascist unions, already suppressed by the Allies, were formally dissolved: Bergami, formerly Under-Secretary for Agriculture, became Under-Secretary for Food, a new post: Mancini, in a long report on Public Works, gave astronomical figures of reconstruction, including 1,200 million lire for roads and bridges and 255 millions for Vesuvius.

Last trumpet-note of the week was a high C - that C which, according to AVANTI, has been dropped in nomenclature but not yet in action.

2. Changes

The following announcement was made from London and Washington on November 10:

"As already announced, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain recently reviewed the situation in Italy and agreed on a general policy to meet the many economic and other difficulties of that country.

"In order to facilitate task, they have agreed that the Right Honorable Harold MacMillan, MP, British Resident Minister at Allied Force Headquarters, Mediterranean, should, in addition to his present post, become the responsible head of the Allied Commission. In order to effect this, General Wilson will delegate to Mr MacMillan [illegible] as President of the Commission.

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"Commodore Stone of the United States Navy, at present Acting Chief Commissioner, will be appointed Chief Commissioner. Mr MacMillan as Acting President will be specially charged with the duty of supervising development of new measures, together with any change in structure of the Commission necessary to carry them out."

We have at present no further details about these AC birthday honours, about which rumour has been busy for some time. They clearly foreshadow changes, about which we hope to write next week.

/ 3.

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12 NOV Recd

Msg. 33

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RS/PRB

November 11, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Recalling the tragic history of Poland, through the ages, and the destruction of Warsaw, praises the Polish deep sense of religion and of Christianity.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Article by Merlion on action which might be undertaken by clergy to bring back America to Catholicism.

2. The General Director of U.N.R.R.R.A. will probably come to Europe soon, and visit the liberated territories so as personally to realize the most urgent necessities.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. It is a good sign, says Lapis, that in times so full of other preoccupations, thought is also given to Academies and Study and Culture.

2. Commissari have been appointed for all Institutions, but their duties have not been clearly specified, and so confusion and misunderstanding arise; many of them are useless and do not earn their high salaries; others on the contrary have to face serious problems and expenses and have no funds.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Unavailable)

ARMY	INITIAL
Col. [illegible]	
Maj. [illegible]	R.O.
Maj. [illegible]	
Capt. [illegible]	
Col. [illegible]	
C. C.	

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. From their order of the day it appears that the Christian Democrats hold us responsible for the general tendency of disobeying laws - writes Nenni - while instead they are themselves the main cause of this state of discontent. They say our criticism causes this discontent; we say that our criticism is caused by the fact that the Govt is stopped or slackened in its action by conservative forces, [illegible] the game of the hidden reactions. We have asked for

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Unavailable)

MORNING PAPERS

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P.S. Col. Stevens said last night on the wireless that the appointment of MacMillan shows that we were wrong in saying that the A.C. had not really lost a C. To this we answer that we are convinced

SECRET	INFORMATION
Col. [illegible]	R.D.
Maj. [illegible]	
Maj. [illegible]	
Capt. [illegible]	
Col. [illegible]	
C. C.	

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that it is not the chief of the A.(C).C. that makes decisions, but the Foreign Office and the State Department.

2. Communist Party declared yesterday that they are willing to undertake the major responsibilities of the Govt.; they ask intensification of the war-effort, and immediate administrative elections.

3. Lizzadri, having been appointed member of the C.N.D.S.I. has given up his post at the Commissariato Profitti del Regime.

4. Lizzadri does not agree with Popolo, which wrote that the five months of Syndicate activity have been passive; "denigrators" must remember that first steps are always difficult, and more so in the present situation when minds are still unsettled and sore.

5. Calosso, approving of Russia's declaration of having no intention of forcing Soviet regime on other countries, gives us the history of Russian Revolution and Marxism and Trotzkyism.

6. S.D. approves of Judex's article on Italia Libera and insists that magistrates be thoroughly and rapidly epurated; magistrature must be ready to function when the northern Italy Fascists will have to be judged.

7. Another misbehaviour of C.C.R.R., against Guardia di Finanza, this time.

8. Why not pay a higher price to milk producers? Thus more milk would come into Rome, and perhaps black market would lower its price.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Codignola writes in praise of the C.L.N.s which are the only institutions that the people really trust, and which in non-liberated Italy represent the only authority. They must not and cannot, he says, once their is liberated, abdicate before the Prefects, as they represent the new democracy.

2. C.I.U.D.I. (Comitato Iniziativa Unione Donne Italiane) sent a memorandum to C.L.N. supporting the right of women to vote.

3. Sicily insistence has made the Govt. forget about Sardinia, which is in great need of many urgent provisions; emme writes on the island tragic situation.

4. Italia Libera regrets that Italy, in the declaration of Ethiopian, Yugoslavian, French and Greek delegates at the Montreal UNRRA meeting, has only been mentioned as an ex-enemy country; after one years' fighting for the common cause, we expected other words, ends the newspaper.

5. A memorandum on the electric situation was sent to Bonomi;

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5. Calosso, approving of Russia's declaration of having no intention of forcing Soviet regime on other countries, gives us the history of Russian Revolution and Marxism and Trotzkyism.

6. S.D. approves of Judex's article on Italia Libera and insists that magistrates be thoroughly and rapidly epurated; magistrature must be ready to function when the northern Italy Fascists will have to be judged.

7. Another misbehaviour of C.C.R.R., against Guardie di Finanza, this time.

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5. A memorandum on the electric situation was sent to Economi; among other points it asks Allies to state what quantity of energy they want for their own use, and to allow Italian town authorities to distribute the remaining energy conforming to more felt needs.

6. Food supplements to workers will be maintained.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Italia Nuova attacks the social communist doctrine: 'Avanti' and 'Unità' request special tribunals that obey to the will of the parties; they admit only one kind of anti-fascism, that of the socialist and communist parties; they blame the Commissions for

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Epuration because they try to proceed legally. If the Government does not identify the interests of the Italian nation with those of the social-communist parties, the Communists and Socialists will appeal to the masses. Socialists and Communists pretend to be sent by Providence; Hitler and Mussolini pretended that too.

2. Today, 1$ is worth 10 Marks and 100 Lire. Why?

3. The patients of the 'Forlanini' Hospital have arms, probably machine-guns. Their food is quite insufficient. There is no discipline because the director has been epurated, and his post is temporarily held by a man who, from the scientific point of view hasn't yet got the necessary degrees to fulfil this job.

4. The workers of the U.T.S.I.S.A. protest against the charges brought yesterday (Unità) against the Allied officer in control of their enterprise.

5. The Municipality asks for more tramways and buses.

<u>POPOLO</u> (Christian Democrat)

1. Christian-Democrats' order of the day on urgent necessity of unitarian Govt. activity so as to re-establish power of law, inviting the Govt. to publish considerations made by various Ministries, so that the Country may know the exact proportion of the tragedy that menaces its very existence.

Three points must be specially observed, write Gonella, namely: (a) Govt. action must be decisive and unitarian; (b) Parties and Press must loyally collaborate with the Govt.; (c) Power and respect of law must be re-established. It is necessary to assure Italy's life, before deciding in what way she should live.

2. Spataro, under-secretary of Press and Information, has spoken at Chieti, on the necessity of a democratic State.

3. In Berlin, a typist condemned to death, because discovered copying Hitler's speeches of 1941.

4. Cingolani, High Commissioner Aggiunto, will speak tomorrow on "Life of New Italy".

<u>RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE</u> (Liberal)

1. It is not so much a question of seeing if there are problems among Sicilians, as to establish the position of Sicily in the Italian State, writes G. Rizzo. Awaiting definitive solution, the Liberal Party could not ignore the existence of urgent questions, as, for instance, transportation means, stabilisation of prices of agricultural products such as to the Ammassi, and assurance of necessary rations.

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Follows the order of the day of the Liberal Party on the southern Italy problem.

2. Illegal occupation of land has been denounced to Bonomi by Italian Federation of Agriculturs.

3. Article on the difficulties Scoccimarro has to face in accomplishing his task of epuration. But now the High Commissioner wants too much power, wants his decision to be above that of the Prime Minister; does nobody remember that somebody else wanted to be above everybody else and used his power to rule our country for twenty years?

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4. Those pensioned off, hold a meeting to assert their right to high cost subsidy.

5. Trial against peasants who attacked Canadian soldier, opened at Allied Court of Justice.

6. Another gang of thieves discovered by P.S.

7. Col. Pollock robbed of a coat !!

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The Government must have a program and be able to work also on the international plan, writes Giuseppe Perticone. The great problem is that of foreign relations.

2. Interview with Berlinguer; Justice must be done without delay, otherwise, it will be necessary to establish tribunals of the people. B. has proposed some modifications in the proceedings, writes Arturo Orvieto.

3. Tempo takes the parts of the employees who have been pensioned off. They too must get the indemnity for the high cost of living.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Meeting of the leaders of the Communist party. The Communists are ready to assume a greater responsibility of government, to help and respect the soldiers and officers who are fighting for Italy. Allied control must become lighter. They ask for a swift epuration and for administrative elections. The Committees for Liberation must have more authority. There must be no technical elements belonging to reactionary currents in the Consultative Assembly; therefore, the proposal of forming a consultative Assembly must be linked to the proposal of the administrative elections.

2. Protests that the advanced democrats have nothing to do with the sabotage that has been taking place. Christian Democracy forgets that the Italian masses know that weakness in front of Fascism is dangerous for the cause of democracy.

GENERAL

1. The Federation of the Agriculturists protests against the unlawful occupation of the land. Property must be respected.

2. Statement of Lehman (U.N.R.R.A.); the supplies sent to Italy won't be sufficient, to cover the requirements during the first months of the liberation.

3. Comments on the statements of the Christian Democrats, and Communists.

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Patriot Branch

1994

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R8/PRB

November 10, 1944

Col. [illegible]	
Maj. [illegible]	P.W.
Maj. [illegible]	
Capt. [illegible]	
Col. [illegible]	
C. C.	

Daily Digest of Rome Press

AFTERNOON PAPERS

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1. L. Montini still finds something to say against Calosso's words "initiative to women".

2. As soon as Roosevelt's re-election was known, Bonomi declared to "International News Service" the joy of all the Italian people, to whatever Party they belong. "R. represents for us, he said, since many years, the symbol of America's intervention in war; he has been the expression of our most fervent hopes".

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1. Bonomi, speaking to the Reuter correspondent Cecil Sprigge, declared that the emigration problem is a vital one for Italy. Battelli reminds us that Brazil is inhabited by two million Italians, who have been able, against Fascism, to hold high the good name of Italy.

2. Liberals are against monopoly and in favour of international commerce; socialists propose monopoly; the former are coherent while the latter make an effort to be so. We democrats, says Marrano, ending an envolved article on international commerce, stand for all freedoms, "except when the freedom of discussion is discussed".

3. Admiral Pession has been denounced for having allowed the Fascist Republic to transfer to the north 22 millions belonging to the Italian Academy; but he will also have to answer accusation of similar deeds carried out against administration of the General Post Office.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Another article on the "abstension from decision" of the Liberals. Nothing to say, writes G. Conti, we respect all opinions but may we ask B. Croce if he intends to abandon to corruption and to men's perfidy the institutional problem of the State? If Liberals feel they are safe, we cannot help noting that their sterile attitude is harmful.

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the cost of living; Great Britain will soon conclude the same agreement with Holland, Luxembourg, France, Denmark, Sweden and Norway and even Greece. What about Italy, asks P.G.? Doesn't Great Britain realise that if she intends the whole of Europe to be financially organised, she cannot leave out Italy?

3. Finocchiaro Aprile, interviewed by M. La Rosa, said that Sicilian separation is not a movement of the island's "baroni" nor of the middle class, but of the people, of the peasants of mountains and plains. Sicily is not alien to the idea of federalism, as this may possibly be Italy's near future form of Govt. La Rosa finds there is too much talking, which may become dangerous.

FOREIGN PARTIES

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni writes on the "hard-to-die C". Why should the Allied Commission still want to control even the slightest questions of Italian Administration? This only leads to discontent and loss of time.

2. Diplomatic relation re-established between Italy and Poland (news from London).

3. Scoccimarro says epuration does not proceed as it should, because he has not sufficient power, and law is sabotaged; too many formalities and too much bureaucracy hinder speedier procedure.

4. Something has been done for the "roof-less" through Ministry of L.L.P.P.

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1. The memorandum presented by the Tuscan C.L.N. to Bonomi is reproduced.

2. Forty more Senators will be judged.

3. Slavs have suffered a lot, in the past, from Italian hands; but they may not have realized that these acts of violence were only committed by Italy's worst enemies, Fascists. (Pincherle).

4. Arrest of a gang of young under-age criminals.

5. Could not, with a little good will, more salt be transported into Rome?

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1. The nation wonders whether the Government has any fixed program, and whether limits of action have been as far as possible fixed, writes G.B. Vitali. It is time for the Government to make a concrete propaganda.

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3. The parties of the left have one aim only: prevent the forces of the State - police and army - from regaining their strenght; the 'bourgeois' State must remain weak; army and police must be held

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4. The nurses of the Scuola Convitto (Policlinico) are underfed and over worked.

5. Meeting of the employees who have been pensioned off about the indemnity for the high cost of living.

PORCLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Great Britain backs up the claims of the Netherlands (Attlee's statement).

2. There should be no fixed price for the fish which is sold more than 100 Lire a Kg; it should be determined by competion among the wholesale dealers (authorised) and the merchants who have no regular authorization to sell fish, and sell it to the black market.

3. Great number of crimes committed by very young boys.

4. There is nothing to light the staircases with.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. M. Ferrara says that re-newed diplomatic relations between Italy and South American States, gives Italians hope of a possible future emigration into those countries, and gives them, therefore, new energy and desire to work.

2. 45.000 Italians live in Tripoli. Notwithstanding war and economic crisis, their conditions are not bad; shops are open, industries work, no epidemics have arisen, mail service is almost regular. Accomodation Camps have been established for the more poor.

3. The speech Churchill made at the luncheon in honour of the Lord Mayor of London, is given in full, without comment.

4. Though condemned to death, a young man manages to escape from Regina Coeli, and gets married.

PARTITO (Independent)

1. Interview of Reynold Packard of the 'United Press': The election of an American pope would bring together the New World and the Old one. According to Packard, the Italians feel that an allied occupation might prevent social troubles, and the same things is thought in France and Greece. Dodecanese should be the object of

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. All the power must be given to the Committee for Liberation. Never mind whether South Italy disagrees, the progressist and democratic forces of the North must take the lead, says the Turin C.L.N.

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2. Another article against the General Staff and the Army.

3. The directors of the I.N.C.T. are not communist.

4. The refugees in the S. Croce's barracks suffer from hunger and cold.

GENERAL

1. Churchill states there will be a new Stalin-Roosevelt-Churchill meeting.

2. The Ministers without portfolio examine the memorandum of the Tuscan C.L.N. They propose to form a Consultative Assembly; the relations between Provincial Committees and Prefects should have a new basis.

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APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R8/PRB November 10, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

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MORNING PAPERS

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4. The nurses of the Scuola Convitto (Policlinico) are underfed and over worked.

5. Meeting of the employees who have been pensioned off about the indemnity for the high cost of living.

FORZIC (Christian Democrat)

1. Great Britain backs up the claims of the Netherlands (Atlee's statement).

2. There should be no fixed price for the fish which is sold more than 100 Lire a kg; it should be determined by competion among the wholesale dealers (authorized) and the merchants who have no regular authorization to sell fish, and sell it to the black market.

3. Great number of crimes committed by very young boys.

4. There is nothing to light the staircases with.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. M. Ferrara says that re-newed diplomatic relations between Italy and South American States, gives Italians hope of a possible future emigration into those countries, and gives them, therefore, new energy and desire to work.

2. 45.000 Italians live in Eritrea. Notwithstanding war and economic crisis, their conditions are not bad; shops are open, industries work, no epidemics have arisen, mail service is almost regular. Accomodation Camps have been established for the more poor.

3. The speech Churchill made at the luncheon in honour of the Lord Mayor of London, is given in full, without comment.

4. Though condemned to death, a young man manages to escape from Regina Coeli, and gets married.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Interview of Reynold Packard of the 'United Press': The election of an American pope would bring together the New World and the Old one. According to Packard, the Italians feel that an allied occupation might prevent social troubles, and the same thingh is

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. All the power must be given to the Committee for Liberation. Never mind whether South Italy disagrees; the progressist and democratic forces of the North must take the lead, says the Lussu C.L.N.

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2. Another article against the General Staff and the Army.

3. The directors of the I.N.C.T. are not communist.

4. The refugees in the S. Croce's barracks suffer from hunger and cold.

GENERAL

1. Churchill states there will be a new Stalin-Roosevelt-Churchill meeting.

2. The Ministers without portfolio examine the memorandum of the Tuscan C.L.N. They propose to form a Consultative Assembly; the relations between provincial Committees and Prefects should have a new basis.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

November 10th, 1944

R10/PRB

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WINSTON BURDETT (CBS)
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"Today however" said Sotola, "the people of Afragola are not satisfied with the way things are going.....It is not safe to travel through the streets at night.....The black market reigns.....Our people are walking the streets bare-footed. Transportation is terrible and we cannot get enough food into the city to feed the people." The mayor made an appeal to America for help....."12 months have passed and our people are suffering more than they were on the day your troops came here. We don't blame the Allies for the conditions that existed in Afragola. But the people are beginning to get tired of the promises that were made and which were not kept. A litre of oil cost about Lire 20 before the Allies came into the town. Today the same litre of olive oil costs Lire 450. We got grain for about Lire 15 the kilo more than a year ago. Now we have to pay Lire 125 per kilo."

From Santa Maria correspondent reports....."It is a city of 42,000.." "There is confusion everywhere and we do not know where to turn for help" says one of the leading citizens. Today the streets of Santa Maria are filled with women and children begging for help. Innocent infants walk through the muddy, cold streets, without shoes..... The city sends an appeal for help.

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At NAPLES the correspondent says that he had his pocket picked while walking in the Via Roma. He caught hold of the hand as he felt it in his pocket. It turned out to be a mere boy who immediately burst into a torrent of excuses saying that his mother and brothers and sisters were without food. A gang of other urchins gathered round the correspondent in defence of their compatriot, but when REA spoke in Neapolitan and said that he would accompany the boy to find out the real facts, the latter escorted him to the home of his parents where the correspondent was able to confirm the truth.

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In a further article on Naples the correspondent writes "The Allies have tried their best to bring Naples back to some sort of normalcy. Stories have been told of ships bringing food and clothing, but Allied help is now a matter for ridicule in the press and on the stage.

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Further articles are promised to his journal.

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Violent exception is taken to the view attributed by Matthews to the Prince that there is a distinction between "parties whose views about the Monarchy are known and the great mass of people whose views are still unknown. Also to the view attributed to the Prince that the form of the state can best be decided by direct consultation with the people in a plebiscite leaving the subsequent Constituent Assembly which would then merely have the task of implementing the people's decision. Under strong pressure from Ministers who accuse Umberto of political campaigning, Bonomi consented to publication of a Government statement controverting the Prince's alleged views on these two points. Statement affirms that parties whereon the Government is based are an expression of the Italian people's will and declares it is already fixed by law that the future form of the Italian State will be determined by vote of the Constitutent Assembly. Although Prince's benevolent views towards the Communist leader Togliatti are emphasised by Matthews, Togliatti on this occasion himself insisted with the demands of the other parties, which at present are more uncompromising than the Communists against alleged Monarchist intrigues.

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Correspondent says that acres of Italian city walls are now covered with "Long live....' Down with....'" of very description. In one Naples street exasperated citizens have put "Abbasso tutti!".

BRIA (AP) : The 27th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution was observed in this first liberated capital with a vodka-caviar reception at the Soviet Embassy attended by Bonomi, high Italian and Allied officials.

It is the first full fledged diplomatic reception since Bonomi Government was recognised by most of the United Nations. Among Allied guests were Kirk, Charles, Taylor, Stone and Polotti.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R10/PRB

November 10th, 1944

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Italian Campaign MSC 1 NAVY Rec'd 1/33 1984

H.Q. PUBLIC RELATIONS
CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN FORCE.

COMMUNIQUE NO.295. 11 NOVEMBER 1944.

FOR RELEASE 1030 A HRS.

NAVY:

After extensive sweeping operations through [illegible] mine-fields the British cruiser ARGONAUT accompanied by other warships and a convoy arrived at SALONIKA on November 9th. Troops, stores and motor transport were disembarked.

On November 8/9 the French cruiser GEORGES LEYGUES and the U.S. destroyer MADISON bombarded enemy guns, troop concentrations and motor transport in support of the army near the Franco-Italian frontier.

ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY:

Following their capture of FORLI, British troops of Eighth Army have made further progress NW of this town.

On the Fifth Army front, activity continues to be confined to patrolling.

MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY:

Bad weather yesterday greatly restricted air operations.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked enemy communications in the PO Valley, while fighters and fighter-bombers attacked close support targets and communications behind the battle areas in northern Italy.

Other tactical aircraft were active against enemy positions in YUGOSLAVIA.

In these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed and four of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 900 sorties.

END COMMUNIQUE.

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SCRN.	INIT.
Col. Mc. [illegible]	
Maj. MacD. [illegible]	P.D.
Maj. DRAGE	
Capt. SALVADORI	
Col. FAY	

12:38

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1988

ONRB
ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY

ON RECORD BACKGROUND TO COMMUNIQUE NO.295 FOR 11 NOV 1944

FIFTH ARMY

First snow flurries blanketed Fifth Army front night 9/10 Nov and limited patrol activities on bothsides. Snowfall varied in forward areas from light coating in some sectors to depth of 9 inches on right flank.

Clearing skies morning 10 Nov enabled air support to give valuable assistance to ground troops. Gun area near SETTEFONTI 9737 bombed with excellent results and number of fires observed.

Harassing arty general along entire front.

Troops of an Indian Division occupied M BUDRIALTO 1706, a 2200 ft feature east of the FAENZA road.

In central and western sectors our troops maintained contact by active patrolling.

Enemy continues to dig in and improved his defenses with mines, wire, tranches and field works.

(For information on 33 U.S. Field Hospital, see Appendix 34 to today's ONRB).

EIGHTH ARMY

In Eighth Army coastal sector, positions astride Route 16 are unchanged. Farther west, we probed GAMBELLARA in force afternoon 9 Nov and foundit still strongly held by enemy. Our troops met stiff opposition along canal east side GAMBELLARA and mines made going difficult for our armour. Some PW taken. COCCOLIA 4925 on Ronco still strongly held by Germans and our troops came under heaviest fire yet received in this area. To south, enemy pulled back from Ronco positions and we crossed river and advanced some distance beyond without contact. Many mines encountered in this sector.

British troops pressed on from Forli railway station afternoon 9 Nov, cleared northern outskirts of town and advanced to CANALE DI RAVALDINO (or CANALE NUOVO - see 4319) which held by enemy. Canal runs NNE from NW corner of Forli from where Montone runs NW. Enemy holds canal in some strength with infantry and tanks. Thus Forli, though clear of Germans, is just behind front line. No change along Montone SW of Forli for 2 kilos where our infantry crossed river afternoon 9 Nov, later withdrawing to enable Desert Air Force to attack German positions in S VARANO 4015. Attack very effective. At least one enemy tank destroyed.

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Farther SW, our patrols reached Montone River and found enemy all along far bank. They reported CASTROCARO clear though Germans still hold hills west of town in considerable strength. Our patrols very active in hills NW of DOVADOLA where enemy resisting strongly.

Weather fair intervals but generally cloudy with squally showers, sleet or snow on high ground in parts whole front.

END ONRB

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Msg. 9 NOV Recd

37 Col. Spry 1944

Patriots Bx.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R10/PRB

November 8th, 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

VISHNEVSKY (Tass Agency, Moscow) : Has interviewed Mikhail Tarasov, the leader of the Soviet Delegation who have been touring Italy for the past month. Tarasov stated that 70 meetings with workers were held and more than 20 reunions with militant syndicates. He and his three companions addressed about 250,000 industrial workers, peasants &c. Hundreds of thousands of workers gave them an extremely enthusiastic welcome. According to his observation numerous Italian workers showed proof of a recognition of the just and sincere policy of the Soviet State and its great leader, Marshal Stalin, as well as an appreciation of Russia's war effort against the German invader and the social progress and well being of the people of the U.S.S.R. Besides this comprehension the delegates noted the lively sentiments of friendship of the mass of the Italian workers and their confidence in the people of the Soviet State. Tarasov especially noted that everywhere in South Italy the labouring masses are conscious of the painful situation of their brothers and sisters in the North still under the Hitlerite yoke and the efforts of the heroic partisans are the object of their love and interest.

Speaking of the syndical political activity of the South, Tarasov mentioned two unfavourable points which he had noticed. Although working women of Italy have given proof of their interest and enthusiasm for activity in public and social work, the leaders of the local syndicates hesitate still to invite them to take a resolute and active part in syndical life. It appeared to him that local leaders do not place a just value on the important force which Italian womenhood presents for the development of a democratic country. The inefficiency of epuration and the punishment of Fascist war criminals is, in his opinion, the object of inquietude and suspicion on the part of the workers, above all when one considers that these two points figure in the Moscow Declaration of 1943 on the subject of Italy. This lack of epuration is all the more deplorable as anti-democratic elements are hindering the development of united Italian syndical movements.

SPRIGGE (Reuter): Cables that the delegates attended over 80 public meetings including one at Taranto where it was stated the attendance was 30,000. It is reckoned that the delegates addressed audiences totalling a quarter of a million. Di Vittorio, of the CGIL, their principal chaperone, writing in "Unita" says that every time the delegates spoke of the necessity for Anglo-American-Russian unity

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SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc. [illegible]HY		
Maj. MAC [illegible]	RM	
Maj. DRAGE		
[illegible]		

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ground in South Italy for their forces, must now abandon hope.

HODEL (Zurcherzeitung) (in German)

Thinks that the abolition of the Italian General Staff will cause no tears to be shed, and hints that many of its officers were engaged in widespread mysterious machinations.

(Hodel has been elected Vice President of the Swiss Club in Rome.)

LUCAS (Daily Express) : "Mario Appelius - the wild man of Fascist radio has at last been unearthed."

The same correspondent sends a long despatch on the forthcoming trial of Bubich, Carlo Emmanueli and Francesco Jacomoni. "Somewhere in the bundle of legal documents of the Public Prosecutor "will be a story of dark plottings and strange murders that happened years ago all over the face of Europe. When this trial takes place the ghosts of the sheeted dead will jibber and squeak round the busted tapestried hall of justice in old Corsini Palace." The correspondent says that the 3 accused men "have talked" and then gives "some of the revelations which will come to light during the trial." The revelations will cover much of the secret diplomatic history of the last years from the time of the assassination of Barthou and King Alexander and it may be that even "the murder of Darlan, in Algiers, may throw its shadow across the Roman court room."

WINSTON BURDETT (CBS) gives another talk on conditions in Rome. "The rich continue to live and eat extravagantly well, thanks to the black market, while professional people and office workers are tightening their belts and selling their clothes or furniture to buy food, and a large section of the working classes face continued unemployment this winter. There is no starvation, but there is hunger and discontent. Over everything presides an Allied military bureaucracy and an Italian government which most Italians regard not as their government but as an emanation of the Allies.....nowhere in liberated Italy have we given the Italians the opportunity of real political experience by electing their own local officials, their own police. The Italians neither respect nor trust their police or Government. The Government does not trust itself.

It is a sick state of affairs not helped by the Monarchists in the background playing a sinister role. Italian papers are writing of the possibility of civil war in Italy after the Allies leave and it is true that many Italians are thinking in these terms..... The rich of Italy are also looking ahead. Many wealthy people are already making their plans for leaving Italy after the war and

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DURRANCE ("Time") has sent a cable criticising the P.W.B. He says that PWB pulled the biggest "boner" of recent months when it released General Alexander's press conference talk to the Italian press and radio 24 hours ahead of the pre-arranged publication time, scooping news hungry reporters of the best yarn in several weeks and violating careful security. In the ensuing investigation AFHQ, PRO got nowhere and it "petered out in the fog of passing the buck, shoulder

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shrugging and emanated confusion." The blame finally came to rest on a naughty teletype machine which "jumped into upper case while slugging "not for publication before 23.00 hours." The correspondent remarks that the bureau news operation is large, clumsy and amateurish.

SPRIGGE (Reuter): The lynching of Carretta on 16th September, which drew the strong approbation of Mr. Churchill, was primarily provoked by two women, one of whom was described as psychopathic in the report of the enquiry commission which has now leaked into the press. The deranged woman harangued the crowd alleging that Carretta had demanded a price of 200,000 Lire for saving the life of her son, who was actually executed by the Fascist police on May 8th. Interrogated, the woman confessed the story was a pure invention, saying she had acted under the influence of a dream the previous night. The Commission also ascertained that two youths who principally manhandled Carretta, were ex-convicts. Carretta, states the enquiry, was a humane man who in performing the function of prison governor under the German occupation took grave risks in assisting political prisoners.

Same correspondent has also filed a lengthy despatch on the destruction and looting of art treasures in Florence.

BERGH (Handelstidning, Goteborg): Not to hurt the Germans, the Italians did not celebrate the 4th November, but now that the Allies are in Rome the Cabinet "though with chilly interest on the part of the Romans" ordered a national festival.

"Five months have passed since the occupation of Rome. Italians have asked "What will England do? Or Russia? Or the United States?" But almost never "What will Italy do?" 84 year old Orlando answered it by calling for quick action, a firm belief in good results, and sincere energy. Bonomi expressed his contempt for yesterday but no hope for tomorrow. Although practically everything in Italy must be rebuilt, the parties still discuss as if the country were intact. In the meantime the invalids of Rome's largest hospital celebrated the 4th November Armistice day in their own special way i.e., by demonstrating for more food.

LAPKIN (Tass Agency, Moscow) has sent a very complete account of General Alexander's press conference, quoting most of the facts and figures.

SPRIGGE (Reuter): Cables that the Court of Appeal has declared null and void the trial of the murderers of Matteotti in 1926. This signifies the re-opening of this most notorious of all trials held under the Fascist regime. The court refused bail to Cesare Rossi, Mussolini's former press chief, who is now in prison implicated in

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VISHNEVSKY (Tass Agency - Moscow) : Quotes an article in "Voce Repubblicana" replying to Mr Bullit's article which appeared in "Life" last September. Italians will not be easily swayed by such propaganda a second time, and it rests with Bullit to prove that the influence of the English or of Anglo-Americans differs, or is preferable, to the domination of Soviet Russia. The future problems of Europe, concludes the journal, must not be put in the old terms of either a love or hatred of a civilised society, or of the barbarious Leninists, as certain people are again about to put it, but

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in European terms, with a view to a united peaceful Europe and world.

Reporting on the meeting in the Brancaccio theatre in honour of the Soviet delegates, correspondent says that 7,000 militant syndicalists were present. The theatre was decorated with Soviet flags and slogans in honour of Stalin and Lenin and the Red Army. Tarasov and his companions confirmed the sincere friendship and confidence which the Italian people had shown towards the people of the Soviet State. After greeting the partisans in the north, Tarasov noted the consciousness of the Italian people of the importance of syndical union under the direction of the Italian Confederation of Labour. Thanking the Confederation, Tarasov extended an invitation to send a delegation to the Soviet Union.

The three secretaries of the C.G.I.L. spoke in praise of the Soviet and the heroic defence it had made for the liberty of the world, and Lizzadri said that the Italian people were finished with Fascism for ever and claimed rigourous epuration and an increased effort against the German invader. After the meeting a banquet was held at which Togliatti, Saragat, and others were present.

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Col. Ayer 193A

Patriots B

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A/C 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R8/PRP

November 7, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

SECT.	INIT.
Col. Mc CARTHY	
Maj. MAGRUS	P.O.
Maj. DANCE	
Capt. S. IVADONI	
Col. FAY	
C. C.	

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - Not available.

QUOTIDIANO - " "

RICOSTRUZIONE - " "

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Translation of an article by Dorothy Thompson in the New York Post in which the writer regrets the non-internationalist ideas of Dumbarton Oaks.

2. The comparative permanent Commission which should study and solve all problems about secondary education, has become a bureaucratic institution which does nothing but talk. Meanwhile, says P. Agidi, why do not teachers begin teaching as they want? So renewal of schools will really begin in the schools themselves.

3. "One who knows", in a letter to the Voce R. suggests means of finding out which teachers should be epurated.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. A meeting of Ministers without Portfolio, under the Presidency of Bonomi, discussed means of more active participation to the war, and dissolution of Ministry of "Exchange and Currency" (Scambi e Valute).

2. Liberal Party postpones decision on institutional problem.

3. Saragat writes a long article on economical and social situation before 1917, emphasizing the necessity of the Russian Revolution, the 27th anniversary of which is celebrated today.

Stalin made a speech yesterday, praising the bravery of the Russian armies, but adding that both, Anglo-Americans and Russians,

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Maj. DRAGE	
Capt. [illegible] DCRI	
Col. [illegible]	
C. C.	

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Stalin made a speech yesterday, praising the bravery of the Russian armies, but adding that both, Anglo-Americans and Russians, must not be contented until victory takes them to Berlin. He quite realizes that there are differences of opinions among the three great powers, and is only surprised that there are not more.

4. Two members of the Fascist Special Court of Justice arrested.

5. A manifestation in honour of Soviet delegates was held yesterday at the Brancaccio Theatre.

6. A F.S. agent fired on a group of four communists who were writing anti-monarchic words on a wall. One of them, a patriot, was killed, and another wounded. No comment is necessary, says Avanti.

7. Bottai's wife declares that her husband has been fighting for a while, with the C.I.L. (Corpo Italiano Liberazione), following Allied authorisation. Can it be true?

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8. Too many "green tables" are still doing good work: the Gambrinus club of Palazzo Barberini has been closed, but what about the many others?

9. Second m. schools reopened yesterday. Text books question not solved yet. Transportation of teachers and pupils, when all elementary schools will have opened, will present difficulties.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Interviewed by a correspondent of the New York Times, Prince Umberto has declared that a difference should be made between the political parties and the people, and has spoken against the Costituente. For the second time already (the first time in Naples when, just having been made a Lieutenant of the Realm, he expressed the opinion that Italians were getting too democratic and had asked for release of all C.C.R.R.) he expresses political ideas which he should not have expressed. The Costituente will exist, and not only as a political Assembly, but as a Supreme Court of Justice, says Italia Libera.

2. S.I.M. which at the beginning had been created to solve delicate military questions and was a technical institution of the Stato Maggiore, became, with fascism, a political trait-d'union between the Army and the Fascist Government, working together with the O.V.R.A. Why is the S.I.M. not eliminated, asks Antonio?

3. Article by Visentini on financial problems.

4. Various feminine institutions ask that women may have political suffrage.

5. The "Campo de' Fiori" market will shortly begin again, in Piazza Navona.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Interview of the Lieutenant General, Roberto Lucifero comments Robert Matthews' article; there is a link between the speeches of Bonomi and Orlando and Lieutenant's declaration. Does it mean that the Government is disavowing its policy? It is unconstitutional and anti-democratic that the Lieutenant should have his own political program.

2. Why are the cooperatives only allowed to sell a limited quantity of honey, wine, chestnuts, etc when the shops can sell them freely?

3. The rations of the Carabinieri are insufficient.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Nowadays war does not mean fight between nations, but fight between different ideologies.

2. Popolo regrets that R. Matthews should have expressed his impressions on his interview with the Lieutenant General, for it may 'trouble the union which is so necessary to face the present problems'.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Sentences of Matteotti trial annulled by Repeal Court, following suggestion of High Commissioner Aggiunto for Punishment of Fascist crimes.

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1986

2. Farinacci and Scelba "treasures" confiscated.

3. Liberal Party has voted an order of the day on the more urgent Italian problems.

4. Revision of taxes will give the State three more milliards; land commerce and industry income-taxes increased; black market also hit.

5. Little people fill the streets of Rome; their problem is becoming a very serious one, and provisions should very urgently be taken, before it is too late to save them from criminal tendencies.

6. Arrest of a spy who worked for the Koch band.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Opposition is one of the chief characteristics of a democratic government, writes Aldo Mirelli. Nevertheless, criticism inside the Government shouldn't be allowed to weaken the authority of the said Government: otherwise, the Government must be changed or those who made the criticisms must go over to the opposition. They must decide between opposition and collaboration. Italian democracy is still young; it mustn't be able to stand too many jolts.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Article of Ruggero Grieco on the defence of Moscow.

2. Article of Rita Montagnana on the Soviet woman during the war.

GENERAL

1. Articles on the American elections.

2. Articles on the 27th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

3. Interview with the Lieutenant General. The fundamental point of view of the prince is that the form of the government does not alter the problem of democracy. A monarchy can be democratic. The king should guarantee a government of the people, expressing the will of the people. In the future, any Italian Government will have to move to the left; this change can very well take place with a monarchical institution.

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1228

(Independent)

1. Opposition is one of the chief characteristics of a democratic government, which is made Micali. Nevertheless, criticism inside the Government shouldn't be allowed to weaken the authority of the said Government: otherwise, the Government must be changed or those who made the criticisms must go over to the opposition. They must decide between opposition and collaboration. Italian democracy is still young; it mightn't be able to stand too many jolts.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Article of Ruggero Grieco on the defense of Moscow.

2. Article of Miss Montagnana on the Soviet Woman during the war.

GENERAL

1. Articles on the American elections.

2. Articles on the 27th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

3. Interview with the Lieutenant General. The fundamental point of view of the Prince is that the form of the government does not alter the problem of democracy. A monarchy can be democratic. The king should go before a government of the people, expressing the will of the people. In the future, any Italian Government will have to move to the left; this change can very well take place with a monarchical institution.

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CN.	IN	
Col. Mc.		
Maj. MAG	PO	
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SILVERMAN		
Col. FAVA		
C. C.		

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

5 November 1944.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 31
30 Oct to 5 Nov 44

1. Political

Some weeks ago there was talk of changing the government and replacing it by a Leftist Front. In view of the past week's activities it seems very unlikely that such a move will be necessary. For the government, though made up of radicals and moderates in equal numbers and headed by a prime minister who certainly cannot be called a revolutionary, is nevertheless, under the pressure of circumstances, gradually moving to the Left. This week, under the prodding of the CGIL, Bonomi issued a statement saying that the two problems of aiding workers to meet high living costs and redistribution of land would have to be solved "without delay". This was followed by issuance of an order to the Provincial Commissions to begin distribution of land to the peasants by November 5. ITALIA NUOVA - as was to be expected - pointed out that action may have come too late to be useful, and suggested that some one should have given Bonomi a Farmers Almanac. However, the action does show the government's desire to get on with what, only a few weeks ago, was regarded as part of the Leftist program.

The CGIL conference with Gullo and Gronchi on the 30th also pressed for restoration of the workers' "supplemento pane" (additional bread ration) and the re-establishment of the "mense Aziendali" (co-operative restaurants run by firms employing a large number of workers). Back of these requests was the threat of a general strike. Gullo and Gronchi promised their best efforts and the following day a meeting was held, presided over by Bonomi and attended by the key ministers, the three secretaries of the CGIL and AC representatives, which recognized "the legitimacy of the workers' claims "and promised speedy action. There was no strike but instead another victory chalked up by the CGIL and "the parties of the masses". Incidentally, according to the estimate of RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE the mense aziendali will take care of 95,000 workers.

Another strike was averted when Region IV, besought by Rossini, Director of the Italian Press, promised to supply transport to typographers who are getting more and more afraid to walk home in the dark - not without reason, perhaps, since there have been recently some cases of thuggery in Roman streets. The carabinieri have been doing their best. General Orlando's circular urging them to be non-political was well received and a kind, if playful, commentary on their vigilance, appeared, surprisingly enough in AVANTI. Nevertheless, there have been sufficient cases of robbery and violence, sometimes committed by armed bands wear-

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The week was enlivened by the visit of Eden who passed through Rome on Monday (with what memories, we wonder?) pausing to have lunch with Bonomi and Carandini at the British Embassy. Although he issued no statement his visit was celebrated by the Roman Press which, in chorus, expressed its regret for the things said about him in the old days and praised his wisdom and judgment which time has now vindicated. LaGuardia's speech, assuring Italians of continued aid from the Allies was another bright spot. This morning's papers carried the report of President Roosevelt's order to the war department to apply the 300 gram bread ration to all of Italy. The announcement came to late for press commentary but we may be sure it will not be unfavorable.

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Epuration, as Scoccimarro admitted when taxed to task by RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, is frankly proceeding too slowly. In the opinion of the High Commissioner the machinery was too clumsy and he himself had not been given enough power. The government is not unaware of this situation. A recent decree calls for action within a 30 day time limit on higher officials in the various ministries. Meanwhile, during the week, 23 more senators were epurated (including Baistrocchi, undersecretary for war in the days of the Abyssinian venture), the trials of two more generals were looming up (though no date has yet been fixed for the long overdue cases of Del Tetto and Pentimalli, and on Wednesday the Courts confiscated the holdings of Mussolini, Ciano and "i Petacci". This last measure seems also somewhat delayed but, as the saying is, meglio tardi che mai.

2. Trade follows the Flag

The freedom of trades union delegates to visit Italy is doubtless one of the freedoms not inscribed on lira notes, though it may fall under any one of the four headings. American and British labour delegates have come and seen and reported bluntly on the situation: Russian labour delegates toured Southern Italy during October and returned to Rome this week. It seems that they were received with especial enthusiasm in the smaller centres such as Lucera, San Severo, Sarracapriola, Manfredonia, Cerignola and so on. In these places a crowd was generally waiting, sometimes with a band, invariably with Soviet flags: and the singing of "Bandiera Rossa" was the order of the day. Red shirts, red symbols of all sorts and Soviet labour badges were in great evidence. There were even squads - not of course squadristi - of women's and juvenile sections. Comedy raises its pretty head with a story, for which we don't vouch at all, although it has appeared in print, that at San Severo the delegates, having been "hoisted" by the crowd and carried round in triumph, found, when they got down, that their shoes were missing. The Camera del Lavoro posted a notice asking for the return of these proletarian but expensive articles, with what result history doesn't say. To pass from the tovarish to the institutional, the Monarchists held a neat little demonstration on Saturday outside the Quirino Theatre in Rome, where Orlando had been speaking on the occasion of the anniversary of Italy's last armistice but one. A good number of young people showered green and yellow leaflets among the crowd bearing the inscription "Who saved Italy from Fascism? The Corps of Liberation? No. The exiles? No. Sforza, Togliatti, or Nenni? No. Italy was saved by Victor Emmanuel III. Long live the King!"

3. Another view of France

General de Sevin, lately back from France, sends us some notes to add to the report given in last week's Bulletin. He writes to us as follows: "Many undamaged factories and mines are still to be found in France. The machine-tools are still numerous

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3. Another view of France

General de Sevin, lately back from France, sends us some notes to add to the report given in last week's Bulletin. He writes to us as follows: "Many undamaged factories and mines are still to be found in France. The machine-tools are still numerous. But the revival of the industrial and economic system is impossible so long as the railways have not been reactivated. There are no bridges left, neither on the Seine, nor on the Loire or the Durance or the Rhone (except one). The mines and factories can only work 2 or 3 days a week. 1,500 locomotives are actually in service (against 15,000 before the war), 3,000 others are in repair. Rolling stock is very limited. Food products cannot get around, so living conditions are very difficult and expensive in towns. Happiness is so great among French people for having recovered freedom, that they accept such conditions without complaining. Young people are very enthusiastic. Thousands of young men on foot and without weapons, have left the Provinces or Paris for the Frontline, asking to be immediately incorporated either in the British, American or French Army. It has not been found

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possible to give those young men either weapons or uniforms, and the units send them gradually back to the rear where they wait anxiously for the means of fighting."

4. Supplies on the way

Several familiar faces have returned in the Economic Section: Col. Jenny, director of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission, from Washington; Col. Adams, director of the Transportation Sub-Commission, back from London; and Mr. S.M. Keeny, head of the UNRRA Mission (who, although not tied up directly with the Economic Section, is working closely with AC). Col. Jenny reported that the Army had approved a total of 40,000 kw. worth of power equipment, 26,000 kw. in one lot and small units making upe the remainder. Civilian agencies had promised another 20,000 kw. Col. Jenny also broke the logjam holding back 4,000 tons of engineering equipment requisitioned by AC several months ago. Col. Adams had been attending the first conference of the European Internal Transport Agency as an observer, laying the groundwork for the consideration of Italian claims to transportation in the post-war picture. UNRRA, according to Mr. Keeny, will work in closest harmony with AC and will move slowly and carefully to build up its organization. Medical personnel is now on the way to take over some of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission camps for Yugoslavs in Southern Italy by the first of the year. UNRRA relief goods will probably not begin arriving until February.

Mr. Antolini, head of the Economic Section, gave the news November 3 to a special Italian Government committee of a possible $150,000,000 worth of Allied credits that might become available for orders of specific materials in the line of first aid goods for the Italian economy. The reaction, needless to say, among the Italians was one of keen joy and uninhibited scratching of pencilled estimates, one minister figuring at once that he could use $800,000,000 to re-build the destroyed hydro-electric system of Italy. His bright hopes - need it be added - got a quick short circuit.

Detailed plans to hand over operational responsibility for all distribution of foods in Italian Government territory to the Italian administration also advanced this week. The Italian Government, at this reading, expects to go into the market as the largest single purchaser of unrationed commodities, outbidding the black market, which it will sell to consumer distributors at subsidized prices. At the same time it plans to raise the price of bread to 8 lire and that of pasta to 16, using the saving on the bread subsidy to help finance its market buying. Speaking of food, it is of interest that the announced shipments of 99,000 tons of wheat in November and 101,000 tons in December now actually are 67,000 in November and 93,600 in December.

5. Rising Wages

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5. Rising Wages

Col. Smith, Acting Director, who is chairman of the labor and wages control committee of the Allied Local Resources Board, has presented for approval to AFHQ the recommendations of a special sub-committee (1) to raise the pay of civilian employees for the armed forces to a line equal to the recent October 31 wage increases authorized by the Italian Government and (2) to go beyond that in order to maintain the preferential position of the Allied Forces in the labor market, which latter end would be achieved by paying an extra 5 lire a day. Thus, the average rate of common labor in Liberated Italy paid by the armies, which in Rome was 65 lire a day in June and 95 lire a day after October 1, (when a general army increase went into effect) would then be 155 lire a day. Dockyard workers had been evidencing some discontent over the Allied lag behind the Italian increase.

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6. AMG's with the Armies

Difficult conditions are anticipated this winter in the shaggy country east of Route 65 between Florence and Bologna, where an AMG Eighth Army Corps team is operating under AMG Fifth Army command. Lt.Col. Donald Smith, the Corps AMG LO who handled the Cassino area last May and June, says that about 50% of the crop will be salvaged. The peasants cut and stacked their grain but left it unthreshed until after the Germans pulled out so it would not be carried away, by which time about half had gone bad. Milling, however, will be no problem since there are many water mills in the area and water these days is in anything but short supply. Health is quite good, with a few cases of typhoid. The steep valleys fill with snow in winter and communication is difficult. Emergency mule and jeep tracks across the mountains in an easterly direction from Route 65 have already been surveyed. Battle damage varies from "not bad" to "almost like Cassino". In Firenzuola not a single building remains more than half standing and the communal administration has been moved to nearby Cornacchiaia (normal population about 8000). S. Godenzo is also flat and its communal administration is operating from Samboavello. Marradi and Palazzuolo are in fairly good shape though there, as practically everywhere else north of Lake Trasimeno, the Germans have blown all buildings along main roads into the highways to block the Allied advance - a wanton procedure since the Allied bulldozers generally have the roads open again in less than two hours. Col.Smith is living under canvas, knee-deep in mud and suffering from an attack of Partisan trouble. Gangs of idle men wearing red neckerchiefs are raising food and money from the people on a large scale. Major Russell, administering the commune of Dicomano, reports that the Partisans there are threatening to "take care of " 64 citizens whom they call Fascists once AMG has pulled out. The story is that four are to be shot, several of the remaining sixty badly beaten up and the rest "made to keep quiet". Two bands of Partisans have come down into Col.Smith's area from behind the German lines for no apparent reason except to live off the people and get away from the combat zone. The gangs numbered 182 and 160, respectively, when they arrived. All are armed, cocky, exigent. The second half of their brigade was to come also, they say, but the guide was shot by the Germans.

A fur merchant in Arezzo sold a coat the other day for 20,000 lire in 500 lire notes raised from Allied Military fifties. The fraud was not detected until several days later, when he went to the bank to deposit funds. Yet the forgeries were very cruse, the blue background having been roughly daubed with green ink. Army field cashiers say nobody familiar with the Allied Military currency could have been deceived.

The play, "A Bell for Adano" opened on Broadway in New York on Monday night. Lt.Col.Toscani, the Major Joppolo of the book on which the play is based, is shrinking from considerable spotlight at headquarters of AMG Fifth Army. Mrs. Toscani is sick of the whole thing. She is having to receive shoals of press people asking all sorts of questions. The colonel's jeep, however, still jauntily

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7. Odds and Ends

Lieut.Col.Thomas E. Lane, 5th Army AMG labor officer, was recently awarded the Legion of Merit: congratulations....Brigadier Lush has gone to London for a short trip....The olive oil harvest has started at Bari....Mr.Harold Caccia, British vice president of the Political Section, has left the AC in a rush assignment to Greece, his place being taken by Mr.Henry Hopkinson of the British Embassy....Refugees numbering 3,000 a week are arriving in Rome from the evacuated areas around Ancona....The AC is keeping a sharp eye on 10,000 Italians in Southern France whom AFHQ has been talking of bringing home but who are not wanted here by AC at exactly this

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time because of the shortage of accomodations....Brigadier Dunlop is succeeding Col el Temperley as Southern Region RC while Colonel Severs moves up in charge of Venezia Region....The Granai dei Popolo figures, as of November 4, are 9,004,226 qtl, or 78% of the 11,600,000 qtl collection forecast....The infant mortality rate in Rome is 89.9 for September, the lowest since January and lower than the corresponding month of 1943 when the rate was 96.9....A sampling survey in four provinces by the Transportation Sub-Commission indicates that, on the basis of vehicles registered in 1942, 68% are missing today and of 3-ton trucks (the real load-carriers) 84½% are missing.... Lieut.Col.Bonham-Carter has been appointed coordinating officer for the special team of officers assigned to help in the devastated areas, where the greatest need of the moment is for blankets....The second civilian to become director of an AC sub-commission has taken office: Mr. Leland G. Allbaugh, Agriculture, succeeding Lieut. Col. Hartman....Story without Comment: a report on missing or stolen WD vehicles reveals that Americans were responsible for 54 lost cars, British for 10 and Italians for three, although the three nationalities were tied as to cars in their possession that got wrecked - 6 - 6 and 6....Transfer of responsibility for Italian prisoners of war to the Army Sub-Commission from the War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission is under consideration.... Col.Young, deputy director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, addressed Roman editors the other day urging greater understanding of and cooperation with the Italian police who, as every newspaper reader knows, have been coming in for some heavy body-blows of late.... An acute shortage of salt has developed at Salerno because of lack of rail cars....Naples also is having a severe shortage of ambulances... In the last two weeks 73 km. of high tension transmission lines have been repaired, making available an extra 3,160 kw. of power....The Corps of Agents of Public Security has been re-named the National Police Guard....Robberies by Allied deserters and Italians dressed in Allied uniforms are increasing in the Lazio-Umbria Region while in Southern Region a gang of Canadian deserters is keeping the police busy....The civil telegraph has opened from Aquila to Teramo, Ascoli, Chieti and Rieti and will do so to Pescara this coming week... Story (unverified) from Rome - a thug with a revolver accosted an elderly Italian and demanded his money. No money. Watch? No watch. Shoes, then? Sorry, only threadbare slippers. "Poor devil! "said the thug. "Come and have a drink, then". And gave him a thousand-lire note. (genuine).

8. Envoi

"C" FEVER.
(With apologies to John Masefield)

We must go down to one "C" again
For the other 'C' must die:
And all that's left is the hardship
With no star to steer her by.
For without control,
The ship will roll,
Despite the crew a-trying.
But we'll hear "What a mess!"
From the C.G.S.
Through GARRA cry...ing. (A.P.G.S. 27 Oct 44).

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From the C.G.S.
Through CASERTA cry....ing. (A.P.G.S. 27 Oct 44).

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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RS/PRB

November 5, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. +++notes that "Thanksgiving day" in Italy would be called a manifestation of clericalism, and deplores that Italians, who speak of everything, never seem to think about God.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Nietzsche said "Destroy Christianity, and you will destroy Europe". We have almost got to that point, says Giordani in an abstract article on present lack of any form of Christian religion among too many people in Italy and elsewhere.

2. Victory became defeat because of a form of nationalism which was the degeneration of patriotism, and internationalism considered as anti-nationalism. This happened in 1916. In this war we have been defeated, but we may still change our defeat into victory, writes Quotidiano, if are able to remain all united and see in our neighbour a friend and not an enemy.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Article by T.M. on celebration of 4th of November.

2. To recuperate, to mend, to repair, to save every possible car is a duty of the present hour. If the Govt doesn't want to take necessary measures, why not allow private enterprises to begin this work as quickly as possible, in the country's interest? (F.De Santis).

3. In an Italian town which it is better not to mention, the chiefs of a socialist league have issued an order of the day cautioning the director of a local firm not to employ workers and personnel not born in the place. A good example of internationalism, says Ricostruzione.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Pacciardi recalls Italy's errors and deplores that other countries want to repeat now those same errors, taking advantage of

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1239

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3. In an Italian town which it is better not to mention, the chiefs of a socialist league have issued an order of the day cautioning the director of a local firm not to employ workers and personnel not born in the place. A good example of internationalism, says Ricostruzione.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Pacciardi recalls Italy's errors and deplores that other countries want to repeat now those same errors, taking advantage of our state of misery and hunger. But if victory is just, as we want to be strong in our defeat, then we shall be able to work for the re-construction of Europe.

2. During Orlando's speech a group of Monarchists made a party demonstration. The republicans immediate answer must have convinced the former of the futility of their efforts. Italians hate the King who betrayed them, and want a republic.

3. Mr. Bullitt is wrong in saying that Italy is preoccupied by Soviet expansion in south-eastern Europe. They know now what comes

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from fear and hatred of Russia, and they have no intention of giving birth to a new Fascism. And anyhow, asks Succ, why should they prefer an Anglo-American control to a Russian one?

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Roosevelt has been awarded honorary citizenship of Rome.

2. Did Franco play the "doppio giuoco" too? He declared, in an interview to an American correspondent that Spanish Govt has never been neither Fascist nor Nazi, and that it never was secretly nor officially allied to Germany.

3. A General and a Colonel of CC.RR. epurated.

4. Nenni spoke yesterday at Caserta on the southern Italy economic and social problem, which presents itself exactly as it did 25 yeare ago, this is a proof that Fascism hasn't done anything to better the local situation. Political tyranny and misery of the peasants must be abolished; agricultural machinery must be provided; administrative elections must take place as soon as possible, to legalise the local powers and the Govt. He ended by asking the Allies to hand over all provinces south of Florence and Rimini to Italian Administration.

5. Soviet Govt has refused to renew diplomatic relations with Switzerland.

6. Blackout abolished in Greece.

7. Social Christian Party has decided to join the Sinistra Cristiana.

8. Ciano's villa at Capri and his flat in Rome sequestrated. Situation of the Ciano family properties in Livorno, under study.

9. Mario Appelius, well known journalist, arrested in a nursing home. Always a Fascist, he had a special hatred for England; ended all his speeches thus: "Dio stramaledica gli inglesi".

10. Third article by Silone on European Socialism.

11. Canini, member of "technological Services" thinks that the Allied Command, though deciding what amount of electricity Public Services may have, should not insist, on controlling its distribution. ATAG might then be able not to change time of trams every days.

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12. The "Camera del Lavoro" has asked that workers' supplements should not be changed.

13. Trucks arriving full of food for the town of Rome, are invariably stopped at the toll-gates where, invariably, agents fill their personal bags with the first choice of everything.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Pentimalli and Del Vecchio trial will begin soon. Cianca hopes it will prove an occasion to discover faults and crimes of other people who are still hiding, and hoping to save themselves.

2. Palermo, under-secretary of War, has announced that very soon an Italian Army, fully armed and equipped, will join the Allied forces of the 5th and 8th Armies.

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3. Buscetta and Rosci leave the direction of Italia Libera, called by the Party to other duties.

4. The State Maggiore has been abolished, what about the S.I.M. now, which always collaborated with the OVRA?

5. Election lists are being prepared, but there is no news as yet of any new election law and so the law of 1919 has been referred to, without realising that the situation is not the same as it was 25 years ago. Italian people will be called to vote for a "Costituente". (Article by Vinciguerra).

6. The sick of the Parliament have asked expulsion of Prof. Morelli and complained about scarcity of food.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Why is the INCE (National Institute for Foreign Exchange) in the hands of the communist Gindhery, who, in matters of foreign exchange, is a partisan of the monopoly of the State, one of the basic aspects of the socialist doctrine, he will never reorganize the INCE, conceived by a democrat ministry, under a regime which meant to promote liberty for private initiative in matters of interior and exterior trade.

2. Statement of the State Department: at the end of military operations, Italy will have greater possibilities of taking again the place it is entitled to in national economy.

3. U.S.E.P. (Elementary Teachers Institute) competitions for teachers. The committee still uses fascist methods.

4. The production of cheese in the province of Rome is still very important, yet the cheese vanishes when it reaches the gates of Rome and is seen no more.

5. The P.S. Agents get insufficient food rations.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Bonomi's and Orlando's speeches for 25th anniversary of victory given in full. Gonella comments on the tragic difference between 1918 and 1944, and on what Fascism has been able to do for Italy's ruin.

2. A new Institution, S.A.C.O.R. (Società Anonima Consorzi Ortofrutticoli Roma) having had Allied authorisation is going to try solving the complex problem of providing Rome with greens and fruit.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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[redacted] and complaints about scarcity of food.

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2. A new Institution, S.A.O.C.R. (Societa Anonima Consorzi Ortofrutticoli Roma) having had Allied authorisation is going to try solving the complex problem of providing Rome with greens and fruit.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. American State Department has published an account on measures undertaken by America for the reconstruction of Italy.

2. Schools will open tomorrow.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. R.J. disapproves of the royalist manifestation during Orlando's speech.

2. How is it that so many officers of the General Staff fought heroically and yet lost their will power as soon as they got back to the routine of their office.

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3. The Lieutenant [illegible] had an interview to have a statement of 'New York's Time': a distinction must be made between the parties, whose way of thinking is known, and the people whose way of thinking is still unknown. Therefore, the monarchists prefer a Plebiscite to the Constituent Assembly. 'The monarchy, like all the political institutions of post-war Europe, will tend towards the left'.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The reactionary forces which were the soul of fascism haven't disappeared, writes Minister Togliatti. A sound block of all democratic and anti-fascist forces would clear the situation.

2. Enthusiastic reception of the Soviet Delegation, by Giuseppe Di Vittorio.

3. Reconstruction in Russia, by Edoardo D'Onofrio.

4. The employees who have been pensioned off must get the indemnity for the high cost of living.

5. The refugees of Santa Croce are hungry.

GENERAL

1. Sonomi's and Orlando's speeches.

2. Six Italian Divisions are ready to fight.

1245

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Patriot Broadcasting 26 1822

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Maj. Mac
Maj. Gage
Capt. V. Sorel
Col.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/RS

November 3, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The voice of all civilised world asks: "Will Ravenna be spared?" Public opinion, in Italy as well as in England and America, has not always been convinced about destructions brought about by "war necessities". (V.)

2. Salvemini had written in an American review that the Pope had ready a plan of reconstruction for Italy. Osservatore denies this statement.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Article by Gurian who does not doubt the sincerity of Russian policy, but points out that the change from communism to Soviet nationalism does not do away with plans for aggrandizement which may present difficulties.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Salute to Eden, a man who now can see "with sad satisfaction" the unhappy results of the policy of his adversary. Eden was never hostile to Italy, but only to Fascism, Italy's enemy.

2. Protest against slow epuration process.

3. New blocking of goods by Ministry of Industry is criticized. Aside from basic staples, flour, oil and sugar, goods should have a free market.

4. Article by G. Ferrieri on the theatre today, actors, repertory and the old substantial type of audience are all lacking, and many of the theatres are unavailable. Also there is always the problem of light.

5. Officials of Police should not be excluded from special ration, says R.

[illegible] It calls for action.

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5. Officials of Police should not be excluded from special ration, says R.

6. Analysis of bad school situation in Bari. It calls for action.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Re Siglienti's fiscal provisions, personnel of the Ministry of Finance wrote a letter denying having collaborated with S. Then, says V.R. we seem to be under Fascism again, when the Minister was a dictator in his branch.

2. Superficiality, improvisation, paternalism, are the three negative qualities by which the six parties at the Govt. choose men who have to occupy important posts. Again the same system as under Fascism.

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Did not Admiral Cavagnari order, during the Spanish war, to shell transport vessels belonging to the Spanish Govt and to Russia? But he, as well as other admirals and high rank navy officers, seems to be tabu as far as epuration is concerned. The Italian fleet, in the whole, behaved very well at the time of the Armistice, but this is not a sufficient reason to consider it above criticism and epuration, says Nenni.

In a short post scriptum, changing the subject, Nenni wants to know if the CC.RR. are still as non-political as they should be.

2. The under-secretary for Press and Information states that this campaign against the CC.RR. is damaging in the public eye, a Force which must instead enjoy people's respect; that Taddeo Orlando issued, on the 21st October a new circular confirming that Carabinieri are entirely without any political tendency.

3. Perticone writes a retrospective history of Italian Socialism and anti-democratic sindacalism.

4. Unemployment in Sicily, among miners, as works are flooded, and lack of electric energy prevents functioning of water pumps. Though in some mines work might be started again, it is not, because owners want to obtain full compensation of damages, from the Govt.

5. The "Fine Arts Club" was at last visited last night by P.S.; 14 people surprised gambling were arrested.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Patriots already have begun epuration in the north, said Radio Milano Libertà, by killing over a hundred Gerarchi.

2. A new newspaper is going to appear soon, the "Indipendente"; the old, hard to die Messaggero might have chosen a name more appropriate to its 20 Years "dependence".

3. Bortone points out the break there is between today's young people and the older generation. Today's youth is essentially anti-fascist, and now it needs to express its sentiments so long kept under control.

4. Eric Maria Remarque's well known book "A l'ouest rien de nouveau", has at last been published in Italian.

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4. Eric Maria Remarque's well known book "A l'ouest rien de nouveau", has at last been published in Italian.

5. Italia Libera, taking up the leftist newspapers' cry for epuration in the foreign Ministry, says that to avoid sending abroad, as Italy's representatives, diplomats and personnel with fascist ideas, it is not enough to epurate the individual. The whole system should be changed, and that is not going to be easy.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat) - Not available.

POPOLO Christian Democrat)

1. Need of transportation for the working people.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. In Italy, at present, there is a post war atmosphere and post

1926

war conditions (unemployment being the chief one) so all problems should be considered, not as war-time problems, but as peace time ones, says Barbaro.

2. Manse Aziendali will supply food for 95.000 workers.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Socialization is the best way of managing the productive interprises. The technicians are responsible, and the workers have their say in the management, writes Giuseppe Cennuso.

2. Tempo disapproves of the Government's attitude about the Carabinieri; it supports the attacks made against them by the socialists, as well as the defence by a demo-christian Undersecretary.

3. It seems that a flourishing black market center has been established next door to the SPIRAL.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Article of Velio Spano; attack against the Carabinieri. The claims of the working people, peasants and employees must be examined with more comprehension. Transport and supply of food must be organized.

2. The various parties must unite against Fascism, instead of quarreling for questions of initiative.

3. I.R.I. must be epurated; Unità disapproves of Comm. Piccardi's attitude.

4. The Carabinieri must be better paid. The Arm ought to be epurated and they should not concern themselves with politics.

5. The inhabitants of Campo de' Fiori indulge in illegal trade; but if they do this, it is mostly to escape starvation.

6. Something must be done to improve the living conditions of Borgata Gordiani: there is neither water nor light.

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6. Something must be done to improve the living conditions of Borgata Gordiani: there is neither water nor light.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

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PRB/ms

November 2, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - Not available.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - Not available.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Italian relations with Allies have bettered, but much still remains to be done before they attain their aim, which is to be considered as allies and not merely as co-belligerents. The ACC has lost a C, but only theoretically; could not at least the control be exercised in a lighter and speedier way, and only on those matters concerning war-efforts? And what about Italian war prisoners? Is it right that they still should be considered as such? And, thirdly, says Fontaviva, the American Am-lire credit is not sufficient to resolve Italian financial difficulties. If the law of "fitti and prestiti" cannot be applied to us, as it implies a state of alliance, why not find other forms of credit?

2. E.N. deplores the slowness of epuration, though he recognises the difficulties which arise all along, and which must be avoided if we do not want to fall back into a new form of Fascism. He specially would like to know why O.V.R.A. members have not yet been touched, the whole country should know the names of all those who worked as spies for the O.V.R.A.

3. Bad habits are difficult to lose; too many people still use the "voi". And, still worse, why did the Communist Party date its cards from the 29th of October, just as Fascists did?

4. Newspaper printers, having been assured by the General Director of the Press, Rossini, that in three days' time they will be provided with transportation means for the night, have decided not to go on strike.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - Not available.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Re American elections Nenni says Italy must hope Roosevelt will be reelected; not so much to carry on war, which is virtually

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Re American elections Nenni says Italy must hope Roosevelt will be reelected; not so much to carry on war, which is virtually decided, as to prepare peace. We know, he says, Roosevelt's sense of humanity, and we hope he will not leave England alone to decide all European peace problems; England has too many interests over here to be entirely objective.

2. All patrimony existing in Rome, belonging to Mussolini's and Petacci's families, seized.

SEEN.	INITIAL
Col. Mc. CARTHY	
Maj. MAGRUS	P.M.
Maj. DRAGE	
Capt. SALVADORI	
Col. FAVA	
C. C.	

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3. Reconstruction of Sicily must be entirely carried out by Sicilian workers, said Costa on the wireless yesterday.

4. C.G.I.L. gives instructions to the "peasant leagues" and "confederate Chambers of Labour", about coparticipation and "mezzadria".

5. What can an Italian ambassador represent at the present moment? The only thing he can do is to make clear to others the deep interior change which has taken place in Italy. Calosso believes Carandini is the right man to send to democratic and mildly republican London. His anti-fascism is his letter of introduction.

6. Bulgaria will not be recognized by the Allies as co-belligerent.

7. America sends medicines, and chemists only sell them at black market prices.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Democracy must solve the economic problem. Protectionist manufacturers and landowners mustn't be allowed to decide the economic fate of the means of production they have in hand; they have managed them badly and now they are responsible of the result, writes Ugo La Malfa.

2. The good of the King and the good of the country are not always inseparable; the Naval officers have been deceived into believing that they must be faithful to the King; they had better turn democrat, for democracy only will take care of them writes Corrado Bajamonti.

3. The police does not seem to be interested by the fact that stolen bicycles are being sold on Piazza Colonna.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The Italian nation is peace-loving; it will never be a revolutionary nation writes Roberto Lucifero. Studying the possible solutions for the political crisis of the country, we have dismissed all idea of violence, says the writer; evolution will have to take place legally.

2. Article on the political situation in Sardinia. Sardinians won't be forgotten; they want their problems to be studied in the same way as those of the richer regions.

3. Freedom of press hasn't been able to shake the apathy of the bureaucracy; when a question come up in the press, no one even troubles to answer it.

4. The officers who were discharged in June are still waiting

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4. The officers who were discharged in June are still waiting for their salary to be paid.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The Polish problem. Didn't the Atlantic Charter mention that the populations would made their own decisions, writes Guido Gonella? This would save a lot of trouble in the way of territorial compensation and minorities.

2. A great number of people cannot find work, writes Fabio Bellina. Their financial situation is getting worse and worse;

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1918

couldn't something be done to give them work?

3. Difficult situation of the temporary employees of the State.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. R. Ciasca hopes that when land will be distributed to the peasants, the institutions charged with the matter, will not make the same mistakes that were made twenty-five years ago, when good rich pastures, and fields of fruit trees were handed over to workers, while huge stretches of really uncultivated land remained untouched.

2. Eden's visit to Rome, following decisions of renewed diplomatic relations, underlines the increasing sense of understanding between Allies and Italy. And Eden shows, with this visit, that his political attitude was not so much against Italy as against Fascism.

3. Scoccimarro - Alto Commissario Aggiunto for Epuration - agrees with Ris. Lib. in recognizing that epuration is proceeding too slowly; but obstacles arise all the time, and the High Commissioner has not been given power enough.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Italy is beginning to export quite a quantity of her products to America.

2. Examination of documents for trial of Generals Basso and Castagna, will soon begin.

3. Why not have epuration also among personnel of "Consulta Araldica", this manufacturer of Counts and Barons?

4. Exhibition of pastries, in all shops and even in the streets, is an insult to poor people who are hungry.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Article of Velio Spano attacking General Orlando and the Carabinieri. Carabinieri, Army and Police are being turned into forces of social reaction and of antidemocratic repression.

2. The appointment of the mayor of Naples. Unità resents Col. Simpson saying that the Neapolitans were not capable of managing their own town. It also resents the Colonel's attitude towards the Committee of Liberation.

3. Scoccimarro agrees with 'Risorgimento Liberale'. Epuration must be done quickly, but the method according to which it is done

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Article of Velio Spano attacking General Orlando and the Carabinieri. Carabinieri, Army and Police are being turned into forces of social reaction and of antidemocratic repression.

2. The appointment of the mayor of Naples. Unità resents Col. Simpson saying that the Neapolitans were not capable of managing their own town. It also resents the Colonel's attitude towards the Committee of Liberation.

3. Scoccimarro agrees with 'Risorgimento Liberale'. Epuration must be done quickly, but the method according to which it is done makes the whole proceeding very slow.

4. Complaints: Women have to wait for hours in the market without finding anything to buy, while the prices in the shops are so high that they cannot afford to go there.
Lack of transport; people have to walk for miles to go to their work. Darkness and a scanty supper make the evening quite jolly.

GENERAL

1. Eden-Bonomi interview: the press takes an optimistic view of this interview. It is another step forward for Italy.

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

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Col. Mc. HY
Maj. MAC
Maj. DRAGE
Capt SALVADORI
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Vatican Branch

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/R10

November 1st, 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

MATTHEWS (New York Times): Correspondent cables his journal that after 5 weeks work and 2 visits he has interviewed Prince Umberto who gave the Crown's view of the programme for the first time since the fall of Fascism. Three aides were present at the interview. The correspondent writes that his article has been "fine tooth combed by Umberto, his Minister of the Royal House, Bonomi, Visconti Venosta, Orlando, and much Governmental opposition has been overcome." He asks his paper to publish his article without any alteration and not to leave out a single word. As nobody will forestall him there is no hurry for its publication, and he asks to be informed when the article is published as the Palace wishes to get its own official version for an Italian translation. The article is given verbatim.

"The Monarchy, like all political institutions in post-war Europe should move to the left" Umberto told the New York Times this morning in a private audience that lasted fully one hour. The Lieutenant General in a casual talk that ranged over every phase of internal and foreign policy spoke out fully and frankly, making it possible for the writer to get an authoritative idea of the political position of the Crown which has been so difficult to obtain due to a lack of new organs for prominent spokesmen.

Life begins at 7 in the Quirinal Palace and my appointment was for the unusual hour of 8.30 am. The Lieutenant General got up from his desk in a corner of a fine old room where he works, with its superb view over old Rome and out to sea. A large photo of his wife's children is on the desk and is one of the first things which catches the eye. The bright sun and our nearness made me realise for the first time how much he resembled his Savoy ancestors. In photos one gets a general impression that makes him look like his mother, but in detail the resemblance to his father is striking, particularly the nose and that unmistakable Hapsburg lower lip. His voice, too, with his slightly guttural intonation, strikes one

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The Prince talks excellent English. He was dressed in the simplest sort of uniform, with nothing but bars worn on his sleeve to show his rank. In fact simplicity, unaffectedness, was so evident from the first moment that it made the audience easy. His complete lack of ceremony, his sense of humour, his fluent way of talking showed that he know what he wanted to say on any given topic and permitted a great deal of ground to be covered in one hour.

Umberto had just returned the day before from a two day trip to

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the Cassino district where he found conditions in some of the villages distressing. That was the most fought over area of Italy and the destruction still has not been greatly repaired. In some of the villages the peasants had had no bread for 5 days. "While your soldiers were there it was easier" the Prince said. And it is always gratifying how well liked they are by the Italian people. But then they move on and people get little help. Still I cannot tell you how much Italy, and of course myself, appreciate all the things which your President and people are doing for us in these days." Our talk touched on many and vast problems which are facing Italy during its difficult reconstruction period ahead. It seemed to me whenever I have discussed the subject of the question of the monarchy in Italy that the question of time is a vital one and I got that impression today. For obvious reasons Umberto cannot be quoted directly, and anyway, as stated before this audience was not an interview. What is written here is my own interpretation of the position of the monarchy after talking to the Prince. I remarked that everything I have heard points to republican sentiment being even stronger in the North than it is in the liberated zone and that if a solution of the institutional question were sought immediately the results might be unfavourable. The Prince without saying anything in agreement gave the impression that there might well be a distinction between political parties whose attitude has been made clear and popular sentiment which is still unknown. There has been a long controversy in Italy between those who want a Plebiscite and those who want a Constituent Assembly charged with deciding on the institutional form of the State.

In general the monarchist solution would be to have a Plebiscite in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter wherein all people without exception have a chance to express their desires. That is what they want and they don't want to see it take place while the country is in ferment with people desperately seeking for homes to live in, food to keep them alive, jobs to do, but when the nation are turned to some state of normality. There are hundreds of thousands of soldiers and prisoners still outside Italy and it is felt they have a right to express their feelings. The Prince as I see it believes that if there is a Plebiscite it should represent a straight choice of Republic or monarchy. Then there would be a Constituent Assembly to decide on the exact form which the Republic or Monarchy would take, how Parliament would be constituted, how elected, whether there would be a Senate or single Chamber. What will mean most will be a new Constitution and that will obviously take months to draw up as did Spain after the Republican revolution. I brought up the delicate but important question of the Statute which Umberto's great grandfather Carlo Alberto formulated in 1848. It has been Italy's Constitution and much ink has been spilled over

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people, by the people.

For some time the discussion turned to foreign affairs wherein I found the Lieutenant General both well informed and keenly interested. He especially wanted to know what Americans in general, and Washington in particular, though about Italy and what American policy was. My somewhat pessimistic replies did not appear to surprise him. In discussing Russia the talk naturally came back to Italy and its no. strong Communist party. The Prince spoke pleasantly about Communism and Socialism in Italy and seemed eager to hear the personal opinions of men I have known since the Spanish civil war like Togliatti, Nenni, and Pacciardi. He has had a number of talks with Togliatti, finding him clever, agreeable and easy to discuss problems with. The general fact that Communists are not at present anti-Monarchist brought me to ask whether some types of support might not be more embarrassing than useful, and I pointed to Roosevelt's recent repudiation of Communist support in the Presidential elections. Umberto would not commit himself on that question but gave the definite impression that he agreed that one of the Monarchy's chief dangers is that certain elements linked to Fascism feel they must rally to the monarchy for safety. He certainly does not want that from what I understood. Umberto fully realises that the weight of the past is the monarchy's greatest handicap and what he and his best followers want is to demonstrate that in future Italy can be just as democratic under a monarchy as under a Republic. (FOLLOWING SENTENCE WAS CUT OUT : Like others with whom I have talked he argued that under present circumstances not monarchy but republic could lead to a dictatorship in Italy). He felt that many people are beginning to realise that, and these sentiments I gather will soon take political form. However, the Lieutenant General does not believe that the monarchist question should take the form of political parties. He considers his position to be above political parties and does not want to see the monarchist party and republican party fighting each other. But in general the Prince bases his fundamental stand in the belief that the form of government does not affect the problem of democracy since Republic's like Germany can be dictatorial and monarchies like England democratic. The most important impression I received during the whole hour's talk is that he considers it obvious that in future any Italian Government must move towards the Left and there is no reason why that should conflict in the slightest with the monarchical institution. In fact he gave the impression that he wants to see it happen and will do everything he can to bring it about in what he called an ordered Liberal way. It will be a natural development in his opinion. All political parties will have programmes which will be essentially very advanced and

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We walked out on the balcony to enjoy the sun and wonderful view. The talk turned to Caruso who was executed, and Azzolini who was just sentenced to 30 years for giving Italy's gold to the Germans, and that brought up the subject of epuration in general. I found in this as in other cases that the Prince had thought seriously and keenly about Italy's many problems. He has no illusions either

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about the unhappy period ahead of the difficulties the House of Savoy faces in keeping above water during the stern months of reconstruction.but certainly there was a clear impression of a man who has a programme and knows what he is fighting for. On the basis of this audience republicans would appear to have a foe who is stronger than they realise. Whether he wins or loses **out** is going to be a good fight.

In a supplmentary cable the correspondent adds : On the general subject of Constitutional and institutional questions I sensed a feeling that under the present disturbing circumstances people have not had a chance to think deeply or to place them in the forefront of their occupations. Umberto like other Italian leaders sees the urgent need for educating the masses along political lines and he talked frankly of the difficulties which the monarchists are having in presenting their case. There is only one monarchist newspaper in Rome. During the present Allied occupation there still is no freedom of publication since every newspaper or magazine must have Allied consent in advance.. The Lieutenant General appeared to me to be somewhat critical of the policy of restricted issuance of more publications.

The same correspondent says that priests at the Russian College in Rome believe that an important political move has been made by Moscow, as an Orthodox Chapel has been opened in the former Soviet Embassy and general consulate in Istanbul. This move cannot have been made without Moscow's direct order. All eyes are now turned towards Belgrade where the Chief Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Metropolitan Anastasuis, has been making his headquarters.

REA (Il Progresso) : Files articles on the partisans, with the numbers and names of the various "bands". In Rome, he says, it was the "Bande Interne di Roma". The city was sub-divided into three sectors. It also contained a mobile group and a reserve group. 25,000 men formed the main fighting force. In Lazio was "Le Bande Esterne" consisting of 3,800 men in 72 party bands.

In a further article he deals with Nazi atrocities throughout Italy, giving the alleged **numbers** of Italian killed and wounded, while a still further despatch deals with education in Italy and quotes an interview with Bernardo Mattorella, Under Secretary of National Education. Many children cannot attend school as they have no boots and clothes.

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This correspondent also promises the inside story of the Mafia in Sicily which for the first time will reveal facts and names. It is for publication in the "American Mercury".

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Cal McCarthy

Patriot

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
CMP
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

October 31st, 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

GENE REA (Il Progresso) :

Palermo is outwardly calm. The investigation is going on but it is reliably reported that there will be no punishments, for nobody knows exactly what happened. The arrest of 10 Separatists at their headquarters was just a political move. The Government is trying to pin it on to the Separatists. Behind all the calm a terrific storm is brewing. The political game is being played to the hilt. The Allies promised to the Italian people a democratic form of government, but up to this day no democratic procedure has taken place. Officials are hand picked just as in a dictatorship. The correspondent then goes on to say that A.M.G. first picked the people for the different posts and then told the people these men were the governing body. If a man did not please A.M.G. "he was ousted not by the will of the people, but by the Allies. When A.M.G. stepped out A.C.C. stepped in. This procedure is nothing different from the tactics that were used by Mussolini".....

The Allies specifically told the people that they were to be treated as co-belligerents and that they were to be governed by their own people. Yet no elections are allowed to be held and Sicilians feel that they have absolutely no say in the Government.

The article goes on to say that the land-owners, the political chiefs, and the Mafia are behind it all. "The Mafia is riding high again" Pressure is brought to bear against the A.C.C. the basic weapon being food. Actually, says the correspondent, the Tasca Brothers are behind Finocchiaro Aprile, who is merely a tool. The oldest brother is Alessandro who is president of the Consorzio Agrario. Giuseppe manages the estates, and Lucio is the political man. The latter was formerly Prefect of Palermo and was ousted by the Allies. Lucio is frequently seen visiting the of-

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In addition to the Tasca group is the Vizzini group, referred to locally as the "pro-Americans" on account of their using an imitation of the American flag surrounded by the Sicilian emblem. It is led by the 60 year old Don Calogero Vizzini of Caltanisetta.

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Besides these there are various bands who are really nothing but a lower branch of the dreaded Mafia. There is ample proof that these bands are associating with the political parties and that the latter are using them for their own ends.

The correspondent finishes by saying that "if today there is calm in Palermo it is only because the forces are gathering for the storm that is bound to break this coming December or January if the food situation is not solved.

In a further despatch the correspondent sends the complete names and addresses of the dead and wounded; 26 of the former and 156 of the latter.

In a general comment he says that the grave situation in Sicily is symtomatic of the entire Italian picture. The question is basically economic, but was used by the political agitators and delinquent elements to bring pressure to bear against the Rome Government. Basing his comments on an interview with Dr. Paolo D'Antoni, Prefect of Palermo, he says that Sicily is not self sufficient in grain. A.C.C. officials are frank in discussing the matter. One official said "Washington and London make a lot of promises to these people. They are reported in the daily press and then Sicilians come to us for the materials they were promised. We know absolutely nothing about such supplies. We have no directives".....Most A.C.C. officials are disgusted with the present situation. They have seen it coming for months and have been unable to cope with it.

MATTHEWS (New York Times) thinks that it was no accident that the Russian Ambassador was the first to visit Bonomi and announce his appointment and to state that Italy was to have an Ambassador to Moscow. He beat the Americans and British by three or four hours. The Russian have always been the first to show friendliness to Italy in recent months.

BRIA (AP) :.....Regency with the Prince of Naples is being advocated in some quarters as a means of preserving the Monarchy in view of the belief that Umberto is discredited.

LUCAS (Daily Express) : Quotes the recognition of Italy by the South American Republics and Bonomi's plea for recognition of Italy as an Ally. He points out that with Ambassadors in Washington and London, a Control Commission is incompatible, yet there are certain difficulties until the whole of the country is liberated. But the dual administration (Allied Commission) and Italian Government slows down authority at a time when vigour and bold decisions are essential. The dual administration undermines the political

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Writing of the Sicilian problem this correspondent says that Sicily has always been treated like a Cinderella and that Sicilians fear their wheat will be taken to feed the mainland.

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There is a feeling of inferiority in Sicily brought about by 100 years of the island being treated as if it were backward. Sicilians resent being exploited. Moreover Sicilian troops fought in Greece and Russia and elsewhere and when the invasion came the Sicilians were left almost alone to defend themselves. It is completely false that the British are behind Separatism. Under the Allies the Sicilians enjoyed a measure of regional autonomy and now they are under Rome again they resent it. They want their local resources developed and used for the Sicilians' benefit and not "siphoned off into some madcap scheme for draining Pontine marshes outside Rome." There are various elements in the background of Separatism exploiting it for their own ends. But the solution of the problem lies entirely with the Italians themselves.

WINSTON BURDETT (CBC) : Interviews Paul Morton of the "Toronto Star" who has just returned after two months in the North of Italy with the Partisans. He went in by parachute. Says the Patriots are stout fighters even though ill-equipped.

In a separate broadcast this correspondent says that Allied officials are baffled at the formal recognition of the Italian Government by the United States. They point out that under the terms of the Armistice, which is still in force, there is a virtual absolute measure of control over Italy's internal affairs, in order to assure maintenance of order behind our armies fighting on Italian soil, and the Italian Government has been operating on the 'advice' of the Allied Commission. But in the last analysis the Commission itself has been the real governing authority in this country. The situation as it now stands, Commission officials say, is confusing and contradictory. We have granted full diplomatic status to a Government whose relations with us are still regulated by an Armistice imposed after unconditional surrender. With the resumption of formal relations with Italy it is still not clear as to which body.....Italian Government or Allied Commission.....is to govern Italy, and how they are going to share responsibility.....The Allied Commission is waiting instructions from Washington and hopes to have them within the next few days.

E. PACKARD (UP) : British refusal to give full diplomatic recognition to Italy at the same time as the United States and Russia has high-lighted the sharp cleavage between Britain and the other two members of the Big Three, particularly the United States, since Britain and the United States run the Allied Commission wherein Russia is not represented. According to a British Foreign Office expert, Britain declined to accredit an Ambassador "because there is no reason to have an Ambassador to a country whose foreign policy is controlled apparently by Britain in conjunction with

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But the solution of the problem lies largely with the Italians themselves.

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British and Americans of the Allied Commission wherein the Americans have long been urging reconciliation and reconstruction of Italy, both as an aid to the Allied war effort, and as a necessary preliminary for post war organisation, while the British have insisted on a punitive policy.

OSBORNE (Time) : Writes that the worst failure of the Anglo-Americans in Italy has been that they have never clearly recognised their stake in the outcome of the Italian situation, and given their unqualified support to centre forces. The Socialists under Nenni are using Bonomi's weakness and will gain a large share in the Government.

Same correspondent writes that Russian officers are beginning to arrive in Rome to join the Commission, and that their appointment has been made at the urgent request of the Soviet Government, and completed at a time when the Commission is being gradually demilitarised and civilianised. Now British and Americans have increasing numbers of Russian opposites. The number of Russian officers now quietly appearing in the American Red Cross Club is noticeable.

REA (Il Progresso) : Has written a series of articles on the Italian Corps of Liberation. The Italian army found itself confused by the sudden armistice and its experienced leaders were caught flat footed and imprisoned by the Nazis. The Army was badly equipped and when the break came there were many desertions. When Italy declared war on Germany her army did not exist. However, because of the Armistice terms, the Italian army was not allowed to become an effective fighting unit alongside the Allies, and only recently several divisions have been allowed to be organised.....All Italian ammunition and equipment was requisitioned by the Allies so that the Italian army about October 1943 was no more. Suspicions and counter-suspicions were cast on Italian officers. Many of them were closely followed wherever they went. Their wires were tapped.

In further articles the correspondent gives figures of the Italian forces finally allowed to participate and then proceeds to give the story of the deeds of the C.I.L. ....."First attack by C.I.L. took place at Monte Lungo on 6/12/1943. In this action the First Company of the 1 Btg. del 680 Fanterie lost all its officers and the majority of its men.

Article 5 of the series contains the story of the C.I.L. and gives a long account of the action in which the Alpini Battalion of the "Piemonte" Bersaglieri captured Monte Marrone.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
CMF
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

PRB/R26/WB30

29 October 1944.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 30
17 Oct to 29 Oct 44

1. Political

The past week has been a very lively one in the sphere of international relations. Action began in London where, on the 25th, it was announced that direct relations "have been established" between England and Italy. Sir Noel Charles was given the personal rank of ambassador and His Majesty's government expressed its satisfaction with the appointment of Count Carandini as Italian representative in England. (Carandini, it will be recalled, is a Liberal and Croce's successor in the Bonomi government; see ACC Weekly Bulletin No. 17, July 30). Russia also acted immediately, appointing Kostylev Soviet ambassador and the following day Stettinius announced in Washington that, after consultation with other American republics it had been agreed to resume diplomatic relations with the Italian government. The Senate is to be asked to approve the nomination of Alexander Kirk, now U.S. representative on the Allied Advisory Council, as Ambassador. The statement of Stettinius made it quite clear that this did not signify any change in the status of co-belligerency but he did add that it was the policy of the United States to give back to Italy control of her internal affairs as soon as possible. These good intentions are symbolized by dropping the middle C out of our well-known initials...Bonomi, as was to be expected, made much of these developments; Italy, he said, had been released from her isolation and for the rest he trusted the sense of justice of the United Nations which would be certain to appreciate the need for making Italy an Ally. AVANTI remarked rather sourly that all this was well enough but the position was still far from clear; the armistice terms are still secret, the status of Italy remains ambiguous and it would be good to know once and for all whether the large armies in Italy are liberators or occupying forces. Points no doubt well taken, which should not however detract in the least from Bonomi's legitimate sense of satisfaction.

In an interview given to Sprigge (Reuters) on the 26th Bonomi said that Italy should leave fundamental political and social problems for the moment and concentrate on the present "tragic situation". One matter that will not wait and could accurately be defined either as an aspect of the "tragic situation" or a fundamental problem is the Sicilian question. This the Council of Ministers, meeting on the 27th, attacked with energy. The result of their consideration was the preparation of necessary decrees to set up the following machinery: a "Consulta" to be added to the Alto Commissariato - the Consulta to be made up of 24 members representing various interests on the island;

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Tuscany and, allo[illegible]ng only for short stop-ove[illegible] for speeches, was making for Florence where he was scheduled to address a meeting of Christian Democrats the following Wednesday. In the nick of time, an allied officer intercepted Minister Gronchi at Figlini and in Florence on Wednesday a meeting at which Gronchi was present was held in Lt. Col. Michie's office. Neither Dr. Paterno, Florence's prefect, nor Col. Spicer, AC's Chief of Local Government Sub-Commission, who was in Florence for the day, were present....Even the cheerful rumor that Carandini had been nominated ambassador to the Court of St. James failed to console the Treasurer of Florence's Liberal Party who was glum all week long; warned only one day in advance of the scheduled meeting that their principal guest would not be present he had made extensive preparations for a sumptuous reception and dinner afterwards (at today's prices!).

4. Sniping in Sardinia

The workers of Sardinia have, it seems, taken their reduced ration - which brings them into line with the rest of Italy - fairly well. A spot of trouble came from the 300 workers at the coal distillation plant at S. Antioco, who discovered that, since they were not technically miners, they would not get the "A" supplementary ration: and went on strike accordingly. However, a concession in the form of dehydrated soup and vegetables, coupled with a rough house for the Secretary of the Sindaco, restored them, apparently, to work and good-humour. Sardinia seems to share some of Sicily's difficulties over grain-amassing: the prisons are full and the authorities not keen to add to the fifteen thousand cases pending. Yet the grain fails to arrive. The High Commissioner has been speechifying energetically and, no doubt, eloquently: more to the point perhaps, he has devised a scheme of taking around to the most grainless districts a small force of Carabinieri, who "clean their rifles and sharpen their weapons rather ostentatiously while the people are reminded that although the date for the grain collection is past, no punishment will be given to anyone bringing it in voluntarily even now". This rather naive proceeding had the effect of producing 300 quintals in Florinas and 500 at Sanlevi - each in one day. The best Sardinian story of the week, however, must be told in the words of Colonel Pennycuick. "In the Province of Sassari, one of the Priests has created a minor problem. It appears that the local people consider he is charging too much for ceremonies such as funerals etc and there is undue delay when the fees are not forthcoming. This rather unexpected variation on Black Market practice in this Island where violence is not far below the surface has resulted in a bomb being thrown near him and some attempt to snipe him at his parochial window. The Prefect is asking the Arch Bishop to arrange for an exchange."

5. Symptoms of Hope?

The Economic Section these last weeks has been holding nightly meetings preparing orders and justifications for a program of limited aid to Italy requested by two envoys of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, Mr. Maris (B) and Mr. Mitchell (A). The program, [illegible] goods to alleviate

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Other signs of economic stirring may be noted in the fact that two Italian Government officials will shortly go to Washington for financial talks, accompanied by a representative of the Finance

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Sub-Commission, and it has been suggested that the Italian Government would accept an invitation to attend the International Chamber of Commerce convention at Atlantic City, N.J. early in November. As with the materials orders of the Italian Government, so, with these projected trips, the AC still acts as screener, since no word has yet come as to lessening of actual controls. Another indication is the report that Italy will be permitted shortly to have communications through cables and radio with the outside world.

On the food front, while waiting for word on the AC request to raise the ration throughout Liberated Italy to 300 grams, the Economic Section has decided to issue a 300-gram extra ration of flour or pasta north of the Guarigliano River, effective November 5. This would amount to a 25-gram daily increase.

6. Neighbouring countries

The D.C.O.S. and DP Est Sec(Colonel Fiske, in case you don't remember the latest initials) has recently returned from a rapid but comprehensive tour which took him first to a spot near Dijon, where his plane was grounded, and thence by car to the 6th Army Group, then up into Belgium and back to Versailles and Paris. He covered a good deal of country and was struck by the negligible damage, compared to this country, and the speed with which France is getting back to normal. Livestock abounds, railways are in full operation, even prices, in the country, are reasonable. Paris of course has luxury prices of its own, but its markets are well stocked. No troops are allowed in the city except on official business, which of course may cover a multitude of leaves. Administration is, as elsewhere in France, entirely in the hands of the French. The AMG, acting (if at all) in a liaison capacity, are settled in some well-known, though of course not Augean, stables; and some of them were heard to lament a fate which, after two years "schooling" at Charlottesville, Tizi-Ouzou, and other delightful resorts, now had them schooling again for Germany. The main facts about France seem to be that it's no place for AMG, that it is astonishingly prosperous, and that not many Frenchmen are keen on doing any more fighting.

From Greece, through correspondents arriving back in Italy, come not altogether disimilar stories: little or no starvation, at least in the south, plenty of livestock, little destruction, and - as things go in wartime - a cheerful people. Currency is a worry, the drachma having run into uncountable billions. It is said (unreliably) that exchange rates were based at the start on the price of a shave, which was 15,000,000 drachma: estimated equivalent, sixpence. An American correspondent told us "By the time that I had changed a two dollar bill and an Egyptian pound, I found that the equivalent in drachmas was worth one cigarette".

7. Odds and Ends

The Granai del Popolo, as of 28 October, had 8,886,888 qtl. in its bins out of the 11,600,000 qtl. collection forecast....The [redacted] AMG officers, of whom 14 have been sent

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The Granai del Popolo, as of 28 October, had 8,886,888 qtl. in its bins out of the 11,800,000 qtl. collection forecast;...The Allied Commission now has 21 AFS officers, of whom 14 have been sent in pairs to regions and 7 assigned to Headquarters....Congratulations to the following Allied Commission American officers all attached to the 8th Army AMG on having been awarded the Bronze Star for, as the citations read, "meritorious service with the Allied Armies in Italy in support of combat operations": Lieut. William A. Lessa, Lieut. Albert L. Bernard, Capt. Edmund E. Torchelli, Major Fred O. Mavis, Major James C. Grizzard, Major John A. Steel, Colonel Charles J. Farinacci....A trek back north is in progress under AC auspices, the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission having asked for train transportation for 11,745 refugees in Sicily and Southern Region to be moved back to Central Italy where they are needed to cultivate their farms....About 17 Rome elementary schools are open now (one out of ten), the others being closed, in the words of the Education Sub-Commission, because the buildings are (1) Occupied by our troops;

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(2) Occupied by Italian troops; (3) Occupied by refugees; (4) Occupied by lice, disinfectants being nil; (5) damaged"....All Italian Public Safety organizations will have their rations increased from the heavy worker scale to the Italian Army scale as of November 1....Regional commissioners have been instructed to support properly appointed Provincial Prefects to the full, even when these Italian officials are under attack by the local Committee of National Liberation, who have been rather waspish of late....Teams of officers are to be formed to work on rehabilitation programs in the devastated areas....Italian voice at a Florentine football match after the Italians had scored their fifth successive goal over a scoreless allied team: "Let them score a couple of goals---then maybe they'll give us better armistice terms."....This week the ACC became, officially, the AC.

6. Anniversary

The ACC or AC will be a year old on November 10 and, since this seems a good opportunity of summing up its publishable activities for the benefit of the doubting Thomases of the Press, Public Relations Branch has been attempting to compile a short readable outline of the Commission's varied career. The job has proved a great deal more difficult than we anticipated: accurate records of early days are hard to come by, busy sub-commissions have found it difficult to hunt up detailed figures, and the intertwined and sometimes delicate threads of operations, politics, supplies and organization have not lent themselves easily to the making of readable rope. The outline does, however, provide the framework of a more detailed history which we should like to write before the AC becomes the C or merely C. We therefore take this opportunity of asking all who are interested and have stories to tell, particularly about our early days, to send us any material, humorous, tragic, or simply banal, to fill the gaps which will doubtless be perceived, by many, when our outline sees the light on November 10.

Lionel Fielden

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Portrait Branch

FRE/RS 33 October 25, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Tribute to De Gaulle in his hour of triumph.

2. Denial that Jesus was a socialist.

3. Article stressing the importance of Poland's case. Politically and morally the settlement of the Polish problem is crucial.

4. associates itself with the Camera Confederale del Lavoro in protesting against indiscriminate abolition of supplements to normal workers and the restricted payments to heavy workers for the Armed Forces and a few other categories.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. S. Federici writes on the Sinistra Cristiana which has replaced the Catholic Communists. The S.C. in its professed desire to "march with the Socialists and Communists" has indicated acceptance of theory of the class struggle. This is inconsistent with Christian dogma of charity. The S.C. should beware. And it should study the fate of religion in Russia. If it is true that religion is sometimes tolerated for its political utility this in no way modifies the essential hostility of the regime to religion. The S.C. is invited to read the accounts of Polish prisoners of war on this subject.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Fonteviva examines the position of the Socialists and the C.D's on Nenni's statement of objectives. He finds there is nothing in Nenni's goals to alarm any of the parties and it would be impossible to take exception to them in the main. However the C.D.'s are right when they insist that the proper time for discussing these points is on the occasion of the Constituent Assembly. For the time being discussion of fundamental issues might well be dangerous to the harmony of the six parties and it would be wiser to consider only emergency problems - on which agreement will not be difficult.

2. Even before beginning a vast rebuilding scheme it might be well to consider reparis of houses only partially damaged. These would be relatively simple and would provide homes for great numbers of families. (M. Fascio)

3. Closing of private schools a mistake, in opinion of R.

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

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. According to reports collected by VR the trial of Del Betto and Pentimalli has been postponed because certain documents which

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc. CARTHY		
Maj. MAGNUS	C.T.	
Maj. DRAGE		
[illegible]		

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the defense had on hand, have disappeared. These documents were alleged to implicate Badoglio and the General staff. It is said the president of the court, though under pressure, is unwilling to begin the trial until the documents are found. All things are possible, says Pacciardi, and this may be all true. It is certainly to be hoped, he adds, that the responsibility will be placed where it belongs, no matter how high it has to go. But then it is almost foolish to hope for; when the very govt has associated itself with the elements to blame for the surrender of Rome. How can one expect to be judge and partner at the same time?

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3. It is noted that Toscanini has resigned from Italian Relief Committee. No reason given; VR suspects his reason may be the same as Baldanzi's. The latter also resigned because he did not care to be associated with Generoso Pope, notoriously Fascist before America entered the war. This is the same Pope, comments VR, to whom Bonomi sent a Columbus Day message....

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

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3. The word expropriation, used in speaking about socialisation, arousem much criticism, as it was badly interpreted; expropriation does not apply to all property, but to capitalism, says Battara; socialists do not intend to expropriate the small saver or the small worker, but those firms which abuse work of mothers and dominate the economic and political world. Great industrial properties, great land properties, banks, transportation societies, all these must be socialised; small independent industries, small land-owners and traders, will be respected at present, though they represent a step backwards in economical development; all this can

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4. The Colleferro workmen and their families are almost starving; no food arives there and the millionaire Parodi will probably close down even the "mensa aziendale", which has lately been giving only a watery soup.

5. Students of technical institute "Leonardo da Vinci" on strike because Prof. Iannicelli has not been epurated.

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6. The Quartiere Portoli needs urgent epuration.

7. Prices of food too high.

8. 28 Senators removed from their charge.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Answer to T.S.'s article in POPOLO, (22 Oct.). Popolo considers Nenni's attitude to be antidemocratic because he does not admit the possibility of a break between the Communist and Socialist parties. This comment shows a deep mistrust on the part of Christian democracy; this has got to be eliminated if a sound democracy is to be founded in Italy. More than any other parties, the Socialists and Communists are capable of establishing the necessary conditions of stability and eliminating mistrust among the parties.

2. The Armies are moving north, and the political forces have a tendency to do the same, without leaving enough covering forces to keep the conquered positions, writes Dino Gentili. Reaction is making the most of this opportunity.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Answering Unità's article against the carabinieri (22 Oct.), Guido Vitali writes that the army is the defender of liberty, when the nation has been taught to honor and to understand it. Since 1924, the party of the people always spoke deprecatingly of the army. If incidents like those of Palermo or Ortuccio occur again, the Allies will certainly intervene.

2. Article of Francesco Marino: Nenni says that though it is guilty, the German proletariat mustn't be condemned together with the Hitlerian regime, for this would certainly induce it to rebel. But why should Nenni exclude those who don't belong to the proletariat? Many proletarian and communists died in concentration camps, but also many non-proletarians paid with their life their opposition to nazism. To give a privileged position to one class when deciding about responsibilities and right to govern would be an injustice.

3. New commissions for epuration have been appointed. This is quite expensive really. Wouldn't the money be better employed in feeding the refugees?

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1. The fact that the Allies have De Gaulle's government, writes Guido Gonella, gives hope that Italy won't be kept much longer in its present state of inferiority.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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1. Pannunzio points out that Italy at present needs urgent solution of her major problems, and not promises for tomorrow's well being, that are freely made by everybody, but specially by Avanti and Unità.

2. America has opened her doors to Italian commerce again. We know that during the last seven months American markets saw the reappearance of Italian oranges and lemons and silk.

3. Why does not the Allied Command allow the inhabitants of Ostia to return to their homes?

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4. A great quantity of wine has arrived. Will the S.T.P.R.A.L. manage to put the price down to about 30 lire per litre?

TEMPO (Independent)

1. A roof for evacuees. Yes, but it is a very complex problem. What if a huge modern ugly building rose in the centre of a town like Florence or Pisa? And even restoration of bombed or shelled houses is a matter not only of work, but also of taste and artistic feeling and education. We must remember, writes Tempo, that Italy, tomorrow, will be again a country of tourism; her towns cannot afford to be spoiled. But meanwhile winter is here. Who will solve this complex and difficult problem?

2. What about epuration among diplomats? asks Grido.

3. Savinio says Europe must learn to free herself from her past; war, the honour and beauty of war, is a thing of the past. Europe, if she wants to go on living, must learn from America and Russia, who live in the present and not in the pride of their old victories.

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1. Italy ought to imitate Yugoslavia, writes Velio Spano; there the fight against Fascism is taken seriously.

2. The University ought to be epurated in a methodical way; at the present moment it is in a chaotic state, and most appointments seem to be made arbitrarily.

3. Problem of childhood; a large number of children are still wandering about the streets, for there are no schools where they would be kept out of mischief.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

C/C

A.C.D.
Gen. Crotty

PRB/R3

October 25, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Tribute to De Gaulle in his hour of triumph.

2. Denial that Jesus was a socialist.

3. Article stressing the importance of Poland's case. Politically and morally the settlement of the Polish problem is crucial.

4. Associates itself with the Camera Confederale del Lavoro in protesting against indiscriminate abolition of supplements to normal workers and the restricted payments to heavy workers for the Armed Forces and a few other categories.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. S. Federici writes on the Sinistra Cristiana which has replaced the Catholic Communists. The S.C. in its professed desire to "march with the Socialists and Communists" has indicated acceptance of theory of the class struggle. This is inconsistent with Christian dogma of charity. The S.C. should beware. And it should study the fate of religion in Russia. If it is true that religion is sometimes tolerated for its political utility this in no way modifies the essential hostility of the regime to religion. The S.C. is invited to read the accounts of Polish prisoners of war on this subject.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Fonteviva examines the position of the Socialists and the C.D's on Nenni's statement of objectives. He finds there is nothing in Nenni's goals to alarm any of the parties and it would be impossible to take exception to them in the main. However the C.D.'s are right when they insist that the proper time for discussing these points is on the occasion of the Constituent Assembly. For the time being discussion of fundamental issues might well be dangerous to the harmony of the six parties and it would be wiser to consider only emergency problems - on which agreement will not be difficult.

2. Even before beginning a vast rebuilding scheme it might be well to consider reparis of houses only partially damaged. These would be relatively simple and would provide homes for great

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2. Even before beginning a vast rebuilding scheme it might be well to consider reparis of houses only partially damaged. These would be relatively simple and would provide homes for great numbers of families. (M. Fascio)

3. Closing of private schools a mistake, in opinion of R.

4. There is talk of namin a commissario for the ENIT (Ente Italiano Scambio Inatrali); this is wrong; the ENIT should disappear, having been a fascist agency with a strangling effect on the theatre.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. According to reports collected by VR the trial of Del Fatto and Bentimalli has been postponed because certain documents which

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the defense had on hand, have disappeared. These documents were alleged to implicate Badoglio and the General staff. It is said the president of the court, though under pressure, is unwilling to begin the trial until the documents are found. All things are possible, says Pacciardi, and this may be all true. It is certainly to be hoped, he adds, that the responsibility will be placed where it belongs, no matter how high it has to go. But then it is almost foolish to hope for; when the very Govt has associated itself with the elements to blame for the surrender of Rome. How can one expect to be judge and partner at the same time?

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2. The Armies are moving north, and the political forces have a tendency to do the same, without leaving enough covering forces to keep the conquered positions, writes Dino Gentili. Reaction is making the most of this opportunity.

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3. New commissions for epuration have been appointed. This is quite expensive really. Wouldn't the money be better employed in feeding the refugees?

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23 OCT Recd /33

Col. McCarthy B6A
District Branch

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/RS

October 22, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The problem of the day. Editorial on the Palermo riot. What is needed and immediately, in the opinion of the O. is complete repudiation of violence by all, under any circumstances. Particularly the parties must help the government and perhaps especially those parties which are clamoring most loudly for epuration. Nor should there be any approval expressed of violent action - as was the case, for example, at the time of the Carretta affair. And the parties most vigorously opposed to Fascism must not leave themselves open, by their methods, to the suspicion that their mentality and methods are precisely those of the defunct regime.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - Rien a signaler.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor-Democrat)

1. Fonteviva writes on the workers subsidy. The delay has been trying and it is well known the fault is not the government's but ACC's. Even though Control has been theoretically removed from the commission the present position is not such as to give the government complete liberty in such matters. It is regrettable too that when the old fascist labor organizations were destroyed some new and better machinery was not set up in its place. At any rate, thought it is recognized that the living problem has not been solved by any means, something has been done for workers and state employees and substantial help has now been given them.

2. Another article on unhappy position of refugees in Santa Croce Barracks.

3. Foundation of ARTI, new cooperative news agency, noted and approved.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - Unavailable.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni, interviewed by Reuter, says he sees a possibility of future peace in the four freedoms stated by the Atlantic Charter,

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MORNING PAPERS

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1. Nenni, interviewed by Reuter, says he sees a possibility of future peace in the four freedoms stated by the Atlantic Charter, specially in the fourth, freedom from want; while the first three are national problems, this is an international and colonial one. He does not believe in treating Germany too severely as this would only mean pushing her again towards a form of imperialism; he adds that Italian Socialism wants to know the international ideas and aims of British Labour Party. He thinks after the war a new International will rise to which will belong workers from all over the World.

2. Bonomi has sent circulars to all Prefects giving instruction to hand over uncultivated lands to association of peasants. This to prevent riots and agitation.

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3. Interministerial Committee has examined a general plan to be approved by the next Council of Ministers, about economic provisions from Sicily and the Latifondi question.

4. C.G.I.L. states that workers' indemnity must be an over-all decree.

5. Speaking from American Radio last night, Mario Verdi says, about the Palermo riots, that Sicily must remember that neither U.S. nor England are in favour of Sicilian separatism.

6. Re Moscow meeting, Zimarcas, after having briefly reviewed the various meetings and conferences of the last years, ends by saying that if Russia's chief interest is protection of her western frontiers, British constant interest is the safety of her routes of communication.

7. 30 Senators discharged.

8. "Unions", says Lizzadri, are the only forces on which to-morrow's peace may hope to live. Unions have shown already what they can do, organising relief, schools, hospitals, etc. American Unions sent to ravaged Italy the first aid and supplies. To-morrow's diplomats will not be able to ignore the fact that Union delegates will represent the thoughts and wishes of many millions of people.

9. A new News-Agency has been formed by the Associazione Editori di Giornali, called Agencia Radio Telegrafica Italiana (A.R.T.I.). Independent from Gov. and parties and financial groups it will have a cooperative character. A.R.T.I. awaits approval of Italian Gov. "Good" says Avanti.

10. Schools are being disinfected; what about disintoxicating them from fascist ideas?

11. Unemployed must not be forgotten; they are starving.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Re Palermo riots Italia Libera asks: Who sent a lorry full of soldiers in the crowded street? and who had armed these soldiers with hand bombs and machine-guns, as if they had to fight an enemy?

2. Bonomi has instituted a Commission for Administration reform; F. Comandini believes all problems should be divided in two sections; first the most urgent which need immediate adoption; secondly those which, not being urgent, can be studied more thoroughly and then become definitive.

3. Patrimonies of the fascist hierarchies are being requisitioned; why not give part of this money to pensioned journalists, whose condition is very bad.

4. A new General Director for Antichità e Belle Arti has been

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11. Unemployed must not be forgotten; they are starving.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Re Palermo riots Italia Libera asks: Who sent a lorry full of soldiers in the crowded street? and who had armed these soldiers with hand bombs and machine-guns, as if they had to fight an enemy?

2. Bonomi has instituted a Commission for Administration reform; F. Comandini believes all problems should be divided in two sections; first the most urgent which need immediate adoption; secondly those which, not being urgent, can be studied more thoroughly and then become definitive.

3. Patrimonies of the fascist hierarchies are being requisitioned; why not give part of this money to pensioned journalists, whose condition is very bad.

4. A new General Director for Antichità e Belle Arti has been appointed, Prof. Modestino Petrozziello.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Palermo separatists arrested for having distributed illegal leaflets. New slight incidents but no blood shed.

2. Insists on epuration among Carabinieri.

3. Vincenzo Lucci points out the advantages and mostly the disadvantages - for Italy - of the am-lire. Is it not time to lower the rate of exchange? he asks.

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4. The electricity rationing situation seems to be very complicated, and everybody seems to be making suggestinns. Wait and see.

5. Trial of Generals Pettinelli and Del Torre postponed to gather more witnesses.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - Nothing new.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Article of Lorenzo Barbaro on the Churchill-Stalin interviews: as the United States sent no special representative, it seems that the problems discussed were of a European character. The English tend to back up the constituted authorities and help them to collaborate with the political forces born from war and revolution.

TEMPO (Independent) - Nothing new.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Under no account must the police force fire at the people. A democratic Government cannot admit that officers of the Armed Forces of the State should organize their subordinates in forces of repression against the people, in forces which would react against civil war..

2. Article of Corrado De Vita about the Marsica incident. Attacks against the Latifondisti.

3. Article of Velio Spano on the Constituent Assembly and the agrarian question; the writer hopes that this will be the end of feudal bondage, which is stronger in Italy than anywhere else because democratic revolution was less deep. The agrarian problem can be solved by giving land to the peasants. The reactionary classes have kept the peasants in bondage and ignorance. It is time for them to state their claims.

GENERAL

1. Only land which is not cultivated or badly cultivated can be divided among the peasants. Bonomi's circular to the prefects.

2. New incidents in Sicily.

3. Articles on the Churchill-Stalin interviews.

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NARS, Date 12-18-75

Mac.
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SE	IN
Col. Mc.	
Maj. MAG.	
Maj. DRAGE	
Capt. SALVADORI	
Col. FAVA	
C. C.	

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

October 21st, 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

The operations in Greece are being closely followed and a considerable amount of copy is being filed. The fighting for the Po Valley is arousing more attention as the Armies draw slowly closer to the main Rimini-Bologna Highway: the incidents in Palermo have been widely reported with a strong stress on the political implications of Separatism and the bad economic situation in the island.

BRIA (AP) : Sent a hurried wire marked as "URGENT" as soon as the news become general. "16 persons slain, 104 wounded in a street battle between a mob and Italian troops at Palermo this morning" was how this correspondent broke the news after an Italian government announcement. A later communique said that the troops were compelled to fire on the crowd when shots were fired at them during a demonstration against living conditions. The demonstration took place before the office of the High Commissioner for Sicily. A vaguely worded bulletin asserted that "unknown groups" seized the initiative during demonstrations by bank employees for economic improvements, to "stage a seditious demonstration." Before the H.Q., of the High Commissioner shots were fired against units of the army which therefore compelled to react. Public order was re-established.

(The correspondent gradually elaborated on the story in a series of short cables. At one point he interrupted to inform his association that the details would not come through at a regular rate as there was a heavy volume of Government messages.)

The Provincial Committee of National Liberation immediately met and declared it placed itself at the disposal of the local governing authorities to seek those responsible for the seditious demonstration. Sicily has been one of the principal problems for the Bonomi Government which has repeatedly expressed concern with the Separatist movement. A recently issued Government communique announced that Sir Noel Charles has told Bonomi that reports that Great Britain is encouraging the Separatist movement are utterly without foundation. Another Government communique likewise denied that the United States was behind the movement. Sicily is under Italian jurisdiction with the Allied Control Commission in an advisory capacity. Aldisio had been in Rome conferring with the Government reconstruction Committee on economic reconstruction plans for the island.

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Aldisio at his press conference stated that local government employees had demanded a wage increase equalling those granted to State employees and had staged a one day strike on Wednesday, returning to work yesterday. He emphasised that Sicily is not self sufficient in grain and declared that statistics showed the island always imported grain from Italy and abroad before the war. He added that the Allies were not opposed to furnishing supplies other than grain to Sicily but that the transport problem was difficult. Demonstrations which had been put down by troops occurred 4 months ago at Licata and Villalba, but no casualties had taken place.

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.....Figures of those dead rose to 19 yesterday as a result of the conflict between the mob and Italian troops. Aldisio expressed grave concern for Sicily unless supplies of grain were sent there immediately. The island had only enough grain to last until the middle of December. No additional grain had been shipped there from Italy, he said, because the Allied authorities held the view that Sicily was self sufficient in grain production. In this, Aldisio added, the Allies appear to hold the same view as the Sicilian Separatists who want Sicily independent of Italy on the ground that she is economically self-sufficient. .....Aldisio left for Sicily immediately. .....So far no Separatist elements have been identified in the demonstration. Aldisio gave this description of the riot. "Crowd was joined by low elements. They marched on the Headquarters of the High Commissioner and the police called on the troops when it was evident that the mob was too big to handle. As a truckload of troops arrived a bomb was hurled and shots were fired at them. They retaliated killing 16 and wounding 105, of whom 3 died later. 9 soldiers injured, of whom three seriously." .....The crowd was estimated at about 3,000 and after about three quarters of an hour order was re-established, with troops patrolling the streets and the city partly illuminated last night. Allied military police were included in the patrols, but Aldisio said that the Allies normally patrol streets, and their appearance last night was not unusual. The Italian communique last night said that the demonstration was "seditious" and Aldisio asserted that the word was normally used to describe any demonstration against established order.

LUCAS ("Daily Express") : Asks his journal if the riots in Sicily and the general problems of the island, particularly with regard to the Separatists who wish to join the British Empire, are not fruitful soil. Should he proceed there?

It is thought in some quarters that the reasons for this demonstration were in part due to promises which have been made from time to time by Allied statesmen that more food was being sent to Italy. So far these promises have produced no noticeable results in the Sicilian diet.....The correspondent describes in general terms what happened, saying ". . the cause was that private employees demanded the same increases as State employees. Aldisio says it was mainly due to economic causes and that there is a grave shortage of food. Prices have risen almost as high as on the mainland, but the average wages in Palermo for workers was about 1,000 lire per month lower than in either Rome or Naples. There are no grain substitutes in the island, and potatoes and even vegetables were [illegible]

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MATTHEWS (New York Times) : "All Italian eyes are turned anxiously toward Sicily today to learn whether the "seditious demonstration"

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n [illegible] uprisings. Aldisio, the High Commissioner, has flown back to the island in Humbert's plans, after making a frank statement. The Cabinet is meeting nearly all day, for it is now realised that the Sicilian question is the gravest problem in Italy and must receive some kind of solution. Through inexperienced handling the official version of the riot did not reach correspondents.

The "New York Times" was told this afternoon that the trouble makers were genuine "agents provocateurs" and it was this element which the Government communique called "seditious" in alluding to the uprising.

Quoting the official casualties among the troops as nine wounded, three of them seriously, the correspondent says that it is obvious that 40 rounds and a few bombs would not cause 120 casualties. Moreover, the Republican leader Randolfo Pacciardi, who knows a great deal about such things from Spain, was the first to point out that while 19 workers were killed no soldiers lost their lives. The whole incident is symptomatic of a serious situation. It was no accident that this took place at Palermo, and the New York Times has, in the past, called attention to Sicily's state of unrest. In part it is due to economic misery and a shortage of food. Aldisio told the press of this shortage which he partly blamed on the Allies' false belief that Sicily is self-sufficient. But the basic cause is political. The Separatist movement, led determinedly by Finocchiaro Aprile, and backed, according to opponents, by big Sicilian landowners, aims at an independent Sicily.

Police and troop reinforcements are on the way to the island. The black out in Palermo has been lifted. The situation is serious for the Government in Rome, but it is hoped that, as after the Carretta lynching, the mob will be satiated. The Italian Government is facing the same problems as the Spanish Republicans after 1931 revolution. Whether it is firm or weak, the Bonomi Government will be attacked. So far all the Roman press deplores the incident. The correspondent then quotes briefly from the leading Rome papers, including the bitter remark of the "Voce Repubblicana" "that Italians are solving their greatest problems by shooting each other."

REA ("Il Progresso") : Describing the Palermo riot as a "mass demonstration" says it struck like a bomb-shell in Allied and Italian Government offices. He then quotes the substance of Aldisio's statement.

Describing what was supposed to have happend correspondent writes "Then from out of the crowd someone threw a hand grenade at the soldiers. The grenade exploded near the truck but did no damage to the soldiers".....The soldiers immediately opened fire on the crowd which began to disperse.....The city is now under comple-

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A representative of the Allied Control Commission declared that such a statement was completely wrong, because the Sicilians had 500,000 quintals of grain hidden which they were going to sell to

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the black market. " If we switch over food stocks to Sicily which has more than the average amount than is now on the mainland then we will have to deprive the people of Italy proper," he said.

Professor Giambattista Rizzo, an authority on the island of Sicily, said that the problem actually represents the problem of all Italy. He said the rural areas of Sicily were sufficiently self-supporting in foodstuffs, but that the main centres lacked these items because there was no transportation. "Sicily", he said,"depended almost entirely on its export trade for a livelihood. Today it has not that trade. It is completely isolated from the mainland except for a small amount of communication."

The main agitators are the members of the Sicilian Independence Movement at the head of which is Finocchiaro Aprile, once a lawyer in Rome. The Secretary General is another lawyer, Antonio Varvaro. The problem is that of the landed aristocracy who are supporting the movement in the hope of retaining their lands. The subversive elements are the Communists and Leftist-Socialists.

The A.C.C. has no further news and is waiting new developments. "But for the first time since the liberation of Italy blood has been spilled. There are two groups sizing up the situation. One fears that this is the beginning of a general uprising of the masses throughout liberated Italy. The other group believes that this demonstration was planned for the purpose of discrediting the Allies and the Italian Government by subversive elements.

The demonstration has caused grave anxiety among Allied and Italian officials. An investigation is taking place. Correspondent finishes his despatch : "P.S. Duty calls. Taking dawn plane for Sicily. Only correspondent going on the spot. Because of lack of communication will not hear from me for a few days."

PACKARD (UP) : After describing the incident in the general terms of the official statement, comments that Aldisio is considered by Sicilian observers to be an able administrator, but is hopelessly handicapped by a lack of reliable assistants and official functionaries. A few weeks ago Meuccio Ruini, Labor Democrat of the Bonomi Government attempted to speak at Palermo "but was shouted down with hisses and raspberries amid cries of Independent Sicily". After this the crowd went to the C.N.L. and called frantically for the leader of the Separatists, Marquess Andrea Finocchiaro Aprile, who finally appeared at a window and addressed the crowd saying in part " You have returned

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Meanwhile from reliable quarters recently arrived from Sicily it is learned that the Separatist movement has grown to such proportions at present that it numbers 300,000 inscribed members, many of whom are said to be armed. Many hold offices in various Government bureaus and carry on their functions to suit the Separatist cause.

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Observers say most of the Police are incompetent and the competent ones are backing the Separatists, with the result that armed bands rove the country seizing goods and occasionally intimidating people. The conditions are sufficiently chaotic that masses of the peasants threaten to pass en bloc to the Separatist movement in order to gain security from depredations as once in a bygone century they joined the Mafia.

HADFIELD (Times) : Sends the official story with little comment, as does
MOORE (Daily Telegraph)

REA ("Il Progresso) has interviewed more than 44 people resident in Frosinone who are appealing to their Italian relatives in the U.S.A. for help. He has constituted himself an appeals bureau and gives the names and addresses of those making the appeals and of those to whom the appeals are addressed. Extracts from these appeals are "Rosa Antonucci, 61 years old. A pathetic case. Gone out of her mind because of the war. Sister taking care of her. Sister went down on her knees and kissed my hand, begging for help."

"Maria Francesca Palmessi, 81 years. A kind old lady in rags."

Correspondent writes that when he interviewed some of them they cried so bitterly that he himself was moved to tears. He says that a whole staff is required to keep up with it all. It is putting years on him and he is ageing. But he is on the verge of filing 10 more articles.

In addition to this long list of appeals he sends a further long story from Ferentino where he interviewed the Italian Government Commissioner, Dr. Tomaso Tartaglione, who gave him an account of the difficulties under which the people had suffered through the war. From Angelo in Ville the correspondent dated another long despatch. This last one was more cheerful in tone and the place was said to be slowly recovering from the effects of war.

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22 OCT Recd 12c.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

October 21, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Calculating the minimum cost of daily food, G. Galeotti finds that in June and July one person had to spend 102 lire a day in Rome and 67 in Naples. A workman's medium salary is of 93 lire a day in Naples and 68 in Rome. And what if this poor man has a family to keep? The chief reason of this great difference between gain and expenditure is the necessity of buying food at the black market.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. According to Perticone - in an article in the Tempo - dictatorship would be permitted, given special circumstances, for triumph of justice and for...personal good. It is inevitable that similar ideas should come from the socialists, as 25 years ago. The people must look out if they do not want to again go through the sad and long experience. "Time of Dictatorship is over" as said Card. Dalla Costa.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Discussions on Italian broadcasting have, so far, considered only superficial matters. R. De Cataldo says that 2 are the main points; the management of the institution and the general question of the Monopoly. R.C. points out the inconvenience of the monopoly - referring also to studies made in England - which, trying to please and listen to everybody, is obliged to follow a line of compromise and is subject to infinite criticism. A Committee formed by representatives of each broadcasting section, helped by the Commissione di Vigilanza which will soon be formed could provide, aided by the Allies, technical reconstruction and future reorganisation.

2. Controversy between Croce and his opponents, on the amplifying of the Accademia dei Lincei by adding Arts, is due to a different conception of the Academy itself; while for Croce it represents a centre of study and research, for the public opinion it is a kind of Senate where enter those masses who have gained a certain notoriety in science, study or Art. We must decide between the 2 forms; the general public would certainly

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Pacciardi writes quite bitterly on the "concessions" Roosevelt is making Italy. No Lease Lend and UNRRA will be inadequate... 1700 trucks are very good to have - or will be - but the Allies would do more for us by merely returning the cars they have requisitioned... Etc.

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SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc. CARTHY		
Maj. MAG[illegible]	CPD	
Maj. DRAC[illegible]		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
C.		

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Why does the Ris. Lib., when it says "Land to the Peasants" only speak of expropriating the C.N.C. And what about the huge properties of the fascist gerarchi, of the Sicilian latifondisti, of the farmers who in Puglie and in the Po valley have been the chief profiteers of Fascism and of the "battaglia del grano"? After all, says Nenni, the C.N.C. is by no means the worse latifondista; it has reclaimed the Pontine Marshes and the Maccarese and the Volturno valley; it has given peasants work and it has given them after a certain number of years the house they had lived in and the land they had cultivated. The C.N.C. will disappear one day but at present let it be; it is organized and in condition to undertake the working of the lands of those who have profited by Fascism or by war.

2. Better economic conditions for State employees.

3. Avanti would like to know if the people can count on the Christian Democracy, in their fight for Republic and land-reform and socialisation.

4. Sugar for sweets and pastries, and none for the children and the sick.

5. Is it not possible to keep Roman streets just a little cleaner?

6. Epuration in the Ministry of Treasure is not conducted as it should be.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Sicilian separatism does not only express the wishes of the latifondisti and reactionaries; deep dissatisfaction expresses itself in this way in Sicily, especially in the bourgeois classes. To fight this tendency, strong political action must be undertaken among the rural populations as well as among the population of the towns.

2. Something must be done to protect the workers who have to go out at night.

3. From the 1st of November light will be rationed.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

[illegible] the Far East, Italy must put itself on the same political [illegible] towards Japan and its

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them after a certain number of years the house they had lived in and the land they had cultivated. The O.N.C. will disappear one day but at present let it be; it is organized and in condition to undertake the working of the lands of those who have profited by Fascism or by war.

2. Better economic conditions for State employees.

3. Avanti would like to know if the people can count on the Christian Democracy, in their fight for Republic and land-reform and socialisation.

4. Sugar for sweets and pastries, and none for the children and the sick.

5. Is it not possible to keep Roman streets just a little cleaner?

6. Epuration in the Ministry of Treasure is not conducted as it should be.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. In the Far East, Italy must put itself on the same political plane, as the Allies; its jurisdical position towards Japan and its satellite states must be the same as that of the Allies writes Enzo Selvaggi.

2. Common offenders are often set free because there is no room for them in Regina Coeli.

3. The Spadari case isn't clear. (S. was secretary of Koch, released from jail by Allies on 18 Oct. according to U.N.)

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The agrarian reform must be based on agricultural co-operation.

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2. The State and electric power: the needs of post-war reconstruction make the help of the Government indispensable. Annibale Gilardoni suggests that the State might have a participation in private enterprises, and in some cases it would have the direct management of certain power plants.

3. The Stand of the A.S.A. seems to benefit no one but the producers.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The C.N.C. land question. Comment on Viola's letter in which - surprised by the fact that the liberal party should be the one most against him, he states that the solution of the land problem, as prospected by the liberal party, is exactly what the C.N.C. has already done and continues doing. A.T. says that C.N.C. has not given the land to the workers, as it had promised to do, except in very few cases.

2. The Palermo sad tragedy is evidently due to separatists, and it happened just while in Rome many important Sicilian problems were being taken in consideration. Alvisio had spoken very strongly about the wheat situation; it is not true, as everybody, even the Allies seem to believe, that Sicily can be self-sustained. She only has wheat for about six months in the year.

3. Is it not possible to render exchange of goods between one province and another, an authorised enterprise instead of a black market one?

4. Flat robbed by man wearing British officer's uniform.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Democratic peace in Europe will only be possible if Germany's power is reduced to nothing, as it was after the treatise of Westfalia. We have had our lesson after Versailles, says Filippo Ciolli.

2. Still against more or less clandestine gambling clubs.

3. Refugees in dreadful condition corpse left on the straw for almost two days, bad food. Could not most of them be sent home?

UNITA' Communist)

1. Violent article about the Palermo incident: under a democratic regime the police mustn't fire on the people. In Sicily, reaction must be crushed, latifondisti imprisoned and their estates divided among the peasants.

2. Interview with the delegates of the Syndicates of the Soviet Union who explain the work of reconstruction undertaken by Russia.

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2. Interview with the delegates of the Syndicates of the Soviet Union who explain the work of reconstruction undertaken by Russia.

3. 300 working families are without water, because of the lack of electric power in v. Dacia.

4. The SABA factory must be made to pay the allotment for the high cost of living.

5. Fascists have kept their jobs in several hotels, and the working class has to submit to their tyranny.

6. A.C.C. takes the parts of the latifondisti. Perhaps because some officers are on friendly terms with Roman aristocracy.

GENERAL : 1) The Council of Ministers: approval of the allotment for the high cost of living; help will be given to the employees of the State; one million six hundred thousand lire for the economic rehabilitation of the country.
2) Articles on the Palermo incidents, and declaration of Aldisio.

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20 OCT Rec'd /33 Patriot B 1831

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/RB October 19, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - Nihil novi.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. A caution for Nenni, reminding him that the reaction, now happily dead, was caused in part by provocative Leftist utterances.

2. Need for taking action to encourage farmers: devastated lands should be cultivated, credit made available to farmers. Region between Anzio and the Alban hills is a "tragic picture".

3. Approves of the new moves of the IRTI, increased tariff, contatori and all. Because at least service will be assured, the worker will continue to be employed and the IRTI will not go back to the state - in which case the charges would be even greater.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Calls "anachronistic" Tupini's reference to "non Aryan" merchants in Sunday speech.

2. State and public employees have an important role to play in reconstruction. They should be aware of this and more familiar with the problems that affect them. There are three main problems at the moment, bureaucratic reform, payment of part of salary in kind, and the structure of the Provvida (state cooperative). M. Grisolia suggests careful study of these points.

3. R. did not come out yesterday; the electric current was not "interrupted"; there just wasn't any. Something must be done.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Pacciardi comments on AVANTI's statement that the change in procedure outlined for inquiry into guilt of generals who surrendered Rome is due to the wish of the Allies. P. writes that there are some humiliations a govt should not accept and if this is really the case it is hard to see why there is any It. govt at all. But he does not acept this. The truth is, he states, that the Italian public is told the Allies are to blame for many things and

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2. Need for taking action to encourage farmers: devastated lands should be cultivated, credit made available to farmers. Region between Anzio and the Alban hills is a "tragic picture".

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2. Protest on Grosseto affair. (See UNITA' 18 Oct).

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc [illegible]HY	[illegible]	
Maj. MA[illegible]		
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SALVADORI		
Col. [illegible]AV		
C. [illegible]		

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. De Gasperi did not like the article I wrote on Sunday, says Nenni. Let us pass over small analytical criticism; De Gasperi says we want to violate ministerial solidarity; but we did not ask the Government immediately to proclaim the republic, to put in act at once the Land-reform, to socialise industries. We had merely asked the Parties point of view on these three questions. The Popolo seems afraid to speak clearly, for two reasons: fear of pushing "respectable people" towards reaction and fear of displeasing the Allies. We despise these excuses and we think the chief one is the fear that social agitations might carry us towards a new dittatura.

When, continues Nenni, we ask for republic, land-reform and socialisation, we only interpret the minimum need of the masses and of the times. La Malfa, in Italia Nuova, agrees with us that on these three chief problems depends the free democracy of workers.

2. Calosso's observation, in his last speech, about sexual reform and giving initiative to women, has caused bitter comments from the "Popolo" which confuses it with prostitution. How is it, asks Calosso in today's article, that we have scandalised just the Christian Dem. Did not Christianity discover, centuries ago, the soul of women? In other countries, especially in England, he goes on, there are well known women in the political and social field. Few famous Italian women have been praised and usually only for having been good and prolific mothers. Giving sexual initiative to women means allowing them to compete with men in any activity.

3. Pontiglione, Prefetto of Catanzaro, has confiscated a number of our news-paper which contained an anti-monarchic article. But political censorship does not exist in democratic Italy. Administrative officials have no right to act so. If they want to express their political views, they must do it as private citizens.

4. Graziani's belongings have been confiscated.

5. Silone, at the wireless last night, spoke of the need of Italians for truth, rather than for dollars or sterling; the question today, he said, is not the way you cook bread or make shoes, but the very existence of men. To be a Socialist means to be entirely and courageously a man, to face the horrors of war and the results of fascism.

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6. The other day a group of workers of Fucino was suddenly attacked by 11 armed men dressed as carabinieri, guardie campestri e municipali, who without a word of warning began shooting. One man was killed and several were wounded. The whole population of the place is furious and asks for justice.

7. Epuration is not done as it should (note from Rieti).

8. Land-lords speculate too much on the present situation.

9. It seems that workers' indemnity is not granted to women married to State employees. They speak also of depriving these women of the "indennità di bombardamento". One can see in this

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the hand of those same men who for 20 years have robbed the people and whose chief is the Ispettore Generale Ovaristo Malagoli.

10. Why have the "case di tolleranza" been closed? Is it nice to see all these women offering their doubtful charms in the streets, before everybody's eyes? And there cannot possibly be a hygienic control.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Violently criticizes the "Popolo's" answer to Nenni's article on republic, and says also that the Popolo misunderstood almost all the questions treated by Nenni, and even the significance of the agreement of the 26th Sept. It patiently picks up one question after another, explaining them to the Christian Dem. newspaper.

2. Koch, the "sevizziatore" has been killed by the patriots near Turin.

3. Visentini writes on the necessity, for the State, of finding more incomes; but recognises it is at present a very complex and difficult situation. The black market of course deprives the State of huge sums of Sales Taxes; suppression of it would be one step forward towards replenishing the empty State safes.

4. Secondary schools will open on the 6th Nov.

5. It is urgent to provide at once a roof for evacuees.

6. Professor Ladogna, once Preside of the "Dante Alighieri" Institute, has been arrested as a "Fascistissimo", one of the exponents of race theories, Console of the Milizia, etc. Other arrests for same reasons are being made.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Enzo Selvaggi thinks the agreement signed between the Parties is not an agreement at all. Socialists and Communists are trying to get all the power in their hands; Nenni wants to become a dictator; what has the Bonomi Govt done in four months? We cannot even say it has increased salaries, for at the same time also prices of bread and all public services were increased.

2. Re Grosseto skirmish. Why not begin epuration among Carabinieri?

3. Why is the Stock Exchange still closed? Many people would probably like, having spent all their liquid money, to sell their bonds. This situation, says V.L. also prevents the State from getting more money in its exchequer, out of taxes.

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4. Tunis. A decree establishes expropriation of lands and buildings belonging to the Italian State; this decree specially concerns Italian schools. It. Nuova thinks France ought to wait the end of the war before disposing so of Italian belongings, and wonders if really the Allies intend to deprive Italian people of the right of learning their own language.

5. Praise of the Black Market! E.F. writes a short article full of feeling in praise of all the people, mostly women (Men were then hiding to avoid capture by Germans) who during the nine months of Nazi occupation risked their lives to bring some food in Rome.

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6. Increase in price of electricity should have been applied starting 6th Sep. Instead it has been applied also on the July-August bills.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Private property or property of public organizations ought not to exceed a certain size; the liquidation of the lands owned by the veterans won't solve the problem, for their patrimony depends in great part on enterprises of agricultural transformation, which have been greatly delayed by the war; such lands wouldn't benefit the peasants. This does not mean that the Opera Combattenti isn't to revise its organization.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. In Tunisia, the Italian State has been expropriated of its land and buildings. This is not going to promote good feeling and mutual understanding between France and Italy.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Is it possible to speak about a 'dictatorship of the bourgeoisie', asks Vincenzo Mazzei? No, the Socialists themselves say that the middle class has been proletarianised. According to Marx, the dictatorship of the proletariat was to be opposed to a former state of things (ie. dictatorship of the bourgeoisie). In the Russian experiment, it became a political regime, a totalitarian democracy with one party only, which had nothing in common with the traditional democracy characterised by the plurality of parties. Logically, a socialist ought to accept without reserve the traditional organization of political and administrative representation.

2. It seems that on Sept. 29th, the Ministers representing the six parties agreed on a truce and postponed the question of the institutions. On October 16th, Nenni declared he wanted to know the opinion of the parties on the following questions:

a) The future democratic form of the State.
b) The Agrarian reform.
c) The socialization of trusts and industries.

3. Hospital and nursing homes cannot take anymore patients. Tuberculosis is getting more frequent because the population is underfed.

4. The school problem: how is it that only poor children will be fed gratuitously when A.C.S. had said that every child would get a meal of soup and dried vegetables.

5. ENIT has been wandering from building to building. When is

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5. ENIT has been wandering from building to building. What is the good of appointing a Commissioner if he hasn't a chance to work.

UNITA' Communist)

1. Violent attack against the Carabinieri (incident of Marsicca).

2. Article of Vello Spano on the prisoners of war who are now coming home; they will need moral help to adapt themselves to the new conditions.

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3. According to 'Belfagor': (a) in Italy, real anti-fascism must be socially radical; a sound and permanent democracy cannot be formed by simply going back to a regime of pre-fascist type. (b) When Mr. W.C. Bullitt says that the Soviet Union interferes in other countries' internal affairs, he is forgetting that this never happened in Finland, Rumania, or Bulgaria, but that there was an intervention - and not a Soviet one - to impose a solution of the institutional problem, that Italy wouldn't have chosen otherwise. (c) Italy isn't yet freed from fascism and some people are already organizing an anti-bolshevik front.

4. The question of the temporary employees of the A.I.A.G. has been settled.

5. The price of fish is enormous. Scandalous gains of wholesale dealers.

GENERAL

1. The question of the Dodecanese will be settled after the war. Meanwhile there is no question of an Italian administration.

2. The Allied Government won't back up Sicilian separatism.

3. Declaration of Marchisio: the help offered by America to Italy is insufficient.

4. Employees who have been pensioned off will get the indemnity for the high cost of living.

5. When are the schools to be re-opened?

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AMC; 9 OCT Recd /33

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc. [illegible]	[illegible]	
Maj. MAC. [illegible]	[illegible]	
Maj. DRACE		
Capt. S. [illegible]		
Col. FAV[illegible]		
C. C.		

Col. E. D. McArthur
Central Branch
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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/RS

October 18, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Article on heroism of French clergy during German occupation.

2. Taking up the Action party's definition of its function as the "vigilant conscience of a democratic necessity", O. says the function of the "movimento sociale cristiano" is similar: it is guardian of this democratic spirit within the limits of its harmony with revealed truth.

3. Protest against an article in Policlinico, touching on birth control.

4. Again criticism of Croce's appeal that dignity be given the Italian people. Croce is confusing the "right to dignity" with dignity. The Italian people have never lost their dignity.

QUOTIDIANO, RICOSTRUZIONE, VOCE REPUBBLICANA did not come out. (Strike, caused by impatience with irregular distribution of light).

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni writes against the Roman aristocracy. The American diplomat Mr. Bullitt says that in this sad period when preoccupations are many and grave, these aristocrats only fear the departure of the Allies, a fact which would mean hunger and misery. They do not fear the hunger in itself, but the result of it; that is bolshevism. They already seem to think Gr. Br. and U.S. are ready for another war, against bolshevic Russia this time. Mr. Bullitt, continues Nenni, must have had his information from those reactionaries who hide themselves behind the Monarchy and the Vatican.

2. Monarchic provocation against democratic freedom, in Grosseto.

3. The news that "Common Wealth" and "Labour Party" are now only one, gives "Subalpino" the occasion for another article in praise of socialism and socialisation. Even in England, he says, Liberalism is dead. Common Wealth is still more leftist and against capitalist and liberal anarchy.

4. More talks about rationing electric energy.

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1330

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4. More talks about rationing electric energy.

5. Avanti will continue writing against gambling, even if Ris. Lib. says that so doing we compromise private liberty.

6. Several Roman news-papers went on strike yesterday to protest against the scarcity of electricity allotted to them.

7. Several "gerarchi" have been arrested.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. What will America do with her enormous surplus in war production? Bruno Archi says unemployment awaits U.S. after the war

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is over.

2. Guido Calogero has read with approval two articles appeared on Mercurio and Avanti, about relations between socialism and democracy; the first one by Saragat, on substantial identity between work-forces and human ideals of democracy, the second one by Particone on "Socialism and democracy". He does not quite approve of an article on the same subject by Lombardi nor of one by Pannunzio who, he said, had approached the subject very superficially. His whole article is a defence of his own writings which have been incorrectly interpretated.

3. O.N.C. in an order of the day, defends its rights of existence, against an article appeared in Ric. Lib. of 15th last.

4. If the control posts cannot be abolished, they should at least be controlled, and bribery should be stopped.

5. Authorisations for lorries which are supposed to bring food into Rome, are terribly complicated things to get. Very often the whole day is spent among various offices, and when authorisation finally is obtained, it is then too late to leave.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Article of G. Vitali on the parties. They have a different conception of the relations between man and the State, their methods vary, but they have all the same aims progressive social evolution. Unfortunately, for many people, one party is as good as another.

2. An agricultural democracy is an indispensable element in Italy, but why should the Opera Nazionale Combattenti have to make such sacrifices to promote it: there is no reason why this organization should be dissolved and then re-organized, or why the veterans should be considered 'Latifondisti'.

3. Why has the supplement of bread been suppressed, if the bread rations are not going to be increased?

4. What will the Government do about the war damages?

5. Who will ever enlist in the Police Force for the starvation salary of 1900 Lire a month?

6. No more AM Lire: Now the nation is trusting its banks, say the American official circles.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Long criticism of Nenni's article in AVANTI, 15 Oct. His three points: the republic, agrarian reform, socialization must be met he says either by legal methods or through the Jacquerie. But this line is certainly not in harmony with the ministerial pro-

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4. If the control posts cannot be abolished, they should at least be controlled, and bribery should be stopped.

5. Authorisations for lorries which are supposed to bring food into Rome, are terribly complicated things to get. Very often the whole day is spent among various offices, and when authorisation finally is obtained, it is then too late to leave.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Article of G. Vitali on the parties. They have a different conception of the relations between man and the State, their methods vary, but they have all the same aims progressive social evolution. Unfortunately, for many people, one party is as good as another.

2. An agricultural democracy is an indispensable element in Italy, but why should the Opera Nazionale Combattenti have to make such sacrifices to promote it: there is no reason why this organization should be dissolved and then re-organized, or why the veterans should be considered 'Latifondisti'.

3. Why has the supplement of bread been suppressed, if the bread rations are not going to be increased?

4. What will the Government do about the war damages?

5. Who will ever enlist in the Police Force for the starvation salary of 1900 Lire a month?

6. No more AM Lire: Now the nation is trusting its banks, say the American official circles.

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1332

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1826

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Armistice. After reviewing the various armistices, beginning with Italy's, occured during this last period, L. Barbaro thinks that the Hungarian one, though annuled before being carried out, will have quite serious consequences for Germany, because the worn out Hungarian regiments, having just heard the word "armistice" must surely have more or less dissolved.

2. Land to the peasants. Referring to the C.N.C. order of the day, the Ris. Lib. points out that the Liberal Party had no intention of taking away the land from the "Combattenti". On the contrary it has always sustained their rights.

3. Lack of electricity is the greatest problem for new reclaim of Pontine Marches. A.C.C. is examining the situation.

4. Election lists are being prepared.

5. The never ending electricity problem. Why do not the two Roman electric societies make a more serious distribution of what energy is available?

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Guido Cassinelli defends the Government: it is starting a new alimentary policy by helping producers organizations, co-operatives etc. and by controlling transport fees. War finance must know where to locate wealth; money has changed hands and in most cases pre-war tax payers couldn't be taxed more heavily.

2. Children do not get the food they need.

3. Complaints: Strike of some papers because of the lack of light.

Request for a night service of buses and trams: it is too dangerous to go out at night.

Unlit staircases are an encouragement to pickpockets.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. North wind. Velio Spano relates the alleged occurence at Grosseto where the carabinieri having wrecked the office of the Republican Party, the people rose in their anger and only the intervention of the local C.L.N. restored order. This is a picture on a small scale of the things that go on: provocation by reactionaries, popular resentment and the C.L.N. as an agent of order. It is therefore patently absurd to deny the C.L.N. its necessary power. Indeed as we go further north these committees should be strengthened. Public officials, carabinieri etc. must be pervaded with this new spirit. There should be communal elections to regularize the

1333

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2. A. Granati, a doctor, writes on the sad physical condition of Italy's children. They must be saved at all costs.

3. Another article stressing need of re-opening Breda works.

GENERAL

1221

1. Electric light is to be rationed. It remains to be seen whether we will get any electric light at all.

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18 OCT Recd

SEEN.	INI
Col. Mc [illegible]	[illegible]
Maj. M[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
PRS/R10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

181A
Patriot Bench

October 18, 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

MOORE (Daily Telegraph) : Azzolini has no right of appeal, but he can get his sentence of 30 years imprisonment revised if later on he can adduce fresh evidence, when the court might permit a re-trial of the case. His lawyers may apply for this re-trial after the liberation of the remainder of Italy, as one of the points raised was the absence of essential witnesses in Northern Italy.

Although Sforza thought the capital sentence should have been passed, he refrained from exerting any pressure on the court's deliberations. Some Italian observers acknowledge that the sentence has been a compromise between the political demand for the death sentence and judicial considerations which did not warrant a charge of treasonable intent. Azzolini, incidentally, has become the biggest private debtor known to history - well over 300 million sterling at the present rate of exchange.

PACKARD (UP)

Reports the arrest of Cornelia Tazzi-Pissato, described by "Risorgimento Liberale" as one of Mussolini's favourite mistresses. She is accused of collaborating with the Nazis and Fascists, and of denouncing Italian patriots hidden in the Villa Borghese Park. She was arrested when the Allies first entered Rome but was later released on account of lack of evidence which has now come to light.

Same correspondent also reports that the Crown Princess Marie Jose and her son, the Prince of Naples, have arrived in Italy from Switzerland.

REA (Il Progresso)

Sends a series of four articles on a visit to Frosinone. He describes the destruction caused in the town and the difficulties under which the people are said to be living. He interviewed the Mayor, Domenico Marzi, who begged the correspondent to use his influence and that of "Il Progresso" to bring the plight of the people of the town to the notice of those who had migrated from the district to the United States. The mayor is reported to have made the following remarks: "Our people are on the verge of starvation. They have no clothes and no shoes. We need medical supplies badly and doctors to take care of the people... Mothers

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

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There follows a long description of the work of the partisans, and of the treatment of the inhabitans under the Nazis-Fascists.

The correspondent reports that he is working on further partisan articles.

1336

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OSBORNE (Time): Reports the release of Scleti. It is officially confirmed that he has been released after his arrest last August. The A.C.C. security division certify that he is no longer a threat to Allied security since the military line has moved forward. Allied officials have been notified of his release but take no responsibility. It is all very "Hush - Hush" and probably will not be announced. Scleti is telling his friends that he will reopen his old home in Rome and will have his old job back within two months.

MOORE (Daily Telegraph) Reports that Sir Ronal Ross, High Commissioner for Australia, is making a short stay in Italy, chiefly to gather information about German atrocities. He is staying at General Alexander's H.Q. He has already visited the Ardeatine caves.

MOORE (Daily Telegraph)

The announcement of the appointment of Count Nicolò Carandini as Italian diplomatic representative to London, and of Count Sforza to Washington, is likely to be made this week. They will have the personal rank of Ambassador but will not present formal credentials to the King or President. In this respect their position will be analogous to that of Sir Noel Charles and Mr. Alexander Kirk, British and American representatives in Italy. Both men are members of the Cabinet, though without portfolio. Arrangements may be made for them to retain these positions during their absence abroad.

Carandini is 49 years old and the Italian Liberal Party's most outstanding personality next to Croce, the latter receding more and more into retirement. He is anxious that the break in his political career shall only be temporary. Carandini has travelled in England and America chiefly to study agricultural methods, and speaks fluent English. He and his brother in law, Leonardo Albertini, own a model estate which they reclaimed from swamp at Torre in Pietra between Rome and the Sea.

LUCAS (Daily Express)
MOORE (Daily Telegraph)
PACKARD (UP)

Send the story of the arrest of Colonel Vincenzo Ferrone, an ex-Colonel of the Fascist Militia. He had let his flat to a lady who discovered a human ear, pickled in a bottle. The Colonel maintained that it was a souvenir of the war in Ethiopia, but it was proved to be a white man's ear and the Colonel was detained pending further investigation.

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

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18 OCT Recd

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Patriot B-180 A

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/RS

October 17, 1944

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Al[illegible]	RS	
Maj. M[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mai. [illegible]		
Capt. [illegible]		
Cpl. [illegible]		
[illegible]		

Daily Digest of Rome Press

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Commenting on aid given the citizens of Pisa by the Bishop and clergy, O. remarks that this is an answer to those who are always telling the Church to keep out of private affairs. How would the stricken people have felt if the Church had taken that attitude?

2. Croce's remarks on the bad historical method of Salvatorelli (RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, 15 Aug) are applauded. Many historians to-day need to be reminded of "good historical method" - including Croce himself.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Follows line of OSSERVATORE in criticizing Croce for being in-consistent in his attack on Salvatorelli.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Strong govt and truce of parties. The writer deplores the theory which seems to have arisen that order goes with dictatorship and disorder with liberty. This is by no means the case. It may seem so now since the Fascist system was rigid and hence orderly but the triumph of democracy will not be in the passage from the supine "order" of Fascism to the chaos of disorder but rather to the freely accepted self-disciplined order of liberty. (Cragnani).

2. Political price of bread. G. De Gasperis approves of returning to the "economic" price of bread. This is necessary for the state. But he would like also some kind of subsidy for the very poor. He does not mean another general subsidy but one to be given to those with very low incomes for whom any increase in the bread price would be a hardship.

3. Attenuating circumstances for Azzolini, are found in the "climate of cowardice" which surrounded him. He has been punished and rightly but some action should be taken as well against Acanfora et. al. If not trial, there is always epuration. But no doubt Sforza and Scoccimarro are already thinking on these lines, says R.

4. Interview with prof. Mira (Representing Opera Nazionale Combattenti) on land problem. He feels that the Order of the Day of the Liberal party is sound but in the operation of returning the land

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4. Interview with prof. Mira (Representing Opera Nazionale Combattenti) on land problem. He feels that the Order of the Day of the Liberal party is sound but in the operation of returning the land to the peasants there are two dangers to guard against. One is the risk of too precipitate action with indiscriminate seizure of land. This would not be good for the economic interest of the country. The other is the cunning selfishness of some landowners who may have to be watched carefully lest they take advantage of legislative loopholes. A national committee or group of some sort is recommended to exercise this vigilance.

5. Federazione della Stampa. Luigi Salvatorelli, president. [illegible] Azzarita, Consigliere Deletato. Further organization postponed.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The King and Badoglio are even more responsible than Mussolini for Italy's present condition, writes Zuccarini. This because of their policy on 25 July. And the six parties made a great mistake in entering the govt. Had they stayed out and kept their integrity the Allies would have had to choose between supporting a govt obviously not to the peoples taste or setting up pure military occupation. They would have chosen the latter course and there would not now be an Italian govt, compromised in principle and with the burden of the armistice upon it.

2. Another article against Croce, this time for his harsh allusions to Borgese. VR claims that Croce is resentful of Borgese because he knows that the latter, like other exiles, has been disgusted by Croce's attempts to protect the monarchy and by his association with Badoglio.

3. Another article on Sicily by Luigi Coccuzza. Thesis: tenor of life in Sicily must be brought in line with rest of Italy.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Unity. Under this title G. Saragat summarises the history of Italian socialism and communism. He recalls the division which occurred between the two parties of the "proletariato" and which almost caused its wreck. But Pietro Nenni was able, after long years, helped by a few followers, to reconstruct and give new life to the Italian Socialist Party; for them the democratic question and the problem of unity of workers is only one. Democracy, he says, is for us the unifying strength of popular movement. If Nenni is at the head of our Party, it is because he, before any of us, felt the unitarian exigency.

2. About Epuration. New provisions are being studied so as to enable the various Commissions to carry on their work with greater speed.

3. The news of the Trade Unions meeting at Blackpool is reported, and the presence there of not only British but also continental delegates.

4. Land Question. Lizzadri insists on the necessity of quickly solving the problem, and points out that only 20 % of the land in Italy is distributed to peasants and small land-owners who work it. The rest, the 4/5ths of it, is divided in huge holdings which cannot

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5. In "Scampoli" a few lines point out that the impossibility of comparing the French and the Italian situations, is not due so much to the 20 years of fascism, as to the utter failure of what should have been the fall of fascism, on the 25th of July.

6. Calosso's speech emphasises the need of giving all power to C.L.N.; he says the problem has certain analogies with the English Revolution which was based on Independence, and that even America's development is based on this revolution. He does not

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180A

think the Allies are against Republic being Italy's new form of Government. Two things Italians can surely do by themselves, he goes on: i.e. form the Republic and continue Epuration more thoroughly, confiscating fascist capitals and belongings. Among other problems he mentions re-ordering of all educational systems, and rendering compulsory primary education; and a sexual reform which should do away with light love-making of Italian men, and give initiative to the women

7. Tupini, Minister of Justice, in his last speech points out that fall of fascism is still in act.

8. The Theatre wants to be able to live; Allied Authorities have been requested to give back to Italians the Roman theatres they have requisitioned, as they are the only ones where good prose acting can be held. The answer was no. Why do the Allies, asks Avanti, weigh so on our freedom of thought?

9. Why do not taxis circulate again?

10. What about providing shelter for evacuees? Winter is near.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Re Nenni's article on Sunday's Avanti, Ugo La Malfa declares that it has been the first political indication given since the Bonomi Government came to power. He approves entirely and approves of the three points on which Nenni insisted. But, he then asks, does Nenni realise the complexity of such reforms? Does he realise that it would take two generations to put everything straight as he suggests? Does he mean what he says or does he speak theoretically?

2. The greatest paradox, in Azzolini's trial, says P.A., is that Azz. has been condemned, while all the others who have been recognized more guilty, morally, have had no trial at all.

3. Vincenzo Bavaro, vice President of the O.N.C. answers to the "order of the day" on liquidation of part of the land possessions of the O.N.C. Admits that O.N.C., after the last war, failed in part, as they were unprepared and inexperienced; but all the same, after years of striving, many large stretches of marshy land were reclaimed. But now, he says, most of this land is divided among peasant families, who, by special contract, will own it in few more years. Why do not other "latifondisti" follow our example?

4. Sforza's book "The Totaliterian War and After", published in America and in London, and which contains the speeches he made

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1344

out that kind of fascism is still in act.

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4. Sforza's book "The Totaliterian War and After", published in America and in London, and which contains the speeches he made in U.S. in 1941, has now appeared in an Italian translation "Europa di ieri e di domani". It is reviewed by L. Salvatorelli who specially admires the abundance of particulars and the lively way of writing; though, he says, Sforza is far from having a propagandist mentality, he manages to impress very deeply the reader with many fundamental truths.

5. The "Teti" will soon raise its prices. Shall we at least be able to have more calls? It is doubtful.

6. Allies have given authorisation for the "Red Cross Week" which will be held in a few days.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Emigration is a necessity and cannot be considered from a sentimental point of view, writes Mario Tedeschi. The thesis that it is a loss for the country cannot be sustained, for if these people remained, they wouldn't find work and would be a strain on national economy. Temporary emigration is a great source of remittances for Italy. In the future, the problem of emigration will have to be considered without antiquated prejudices.

2. Article on the political price of bread: who is going to pay the difference between 'sale price below cost' and real cost price? Besides, the economy made by suppressing the political price of bread will be nullified by the political prices now to be fixed for other goods.

3. What is the meaning of the 'Four Grades Law' giving extraordinary powers to the Government to place in retirement the employees of the four first grades?

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Tupini's speech: Generous help of UNRRA and ENSI. Control will give way to collaboration.

2. Answer of Prof. Pompiani about the article on the Clinica Ostetrica: the material conditions of the nursing home are very bad, but the staff is in no way to blame and does all that is in its power for the patients.

3. Something ought to be done to reopen the schools.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Problem of the prisoners of war: no propaganda can be made on the P.W. Camps (Geneva Convention), writes S.D.F. Most of the prisoners do not know what democracy means, and have no one to teach them. They will come home still under the influence of past-time propaganda. It would be better if they came back now, when there are still so many ruins to open their eyes.

2. To reform bureaucracy is quite a good plan, but it isn't possible to ratify the decisions of the fascist government about temporary employees.

3. Will children and sick people really get their sugar ration this time?

TEMPO (Independent)

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

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3. Something ought to be done to reopen the schools.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Problem of the prisoners of war: no propaganda can be made on the P.W. Camps (Geneva Convention), writes S.D.F. Most of the prisoners do not know what democracy means, and have no one to teach them. They will come home still under the influence of past-time propaganda. It would be better if they came back now, when there are still so many ruins to open their eyes.

2. To reform bureaucracy is quite a good plan, but it isn't possible to ratify the decisions of the fascist government about temporary employees.

3. Will children and sick people really get their sugar ration this time?

TEMPO (Independent)

1. War damages. R.Z. quite aware of the great difficulty which awaits the State if it wants to pay all war damages (an even worse inflation would be the chief result) thinks that all the same the Government should provide for those people and firms who have lost absolutely everything and cannot possibly do anything by themselves.

2. Alberto Savinio has spoken with an Italian officer just returned from a Tennessee concentration Camp. Though this war-prisoner has never been out of his camp, he has given S. a better description of America than any film or geography book ever has. Where lies the main secret of America's success? In this. That everything there, is in its place. Cattle is raised where the

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ground provides good pasture for it, the right people are in the right places. Sov. thinks that Russia is more or less in the same condition. While the rest of Europe, instead, is striving to obtain secondary things, and all countries here are fighting one against the other.

3. A "Console of the Milizia" has been arrested; he was found out because he kept under spirit, ears torn from his victims.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Velio Spano turns the Hungarian problem into a class problem: responsibility lies with the magnates either because they were pro-nazi or because they tried to keep their privileges. Hungary's fate depends on how it will help the liberators, for it has got to be liberated whether it likes it or not. Nations will be judged according to their capacity for freeing themselves from nazi oppression, not according to how they felt about it.

2. Article by Ilya Eremburg (Krasnaia Zvezda). The youth of all anti-nazi European countries has been taken to Germany, and are now a source of great concern to the Germans. They have learned to hate Germany and are waiting for the moment to help the Allies.

3. Employees who have been pensioned off need help.

GENERAL

1. The Moscow Interviews: attempt to manage a compromise the Polish national Committee in Lublin and the Polish Government in London.

2. Articles on the allotment for the high cost of living (to be based on the total salary, including rises till July 31st 1944.)

3. Complaints about the rise of the telephone subscriptions.

4. Articles on the forthcoming trial of Pentimalli and Del Tetto.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10 16 October 1944 P.O

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

The result of the Azzolini trial is widely reported, with slight comment, as interest had begun to wane; the operations in Greece and the liberation of Athens have received some attention, and the slogging match on the Italian front is duly recorded.

BRIA (AP) : Says that uproar occurred in the Court when the Public Prosecutor made a slip of the tongue and referred to the court as " a special tribune". Counsel for the defence was quick on the uptake and said that the Public Prosecutor had certainly given the correct name. The President had difficulty in restoring order. Azzolini received the sentence stoically and was immediately led away.

LUCAS ("Daily Express") writes that in spite of the passionate speech by Azzolini's counsel for the defence a sentence of 30 years was imposed. The accused had bowed somewhat more deferentially to the President of the Court on the last day of the trial, but as the President and judges filed out after giving the verdict he did not bow to them. But he remained calm and a little pale. It is not yet known whether he will lodge an appeal to Prince Umberto, the Lieut. General of the Realm.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times") : Azzolini expressed a few words of sorrowful resignation to his counsel. In order to condemn him the High Court had to go through formalities of ordinary legal trials, whereas judgment was not based on legal grounds. All such courts throughout liberated Europe are facing this and it has aroused some demand for a more clean cut form of justice.

This correspondent also quotes the slip of the tongue by the Public Prosecutor, and said that the court consisted of 8 judges of which only 3 were professional magistrates while the other 5 were representatives of political parties. But the president was also a magistrate.

HADFIELD ("Times") : Sends a despatch on the Azzolini result and says "while tribute is paid on all hands to the firmness and calm with which the trial was conducted, impartial observers are inclined to the view that as extenuating circumstances were

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BRIA (AP)
MATTHEWS ("New York Times")

Report the return to Italy of Ignazio Silone, author of "Fontamara" and "Bread and Wine" as well as of Emmanuele Modigliani, one of the most important leaders of Socialism in Italy before the coming of Fascism.

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The "New York Times" adds that both have come to take up political work in opposition to the extremist Nenni, who until now has had a clear field. Nenni's close relationship with the Communists led the moderate wing of the Socialist party to seek the return of Modigliani to lead them. Silone, although so famous abroad, is hardly known in Italy.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph") : Says that since President Roosevelt's promise to allow Italian occupation currency to be used for Italian credit purchasing in the United States, some Italian Government bonds have appreciated. Gold in the black market is now Lire 400 the gramme, the lowest yet recorded. The British pound sterling and the United States dollar have depreciated slightly since the announcement was made.

MATTHEWS (New York Times") : Has filed an 18 page despatch entitled "The Vatican and the Kremlin" which deals with the rumoured negotiations taking place in secret between "two astute and powerful antagonists for a common ground on which to make up." He quotes the journal "Cosmopolits" of Oct. 7th saying that such secret negotiations are in fact taking place. What both the Vatican and Moscow want is freedom to work on a day to day basis as events arise. The correspondent quotes the Encyclical of Pius XI "Encyclical on Atheistic Communism". He surveys the historic quarrel between the Vatican and Communist Russia which was not on political but religious grounds; and deals with the Russicum founded by the Pope in Rome and the hostility of the Soviet Government to this institution. On trying to elicit the Soviet attitude towards religion he could get little satisfaction at the Russian Embassy in Rome. But Mgr. Simeone Narbekoff of the Russian Orthodox Church in Rome was quite clear in conviction that there is no true freedom of religion in Russia today. Churches were open and services were held but the freedom to proselytize, and to print books and pamphlets etc was withheld. . . In general the correspondent feels that there is still much hostility in Russia towards the Catholic church and that younger members of the nation treat Communism as their religion, and that unless this spirit changes there is little hope of an accord with the Vatican. In addition, the Vatican has openly spoken of its hostility to the Catholic Communists who have since changed the name of their party, but it is still closely watching to see whether this change of name presents any change of substance. Even Togliatti's approaches to the Vatican are treated warily.

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REA (Il Progresso) devotes two lengthy articles in praise of the work of Italian troops who are helping Tito in Yugoslavia.

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OSBORNE ("Time") : sends a despatch on the personalities of both Sforza and Carandini who are mentioned in connection with the posts of London and Washington. Carandini speaks perfect English, and is running one of the most modern dairy farms in Italy to supply Rome with milk; Sforza is bitterly anti-Fascist and is rumoured to have designs on Bonomi's post.

IVERY ("Times") : Writes of the agreement which has at last been reached on the difficult question of raising wages in liberated Italy to meet an increase in prices. The new arrangement holds good till the New Year when the position will be reviewed. The terms do not meet the workers demands but are accepted as bringing some relief in a situation which had become practically intolerable. It is clear that the same critical position will recur so long as present conditions, particularly transport shortage, make it impossible to organise adequate supplies of food and essential consumption goods.

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16 OCT Recd

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

SECRET

PRB/R28/WB28

16 October 1944

ACC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 28
6 Oct to 13 Oct 44

1. Political

One of the political reviews now running in Rome contains a sketch in which Christopher Columbus presents himself to the ACC and finds that no one seems to remember his name. His allusion to his three caravells is mistaken for just another request for Caramelle. Whereupon he sings a pathetic song on the fragility of human memory. The little scene is symptomatic of the feeling of Italians these days: the sense of not being appreciated is very strong. During the past week there has been some lifting of the clouds. Mr Roosevelt did remember Columbus day and celebrated it not only by a speech but by a statement that Italy would be credited (in dollars) with an amount up to that represented by AM lire issued to pay American troops in Italy. The scope of the statement is still a little obscure and it has been announced that further study will be necessary before it can be known exactly what is meant but, as pointed out by Vittorio Marrama, in Ricostruzione it does seem to indicate some clarification of the Allied financial policy - the obscurity of which has blanketed the sum of optimism for many thoughtful Italians, including the Treasury Minister Soleri - and its political effect is definitely invigorating. Further, according to a government statement, Sir Noel Charles informed Bonomi that it is not true that Eden said Italy's colonies were irrevocably lost to her. This seems to have been a purely formal denial since the implication of the conversation in the House leaves little doubt of the present attitude of the British Government but it has nonetheless made Italians feel better. (Since the whole matter has been the subject of lively discussion for a week we append the record of what was actually said on this point.) The British Ambassador also said that rumors of Allied support of Sicilian separatism were without any basis of truth. Yet the feeling remains that there is much to be done. Bonomi in his Columbus day speech, said that while admittedly " one could not expect to emerge from a shameful situation without paying a heavy price". . . Italy now feels that this price has been paid and the country " is now worthy of taking its place among the free democracies." Croce was even more vigorous, asking for revocation of the armistice clauses and stating that Italy "observed with bitterness" the contrast between her long period of expiation and the treatment Roumania has received at the hands of the Russians. And Conella, spokesman for the Christian Democrats wrote in the same vein: "July 25th, Sept. 8th, Oct 13 (war declared on Germany) but a date is still missing - that is the date that will mark the full alliance of Italy with the United Nations "....The nomination of Gallarati-Scotti as minister to Madrid brought to the fore again the old debate as to whether diplomats should be career men (defended by the Right) or chosen from the ranks of honest and intelligent citizens not previously connected with the Foreign Office (stoutly maintained by the Leftist parties who have been regarding Palazzo Chigi balefully for some time). It also set tongues wagging in speculation as to who would get the posts at Washington and London. Rumor puts Sforza in Washington,

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In the field of home affairs the most important act of the week was the final step in preparing the measures for workers subsidies. The Council of Ministers gave its approval on Wednesday and details were announced at the end of a conference between Gronchi, the CGIL and employers' groups which took place on Friday. The basic subsidy is 35 lire a day, to be paid to heads of families (residing in Rome, Naples or Florence) whose monthly income is less than 3,600. Smaller sums are assigned to those with higher incomes, women " not heads of families" and children under 18. The basic rate is to be 30 lire in smaller communes and in the country. There is also a " quota supplementare" of 5 lire a day added to the "assegni familiari".

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Perhaps the part of the communique read with most interest was the concluding paragraph in which it is stated that the measure will take effect immediately and will be ratified by the Council of Ministers at their next meeting.

The trial of Azzolini dragged on most of the week, beginning Monday and ending Saturday when the ex-Director of the Bank of Italy was given a thirty year sentence. In contrast to the Caruso trial the proceedings were "unemotional and staid", in the words of Hammond (Kemsley) who added that the only color was provided by the uniforms of the Carabinieri. Azzolini was well defended and if the trial itself was full of technical detail and hence unsensational, it may lead to more exciting developments. For at one point the defense counsel had to be called to order for suggesting - even though " abbassando la voce" that Azzolini was merely an unfortunate instrument and that others much higher up might be " responsible for our troubles."

Life among the parties has been harmonious - at least on the surface. It is perhaps worth noting that the "Fronte Monarchico Giovanile Cavour" has emerged and has plastered the town with manifestini. VOCE REPUBBLICANA dedicated a column of stern and sorrowful admonishment to these "misguided" young men but no one else seems to have noticed them.

What was actually said.

Since repercussions about what Mr. Eden did or didn't say about the Italian colonies may well continue, we give below the words used on the two occasions on which the subject was discussed:

(1). Question: To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of publication of Ministry of Information pamphlet "The first to be Freed," recording that slavery in its worst form was practised by the Italian Government in Italian colony of Somalia and maladministration, involving neglect of sanitation, public health, water supply, education, maintenance of public order which obtained in Eritrea and Somalia, imprisonment for years without trial and under bad conditions of persons guilty of no crime known to the laws of civilized countries, he will assure the house that H.M. Government is opposed to the return of colonies to Italy and that their declaration that the Italian Empire in Africa is irrevocably lost will be strictly adhered to.

Answer: Yes, Sir.

(2) Mr. Hynd: asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention has been drawn to the demonstrations which took place in the ex-Italian colony of Eritrea in January and February of this year in favour of reunion of this territory with Ethiopia and whether in fulfilment of the promises made in RAF leaflets dropped in [illegible] will now declare its intention that

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Mr. Law: I am aware that interest of the kind indicated by the honourable member has been evinced in certain quarters in Eritrea; as regards the second part of the question, the future of Eritrea must await consideration by the United Nations at the conclusion of peace.

Mr. Astor: Has not the Foreign Secretary said that in no circumstances is Italy going to get her colonies back and would there not be widespread opposition to the re-establishment of Italy on our communications through the Red Sea?

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Mr. Law: Certainly the Foreign Secretary said that in the hearing of most of us in t[illegible].

Mr. Hynd: Has not the right honourable gentleman misread the second part of my question which does, not whether the United Nations shall come to any ex parte decision but whether the principles of the Atlantic Charter shall be applied to these territories?

Mr. Law: No, sir, I did not misread the question. I would point out that we are not the [illegible] signatories of the Atlantic Charter; the United Nations as a whole are signatories; it is a matter for the United Nations as a [illegible] and not for us alone.

Mr. Ivor Thomas: Is my right honourable friend aware that the Union of Eritrea and Abyssinia has not existed since the shadowy days of the 19th century and will he do his best to have the Emperor of Ethiopia [illegible] his friends in this country?

2. AMG with the Armies

Eighth Army AMG's September report is a good deal concerned - as Fifth Army AMG almost always is - with potential problems of the coming winter. Destruction of bridges has been very considerable and " if large areas are not to be isolated when Bailey bridges are withdrawn.... the construction programme will be heavy." Refugees have not so far presented a serious problem, says the report, but " if we stay in [illegible] area ..... there will be a problem of considerable magnitude." (Since the report was written evacuation of refugees on a large scale has begun). Unemployment is large in the manufacturing areas of Arezzo, and won't improve until power is available. Lack of [illegible] accommodation is a great handicap to amassing, and both harvesting and ploughing have been held up by operations. Eighth Army AMG permits that it has found " very few partisans and none who could be described as organized bands", but comes near to Fifth Army AMG's point of view with the statement that " the future organization for dealing with partisans .... in the North is untidy and....disunited in planning ahead. Eighth Army AMG has much praise for the assistance given by committees of liberation in nearly all towns taken over. A stockpile of 1,700 tons of flour has now been built up. In the areas behind the Rear Army Control Line curfew has been abolished - though we still have it, oddly enough, in Rome.

3. Broad Issues at Siena

The problem of Italian cabinet ministers playing politics in forward areas was realistically tackled at the Siena meeting of Regional Commissioners, SCAOs of Armies and Headquarters staff on Thursday. It was decided that no Italian minister would be allowed to enter Army areas and might go into AMG areas only with permission from the Regional Commissioners. There had been friction in Florence between the Prefect sent in by the Government and the Florence C.L.N. Both [illegible] Committee went to Rome to see the

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happened in Ancona. Caccia held there might be repercussions if a man like Togliatti were jugged, but that some others might disappear and it would never be noticed. It was decided that Government officials on official business would be allowed in forward areas with the sanction of the SCAO or Regional Commissioner concerned. Representatives of foreign missions, who have created quite a problem in Florence, are to be arrested without hesitation if they are caught in Army areas without permission. Some Yugoslav representatives are in jail now in Florence for selling gold coin on the Black Market.

The thorny question of Patriots came up once again for discussion and Mr Caccia announced that publicity on Patriot activities would now be definitely played down, particularly behind the Allied lines. Broadcasts to the North would be of a strictly operational character. The policy which seems to be emerging is that the limelight which has been turned on the Patriots should now be more directed towards the Italian Army. The disarming of Patriots - a matter which is causing great concern since large numbers are known to be still in possession of arms - was also discussed, but the meeting could not do more than insist that, from the point of view of law and order, it was a matter which must be pursued with the utmost vigour.

Mr Antolini announced that wheat imports for November and December would be 100,000 tons a month, and that level would probably be maintained until the end of June. Some 860,000 tons had been amassed. The estimated stocks in the Northwere 890,000 tons. Equalized thiswould give a ration of 235 grammes. If we set the ration at 235 grammes it would affect the amassing of oil and also have an effect on getting in the rest of the wheat crop. AFHQ was gravely concerned with the implications of a reduced ration scale in view of the President's statement on increased help for Italy. There would be no cut-back in the ration scale until further information came from the Combined Chiefs of Staff and/or the President. We must get the maximum use out of local products. Chestnut flour was a possibility. Mr Caccia warned the meeting that there had been trouble in Florence over the ration being only 200 grammes when it is 300 in the South. There were enough supplementary imported foods to feed all Italy for about four months using the present scale of issue.

Mr Antolini wanted to know what the meeting thought of the idea of controlling only absolutely basic foods, grains, fats and milk products. The people who would starve this winter were the poor, not the middle classes or the rich. Would removals of restrictions and controls get food to the poor? That was the issue. Consideration was being given to mass purchase of food by barter, salt for potatoes for instance. Brig Lush said the Allied forces were now debarred from buying resources not locally surplus. Civilian common labour employed by the Allied forces was now being paid 85 lire instead of 65 lire. The Italy Local Resources Board was working very hard on the whole problem of food and industry. Mr Antolini asked for the views of Army SCAOs and Regional Commissioners on the removal of restrictions on sales of food as well as on the ration scale for bread.

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4. - And a Follow-Up

Upon his return from Siena, Mr. Antolini promptly dispatched an urgent call to four key Italian ministers - Gullo (Agriculture), Cerabona (Communications), Gronchi (Commerce and Industry) and Bergami (Undersecretary of Agriculture) - to a meeting on Tuesday, October 17, to last until an action program is settled. The agenda includes rationing (what limited classes should have priority for stuffs over and above the bread ration-for example, children, refugees, heavy workers); barter; review of distribution restrictions and controls (with a view to eliminating most of them) movement of supplies from surplus to deficiency areas, and review of fishing restrictions. Meanwhile, the Economic Section also has been reading

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with interest a report turned over to them by Mr. Myron Taylor, American ambassador to the Vatican, which said that in Frosinone Province, scene of furious battles last spring, in September only an average ration of 40 grams of grain was issued instead of the ACC 160-gram grain ration(equivalent to 200 grams of bread); that only one third of the daily basic food needs were arriving, and that there would be acute hunger in the area this winter.

Col. Poletti, in a reply, admitted that conditions were bad enough in Frosinone and Littoria but dissented from the implication that such conditions were general in Southern Italy. He said that there was one six-day delay in delivering bread in Frosinone, traced to the fact that certain scheduled schooner arrivals at Naples, source of supply, had been held up. Further, the Taylor observer failed to take into account the over-all factors which are naturally re-acting on the local situations, including the September 1st ruling stopping distribution of rations in addition to bread to the general population in cities under 50,000 because of sheer lack of certain imported items.

5. On Guard against Typhus

Dr. Floyd W. Markham, Rockefeller Foundation typhus control specialist of the Public Health Sub-Commission, has completed arrangements for a series of demonstrations and conferences on typhus prevention measures, to be held starting October 15 at Naples, Bari, Taranto, Catanzaro, Catania and Palermo and later Rome and Chieti. Representatives of the Italian health authorities in surrounding provinces will attend the meetings to be instructed on the dusting technique of typhus control whereby potential victims are sprayed with DDT powder that kills the typhus-carrying lice. On-the-spot demonstrations will be held in local prisons. Each provincial representative will be given a dustgun and 10-lb. can of DDT powder to take away with him for emergency use. ACC has enough powder on hand to dust 500,000 persons.

The Public Health Sub-Commission is simply taking no chances with any recurrence of a typhus outbreak such as occurred last year in which, from January 1, 1943 to June 1, 1944, there were 429 recorded deaths among 2,020 cases in Naples and vicinity. The large scale dusting program carried out by our Allied public health officers - 3,265,786 dustings were given - was the effective factor in controlling the epidemic, according to an exhaustive and somewhat depressing study just carried out by the sub-commission.

6. The Young Idea

One hundred boys and one hundred girls under 16 years of age, orphans of the Italian storm, are now established in buildings (found by the Cardinal Archbishop) in Naples, with a first endowment of two million lire, raised by subscription, and a public drive in prospect on October 28 to raise more funds and spread the idea. The initiative for this move came chiefly from Lt. Col H. B. Simson, Naples Provincial Commissioner, who, as he says, could not continue to tolerate [illegible] and homeless"

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7. Mine Clearance

One of the greatest single hazards to the reconstruction of certain sectors of the Italian economy is obviously the problem of mines. Col. R.R. Cripps, chief staff officer of the Civil Affairs Section, has been tackling this hard nut of late in his spare time from other duties, and steam, it is believed, is being built up for some effective action soon. Reports of mine fields laid by the Germans and by our own armies are now being collated from AFHQ, AAI and PBS and a factual picture of the problem will soon be outlined for the first time. Suffice it to say at the moment that where the Germans succeed in holding us for any length of time, there mine fields will be found. The Area between the Hitler and Gustav Lines of last winter, in the Anzio bridgehead, around Pisa and Livorno, all likely landing beaches but the West Coast especially,the Pescara sector, and currently, of course, the Gothic Line, all have extensive minefields which are a constant peril to normal activity. The mines must run into millions, although exact figures are non-existent. In one commune in Chieti Province, an ACC officer estimated there were 150,000. After mapping the location of the mined areas, the next big step is that of removing them quickly to restore use of the area.

Under spurring by Col. Cripps, 30 Italian Army soldiers were trained by British engineers at Capua in the latest methods, and these 30 are to be used as the nucleus of a training program in five schools where they will teach mine removal to 1,500 civilians. One school of 300 students is now in session at Pisa. The students will graduate October 22 and be put to work at once in the Pisa area. Other schools are planned for Chieti, Spoleto, Viterbo and Capua. Eventually, a headquarters staff of 110 and 15 groups of 100 will be available to regional commissioners in AMG territory and to prefects in Italian Government territory to remove mines on assignment. Priorities in AMG areas will be fixed by the RC's or SCAO's of the armies and in other areas by the prefects. Top priority goes to communications - electric cable lines, bridges and pipe lines. Next comes agriculture, many fields being virtually impossible to use for crops because of the heavy infestation of mines.

Mine removal personnel at present consists only of two Italian Army "pioneer" companies who were theoretically trained by two companies of mine experts of the operational Italian Army forces. These latter have been called away and the second-best comapnies left behind are not as efficient as might be. They are presently working in Gaeta after a tour in Pescara and Chieti. Some work has been let out to private contractors but financial considerations prohibit extensive use of this method, it having been estimated that it would cost 400,000,000 lire to clear Lazio Region alone. One Italian private team of an officer (who had a detector of his own) and seven men reportedly cleared Rieti Province of 1,000 mines at a charge of 6000 lire a month for the officer and 130 lire a day for each man. The team was then transferred to Frosinone Province, an especially nasty job, but quit after one man was killed and two wounded by mine explosions. How many persons get killed or injured weekly by the hidden mines no one knows, though one [illegible] had placed it at 200 a week at one time. The casualties in

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The question of detectors, of course, is the one big stumbling block to a successful program. The best and latest military mine detectors are not only limited to army use but are on the definitely secret weapon list, and so ACC to date has been refused permission to borrow or copy them. The solution seems to be to get the Italians to use their own type, (though it is nowhere near as efficient as that of the Allies) or to get them to invent a new one. Then, the matter of materials for manufacture arises, since first-class instruments of this sort used critical materials which would have to be imported and only if Allied authorities in London and Washington were willing to release such scarce metals or parts. Lazio Region, through the wit of

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Lieut. Col. Bonham-Carter, got hold of 12 detectors of a sort which they have lent their Italian Army team. Otherwise, the only recourse will have to be the old prodding method, slow and rather dangerous, considering the fancy bedevilments the Nazis like to dress their mines up with.

8. A Grim Task Concluded

As is known, 335 Italians were massacred as a reprisal measure by the Germans in the Ardeatine Caves near Rome on March 24, 1944. After the shooting the Germans blew up the place with mines, presumably to prevent disinterment and recognition - or perhaps merely to save themselves trouble. Colonel Poletti decided, in the early days of Rome's liberation, to appoint a Committee to make a report on the whole matter (as has been done) and to supervise the exhumation and reburial of the victims. Few grimmer tasks - in the middle of a Roman summer- can have come anybody's way. Practically all the skulls had become separated from the skeletons and all the bodies were in advanced state of decomposition. The civilian labour employed proved useless in moving the debris of the tunnels, and Rome firemen had to be called in to do the job. Colonel Pollock in his report says "Not one in a million would have faced this task, but they worked hard in good spirits.... each body was dealt with separately in exactly the same manner as in a case of murder, with the same care and microscopic examination. The victims had all been killed by revolver shorts in the base of the skull. The hands of the victims were tied behind their backs with rope." Although the only known list was that of fifty names from the Caruso document, 313 bodies were identified out of the 335. Much credit goes to Professor Ascarelli, the pathologist, from whom, says Colonel Pollock, "I have learnt a lot for my police work at home." And much credit is certainly due to the firemen who, on meagre pay and rations, retrieved from the bodies among other valuables, three diamonds (loose in the pocket of a victim) worth more than a million lire.

9. Odds and Ends

After some beetle-browed discussion by the Great on the introduction of an ACC shoulder flash - white and green - it was decided to dispense with this idea.....A slow down in American civilian recruitment for the Economic Section has been called until British civilian strength is greater.....Col.John W. Chapman, Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, is taking energetic steps to meet the Carabinieri shortage: AFHQ has been asked to authorize the temporary transfer of 5,000 picked and equipped Italian troops to the Carabinieri to make up for 5,000 CC.RR. slated for the industrial North; a new ceiling increase from 55,000 (at present) to 65,000, and possibly, 70,000, has been requested; and the re-patriation of 1,000 CC.RR. now prisoners of war in North Africa has been proposed.....Sir Frank Brook, Inspector of Constabulary in England and Wales, is visiting Italy, inspecting the work of police officers on duty with military government forces..... The Allied Forces Local Resources Board is being informed that French purchases of automobiles, typewriters, mattresses, minerals, tools and cutlery in Italy for shipment to France have amounted to 94,000,000 lire.....Historical Note: In February, 1944, the Requisitions Division filed application for tires, batteries and spare parts to activate 4,000 Italian trucks which could be put on the road,(and which can still

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diplomats, as officials to contact men between the French and Russian generals assigned to the ACC, and lastly, as trail-blazers in settling a host of matters for which no set procedure exists between the military authorities and the Vatican, neutral representatives and all United Nations' legations not sitting on the Allied Advisory Council.... The latest Granai del Popolo figures, received as of 14 October, show 8,864,573 qtl. in the bins, or 75 per cent. of the 11,600,000 qtl. collection forecast; a part of the small increase in Sicily, (although it is estimated 500,000 qtl. have been hoarded), it is unofficially reported, may be laid to the fact that Brigadier Carr, RC for the island, was out hunting with his gun one morning whereupon the peasants of the neighborhood, seeing the gun, proceeded to bring a record delivery of grain.....First Monthly report(September) of Region XII (Venezia) to hand:Brigadier Dunlop reports movement of a harbouring group(whatever that may be) from Chianciano to Pesaro (audacious fellows!) But "the weather broke on September 29 with heavy wind and rain".....Well, we must have reports.....Ministry of Food officials visiting Rome from England brought letters stating that they "were to stay at first-class hotels and travel by sleeping car." Privilege dies hard.....Only four, instead of eight, Soviet officers have been assigned to observe the work of the ACC sub-commissions, according to latest arrangements.....Colonel Temperley of Southern Region has started an Odds and Ends paragraph in his monthly report; if Regional Commissioners take the style of this Bulletin to heart, reports should be gayer.....Here are some of the borrowed Odds (given you not without a twinge of jealousy): Danger of landslides in the deposits of new ash on Vesuvius has been reduced by building erosion walls.....Foggia road blocks in September impounded 21 military vehicles, mostly French and Italian, engaged in the black market..... Road block investigations after one stoppage of trucks has resulted in arrest of 45 Italians, charges being prepared against another 100, recovery of 1000 barrels of olive oil and discovery of 10 illicit distilleries.....25 murders were committed in the Region during the month, the figure being considered a normal quota for this part of the world.....In Brindisi 55 persons committed suicide.....Salerno farmers, having received back their shotguns, now scrape lead off signal cables to make shot.....

10. Quote from Esteemed Contemporary

"The Allied Control Commission will drop the word "control" from its title, though doubtless not the reality in so far as control may still be required."

The Times, 27 September 1944.

LIONEL FIELDEN,
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15 OCT Recd 1.2 P.

SECTION	INITIALS	DATE
Col. Gr.		
Maj. Mc.		
Lt. Comdr.		
Capt. Gray		
Lt. Col.		
C. C.		

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/RS

October 14, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - Rien a signaler.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - Idem.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Vittorio Nerrama points out all the advantages that Italy derives from Roosevelt's credit.

2. Sergio Panunzio, "Professor of fascist history and doctrine" has died; no announcement appeared in the Press. Why? Did he not exist? And was he not, after all, an important figure in the fascist political world?

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Did Minister Soglianti really know what he was doing when he increased from 2 to 4 % the Imposta sull'entrata? asks S. Tobili. We know that the State needs more money, but could not a more just and human means have been adopted? In this way only the buyer, is mostly represented by the poorer classes, has to pay this new tax.

2. Columbus Day. Re the exchange of telegrams and speeches between Bonomi and Roosevelt, notes that the former is the voice of "hope", and the latter the voice of "certainty."

3. A defense of Autonomy for Sicily. This rich island should be allowed to try its own Administration.

4. Why is Music not considered worthy of the Lincei Academy?

5. Democratic schools. Who can better than the teacher, who is in daily contact with his pupils, realise the changes that are necessary in Italian schools? In Rome they already seem to have understood this, and teachers have created their Association, have discussed various problems. Let us hope that soon schools in Italy will be considered as a means of attaining education and culture, and not only a title and subsequest position.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Finally, 2 months late writes the C.L. workers subsidies have been fixed. The Workers Confederation had asked for a fixed indemnity of 50 lire a day for Rome and 40 for the other Comuni, to be given immediately. The indemnity which will be paid starting from the 16th of Aug., has been divided into 2 parts: a fixed sum (varying from 10 to 35 lire for men and women who must support their families; 20 to 25 for other women; 20 to 15 for young people) to be paid 1200 directly by the employers; and a second sum to be paid by the National Institute of Previdenza Sociale. This second sum is based on the demographic system; i.e. an augmentation of 50 % on the medium Assegni Familiari paid in the liberated Provinces, and 5 lire a day for each member of the worker's family.

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Now that this first request has been granted, the Confederation is getting busy on obtaining a help from the Government also for all ex-workers now pensioned.

2. All the powers to the C.L.N., says Nenni interpreting a very wide spread opinion. We recognise that in the south of Italy, where C.L.N. have not been born from conspiration and hidden fighting against nazism and fascism, there is a false element : in some of those southern regions C.L.N. have appeared as mushrooms, but from Abruzzo northwards they are the interpretation of the will of the people, and the further north we shall go the more so it will be. If the Allies do not recognise the C.L.N., it will mean they do not recognise the Italy which for long months now has been fighting with them; or, even worse that they recognise the existence of the partisans to whom they give orders through the wireless, but after their sacrifice, they repudiate them. So we insist: all power to the C.L.N.

3. The INPS Commissario has illustrated the urgent necessity of revising the Previdenza Sociale system. Pensions will have to be augmented and houses provided for workers and their families.

4. Our news-paper has not enough paper; if we do not receive a larger assigment within the next few days we shall have to reduce by 50 % the number of our copies.

5. Some young monarchists have diffused the following: "The leftist parties republican Politics will inevitably bring-on a Nenni-Togliatti dictature. If Monarchy remains then true liberty will be safeguarded". These young thoughtless youths have forgotten that Monarchy introduced fascism and the "Dittatore", says A.

6. One of the greater errors we still fall into is that of assigning to the direction of economic and social life of our country incompetent people; why not put lawyers where lawyers are needed, instead of architects or doctors?

7. Public Safety or Public Unsafety? The second definition is more appropriate at present. Why does not the Questura order more P.S. agents about at night? and why have they no means of transport? bicycles would do. Too much liberty becomes immoral if a few agents do not call to order the people who wander about the Roman parks. Too many hawkers and open air sellers at the dangerous traffic corners.

8. Where have all the "Sciarpa Littorio" and "Ante Marcia" and such, disappeared? Everyone of them now seems to possess a letter or a card or a declaration stating that he has belonged for

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do not recognise the Italy which for long months now has been fighting with them; or, even worse that they recognise the existence of the partisans to whom they give orders through the wireless, but after their sacrifice, they repudiate them. So we insist: all power to the C.L.N.

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8. Where have all the "Sciarpa Littorio" and "Ante Marcia" and such, disappeared? Everyone of them now seems to possess a letter or a card or a declaration stating that he has belonged for a long time to some anti-fascist party. Perhaps, after all, there only was one fascist in Italy; but he too might exibit a partisan identification card, at the right moment.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The Italians are getting starvation salaries, writes Dino Gentili. It is true that for the alimentary problem, Italy depends on import, but the problem is also a problem of distribution and fight against the monopolizers. The Government ought to break down the barriers between the different regions.

2. Article of De Ruggiero on the problem of schools: some of the teachers are being sent to live in some very badly damaged

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localities; material help must be given to them. There is a great shortage of text books.

3. It seems that some news-agencies are partly responsible for the sensation caused by Eden's declaration; for they attributed Barstow's interrogative words to Eden. It is strange that these false rumours should have spread in Italy which is entirely isolated and can only get news through Allied organs.

4. 'Italia Libera' approves the closing of private schools 'source of scandal and speculation'.

5. How is it that some newspapers can get but meager information from the Questura, while some other get plenty of news?

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The problem of the land is very complex, says Enzo Selvaggi. In some places, the landowners are backed up by the peasants themselves who realize that if they get the land, they will have to pay taxes, and that they cannot afford to buy cattle. There is a shortage of manpower, for, on various grounds, many peasants receive an allotment from the Government and don't feel like working. Landowners must be encouraged to cultivate and improve their whole estate, and peasants must be made to realize that they will never better their situation if they go on living on Government's allotments.

2. The allotment for the high cost of living can be but a temporary solution, for it is not proportioned to the rise of prices.

3. Article on Italian prisoners in America. The American population still mistrusts all Italian working units, this because of false informations.

4. Answer to 'Unità's article on the Carabinieri: Unità's article was insidious, probably unfounded and gave but a one sided version of the facts.

5. The population needs shoes but cannot afford to pay 4000 Lire for them.

6. Reopening of the Caccia Club: an 'activity of vigilance' had motivated its being closed; this is incompatible with a democratic regime.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Article of Guido Gonella on the New League of Nations. (a) it is to be feared that the new organization will carry on the distinction between victor and vanquished, for the Council is to be composed of victors. Having a strong executive power is a good

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1. Article of Guido Gonella on the New League of Nations. (a) it is to be feared that the new organization will carry on the distinction between victor and vanquished, for the Council is to be composed of victors. Having a strong executive power is a good thing, but excluding the vanquished may be dangerous. (b) the democratization of international society will be paralysed for the powers of the representative Assembly are rather limited. (c) the writer approves that the Assembly should also deal with economic problems, and that the coercitive force at the disposal of the Council should be reinforced.

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2. Business is slow and black market profits entirely escape taxation points out Enzo Venoni. Legal trade ought to be encouraged, and if possible, distribution of all controlled goods organized. It would be advisable to concentrate effort on some essential goods.

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3. Problem of the reopening of the schools.

4. Adequate food needed for the children.

5. A Commissioner has been appointed for the U.N.R.R.A. Many false accusations had been made against this organization.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Croce writes in lenthy and hostile criticism of Salvatorelli's book, La Case Savoia, which is an attack on the Royal House.

2. Roosevelt's announcement on AM lire favorably noted. It will be of moral as well as practical value, even if the scope of the policy is not yet clearly defined.

INDIPO (Independent)

1. Very serious situation in the hospitals: the patients are trying to defend their rights. Insufficient food, no medicines.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. V.S. notes the spirit of national unity evident in the many letters he receives from Toscana. These letters are from workers, peasants and parish priests and they are a good augury for the future unity of the parties of the masses.

2. It seems that the weekly Unione Proletaria wants to become a daily and that the Unione, now a Brindisi weekly, wants also to appear daily and in Rome. UNITA' believes these papers to be Fascist and reactionary and does not approve.

3. The Circolo della Caccia will reopen. UNITA' is so pleased that the aristocracy of Rome will now be able to return to its innocent pleasures.

GENERAL

1. Articles on the indemnity for the high cost of living.

2. Roosevelt's speech: The principles of the Atlantic Charter will be applied to Italy; will get help from America.

3. Articles on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

4. Articles on Azzolini's trial.

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Patriot Brand. 403

SECRET	INITIALS
Col. McC.	
Maj. Mc...	
Mr. Chase	
Col. Lovell	
Col. Hays	
C. C.	
ERB/R&O	

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POLITICAL RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

14 Octobe 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

MATTHEWS (New York Times) : Reports the Pope's first speech in German since the liberation of Rome. It was to the Superiors and students of the Collegium Germanicum. He said that he would "follow the developments of post war Germany with love and, if necessary will give her his help". The occasion was the inauguration of a new building of the college and the beginning of the school year. He also said that the "effects of the present terrible phase will go so deep on all countries involved and also on their religious life that your religious institution, in the very midst of central Europe can hardly remain untouched."

The same correspondent mentions a report in the "Osservatore Romano" that thousands of people are gathered in Aachen Cathedral to prey while American forces are bombing and shelling the city after its refusal to surrender. Catholic priests are working under great difficulties and amidst falling bombs in carrying help to the population.

LUCAS ("Daily Express") : Sends note on the decree by Col. Poletti regarding the restrictions on the use of telephones by civilians in Rome. The checking of the length of time of conversations is done by a meter and about 4,000 subscribers telephones are inspected daily. If the meter shows an unreasonable duration for any call an explanation is required. A warning is given at first, and further abuse leads to a cutting of the line.

BUCKLEY (Reuters) : Sends long report on the financial and economic position in Italy, dealing inter alia with the " political wrangling" over the fate of the Institution of Industrial Reconstruction which took over the Banca Commerciale, the Credito Italiano, and other concerns which fell into financial difficulties in 1929-1932. It also deals with the question of the "Messaggero" and to the opposition from the left parties which are preventing its reappearance.

On the question of transportation the correspondent says "Rome's few remaining motor busses might well have some other function than of serving Allied sight seeing tours of Rome at 5/- per head while workers who earn 2/6d a day and are half famished, walk 6 or 7 miles daily going to and from work. "For long months

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Agriculture has fared better than industry, although fertilisers are scarce.

He deals with the recent seizure of lands by the peasants and

the Cabinet's authorisation for the taking over of uncultivated land.

"Political tendencies on the whole tend sharply towards the Left". Events of recent years have destroyed the whole moral foundation of society. Socialist and Communists tend to look towards Russia for the sponsoring of a Western European Federation of Republics with a strong Socialism in their content. Catholics and Liberals look vaguely towards the Allies. Fascism only vocal in the North. From the Allied point of view it is very unhappy that the political side of the Italian problem has not been given sufficient attention. Many of the things done (fixing of the exchange at 400 lire to pound; strong pressure of the Government to keep down wages; and the seizure of motor transport, have doubtless had a technical justification of military necessity. But it seems doubtful if the political effects of such measures and the suffering they have caused have been properly realised. "No honest observer in Italy today can fail to be deeply depressed by the amount of criticism, and only too often justified, which is directed against us by persons whose anti-Fascist ideas are unchallengeable. Russia is the only ally steadily gaining in popularity in Italy today."

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")
LUCAS ("Daily Express")
REIA (AP) and others.

Send brief accounts of the Anselmi trial to date. The withdrawal of large sums on behalf of Vittorio Mussolini and the Public Prosecutor's demand for the death sentence are the high lights. The conduct of the trial shows that Italian justice is now settling down to an orderly and normal procedure after the outburst at the Caruso trial. The verdict is expected over the week end and the consensus of opinion is that the accused will not be sentenced to death but will receive a term of imprisonment.

LUCAS ("Daily Express") descibes the Greek political situation. Any bitter fighting between Greek partisans and German troops or Greek killings is not the case as one is expected to believe. The truth is that internecine strife is rampant. Practically all Greeks are pro-British in an almost fanatical way, and hate the Germans. But they would like Allied assistance to help restore internal order. But Greece does not want to be treated like Italy. She considers herself an ally and she wants immediate help on a large scale. Greece will be a touchstone for [illegible] of Allied statesmanship.

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BERIA (AP) : Sforza is being mentioned as the Italian representative in Washington. The form of representation is at present undecided but is likely to be that of Ambassador. Cardini is mentioned for London. Alberto Tarchiani, former Minister in the Badoglio Government at Salerno, and Giuseppe Paratore, Finance Minister in the Orlando Government, are also discussed as possible representatives for the United States.

BUCKLEY (Reuters) : Cables his association on the way the news of Eden's statement on Italian colonies had reached the Rome

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press. It came from the U.N.R.R.A. through P.W.B. P.W.B. says the news was received from the OWI and was checked by the B.B.C. broadcast before it was released to the Italian press.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph") Reports the statement from Benoni's office concerning the communication of Sir Noel Charles. From the minutes of the session it appears quite evident that Eden, in reply to the question, did not make any specific statement on the Italian empire and colonies as public opinion in Italy has been led to believe from news agency reports. The words had been incorrectly attributed to the British Foreign Secretary, and Italian public opinion is likely to be calmed by this statement.

MATTHEWS (New York Times): Marchisio left Rome today for New York, after 3 weeks in Italy spent in ascertaining Italian needs and in planning co-operation of his relief committee's work with the Italian organisation created by Myron Taylor. Judge says there is still much work to be done, but his presence in New York is much better in order to organise. All shipments are contracted for and it is understood that one is on its way and will be arriving very soon. It is hoped in future to have at least one ship monthly devoted solely to relief material for Italy.

BRIA (AP)
SPRIGGE (Reuter)

Quote the statements of both Bonomi and Sforza on the occasion of Columbus Day.

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14 OCT Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

SEEN.	INITIALS	
Gen. McSherry		
Maj. MacGregor		
Maj. DiGiacomo		
Capt. Salvadori		
Col. Davis		
C.C.		

PRB/R8

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Aachen. Recalls the prophetic words of the Holy See on the destruction the war would bring. Now in Aachen we see it again; everything is destroyed, fighters, non-combatants, the good, the bad, the useful and the harmful. Must this be the destiny of all Europe?

2. Admiration for the charity and welfare work that San Marino has carried out.

3. Visit of Captain Di Giacomo (Displaced Persons s/c) to Pontificia Commissione Assistenza Profughi. Expressed his admiration.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Dollars and a.m. lire. Gilardoni analyzes Roosevelt's remarks on the subject. Italy, though grateful for this measure which offers the possibility of renewing economic activity, must consider that the measure is purely provisional. Definite arrangements will come only with the peace. G. concludes by saying that for Italy and for the world in general in matters of economics utility is the point de partir and humanity the point d'arrivee.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Curiosity. One of the survivals of Fascism may be seen, says R. in the indifference on the part of public authorities to the curiosity of the citizens on public matters. For example, why has there been no clear and decisive statement on the closing of the Circolo della Caccia? And why is not the capricious telephone service explained to the people?

2. Article on reform of the legal code. Luigi Lordi finds there is much in Fascist legislation that should be preserved.

3. Workers of the ENIC call on Spataro and ask for satisfactory administration of ENIC. Comment by R: It is well known that the Consiglio di Amministrazione which has been named is not acceptable to the personnel. Two members of the Consiglio have Fascist records,

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1216

1. Enthusiastic article in praise of America, its politics, its spirit; its culture. This is one of America's great holidays and it would be gauche to intrude our sufferings. We will only say, writes Pacciardi, that when we look at the number of Italo-American soldiers we simply refuse to believe that we are not united with the great Republic. We are friends and not defeated enemies no matter what may be said of the wickedness of the old regime and the King, whose declaration of war on America was a monstrous thing.

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2. Ironic commentary on the formation of the Fronte Monarchico Giovanile Cavour which last night plastered the town with manifestos. (g.c.)

3. Another 275 grams of pasta? Such is the rumor. Distribution is said to wait only on permission of the Allies.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Churchill ha been the genius of this war; with his specifically British energy and courage he steers the British Empire to final victory. So Nenni in a political article on the post-war probable situation. Churchill will fall at the end of the war and leave his place to the Labour Party which - entirely in contrast with the Conservatives - has always been coherent and rational: anti-fascist when the "city" and the aristocracy were fascist; anti-nazi when others did not yet realize Hitler's conquering views: pro-republican Spain against the Hipocrisy of non-intervention.

2. 13-10-43 War on Germany - Honour those who fight and those who die. But why did not Italy declare war on Germany when Hitler answered with an aggression the desire for peace? Italy would be respected as France is.

3. Carovita - An agreement seams to have been reached: the decree should be issued today or tomorrow.

4. Sicily - The chief solution of the land situation in Sicily, if the Government still wants to save the situation, is an increase in the price of wheat paid to the peasants; and an augmerted quantity of it given to them and their families. There is no uncultivated land in Sicily, or hardly, but there soon will be, because the peasant and the small land-owner will not seed the wheat this year, unless he is better paid for it.

5. Calosso, who for three years has spoken to the Italians from London B.B.C. has held a series of conferences. He said he should now like to hear the voice of the Italian people. Having thrown over Fascism Italy must continue in this direction and fight Germany. Continue epuration with severity; confiscation of Fascist property; start work again.

6. INCIS has refused to lodge evacuees in flats of unfinished houses, but has given over those flats to ordinary people who had

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6. INCIS has refused to lodge evacuees in flats of unfinished houses, but has given over those flats to ordinary people who had authorisation from the Commissario Alloggi. Is it fair?

7. Why does not the SEPRAL help to institute new restaurants at low fixed prices?

8. Not only the Quotidiano, but also the Popolo is against us because we criticised the "cucine popolari" (kitchens for the poor) saying that not all the food that SEPRAL allotted to the purpose went there, and that cleanliness was often lacking. But the facts are as westated, says A.

9. P.S. is beginning to discover and close up gambling clubs; but so far only small clubs have been hit.

10. Soffano, Oliva and Proia unit leave ENIC.

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1153

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Torchiani writes violently against the Sicilian separatism chief, Finocchiaro-Aprile. Sicilians do not want to be separated from Italy. F.A. does not represent the intention of British and American Governments. Sicily wanted to separate from fascism, not from Italy.

London and Washington have declared they do not stand for separatism.

2. Benedetto Croce asks that the Allies grant Italy greater military participation to the war against Germany, as Russia has already granted Rumania.

3. So as to better electricity situation, why does not Allied Command help to form serious and efficent societies which will control the entire electric energy produced in liberated Italy?

4. R.A.I. instead of E.I.A.R. - New reforms are being carried out in the Rome broadcasting. We hope soon the Allied Control will grant Italian Administration more freedom in the choice of programs. Meanwhile we announce that we soon shall have transmission of American and English music from Allied entertainment theatres.

5. A meeting of over 300 Italian women (U.D.I.) was held at Testaccio, to examine the hygienic situation of that quarter of the town. They expressed their firm intention of making their voice heard.

6. Military and civilian pensioners ask a carovita indemnity.

7. Epurations at the Ministry of Communications.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. 13 Oct. Italy has been asked to fight also against Japan; this war is not felt here, the people are rather against it. But they must realise that, even if not felt, this war is necessary : and remember that America has crossed the Ocean to come to help save European democracy: they must also realise that fighting against Japan they will be able to conquer that position, among other nations, taht they have lost. So Enzo Selvaggi.

2. The Minister of the Treasury will make declaration to the Press as soon as the Italian Government has more detailed information on America's credit to Italy.

3. If it is true we are moving towards liberty, why does not

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2. The Minister of the Treasury will make declaration to the Press as soon as the Italian Government has more detailed information on America's credit to Italy.

3. If it is true we are moving towards liberty, why does not SEPRAL allow liberty of commerce? We have noticed some improvement in the vegetable-fruit-milk market; why not in the meat-poultry and eggs. In some Italian regions all live stock has been destroyed, in others not; so liberty of commerce appears to be the only possible solution. 1215

4. "Renters" should be abolished; everybody should have his own house or flat.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. July 25th, Sept. 8th, Oct. 13th, a date is still missing, writes Guido Gonella, that of Italy's alliance with the United Nations. The Italians have fulfilled all the conditions imposed by the Allied, and yet they are still in an inferior position. In spite of all the sacrifices made, they are only co-belligerents.

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2. America means to lay sound basis for the organization of peace without waiting for the end of the war, says Roosevelt.

3. Article about the Policlinico (Scuola di Ostetrica): badly trained nurses, dirt and neglect.

4. Many small employees find themselves in a very awkward situation: threatened by epuration, they don't get their salary. Suspension of salary ought to take place only in the case of persons who are known to be guilty.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Survey of a year's co-belligerency. There have been many disappointments yet the balance on the whole is good. The year concludes with the happy coincidence of Columbus Day; the good will of the many Italians in America is a happy augury for an even better future.

2. UNNS interview with Croce, who feels the armistice terms should be revoked.

3. Protest against TETI's manoeuvres to double charges.

4. News account of bad behaviour of urchins on several recent occasions. It looks as if they have declared war on the police. The latter always find hostility among the crowds. This is a bad situation. The fault is not so much that of the "ragazzaglia" as for those who ought to teach them respect for authority.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Money expresses a certain buying power in goods or services. No plans of production can be made without taking a fixed buying power as a basis. Goods for the population will correspond to the notes issued by the Allies, and the stocks of goods will increase with the amount of issued notes.

2. Protest of 'Grido' because the Government can eliminate 'in an uncontrolled and uncontrollable way' any employee from the fourth grade on, who is not subject to epuration itself.

3. It is quite fair that the Jews should have the same right as any other citizens, says Giacomo de Benedetti, but why start an anti persecution, to make up for the wrongs that have been done to them. Why not treat them like everybody else, instead of emphasizing a difference between them and the rest of the population?

4. Still no 'pasta' for the working people.

5. Serious situation of the hospitals: they can find neither

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4. Still no 'pasta' for the working people.

5. Serious situation of the hospitals: they can find neither medicines nor equipment.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Countries like France and Rumania soon regain their normal aspect because they take epuration seriously, and promote democratization with vigour, says Velio Spano. In Italy, the leading classes and old reactionary castes try by every means to retain their privileges.

2. Workmen and employees pay their taxes because their income is too well known for them to cheat. Other tax-payers never state their whole income. The fiscal conscience of the citizens needs to be awakened, says Antonio Pesenti, who also advises the creation of district Committees which would gather useful information from such

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citizens as would be willing to help the state by supplying particulars about their neighbours' income.

3. The secretaries of the C.G.I.L. will meet the representatives of industrial, trading, banking and agricultural organizations to discuss the allotment for the high cost of living.

4. According to Mr. W.C. Bullitt's article in Life, it seems that Italy has become a 'British interest'. The responsibility of the Italians cannot be dissociated from that of Mussolini. Mr.Bullitt also thinks it dangerous for Italy to turn either Communist or Socialist. Belfagor seems to resent the whole article.

5. Trouble about the rent in the suburbs. Couldn't something be done to help the tenants.

6. The supposed strike of the ETTI was but a manoeuvre of Del Pino to keep his job by showing himself capable of handling a difficult situation.

7. The civilians and the military people who have been pensioned off protest because they are not supposed to get the allotment for the high cost of living.

GENERAL

1. Bonomi's speech: Italy has the same aims, the same enemies as the United Nations, yet it is only a co-belligerant, not an ally.

2. Exchange of telegrams between Bonomi and Roosevelt.

3. Speeches of De Gasperi, Togliatti and Croce: Rumania has received much better treatment from Russia than Italy from the Allies, says Croce.

4. England won't back up Sicilian separatism. Statement of Sir Noel Charles.

5. The question of the colonies will be settled after the war. Eden misquoted, according to British Ambassador.

6. Articles about the Azzolini trial.

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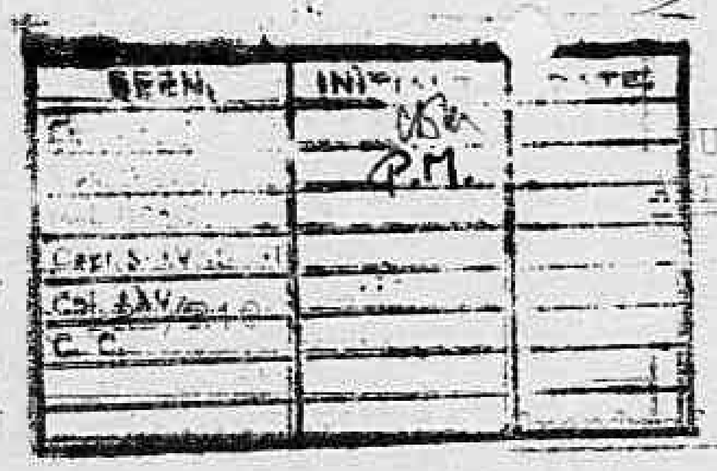
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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Patriot



PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

12 October 1944

copy filed by correspondents

The Azzolini trial and the operations in Greece continue to be the chief topics of interest, as well as the statement on the possible future of Italian colonies.

BRIA (AP)
SPRIGGE (Reuter)
HADFIELD (Times)
PACKARD (UP)

The Azzolini trial continues. Nearly a dozen witnesses have so far been introduced by the prosecution. Azzolini's counsel requested a postponement of the case and said that the line between collaboration and resistance to the Germans was so delicate that witnesses were needed to clarify the position, and many of these witnesses were still in Northern Italy. The principal ones are the King's son-in-law Calvi di Bergolo, and the Commissioner for Finance Cambi, both of whom are "presumed" to be in German occupied Italy. The Court rejected defendant's plea on the ground that the evidence of these witnesses is not vital to the trial.

The chief witness to date has been Acanfora, who became Minister of the Treasury in the Badoglio Government. There have been heated exchanges between this witness and Azzolini.

Sforza has replied to appeals on behalf of Azzolini from international banking circles by saying that he considered these indiscreet and in the nature of contempt of court. The Court was not to be influenced in any way.

To-day the Bank of Italy will state its case against Azzolini. It will demand that he be condemned for collaboration with the Germans, with malicious intent and not merely with culpable conduct. Legal experts consider that on the basis of the malicious intent charge the sentence would imply death.

LUMBY (Times) : Has filed a 3 page despatch on "Building a new Italy: Florentine Experiment". The political air of Florence, [illegible] refreshing after that of Rome.

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LUMBY (Times) : Has filed a 3 page despatch on "Building a new Italy: Florentine Experiment". The political air of Florence, says the correspondent, is refreshing after that of Rome. "Rome conveys little sense of a corporate existence. Half its inhabitants are officials and their families from other parts of Italy." In Rome everyone bewails the country's plight, but no one attempts to provide a remedy. There is a more vigourous and realistic attitude in the North and especially in Florence where a spontaneous experiment in self government is being carried on which may have considerable influence in determining the political future of the country. This experiment in Florence is due to the strong personalities of the

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Committee of Liberation who took a leading part in keeping the administration going at the time when the city was partly occupied by the Allies and still not clear of Nazis and Fascists.

WINSTON BURDETT (CBS) : After he had erased some of the following passage from his original script, this correspondent reinstated it.

"Back here behind the lines there is disappointment too. Two weeks after the Hyde Park declaration envisaging greater Allied help to Italy, officials admit frankly that economic conditions are approaching a state of chaos which they are unable to control. There is no price control at all here on rationed foods. There is no police here that could enforce control if the attempt were made. A tin of sardines here costs 700 Lire... $ 7 at the rate at which we have pegged the Lire. A man's suit costs 18,000 lire..... 180.... or 18 times the pre-war price. A pair of shoes costs _5 and prices are still soaring. Behind this complete chaos in prices here is the general shortage of essential goods. Allied officials say the only way to meet the situation is by bringing in supplies.....And first of all, the food....There is no starvation in Italy; not now; but there is hunger and mounting bitterness and unrest and while the wage earner tightens his belt, the rich of Italy continue to live almost fabulously well.

GENE REA ("Il Progresso") : Sends a personal report (not for publication) on his reactions after spending a few weeks in Italy. It consists of a passionate appeal to his editor to do all in his power to help the Italians over the present crisis.

On his arrival, he writes, he had no idea of the magnitude of the task to be performed in Italy. A survey of the situation had struck him so deeply that he had decided to work 7 days a week in order to try to do something to let the American public know the truth. He hopes to visit Southern Italy in the near future and to give the picture from there. But he feels that the United States and England are losing Italy, and losing it so fast that they are not aware of the real trend. He felt constrained to make this personal report. Many Government officials had spoken freely to him. Some of the things they had told him could not be published now. But he believed that those unpublished items "formed a veritable black splotch in the record of the United States and England." In this strain the correspondent says that it is considered opinion that Italy is being trampled on; that everything is being sacrificed to military necessity; that promises have been made and not one [illegible] Government exists in name only. Warming

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to Italy confused about the whole situation. Today that confusion is solidified into concrete knowledge of the Italian situation. I implore you again, and again, and again, and again, and again! Through "Il Progresso" through every means at your disposal, fight this thing to victory."

The same correspondent has had an interview with Ciance and this Minister has added his voice to an appeal to the United States for a better psychological understanding of the Italian people, and for immediate help. Ciance said that the Italian people as a whole should not be held guilty for all Fascist misdeeds, and in the political field the Allies now have a chance to prove to the Italians that democracy gives everyone a chance. By proving to the Italian people that they, and they alone, will decide what form of Government they want, the Allies will be able to win their everlasting gratitude.

LUBBY (Times) : Reports Roosevelt's announcement that Italy will be able to use her occupation currency to pay for goods bought in the U.S.A. and thus relieve her financial situation. It is not known what amount of credit will be given, but it will prove a boon.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph") : The Rome Caccia Club will be reopened shortly, but its gaming room will not be licensed. There was no political move behind the recent raid by the police and the closing of the club at half an hour's notice. It was felt that the raid on the gaming room might have involved members of the Diplomatic Corps and have caused complications. It was only a coincidence that the head of the raiding party happened also to be the head of the political section.

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12 OCT Racd 33

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

	IN
Col. Mc	NY
Maj. MAC	
Mgt. BRAGE	
Capt. SALVADORI	
Col. FAVA	
C. C.	
ATTACHED PAPERS	

October 11, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Notes friction between England and Russia on Polish question and points out that visit of Churchill to Moscow is important in this frame work.

2. Communique from ITTI saying there will be no strike of telephone workers.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. On the Japanese war the country will have to be consulted "democratically" as to its wishes and of course Italy should participate as an Ally. A further incentive would be given if the Italians were given to understand that the doors of Canada, Australia and the US were to be open to Italian immigration.

2. Pi-co writes on the soup kitchens and finds the charges that service is dirty and slovenly are grossly exaggerated.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Editorial saying that social transformation can be radical without having revolutionary violence. It is just such a transformation that is now going on. Those who talk of violence are merely obstructing the true revolutionary process which is going on. For they create reactionary blocs and by prolonging the tension continue to keep Italy under occupation and threaten to reduce her to colonial status.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Ruini's speech analyzed and found to be full of fine ideals but impractical.

2. On the new tax measures proposed by Siglienti, Zuccarini writes that they are anything but a step towards reform; they are merely tightening up of measures already in vogue; hence simply an intensification of the Fascist system.

3. Plea for tolerance and less vilification in epuration of teachers. After all the great mass of school people have simply done their job and if they used the Fascist salute or had the tessera

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MORNING PAPERS

1944

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Dumbarton Oaks. Zimarcas discusses the security conference at length. To him it seems clear that the world is to be run by the four powers. He is concerned at the lack of international police force and even more troubled by Roosevelt's remarks that force may be used "to placate possible economic and social agitation." But armed

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intervention is no way to deal with social changes, says Z.

2. Hunger is a sorry counselor. Corrects Italia Nuova's statement that the living subsidy is a matter for the govt alone. Everyone knows ACC is the final authority....Actually the measures are inadequate but even so the Govt would be well advised to avoid further delay.

3. Referring to Pacciardi in VR (yesterday) UNITA says the new commission to examine responsibility for surrender of Rome is merely a beginning. UNITA' will keep up the agitation and go beyond the few generals under scrutiny, to the general staff, to Badoglio, to the King - all of whom have their share of guilt.

4. Difficulties of getting passes for trucks is subject of irate complaint. After all is clear with the Allies the local authorities delay and obstruct indefinitely.

5. Article describing purpose and function of the Comitato Nazionale dello Spettacolo. The Allies have indicated their approval of this group which can do valuable liaison work.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. There is a striking difference between the state of the towns and that of the country, writes G. Luzzatto: ruins on one side, well cultivated fields on the other. Planing to rehabilitate all the economic activities of the Nation would be absurd. Agriculture will be the soundest basis for reconstruction. The Government ought to give a free hand to private initiative and facilitate transport of products.

2. More particulars about conditions of life in Regina Coeli.

3. The 'Procura del Regno' has not got enough personnel.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. For years, Anglo-Saxon public opinion has been trained to think that Fascist Italy was to be exterminated; no wonder it finds it hard to see in Italy one of the United Nations. Roosevelt, president of a democratic country, will be able to help Italy only if he is backed up by public opinion. Italy ought to declare war on Japan, thus proving its democratic conscience to be really awakened it ought to feel that its interests lie wherever democratic freedom is threatened.

2. About the Dumbarton Oaks Conference: The League of Nations dealt with all the activities of the various nations. The United Nations Organization for International Safety has a limited program as can be seen from its name. U.S.A., the British Empire, Soviet Union and China will form a kind of world directorship. The new organisation seems to have been made in a more realistic spirit than the old League

1402

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3. Medicines have been sent to Italy, but not enough quinine. A rise of 400% is foreseen for special drugs; couldn't at least such medicines as were the basis of the therapeutics of a good doctor twenty years ago be sold at a moderate price?

4. The working class is starving, yet the allotment for the high cost of living does not materialize.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Rev. J. Lewis declaration that the Pope has not condemned the excesses of the Nazis is refuted by Guido Gonella.

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2. De Gasperis Broadcast message: Italy won't have a new dictatorship either political or economic; parties must unite to help reconstruct the country.

3. Why do local authorities obstruct transport of meat needed for Rome?

4. Something ought to be done to raise the salaries of the Civilians employed by the Air Force, and the allotments of war and work invalids.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Germans won't admit that the game is up mainly because they have no future they can look forward to: they know they won't be able to dissociate their responsibility from that of Nazism, and they don't see how they will fit in the world of to-morrow. To reach a solution, they would have to make a complete revision of their principles since Bismark's time, and convince themselves that they belong to the western civilization; they must feel they are citizens, not guests of Europe, says Carlo Antoni.

2. Complaints about electric light.

3. Black market for medicines. The situation is very serious.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Article in praise of Churchill for his work during the war and for the peace. The trip to Moscow is merely another example. TEMPO thinks this war will be followed by a peace of equilibrium, with the major powers in charge of world order. This is like the Holy Alliance and the major difficulty in bringing it about is the gulf that now separates the Western Powers and Russia. But Churchill and Roosevelt must be and are big enough to overcome this difficulty.

2. Complaint on match shortage.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Large box over first page reading as follows: 150,000 tons of grain and flour from America. Is it for those who need no salary increases or for those who have been now vainly waiting for two months for the living subsidy and haven't yet had enough money to buy grain and flour for their families?

2. From Florence North. Togliatti insists on the need of C.L.N. in these regions continuing to function and being given some kind of official recognition. There is talk of doing away with the local committees, actually they should be strengthened, in his opinion.

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1404

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3. Circolo della Caccia. Recalls a gambling scandal of 1922 1210 affecting the circolo. The matter was hushed up by the Fascists. Ironic plea to reopen it for the convenience of Roman nobility and titled business men and....spying princesses.

4. Article on the hard winter facing the inhabitants of Cassino and the need of relief measures.

GENERAL

1. Roosevelt's declaration: the credit granted to Italy will be equal to the total amount of lire issued to pay the American

1405

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troops in Italy. This credit will be used to buy essential articles for the civilian population.

2. The Council of Ministers will probably discuss the decree on the repartition of land.

3. Article about Azzolini's trial.

Violent polemics of Neapolitan newspapers: The judges must take in consideration the will of the people, says 'Voce' (Social-Communist)

If the Court has got to listen to the mob, it means that the Italians deserve neither freedom not justice, answer Lupinacci of the 'Giornale' (Liberal)

4. Report on contribution to Grandi del Popolo (Rome).

1406

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13 OCT Recd Msf.

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Patriot B. 173A

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

12 October 1944

PRB/86

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Notes the declaration on the part of various parties that anti-clericalism is a thing of the past because clericalism is dead. The conclusion would seem to be: an injustice recognized by the latter and indulgently forgiven by the former. Actually, according to O. the roles are psychologically and historically reversed.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - Nicheve.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Youth. What does youth think of the new liberty? The papers do not tell us, the journals dedicated to youth, unhappily, remind one still of "Libro e Moschetto". The youth of to-day seems to be the prey of disorientation and inexperience; this is the fault of the Fascists who exalted violence and brute strength at the expense of culture.

2. Politics and the school. Criticism of the still fascist nature of the schools. The writer, F.A. Porta, wants schools free of any kind of politics, dedicated to forming a "free and democratic conscience."

3. Noting the number of vacancies among the cardinals - there are now thirty vacant out of a normal college of 70 - R. suspects the Pope may call a Secret Concistory.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Pleased with the declaration of Roosevelt; now "we are getting down to facts". This is due to the numerous American friends of Italy and to Pres. R.s understanding. The fundamental Italian claims still remain however: Allied status, freedom from control, liberty to choose their own form of govt.

2. For Allied troops only. Complaint on the number of places bearing that legend...Even the "vespasiani"...

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

problems of peace

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

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Pietro Nenni, under the title "Columbus Day" wonders if peace will be in harmony with the huge sacrifices made by Europe and America during this war. And will America take part in the settling of European matters? Such is to be hoped. And having sent so many troops to our country, has she faith in it? What we suffer most of, is not lack of food, or the financial question, but the lack of faith in us, on the part of the Allies. They have no political faith in the Italian Government, no faith in our desire for liberty and democracy; they have no faith in their passion to fight with them this war which is fought in our Country and which the best part of our people feel as their war.

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2. Perticone states that now we can use the expression "social democracy" or "democratic socialism" without being contradictory. The chief object of a perfect union between democracy and socialism was the existence of a now disappeared class of anti-proletarian bourgeoisie.

3. P.S. Epuration. About 150, between soldiers and officers, have been epurated. It is a beginning, but, we hope, not the end. What about all the "retate" and all the patriots who have been shot? How many of those agents have been epurated? How can the people forget all the P.S. has done against them?

4. Still about electricity. Soon we shall have more electric energy, as more works will function again within the next weeks. But it seems that Rome will gain nothing by this. Why don't the Allies realise that Rome should have the preference on other towns, being the capital? And why don't they allow the electric societies to distribute the energy as they like? So, for istance, as to allow everybody to have light, though for a very short length of time, every night?

5. The San Paolo Glass Works could begin to function again if given some - not much - electricity. This would mean giving work to 300 people actually unemployed. The Allied Command has not given the necessary authorisation.

6. The Ministry of Finance has decided to pay the arrears of war pensions; but this decree only concerns liberated Italy. What about the north?

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. It comments on Roosevelt's declaration: Roosevelt has shown that there is still a difference between the treatment of Italy and that of the Western European countries which are on friendly terms with the United States. The dollars equivalent to the local currency of occupation are put at the disposal of these countries sic et simpliciter. For Italy there are special limitations depending on the final peace terms.

2. In North Italy parties are more strongly devided; the work of the Partito d'Azione will be more difficult. Federico Comandini compares the program of marxism to that of the Partito d'Azione. According to marxist theories, the industrial proletariat must be the maker of revolution; peasants, petits bourgeois etc are only allies, and not to be trusted. According to the Partito d'Azione, all working people rank the same in the new democracy.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1409

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

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The Anglo-Saxon nations have made the first step towards an inter-allied economic collaboration by granting Italy a credit of dollars corresponding to the amount of occupation currency, which will be used to buy American goods, writes Vincenzo Lucci. Disposing of raw material, Italy will be able to rehabilitate its productive activity, while the credit in dollars will help the stabilization of the lire.

2. A.C.C. seems to be responsible for the delay is coming to a decision about the allotment for the high cost of living. Nevertheless the Government admitted that the only difficulties were about "form", and now it will go on deliberating while the working classes are starving.

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1733

3. More about the bad living conditions of the nurses who are being trained in the Policlinico.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Complains about tram services which are getting worse every day.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Italy's alimentary balance has always been unsatisfactory for increase in production was met by increase in population. A nation which has always employed 25 % of its import budget for alimentary products can only fight black market through importation, says Gino Bergami.

2. Agrarian contracts play a very important part in the promoting of agricultural production, on which we are now depending for most of our food supplies. Risorg. Lib. suggests that consultative Commission should be appointed.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Noting the anniversary of the discovery of America, Filippo Gielli deplores that Europe is no more capable of looking after its own affairs. America's intervention decided the last war. America is now sending to death thousands of her sons, to save European liberty and democracy. America has, in a few centuries learnd a lot from Europe; cannot Europe now learn from America?

2. Professors and Students of Rome University want to be able to elect their "Rettore" and "presidi", as it is done in southern Italian universities. Why wait any longer?

3. Elementary schools in Rome will open on the 16th if disinfection is finished in time.

4. Corrado Calvo, in an ironical interview with one of the leaders of the black-market, ends with these words pronounced by the man: "When shall we have to stop our work? Only on the day when everybody will be able to introduce freely into Rome anything he likes.

5. Letter of Vinciguerra on Società degli Autori.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Carovita. Velio Spano expresses his approval of the decision finally taken yesterday at the "Consiglio dei Ministri" of granting "carovita" indemnity to all workmen. Finds it is necessary not to demoralise the people and to show them that the Government does not forget their well-fare. He hopes that these decisions will immediately be put in practice, as the value of the [illegible]

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

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2. One of the communist seats in Taranto was visited the other day by a dozen fascist, disguised as allied soldiers; they took away the flag and party symbols. It is necessary to proceed to arrest fascist elements still free.

3. Taking occasion from the anniversary of discovery of America, praises the Italo-American friendship and fraternity. Points out that Italy contributed a lot, by sending out many Italians to the United States, to the great step forward made by American production.

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4. A group of A.S.A. drivers has remained out of work for too long now, while the trucks they should be using to legally carry food into Rome, have been given instead to people who only work for the black-market. Allied Authorities, believing the words of a few swindlers, gave back all lorries to the people from whom they had been requisitioned by order of the Prefetto. A.S.A. drivers now say they are sorry they did not, at the beginning, steal the motors themselves.

5. Bakers and bread shops are approaching an agreement.

6. Epuration. The Florence Municipio has epurated 72 employees.

7. Workmen of Pietralet.. are starving, and so are their children. They have sold already everything they possessed.

8. Epuration. The S.R.E. employees and workmen protest because the "big-fish" never get epurated, notwithstanding proofs against them and even the Prefetto's decision.

GENERAL

1. The Council of Ministers: articles about agrarian reform - food problem - civilian and political rights for the Jews.

2. Roosevelt's declaration: the equivalent in dollars of the total amount of lire issued to pay the troops will be put at the disposal of the Italian Government, as well as the product in dollars of the products exported from Italy, and the sums paid by people living in the States for their families living in Italy.

3. The Allies have no intention of backing up Sicily's separatist movement; nevertheless, the Government will examine proposal about regional autonomy and take steps to improve the economic development of the island.

4. The question of Eritrea will be solved after the war. What about the other colonies?

5. Articles about Azzolini's trial.

6. Articles about the indemnity for the high cost of living.

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11 OCT Recd

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10

October 10, 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

Considerable interest was shown in the opening of the Azzolini trial and many correspondents filed copy describing it. The general impression was one of disappointment at the lack of sensational developments, the scene in court being quiet and dignified, reminiscent of a meeting of a Board of Directors. Considerable police precautions had been taken, but outwardly public interest was not great.

The Greek operations continue to draw attention.

CHINIGO (INS)

Azzolini concluded a 4 hour deposition wherein it was revealed that 24 Tons of gold was salvaged. The Nazis granted permission to ship this to Switzerland via the Brenner, but Azzolini despatched it via Como. The Nazis stopped the train at Chiasso on Swiss territory but were unable to get it to return.

International pressure in favour of Azzolini was evidenced by 2 telegrams from Swiss bank heads.

Azzolini asserted that he had helped Jewish employees of the bank by keeping up payments to them following their dismissal under the racial law. He had also contributed 50 Kilos of gold to the amount demanded by the Nazis from the Jews. His evidence revealed how the Crown jewels were removed to another Rome bank, while the Nazis were searching for them in the Quirinale Palace. Azzolini's evidence also disclosed that the State's chief witness, Introne, the present Governor of the Bank of Italy, had been forced to yield 2 Million of Gold to the Nazis. This had been hidden in Northern Italy. General impression is that Azzolini is sentenceable to 10 or 20 years imprisonment.

E. PACKARD (UP)

Azzolini was calm, well groomed and well dressed. His lawyer raised no objection to the Bank of Italy constituting itself "parte civile" to the trial by filing a civil claim against Azzolini for the recovery of the Bank's gold, implying that acquittal of accused would quash the damage suit as well. The audience appeared to be mostly from financial circles and high State officials. The trial is expected to last 3 to 4 days. The evidence is highly technical. It is very dignified as all the judges have managed to acquire black silk robes since the Caruso trial. There were a considerable number

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

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Azzolini gave testimony in a calm, clear voice. He said he was not afraid to die as he was an old soldier.

BRIA (AP) :

1287

Azzolini passionately defended himself while on trial for his life. The white-haired 62 year old was decorated for valour in the last war. He asserted his passion for his country all his life.

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc. [illegible]HY	MKh	
Maj. MacG[illegible]	RP	
Maj. DRAG[illegible]		
Capt. [illegible]		

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Azzolini said he was never anti-Fascist. He was an Italian first. He made repeated attempts not to allow politics in the bank. The bank's policy was one of treating the State with all deference but at the same time to spend all its efforts towards retaining maximum independence. Cumbri, the Fascist treasury official told him to hand over the gold to the Nazis as an ultimatum had been set. The Directors were summoned and all agreed that nothing was possible but to hand over the gold. He said that in August, before the Armistice, Badoglio had advised him to transfer the gold to Piedmont, near the Swiss border, and he agreed to do so. He did not act swiftly on Badoglio's instructions as he thought the gold safer in Rome than in the North where it was too near Germany.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

Azzolini claimed that early in the war Mussolini wanted the gold to go to Verona, but he (Azzolini) frustrated this. The prosecution is making 3 points.

(i) Why did Azzolini delay conforming to Badoglio's instructions in August.

(ii) Why did he hesitate before accepting the suggestions of subordinates to conceal part of the gold from the Germans.

(iii) Why did he finally give the order to send the gold to the North.

Azzolini said he knew the Germans were aware of the amount of gold, and any concealment would have brought severe reprisals. Badoglio's hurried flight from Rome caused considerable confusion.

WILLIS (BBC) devoted a broadcast talk to the scene at the trial, with little comment. Correspondent said that he himself had been sitting in the prisoner's chair in the dock for over one hour before an attendant drew his attention to the fact.

HAMMOND (Kemsley) found the proceedings unemotional and staid, and except for the uniforms of the Carabinieri, not particularly colourful.

WINSTON BURDETT (CBS) merely recorded the fact that the trial had started.

HOWARD (NBC) cabled his association that Bonomi had completed a 10 minute recording of a speech to be broadcast at the Italian-American Labour Council meeting on Columbus Day.

INGRAHAM (Time) sends a lengthy despatch on the work of the Italian [illegible] Allied control. Much of the despatch has been cut.

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INGRAHAM (Time) sends a lengthy despatch on the work of the Italian Navy now under Allied control. Much of the despatch has been cut. It is, in general, in high praise of the work of the Italians and touches on what is considered to be the poor treatment the Allies are meting out to Italian crews. "At one Mediterranean port the crews are not allowed out on liberty but can only come ashore for exercise in a barbed wire enclosure, just as if they are prisoners of war."

MATTHEWS (New York Times) has had an interview with Bonomi. The Italian Prime Minister expressed the profound emotional reaction which all Italians have felt as a result of Eden's statement. Bonomi regretted Allied insistence on treating Italy as a conquered enemy despite everything she had done. He said he could not pass judgment as he was uncertain whether Eden referred merely to Ethiopia, but

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whatever the tenor of Mr. Eden's speech it had aroused profound emotion. There was a feeling that "others are disposing of us entirely against our will" and as conquerors disposing of the conquered. The Prime Minister continued in this sorrowful vein and he asked not only for material aid from the democracies, but also their spiritual understanding. He asked for justice.

The correspondent afterwards visited Sforza who agreed with all Bonomi had said and expressed the hope that those Italian colonies taken before Fascism came to power would not be taken away from Italy. Sforza would like to see an international consortium, under a mixed administration, take over all African colonies, no matter to whom they belonged.

The "New York Times" understands that if the exact meaning of Eden's words are not cleared up very shortly the Italian Government may make a formal official declaration of its unanimous sentiments in the matter.

WINSTON BURDETT (CBS)

".....Here in Rome, Allied economic chiefs are worried about the coming months in Italy - about the 22 Million Italians in the North whom we may have to feed this winter. The first reaction here to President Roosevelt's statement on increased aid to Italy came from the Acting Chief of the A.C.C.'s Economic Section, Anthony Antolini. He announced that 150,000 tons of wheat were scheduled for shipment to Italy. Regardless of this shipment the A.C.C. would have to face the grave question of reducing the bread ration scale in Italy if our armies on moving North find that the Germans have largely destroyed or taken away the grain harvest of the Po Valley.

The President's statement did not say when the grain shipment for Italy should arrive. According to Mr. Antolini basic food requirements demand the importation of 100,000 tons monthly. Just now we are juggling our limited stocks and straining our transport to the limit to carry supplies from bases in the South to deficit areas in Central Italy. In some places near the front, in Florence, for example, we have reached the bottom of our local resources and have had to feed the city on a day to day basis..... Allied economic chiefs believe we should be able to get through the winter if the front remains where it is..... If we move to the North and find destruction in the Po Valley a general reduction in the bread [illegible] may be necessary..... All our reports from Northern Italy

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

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1236

MATTHEWS (N.Y. Times)

Gigli, the tenor has been accused by a former partisan of having assisted at a questioning and of having been abusive during the German occupation. The partisan was Giuseppe Albani, called "the Hunchback" who had a big price put on him by the Nazis. Gigli's brother-in-law, a former N.C.O. in the Italian African Police has been arrested.

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11 OCT Recd

Patriot Bx. 179A

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8 October 10, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Favorable comment on radio speeches of Don Sturzo and particularly of La Guardia. The latter, by speaking again, indicates that in his opinion something has been done for Italy and more is yet to be done. His practical outlook is approved.

2. Manner and matter of Ruini's speech admired. Nothing new in what he had to say but the conversational method of his talk was good practice in democracy.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Joins OSSERVATORE (5 Oct) in deploring the "propaganda uses" made of O's article on the Moroccans. Q. feels that the misunderstanding between France and Italy was responsible in great part for the unhappiness of both. Trouble makers should be discouraged.

2. Commentary on taxes by Gildroni who has a kind word for both Siglienti and Soleri.

3. Complaint that the decree on subsidies is so long delayed.

4. Answers TEMPO's criticism of article on Circolo della Caccia. Q. was not practising anti-semitism; the tone was supposed to be light.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Comment that anti-Fascist books and studies to-day are fragmentary and localized in content. It is not simply a matter of condemning Mussolini, the King or big business. A real and profound study of Fascism is needed, however because there is in the air an unconscious return to the same situations and the same responsibilities.

2. Another article on Sicilian separatism. The usual suggestions: consult the competent spokesmen of the island itself, adopt a policy of concrete action, meditate before proceeding with long range or radical measures.

SEEN | INITIALS | DATE

1420

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2. Another article on Sicilian separatism. The usual suggestions: consult the competent spokesmen of the island itself, adopt a policy of concrete action, meditate before proceeding with long range or radical measures.

3. Full text of Ruini's speech.

4. Further coverage of school convention.

(RICOSTRUZIONE has four pages to-day.)

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc. C[illegible]NY	[illegible]	
Maj. MAC[illegible]	[illegible]	
Maj. DRAG[illegible]	[illegible]	
Capt. S[illegible]V[illegible]	[illegible]	
Col. FAV[illegible]		
C. C.		

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Between us and liberty, says VR, stands the monarchy. But we have been sufficiently disciplined by our sufferings to know what we want and will not be diverted. It is useless for England to come to the aid of the King; the Foreign Office is powerless before History; let the English Conservatives be convinced of this. They have guessed well in the case of Germany and very poorly for Italy. But Italians will know how to overcome all obstacles.

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2. Pacciardi reviews the story of the Commission to examine the Surrender of Rome. According to him 4 generals were suspended and their conduct was to be investigated by a committee of two generals and representatives of the C.L.N. All the members named were honorable men and all accepted. Then nothing more was heard of the commission. Now we hear of a new military committee to judge of the responsibility of the suspended generals. Pacciardi doesn't like this at all and states that the republicans will make their own public inquiry.

3. Eden's comment that "interdependence of nations is the great lesson of contemporary history" is questioned by VR. The great lesson in their opinion is that aid promised to a friendly nation should be effectively carried out and the true guarantee of European peace is "internal transformation of the states on a basis of democracy."

4. Congratulatory letter of Cecil Sprigge to Zuccarini, author of "Esperienze e Soluzioni."

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The legal status enforced on Italy has not been modified according to the development of the situation, writes G. Saragat. Italy has not betrayed the Allies' trust; its partisans and its National Corps for Liberation have done more than their duty. Nevertheless, for many people, Italy has merely changed its alliances. Italy's attitude to-day is the natural consequence of twenty years of aspiration for liberty and democracy. Then why this legal status?

2. What will be the future of heavy industry? N.M. advises its nationalization; thus it will be possible to organize, transform and sometimes suppress the existing plants according to the plans made for the industrial rehabilitation of the country. It will also be necessary to control strictly the importation and distribution of ferrous materials.

3. Why not house refugees in the numerous appartments which are now empty?

4. Violent article against Mgr. Bartolomasi a propos of a requiem mass for A. Casati and G. di Montezemolo. It seems that Mons. Bartolomasi often said mass for the fascist troops.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Fiorello La Guardia says that the request for Italian representatives to be sent to Washington and London "means that Italy is acknowledged as a sovereign nation".

2. Society of the Friends of Yugoslavia (Bari): It means much more than the solving of the problem of their respective minorities and frontiers, says Carlo Bandi. It will contribute to the general problem of freedom by bringing out new international relations.

3. Attack against the House of Savoia which "has been taking advantage of the political credulity of the Italians".

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4. Regina Coeli was supposed to be a very comfortable place - it seems that living conditions were not quite so good as that, and even need improving.

5. Complaints because of the immunity of many functionaries of the ex-Ministry of Corporations.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. One enemy. F. Marano recalls the prophetic words of Smuts (in 1934) to the effect that it would be an unhappy day for the peace of the world when a western power would make an alliance with an Oriental power. The German-Japanese alliance proves the truth of his words. Germany is almost beaten now but Japan remains still strong and dangerous. It is just as much our enemy as Germany and we Italians must help in eliminating it.

2. On Bonomi's interview with Matthews IN says the Prime Minister must be aware that Eden's speech was made the same day that Roosevelt alluded to the necessity of Italy's joining in the war on Japan. Would it not be appropriate and advisable to strengthen the case for the colonies by a formal declaration of war against the Japanese?

3. RICOSTRUZIONE and UNITA' have complained that the industrial "commissari" are well paid and do nothing. Inasmuch as these are govt Journals they are probably preparing the way for an alibi which will be necessary when the people awaken to the inefficiency and corruption of the system, purely fascist in style, set up on the pretext of fighting Fascism. But no alibi will save those responsible.

4. On agarian reforms points out that announced govt program is just like that of 1921. Times are worse now and IN is skeptical but - no harm in trying.

5. In the Circolo della Caccia gambling was for very high stakes - in the millions. It is understood that the Circolo will soon reopen but there will be no gambling.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Commenting on Bonomi's interview with Matthews P. is sure that Eden must have meant only Ethiopia. And even in Ethiopia certain Italian rights must be recognized. Complaint again that Italy is not on parity status with other United Nations.

2. D.C. party believes in votes for women.

3. Notes arrival of 600 tons of medicine and hopes distribution

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Italy is a defeated country; this sentence has been enforced on it by guns, not after a legal discussion. Now, Germany might have answered in this way if it had won the war, says Pepe, but neither England nor the United States ought to do so. Is it England's interest that Italy should lose its colonies? The tragedy of this war is that no peace formula has yet been found; it seems that there will be a peace of compromise instead of a Europe and federation without victors or vanquished.

2. Allotments for the high cost of living: many enterprises have part of their funds in North Italy, and are now figuring out what they can afford to give in the way of salaries.

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Politicus finds Ruini's speech just what one would expect from a representative of the petite bourgeoisie. Loyal to the principles of Liberté, egalité, fraternité this party is none the less anti-revolutionary and their tactics are those of elastic defense. Ruini's own gift is more for clarity than profundity.

2. Threatened strike of telephone workers. The TETI is asked to come to terms.

3. Approval expressed that the commission for discovering guilt responsible for surrender of Rome is now about to function.

4. TEMPO insists that QUOTIDIANO's article on Circolo della Caccia contained anti-semitism.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The situation of the working classes is unbearable, says Velio Spano. They know that A.C.C. has become A.C., they know the feelings of the Italian Government about the question of wages; they wonder who is their evil genius, Something ought to be done to give them better salaries.

GENERAL

1. The Azzolini trial: great resentment caused by the telegrams sent by Swiss and Swedish bankers. Why this foreign interference ? (Unità especially violent)

2. Minister Ruini's speech: considered chiefly as a proof of goodwill.

3. Plans for a lasting peace: Based on an International organization called the United Nations; the Assembly will deal will such problems as peace, armament control etc.

4. Bonomi's declaration to the Press: he has no special information about Eden's declaration. Feels that Italy is still looked upon as a conquered nation, whereas, as Croce has said, she belongs properly among the victors.

5. Appeal to Bonomi by CGIL on workers subsidy.

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SECTION | INITIAL
Col. McC... HY
Maj. MAC...
Maj. PRAG...
Capt. S... V... SI
Col. FAV...
9 OCT Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8 October 8, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Regrets that remarks on the Moroccans have been distorted by some radio reporters and news agencies. It was not an attack on the French Army, nor was the article an official statement of the Vatican.

2. Radio. Quotes article of ITALIA LIBERA on the radio. It stresses the educational function especially from the point of view of political education. But O. points out that moral education is even more important; hopes the radio will always keep in mind the Christian tradition.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Comment on artificial expansion of University of Rome. Too many teachers, too many chairs. Time for stream-lining.

2. Notes visit of Reg IV Refugee O., Maj. Culleton, to offices of Pontificia Commissione Assistenza Profughi. Maj. C. "expressed his admiration."

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. On the new fiscal measures. Article approving of same. The taxes will be higher but all good citizens will understand and approve, especially those who will have more topay precisely because they are better off than their fellows. (Marrama)

2. Italy's rights. Since Germany has taken out of Italy all the machinery that could be transported and destroyed the rest, it will be only right if, at the end the war, an Italian commission is allowed togo to Germany and bring back what is available. It is hoped that the Allies will give assurance that this can be done. (F. Friggeri)

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Roosevelt, praising the war effort of the United Nations, omits Italy. Italy is a co-belligerent but not an equal, observes V.R. sadly. Italians are slaves; they must give everything but they have no rights. This is the moral and political minority "consecrated in the unbreakable clauses of the armistice". Let Roosevelt inform London that even if Italy is not an Ally she is none the less present in the

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2. Long and pessimistic article by Pacciardi on Italy's position. The only concrete suggestion is that Italy must think of Italy and not of "the Empire."

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. How far have we got ? Nenni goes over the history of Italian political developments since 25 July 43. Finds satisfaction in the

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fact that the workers are no longer confused; they know where they stand and what their program must be. The immediate need is greater and more intense participation of masses in politics.

2. The women get chance to take part in public life. Delegation of Unione Donne visits Bohomi. AVANTI approves their campaign for "active participation in political and administrative life of the country".

3. Gratitude and approval for Antonini's speech at Atlantic City. His Columbus Day speech is worth looking forward to. He promised to explain Italy's position and need to the U.S. and he is doing so.

4. Don Sturzo's remarks on Voce dell'America program calls attention to great gains made as indicated in Roosevelt's speech but feels the armistice clauses should be suppressed; finds secrecy of the whole business distasteful especially in contrast with Russian clarity on Roumanian armistice. Further feels the POWs should be taken care of. Of Sicilian separatism notes not only American disapproval but quotes London Times on same note.

5. Communique stating ACC has made counter proposals on living indemnity. It is hoped matter will be in final form for Council's approval on Wednesday.... AVANTI's comment is that this measure has been discussed long enough; it is time something definitive was said.

6. Zimarese writes that it is only natural that there should be occasional speeches like that of Eden; Italians must not be so sensitive; in the nature of things there are bound to be rebuffs. They should not feel too pessimistic for after all, even if Eden's words are final on English policy, the U.S. and Russia will have a voice too. And they seem to be concerned with the principles of the Atlantic Charter. Certainly Russia at least has given real evidence of her intention to let other nations choose their own form of govt.

7. Problem of the radio. Comment on govt's release on SIAR. The ideal of course is a "complete and effective economic and political independence of the radio." AVANTI welcomes the Vigilance Committee but with reservations; depends what its powers are. Does not feel that Russia has done much about epuration. As to where radio belong AVANTI would like to see it under the Presidenza delConsiglio... One Bernardi has written, protesting because AVANTI named him among those who should not return to the radio. AVANTI is firm however and cites his record.

8. Soup kitchens need investigating. Service is slovenly and dirty.

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8. Soup kitchens need investigating. Service is slovenly and dirty.

9. Justice does not function. The courts are slow. Lack of personnel is retarding important work.

10. Again against the telephone Co's high handed cutting off of service.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Taxes must be proportioned to the financial situation of every citizen, says B. Visentini. It is just that those who have a large income should bear a large share of taxation. Salaries under 20.000

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Lire or professional income under 14.000 Lire yearly will pay no taxes.

2. Bulgaria is trying to avoid declaring war on Germany; thinking that the change in its alliances deserves a recompense. It acted in much the same way during the war of 1914-1918. It is to be hoped that this time, the Bulgarians will be far seeing and courageous about territorial requests.

3. There must not be a Nuovo Giornale d'Italia.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Vincenzo Lucci disapproves of Siglienti's measures. He does not think they really correspond to the criteria set up by the minister. And he feels they bear heavily on industry, agriculture and commerce which are all necessary to the rebuilding of the country.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Answering to Ruggero Jacobbi's article (cf. Tempo, Oct 7th, Il Popolo says that it does not see why being a mass party implies 'taking a big step' either towards republic or towards more advanced social solutions. A solution can only be reached gradually, in a democratic way.

2. The Roman Population needs 'pasta'.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The public often judges and condemn the Government conduct without sufficient information. Why does not the Government use its archives and inquiries and publish a book which would be a basis for discussion.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Again on the Circolo della Caccia. TEMPO is against gambling but also against arbitrary and undemocratic action. And the story of the aristocrat and the Jew told in QUOTIDIANO is unworthy of a democratic paper... It is hoped the Circolo will be reopened.

2. Posto di blocco no. 9. Facture story on what goes on at the control post. Real control is impossible, TEMPO thinks, and probably even the Annona would like to have the posti abolished says the guard.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Togliatti reports on his visit to Florence. Finds a new spirit, looking to a "profound renewal." The C.L.N. parties more united because their anti-fascist combative spirit is stronger than in the South. The whole city proud of its partigiani, whose disarming has added a touch of bitterness to their lofty patriotism. There has also been some discussion with the Allies over reopening the theatres

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2. Need of holding communal elections. Radio broadcast by Negarville along familiar lines. Urges women vote too.

3. Agrarian concessions. Interview with Gullo. Minister defines the measures as an act of "social pacification." The big landowners must understand this. It is not revolutionary, as Gullo says it.

4. Children in school. Various suggestions made on school opening. Buildings must be requisitioned or given up by parties, welfare plans worked out, truancy controlled. Recommended that hygiene work be intensified.

5. Arrest of Gigli's brother in law reminds UNITA' of alleged occasion in which Gigli insulted one of the partisan heroes. Time the tenor was apprehended too, thinks U.

GENERAL

1. Don Sturzo's message to Italy: Italian and Allied agreements have now reached the realization phase, as can be seen from the appointment of the new ambassadors. The agreement of the six parties is a sign of political maturity. Don S. adds that Italy is ready to fight Japan but cannot bear having 1 1/2 million soldiers in P.W. camps. The political leaders of Italy must not forget that Sicily has a right to economic and administrative autonomy.

2. The decree on land distribution does not endanger the present economic organization. The food problem is getting worse every day, and Italy cannot afford to have uncultivated land.

3. Arrest of Gigli's brother in law.

4. Articles on approaching trial of Mazzolini.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10

October 8 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

Correspondents are filing a considerable amount of copy from the Greek theatre. High lights are the tremendous enthusiasm, the sometimes pathetic desire of the natives to help in any possible way, even with the meagre food supplies at their disposal; the only too apparent hardships which many of them have suffered; and, so far, the weak resistance offered by the Germans.

Operations on the Italian front have reached a stage where the weather has proved a friend to the enemy's need and correspondents are duly recording the appalling conditions. According to correspondents Mr. Eden's comments on Italian colonies have aroused speculation by their vagueness, the Italian Right parties, fearing the worst, and the Left apparently indifferent.

HADFIELD (Times) : Bonomi has visited Sir Noel Charles to seek clarification of Mr. Eden's recent statement on the Italian colonies.

Right wing papers express concern, but the Left are expressing few regrets. But the terms of the Atlantic Charter are being quoted about the Anglo-Saxon nations seeking no territorial gains, and in view of this who will eventually get these Colonies. There is a criticism that Eden's words are "hard and injudicious" today, and it is coupled with a demand for greater good-will in return for all Italy has accomplished to put herself on the road indicated by the Allies. It is reported that the Egyptian Prime Minister has received El Said Idris of the Senussi and a statement was issued saying that the Libyan situation was examined. This news, says one paper, completes the picture of the question of Italian colonies.

OSBORNE (Time) : Reports that generally there are still no specific directives on the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration. There is still no official reply to the request for Allied status at the European peace table. The prime domestic and political essential fact is the progressive revelation of the appallingly thorough destruction and removal to Germany of Italy's machinery and portable wealth. Gold-seal industrial stocks, quoted at high levels throughout the war are now at history's lowest on the Milan exchange. It is clear that power plants and lines, automobile factories, textiles, and other northern industries will be as thoroughly wrecked as those in the South; which is

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BRIA (AP) :
BUCKLEY (Reuter) : The Bonomi Government has named Tommaso Gallerati Scotti, Milanese writer who fled to Switzerland after the Armistice, as Ambassador to Spain, replacing De Calboli, whose recall was recently announced. It is also announced that Giambattista Guarnaschelli, who was formely at Helsinki, has been named as Minister to Sweden, replacing Giuseppe Renzotti, who served a long term as consul general in Berlin. Other appointments include Giuliano Cora replacing Guido Rocco as Ambassador to Turkey; Alberto Rossi Longhi, Minister to Portugal, replaces the Chargé d'Affaires Blasco Lanza d'Ajeta, the friend and collaborator of Ciano. Other appointments at Ankara and Dublin still await the agreement of the respective Governments. It is also expected that Ambassadors to London and Washington will soon be named in accordance with the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration. There is some criticism from Left political circles at the predominance of career diplomats being named by the Cabinet. "Avanti" asks that genuine representatives of the Trade Unions should be sent abroad as diplomatic representatives. This journal says that "the Government sends a worthy and distinguished literary figure to Madrid but names for the important Lisbon post a young career diplomat whose outlook and whose past history do not merit any confidence whatever.

BRIA (AP) : The Italian Cabinet has enacted a law granting Peasants' co-operatives and other peasant organisations the right to expropriate private or public owned land deemed uncultivated, or insufficiently cultivated.

A commission has been set up to hear claims for the amounts demanded by former owners where there may be disagreement.

MATTHEWS (N.Y. Times) reports the closing of the Rome "Caccia" Club, allegedly due to gambling. But Roman aristocratic circles are not satisfied with this explanation and social salons are humming with pros and cons. It is generally believed that the move was demagogic and was in response to radical press attacks which claimed that the Caccia Club was the centre of reactionary Fascists. At the same time members of the Club point out that during the Fascist regime they were just as heavily attacked for being anti-Fascists. Moreover they claim the chief gambling goes on at the Scacchi Club where a week or two ago a well known Florentine is said to have lost 600,000 lire playing roulette.

SMITH (New York Herald Tribune) has filed a lengthy despatch on education in Italy. "Fascism is being rapidly expurged from

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MATTHEWS (N.Y. Times) reports the closing of the Rome "Caccia" Club, allegedly due to gambling. But Roman aristocratic circles are not satisfied with this explanation and social salons are humming with pros and cons. It is generally believed that the move was demagogic and was in response to radical press attacks which claimed that the Caccia Club was the centre of reactionary Fascists. At the same time members of the Club point out that during the Fascist regime they were just as heavily attacked for being anti-Fascists. Moreover they claim the chief gambling goes on at the Scacchi Club where a week or two ago a well known Florentine is said to have lost 500,000 lire playing roulette.

SMITH (New York Herald Tribune) has filed a lengthy despatch on education in Italy. 'Fascism is being rapidly expurged from the Italian School system, but there is a gap created in the curricula. The history of Italy since 1918 has not been taught in liberated Italy since the Allies arrived, and will not be taught in the academic year, because no texts are available except those written by Fascists. This was a statement by Major Carleton Washburn of the ACC Education Sub-Commission. In high schools no instruction is given in civics or in Government and politics to replace the Fascism formely taught, but student controlled ex-curricular activities have been introduced. 'It is a new departure in Italian education and the students have taken to it

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very enthusiastically and, although some school authorities were sceptical, many support this. Italian education is 50 to 75 years behind American, but no far reaching attempts at reform are yet being made. Major Washburn hopes to revive the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements in Italy. He also hopes to induce educators from the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China to come to Italy as consultants to aid a proposed Italian National Commission to complete a reform of the School System. Like other ACC heads of Sub-Commissions, Washburn receives no guides or policy directives from Washington, and the problem of bringing democracy into Italian schools was not even considered at the school of Military Government at Charlottesville. As regards history: Italians are not in a position to write about it objectively in this critical period; the Allies don't want to write it for them; there are too few schools, many having been destryed, many of troops in them, and last winter the troops burned desks, doors and window frames in order to keep warm.

GENE REA ("Il Progresso" Italian-American) Has filed a series of articles recently. They have dealt with all the well known conditions in Italy in general and in Rome in particular, such as food shortage, lack of light, power, fuel and transportation, high prices, black market and people living mainly on fruit and vegetables and a little bread. One article also deals with the "Refugees - a colossal problem".

This correspondent's earlier articles were highly critical, and one dated September 29 was marked "Critical and inaccurate". It was submitted to ACC for checking as to accuracy, and was finally re-written. Later articles are more objective in tone as if the correspondent had recovered from the initial shocks, but there is a strong pro-Italian flavour for Italo-American consumption.

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9 OCT Read

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R26/WB27

SECRET

8 October 1944

AGC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 27
2 Oct to 8 Oct 44

1. Political

The past week has not been an easy one for Italians alert - as most of them are - for a kind word from Washington or London. It is true that President Roosevelt's detailed announcement of supplies and equipment (including 1,700 trucks) to help the country to its feet made good reading and brought forth enthusiastic thanks, the OSSERVATORE ROMANO remarking with pleasure that the "promises to Italy" are now being fulfilled. But, satisfaction being in essence much less lasting than anxiety, the press has given most of its attention to the statements of Churchill, Cranborne and Eden in Parliament. The first two, taken together, for Cranborne merely echoed Churchill when he spoke of looking toward broadening the base of the government when the North is conquered, managed to give the impression that English policy favors the monarchy and intends to see that the right people get into the government in order to assure the political welfare of Casa Savoia. Some rather harsh things were said in the Leftist press: VOCE REPUBBLICANA thought it well to inform the world that Italy "would choose a government to please herself and not other nations" and Spano wrote in UNITA that there was one question to put to the nations fighting for democracy, absurd as it may seem: "do they really have faith in the people?" The rumor of British intervention in Italian affairs reached such a point that it had to be categorically denied that Badoglio had been named ambassador to England. All this was hard enough to bear but Eden's statement that Italy's colonies were "irrevocably" lost to her was another and harder blow. Here the press reaction was perhaps a little paradoxical; Nenni in AVANTI took it almost with satisfaction, saying that the Socialists had always opposed imperialism though adding that it was equally good Socialist doctrine that all colonies should be under international management with raw materials and markets open to all nations. Stronger expressions of unhappiness came from ITALIA NUOVA, which had expressed no disapproval of England's alleged concern for the monarchy, but felt bound to point out that Italian colonies existed a long time before Fascism and that there seems no good moral principle on which to base their surrender. RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE remarked on the inconsistency of asking Italy to fight Japan while at the same time stripping her of her possessions and ITALIA LIBERA in effect asked Mr Eden: how can you do this to us fellow democrats? An announcement was made that Bonomi had asked the British Ambassador for clarification of what Eden meant (for the hope dies hard that he had only Ethiopia in mind) but as yet no further illumination has come ..... The discussion of war with Japan has also gone on briskly; at this point all parties are united in holding that allied status and possibly "other concessions" should be offered Italy as a reward for her participation.

The discussion of these various aspects of foreign affairs leaves one with two definite impressions. The first that, making

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The discussion of these various aspects of foreign affairs leaves one with two definite impressions. The first that, making allowance for occasional party eccentricities, on matters of foreign policy all articulate Italians think much alike. The second that there is growing and spreading rapidly a feeling that Italy is being treated with special injustice. This feeling may be sensed not only in the comments on the Japanese war and the colonies but also in articles on subjects such as relief and the allied financial policy. IL POPOLO this morning carried a poignant lament that the Italian lira was getting worse treatment than the mark, to say nothing of the favored franc. The prevalent point of view seems to be that Italians have expiated for whatever sins Fascism committed, they have already suffered more than their share - especially since Fascism was forced on them anyway - and that they are now being made the victims of reprisals for crimes not their own. It is alas, not unlike the "no-one-wants-to-understand-us" psychology of 1919 - if anyone still remembers those days. Verbum

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sap. --- or, shall we say: cave canem?

The meeting of the council on Friday took up two very fundamental matters. There was a long report by Siglienti, Minister of Finance, prefaced by the comment that a revision of the Italian tax structure necessitated by years of Fascist control could not be undertaken at this time but that emergency measures were necessary to insure the maximum efficiency and the greatest yield from taxes already in effect. The modifications suggested (and approved by the Council) were also designed to shift the burden somewhat from lower to nigher income groups. Although AVANTI, as might be expected, found the new measures inadequate, it seems fair to say, judging from other press comment and from the remarks of our own ACC experts, that they represent a step in the right direction. The other matter was even more delicate, if possible. For gingerly and timidly and with many reservations the Council approached the thorny question of the expropriation of large holdings of land. UNITA has been urging the contadini to move in on uncultivated land and this has led to a number of awkward situations over the past month, particularly in Latium where some of the most aristocratic Roman families have large estates. It was laid down that through properly organized and recognized peasants' cooperatives uncultivated lands or lands which were "relatively uncultivated" in relation to their quality or the agricultural conditions of the area could be turned over to the peasants. The surrender of the land is to be carefully controlled by a board in which all parties, peasant, landowner and state are represented and by the terms of the decree the length of the concession cannot be more than four years. "Can not even be considered as the first step toward agrarian reform", cries UNITA. But it is, though.

2. AMG with the Armies

"With the break in the weather already here," says Fifth Army AMG, "it is difficult not to be gloomy about the future." Long-range shelling of Pistoia continued until Sep 27; of Pisa until Sep 28; of Lucca until Sep 29. In the central area, in the path of the main advance, communes are very heavily damaged and their chief centres completely destroyed: on the west there is less destruction but considerable displacement of population. Food is just sufficient for day-to-day consumption but no stocks are being built up. Partisans are "everywhere organized by and affiliated to the local political committees"; those who have fought well give least trouble but "the far larger numbers of hangers-on ..... are using the recognition given them by the Allies as a cloak for political organization." Fifth Army AMG adds (a bit sourly?): This rebirth of political life is welcomed."

Except for food, conditions in Florence City are improving. Repairs and clearance of debris have progressed well and there is now electric power for essential needs. "Considerable political activity" is noted, and the town has been visited by the Prince of Piedmont, Dino Phillipson, and Togliatti. Meetings to greet popularity-bidders are being limited to 200 with "admission by invitation only."

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At Pisa the large hole in the roof of the Cathedral has been mended by Army engineers and repairs to the Camposanto are in progress: in the latter the destruction of some of the frescoes has revealed the original monochrome cartoons beneath the plaster, compensating to some extent for the loss.

Except for a short statement on much-damaged Rimini, the only report received from Eighth Army AMG this week concerns the Republic of San Marino, which is standing very firmly on the dignity of its neutrality. It asks that its territory be

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by Allied troops at the earliest possible moment and that houses, dwellings, and goods be returned to their owners. Requisitioning of R.E. stores and "normal billetting rules" were permitted by Vth Corps, which may - legally - be a violation of international law, although no operational commander in present circumstances could be expected to prevent his troops from getting shelter and the San Marino authorities are not unaware of this overriding necessity while the front line is so close. There are a good many other complications. San Marino would like (though it has not officially claimed) compensation for bombing, requisitioning and war damage, but the bill cannot be paid in AMG lire. The possible presence of enemy agents in San Marino territory is another question which the Allies cannot afford to ignore: they have taken necessary steps with the tacit acquiescence of the Republic. Says AMG Eighth Army: "It is no use pretending that with the presence of troops engaged in active operations in the Republic there will not be incidents." Incidents, bombs, armies notwithstanding, San Marino held the usual elections of its constitutional rulers on Sep 24: Theodore Londernine and Professor Sussy Valli were elected Captains Regent.

3. Transfer of Territory

The Advisory Council have recommended to the Supreme Allied Commander that on Oct 16 the provinces of Teramo, Aquila, Pescara, Chieti, Viterbo and Rieti should be handed back to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government. The transfer of these provinces would complete the handover of the Lazio and Abruzzi regions. The provinces in question include a population of about 1,700,000 and an area of 17,000 square km.

The restoration of Teramo, Aquila, Pescara and Chieti was requested by the Italian Government in August on the ground that the people had shown themselves predominantly anti-Fascist and anti-German and had been in great part liberated by the Italian Corps of Liberation and by intense patriot activity. The ACC, in recommending the transfer to the Advisory Council, suggested the addition of Chieti and Viterbo in order to conform with the new boundary of AFHQ administration in Italy fixed on Sep 10. The ACC added that damage in these provinces had not been so great as elsewhere, that public works were well in hand and that the handover would enable us "to withdraw at once a small number of officers badly needed in the North."

4. From the Abruzzi-Marche Region

The picture given by Colonel French in his September report is of interest in view of the imminent transfer of these territories to the Italian Government. The main grouse of the population seems to be the 200-gram ration, since these provinces are grain-producing and are now irritably aware that the ration in ACC territory is 300 grams: moreover, under the Germans they had a nominal 380. Secondary grouses are lack of salt, price of [illegible] difficulty of mine-clearance. The potato

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the Black Market "does not appear to be serious": schools, despite an absence of text books, opened on Oct 1. Refugees, officially speaking, have ceased to exist, none having been received from the forward areas and those in refugee camps having been dispersed: but the Italian Army unfortunately continues to carry hundreds of civilians from the South in defiance of regulations. The question of housing in devastated areas is, as elsewhere, a matter for some apprehension. "An early promulgation of policy is necessary," writes Colonel French, "but it is now so late that great suffering must be experienced by many people this winter."

5. Waiting for the Green Light

The Economic Section currently is, as Mr Antolini, head of the section put it, in an in-between-and-betwixt stage, waiting for clarification of policies on higher levels and operational directives to suit. All anyone knows at the moment is what one reads in the newspapers. UNRRA is coming over but exactly when, no one knows. ACC Economic sub-commissions feel rather strongly that UNRRA had better come in equipped with its own organic transport, since competition for the woefully limited transport of ACC in Italy would be disastrous. The question of whether UNRRA goods will be distributed free, with some subsidy from the Italian Government, or at a minimum cost, also is still undecided. American relief goods, it might be added, coming through private sources will be definitely issued gratis through the Vatican, Italian Red Cross and Italian Government, with ACC acting in a purely advisory capacity.

The ACC representatives now in Washington are apparently producing some results, judging by the latest dispatches which promise Italy 1,700 new trucks and 150,000 tons of wheat and flour. As our headquarters experts point out, however, the meaning of 150,000 tons depends strictly on the time factor: 150,000 tons for what period? It will make all the difference in the world between raising, lowering or maintaining the basic ration. The ACC men in Washington at the moment include Brigadier-General O'Dwyer, Vice-President of the Economic Section; Lieut-Colonel Jenny, Director, and Lieut-Colonel Lapper, head of the Electrical Section, of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission; Colonel Legg, Director, and Major Tolman, economist, of the Food Sub-Commission, and Captain Kamarck, Economic Section staff officer. Two other Economic Section men are in London attending the initial sessions of the European Internal Transportation Organization which is looking into maximum utilization of transportation in the immediate post-war period. Colonel Adams, Director of the Transportaion Sub-Commission, and his expert, Mr Tony Villa, are representing ACC views as to Italian requirements. Di Raimondo also went as an expert adviser from the Italian Government standpoint.

In the meantime, the special inter-ministerial committee of the Italian Government has turned over to Mr Antolini its own plan and idea of what Italy needs to rehabilitate its devastated economy. In addition, specific Italian pressures to take over more operational responsibilities are increasing in some ministries while others are frankly apprehensive of the burden, particularly of food and trans-

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In fact, whatever industry is left in Italy of any value is in the hands of the military who employ between 200,000 and 300,000 workers in machine shops, cement and brick factories and steel mills. These latter are minuscule compared with production back home in

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In the absence of proper notification to the health authorities of the existence of tuberculosis, the only reliable criterion is the death rate. The rate for Rome, for example, of tuberculosis deaths per 10,000 of the population is 29.2 in 1918, 12.17 in 1938, 19.63 in 1943 and 24.23 in 1944 (to date).

In the question of infant mortality, again using Rome as an instance, the health authorities explain that the rate is figured out on the formula of number of deaths of infants under one year of age times 1,000 over the figure of the number of registered live births in any given period. The rate then is as follows for the first eight months of the years compared: 119.1 in 1918, 84.6 in 1938, 92.6 in 1943 and 113.4 in 1944. In May of this year the rate in Rome was 153.9, in June 189.2, in July 221.3 and in August 148.7, the latter figure being directly laid to the supply of tinned milk made available by ACC.

8. Epuration

The report made by Brigadier Upjohn to the Advisory Council contains the clearest picture yet given on the process of cleaning-up Fascists. By the decree of 27 July 1944 epuration was divided into four main categories, viz:

(a) Punishment of Fascist crimes;
(b) Purging of the administration;
(c) Disposal of profits made by Fascists;
(d) Confiscation of Fascist property.

The first, in charge of H.E. Berlinguer, provides for the trial and punishment up to the death penalty, of high-ranking members of Fascism. Among such was Caruso, and is Azzolini (former Director of the Bank of Italy, who comes up for trial on Oct 9 for handing over the Bank's gold to the Germans) and are also Generals Pentimalli and DelTetto, who will be tried in Rome on Oct 23 for collaboration with the Germans and for not having defended the city of Naples. On Oct 22 Soprano, ex-Prefect of Naples, will be tried in that city on a similar charge. 86 more such persons are under arrest and awaiting trial, including Suvich, former under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. 111 more, former members of the Special Tribunal for the Defence of the State, will shortly be arrested and placed on trial. A further 600 denunciations have been sent out and are now being investigated. In addition the High Court of Justice will shortly sit to consider the records of the conduct of members of the Senate.

Category 2 is in charge of H.E. Scoccimaro and deals mainly with the dismissal of officials guilty of Fascist bias, incompetence, corruption and collaboration with the Germans since Sep 8. It is proposed to form 126 Commissions to judge these cases: 61 are already functioning. 6,051 cases are under consideration and 3,471 have already been referred to the Commissions. In addition, Commissions will be set up in each province to purge organizations which depend entirely from the prefect.

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Category 3 is in charge of H.E. Cingolani and is concerned with the collection and disposal of the profits of Fascists. In Rome alone measures for the sequestration of the property of 20 persons - amounting to 3 billions of lire - have already been taken. In Naples the sequestrated property of the five brothers Piscitelli amounts to nearly 3½ million lire, and sequestration measures have been taken against 915 persons.

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Category 4, in charge of H.E. Stangoni, deals with the collection and disposal of Fascist organisations an societies. In Rome alone cash to the value of 269,000 lire and other movable property to the value of 6 million lire have been taken over.

In these matters it certainly seems that the Italian Government is getting into its stride.

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Allied countries, of course, but the latest to resume operation at Terni is pouring 100 tons of steel a day for Bailey bridges. It will take six to nine months before production could benefit the civilian economy and only if the military has no further use for it. Work is now imminent in clearing the devastation of the wreckage caused by the cascade bombing of the Allied air forces on the steel plants at Piombino where on one mill 500 bombs fell in over-lapping patterns within three and a half minutes. Even to get the site cleared and the salvage separated is a task of mammoth proportions, according to Capt. T.G. Elliott of the Industry S/C, who is supervising the job. First, iron "bottles" for oxygen are needed to provide the fuel for the acetylene torches. Capt. Elliott has oxygen up his sleeve despite the fact oxygen has an A-1 military priority. In the re-building of Italy where blow torches and cement will be the chief ingredients, it is also heartening to record that ACC has laid its hands on a 7,000-ton capacity cement plant near Tivoli. It is practically new and luckily untouched. Arrangements for power, coal and sacks are well under way.

8. Promotion

Announcement is made of the promotion of the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission to the rank of Commodore, United States Naval Reserve, effective 30 September 1944.

7. Light on Public Health

In a field where newspaper reporters and lay observers are often apt to grasp the most spectacular statistics with the maximum of miscomprehension, it is fitting to place on record a little of the work of the quiet specialists of the Public Health Sub-Commission. In a country famed through history as the classic home of malaria, the ACC has operated so effectively that not only has the disease been kept in check despite flooding of the Pontine Marshes, a disrupted Italian public health service and the tragic lack of transport and supplies in the midst of intensive military operations, but actual decreases have been registered in many places in the malaria rate. In Sardinia, notably, where malaria is practically endemic, the 1943 cases reported from January to July were 4,065. This year in the same period there were 1,852. In Region IV where the Germans scientifically flooded the lowlands, 20,749 cases were reported in 1944 up to the end of August, but only one death resulted. The distribution of 9,000,000 atabrine tablets to Italian health authorities was one factor in keeping down the possible death rate and malaria potential. Another 7,000,000 atabrine tablets are stockpiled for use on call. Col. Russell, who has now left Italy, deserves the highest praise for his outstanding work in this field.

As far as medical supplies are concerned, Public Health officers are relieved that a shipment of 600 tons has just arrived. Already made available to the Italians before have been 775,000 units of insulin, 18,000 pounds of ether, 8,000,000 sulfa tablets and 60,000 ounces of sulfa powders, and nearly 15,000 quinine ampules imported from America, among a host of items. Of the 8,000 kilograms of

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While on the subject of public health, it might interest readers of the recent scareheads about infant mortality and tuberculosis rates to glance at the account that follows paraphrased from the Public Health sub-commission's September report :

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9. Red Stars on the Horizon

Authority has been given by the Combined Chiefs of Staff for the attachment of eight Russian officers to the ACC in the capacity of observers only. They will form part of the staff of the Soviet Representative to the ACC, Major-General Ivan Susloparov. It seems that they will be attached to the Economic Section, Civil Affairs Section, Air Sub-Commission, Army Sub-Commission and War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners-of-War Sub-Commission. They will see files and generally scrutinize the work of their particular Sections. One of them, we understand, speaks English.

10. Correction

The War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners-of-War Sub-Commission will continue to be an independent Sub-Commission and not be amalgamated with any other, contrary to reports published in last week's PRB Bulletin (for which we hang our head in shame). The change occurred because the sub-Commission, as expressed by Lieut-Colonel J.A. Campbell, Director, is now getting more and more work to do, the policy of repatriation of Italian prisoners-of-war being loosened to some extent and a flow of salvage war material beginning to come in. Now landing from North Africa are 2,000 Italian POWs, which include 1,800 able-bodied men, the first contingent of this classification to be freed. Further, military units have just turned over to the sub-Commission 10,000 vehicles in disrepair for salvage.

11. Odds and Ends

Fine Arts S/C discloses that the Germans have been kind enough to remove 58 cases of world-famed sculptures (among other removals) from the caches around Florence, including Donatello's St George and his David, and Michelangelo's Bacchus, so that (the German radio says) the priceless art objects might be "saved" from being "stolen by the American Art Jews"..... The Granai del Popolo figures as of reports reaching headquarters Oct 7 now stand at 8,223,968 quintals or 70 per cent of the 11,800,000 ctl. forecast for the collection which is now beginning to include grain harvested under Fascist Republican auspices, for which grain the Allies will pay the standard 900 - 1,000 lire price if delivered since Allied occupation while only the much lower Fascist price will be paid for stocks found in warehouses under Fascist contracts and not yet paid for ..... The demographic census of Italian conditions and resources is having tough sailing, sad to relate: Five tons of forms, for example, arrived at the Naples railroad station, but there was no truck to take the load to the pier where a ship was to take the forms and a special crew to Sicily; at the last minute, the truck came and rushed off to the port, only to see the ship majestically pulling away in the harbor. Epilogue: The forms and Lieutenant J.E. Hicks, their harassed owner, finally got to Sicily by road via Reggio Calabria ....., Col Fotheringill of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission reports that studies are under way to bring back

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/ serviceable

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serviceable uniform, overcoat, two blankets or a comforter, pullover, two pairs of socks, two pairs of pants, shirt and boots .....

12. Reminder

Will our readers be kind enough to remember that the PRB Weekly Bulletin they are reading is a secret document and should receive the security handling so required?

Lionel Fielden

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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8 OCT Recd
SECN. | INITIAL
Col. Mc. [illegible]
Maj. MAG[illegible]
Maj. DRAG
Capt. S[illegible]
Col. FA[illegible]
C. C.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Col. McCarthy/67A
Patriots B-1

PRB/RS

October 7, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Answer to "La Patrie" on lines of IL POPOLO's article (6 Oct): no one doubts military valor of Moroccans and the punishment of some of the guilty has been noted by all; the point is in the original article of the OSSERVATORE. These outrages go on and the troops should be sent away. However O. notes that new and more severe measures are being taken.

2. Eden's words are a little obscure because he seems sometimes to have spoken of the "colonies", sometimes of the "Empire". The real obscurity of the whole situation is in "co-belligerency". Does it mean Italy has only duties and no rights ?

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Attack on article in "Il Partigiano" which argued necessity of keeping church out of schools.

2. Dollars, marks and lire. Observes that the MG exchange in Germany is to be more favorable to the mark then the Italian rate is to the lira. This is a "bitter" piece of news, especially when it is remembered that the French have also been given a better rate and all the smaller countries as well... Some further remarks on the results of Allied policy in this matter; the depreciation of currency restricts work of charitable and religious organization; the free spending of soldiery (especially the well paid Americans) means that consumers goods are unavailable to the population, etc.

3. Circolo della Caccia. More rumors about its closing but the police might look around; there are plenty of other places. It is understood that the closing of the Circolo is merely temporary.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. It is a difficult task to defend the innocence of the Italian people in the Fascist war against the Allies. There is a good deal of prejudice in England and America and it is that popular feeling which finds its political expression in such phrases as those used by Eden. It is to be hoped that he had in mind only Ethiopia; otherwise [illegible] pronouncing a painful injustice. For the principle of [illegible] are

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2. Reproof to La Patrie on lines of article in OSSERVATORE (supra).

3. Prominence given Antonini's statement that Italy's case is grave and aid in prospect is totally insufficient.

4. Technical suggestions on improving quality of bread.

5. Further coverage of school meeting.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. On the free choice of political regime: A letter, signed S.d.P, who proclaims himself an enthusiastic admirer of Churchill but deplores the Prime Minister's taking on the "role of electoral agent for the Italian Monarchy." He asks Churchill to follow the example set by Stalin and Roosevelt in leaving Italy free to choose her own government.

2. Zuccarini writes on Sicilian separatism. More political freedom, more authentic expression of the Sicilian popular will is what is needed.

3. Article on light situation by L. Speranza, "dedicated to ACC". According to this writer the system of rationing and turns is out of hand and privilege and favoritism is rampant. He appeals to ACC to put an end to this; the situation is much worse than it was in June.

4. On the Circolo della Caccia statement is made that action seems to have been politically motivated; impression is given that V.R. thinks closing of the Circolo a little summary and unjust.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The malaria threat. Dangerous because of flooding of areas by Germans. Lack of medicine also serious; it is to be regretted that English authorities confiscated 8 tons of quinine at Viterbo a few days ago and sent them to the East.

2. Comment on tax program laid down by Siglienti. Still in the conservative tradition, AVANTI feels.

3. Caustic commentary on monarchist party activities.

4. On the report that some state bureaus are about to open competitions for vacancies, AVANTI urges again necessity of stream lining bureaucracy.

5. Again on LUCE. The Fascist past of the organization must be liquidated; the employees must be rewarded for their faithful work and adherence to democratic principles. Reconstruction should begin immediately. Material must be reclaimed from the Allies. The Consiglio di Amministrazione should set to work; the first step being to get back from Allies the offices in Via S. Susanna.

6. Article on high prices of drugs and medicines. It is not always or even usually the fault of the pharmacist.

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6. Article on high prices of drugs and medicines. It is not always or even usually the fault of the pharmacist. The supplies are not easily available and there is reason to suspect profiteering. The supplies which arrived in Naples a few days ago are to be distributed by a group of three wholesale druggists. The essential thing is to see to it that distribution is fair. The pharmacists associations should be kept informed. (article cites many interesting statistics on rising prices of drugs.)

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Realistic exposition of Siglienti. Approving commentary; Siglienti's analysis of needed reforms in tax structure is sound and the measures proposed are to be commended.

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2. Disapproval of choice of new foreign ministers. They are all of the old career school, hence all somewhat compromised by the regime. Must we have only half way measures in this field too? What is needed is men of intelligence and integrity, not compromised by their past, men who will be in sympathy with the new democratic orientation of Italy.

3. Radio. A private company, no. But neither should it be government controlled, likely to become a propaganda arm of the dominant party. It should serve the purposes of culture and liberty etc. Let us demonstrate that we can prepare the machinery for achieving these ends and then the Allies will let us do by ourselves the things that, up to now, they have been wanting to teach us. (Calogero)

4. Salvatorelli writes on the need of a really autonomous govt for Italy. This need has been recognized by the Allies who have indeed given signs of encouragement. Let such signs not be followed by discouraging suggestions. Statements from them which might be interpreted as indicating lack of confidence in present govt or desire to give Italy a new form of government. This will not help. There are three factors in Italian political life. The Allies whose duty it is to refrain from contemptuous phrases and Olympian gestures of disapproval, the govt whose task it is to study its course of action and proceed vigorously on it and the parties who must abandon their tantrums and outbursts of acidity.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. E. Selvaggi's article is about the new League of Nations, the creation of which seems to have been mentioned in the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. France would probably be a member of the permanent Council with the four great Powers. How is it possible to reconcile the principle of equality, incontestable theoretically, with the principle of hierarchy which exists ipso facto? Why include France in the Council and not other nations which also suffered from German tyranny? The basis of this new League of Nations sounds anti-democratic for the relations of the States would be that of conqueror to conquered.

2. Antonini's declaration: It is to be hoped that the Allied Authorities will realize the need for a quick rehabilitation of Italian industry, agriculture and commerce. For no apparent reason many plants are not working.

3. Commenting Count Gallarati Scotti's appointment as Italian Ambassador in Madrid, Italia Nuova hopes that the tradition of 'political ambassadors' is not going on. Men of experience and

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4. Why are the nurses of the Policlinico living on a starvation diet?

5. Roosevelt's electoral speech: 'Russia's economic policy concerns Russia only'.

6. Complaints about light, black market restaurants and insufficient salaries.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Approval of the financial and agrarian reforms passed by the Council of Ministers.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Referring to the discussions of the Allies, political statements, Alarmist rumors etc. touching the colonies, RL has this to say: millions of men have died that a new world may be born and not to insure the continuance of the principles and prejudices of the old expansionist imperialism. The destiny of our colonies will either be resolved along the lines of a just and modern conception of international relations or Italy must be allowed to keep what she has acquired with the consent of all the powers many years before Mussolini existed.

2. EIAR is still a parastatal organization according to official release from Presidenza del Consiglio and the rumors of private capital intervention are without foundation. There is a Commissione Straordinaria for its Administration and a Commissione di Vigilanza is in process of being chosen. Comment of RL is that the Vigilance Committee will settle the problem of the political independence of EIAR and that it is to be hoped the rumors of private interest will not retard handing over of EIAR by Allies to Italian authorities.

3. Closing of Circolo della Caccia is a mystery to RL which understands the reason was not because of gambling.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. In what state shall we find North Italy, asks Ruggero Jacobbi? In the North, the working classes are much more numerous and organized. At the same time, there is a strong concentration of capitalists, manufacturers and landowners, who can reckon on the help of an important minority of legitimists and aristocrats. After having suffered for such a long time, the lower middle class will probably sympathize with the left; the upper middle class may be expected to prefer reformist solutions. The solution of to-day's problem obviously lies North.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The reform voted by the Council of Ministers cannot even be considered as the first step towards an agrarian reform. It was said that the granting of uncultivated land to the peasants was an anti-economic measure dictated by political reasons only. V. S. says that we are entitled to think that these judgements are quite unseasonable and not even in good taste, especially when they are made by official authorities, Italian or not Italian.

2. Violent article of N. Potenza against Sicilian aristocracy and

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2. Violent article of N. Potenza against Sicilian aristocracy and police forces which are 'torturing' the peasants.

3. Letter of a representative of the Abruzzese peasantry against plutocrats and landowners.

4. Complaints: Why are pastry-cook shops full of cakes when Roman children cannot get any sugar? Why has nothing been done about the allotment for the high cost of living? Why are the allotments of retired employees entirely out of proportion with the cost of living? Fascists have a knack of falling conveniently ill to escape punishment.

GENERAL : Meeting of the Council of Ministers: uncultivated land to be given to the peasants. Rise of Taxes.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSI

Patrol 166

PRB/RS

P.O. 6 October 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Unicuique suum. Expresses pleasure at the relief and aid promised Italy by the Allies. The concrete program announced by Roosevelt comes a week after Quebec and it can be seen that the promises to Italy, referred to by La Guardia, are being fulfilled. The O.is happy to applaud this action of the United Nations because it is interested in anything touching morals, justice or charity.

2. O. wishes to associate itself with expression of horror and protest recently appearing in ITALIA NUOVA on conditions in Naples. Immorality is the child of hunger and physical collapse; these are the product of war which in turn owes its origin to political and moral materialism. It is a matter of the greatest urgency to remove the causes of this unhappy condition.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - Niente dinuovo.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Vigorous complaint because the bars and bakeries are full of pastries and cakes while there are people in Rome literally dying for lack of flour, oil and sugar. Measures should be taken.

2. Good coverage of school teachers meeting.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Our prisoners. Pacciardi writes that for the moment there seem to be many reasons why nothing can be done about repatriation of POWs. But their position should be clarified; it is absurd to have prisoners who are citizens of a co-belligerent nation. The United Nations should have some kind of plan for the treatment and eventual employment of these men; what better opportunity indeed for re-education in democracy ? The day of mass repatriation, says P. will bring a grave problem to Italy; many of the prisoners, far from home and out of touch with developments will have had Fascist and nationalistic reactions as a result of their humiliations.

2. Britain is against restoration of Italian colonies. And that's all right says V.R. But who gets them, England or an international commission? And will they be available as a source of raw materials and an outlet for [illegible]

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Our prisoners. Facciardi writes that for the moment there seem to be many reasons why nothing can be done about repatriation of POWs. But their position should be clarified; it is absurd to have prisoners who are citizens of a co-belligerent nation. The United Nations should have some kind of plan for the treatment and eventual employment of these men; what better opportunity indeed for re-education in democracy ? The day of mass repatriation, says F. will bring a grave problem to Italy; many of the prisoners, far from home and out of touch with developments will have had Fascist and nationalistic reactions as a result of their humiliations.

2. Britain is against restoration of Italian colonies. And that's all right says V.R. But who gets them, England or an international commission? And will they be available as a source of raw materials and an outlet for population ? V.R. believes in Africa for the Africans and Italy for the Italians. Could Mr. Eden tell us anything about Trieste ? And will the British disavow interest in Sicilian separatism as the Americans have ?

3.Enthusiastic praise for Roosevelt's promised aid to Italy (this missed afternoon papers dated Oct 5). Italy is grateful says V.R.

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Bread and Work. Nenni asks for special measures to turn over the large holdings of the great landowners, now unused, to the peasants and to increase the percentage given to share croppers. In the first matter a beginning could be made by turning over the lands of well known Fascists whose property is to be confiscated. The essential thing is not to waste this wealth and to see that all the land of Italy is made productive. He then speaks of Eden's reference to the Colonies and says that the Socialists have always been opposed to Imperialism and they therefore can see the colonies go without any bitterness. However the Socialists have always felt that colonies should be in control of an international body with free access to raw materials open to all. We shall have to await further elucidation from Eden, he says, before knowing just how much in keeping his statement is with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

2. Exposition by Angelo Corsi on the failure of laissez-faire policy and need of price control. Specifically a National Commissariato dei Consumi is recommended.

3. Answering appeal from partisans of Veneto AVANTI recommends eye-for-eye policy in answering German treatment of patriots.

4. Another article on light prices. The electric companies have made enough in the good years to be able to take a loss now, is the thesis.

5. Cooperative separatism. Urges cooperative organizers to stay away from meeting announced in IL POPOLO. This meeting would be under auspices of Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro, which, according to AVANTI, has no competence in this field. The gesture masks a purely partisan plot, says AVANTI and will do the cooperative cause no good.

6. The suggestion of ITALIA LIBERA that consumers band together for legal action - if necessary - against utilities companies is approved by AVANTI, with some reservations.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Spur and check. The spur is the statement of Roosevelt, cataloguing aid to be given Italy, the check the declaration of Eden on colonies. So it goes; whenever we have a word of encouragement, says Tarchiani, it is followed by a damper. It may be pure chance

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1. Spur and check. The spur is the statement of Roosevelt, cataloguing aid to be given Italy, the check the declaration of Eden on colonies. So it goes; whenever we have a word of encouragement, says Parchiani, it is followed by a damper. It may be pure chance but it is at least regrettable. As for the colonies; they are little things of no importance that have never given offense to anyone. We could administer them as mandates if that is what the new international order calls for. But if we are to suffer unilateral privation of them as a reprisal for a war we never wanted then all we can do is to bow our heads, convinced that injustice is being done. This would not do the Allies any good; fortunately they still have time to reflect.

2. Celebration of some minor concessions wrung from the telephone co. by the "litis-consorzio", (group of consumers united for legal action; see AVANTI, supra.)

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democr[illegible])

1. Italian colonies existed a long time before Fascism, on what principle should they be taken? If Italy is still considered as an enemy, why is America going to help it? Italian children are dying of starvation, yet Italy is asked to fight Japan. The Italian people have a right to ask their Government 'a quoi bon'? For the Government representing the people must see to it that it is not humiliated while achieving a great effort.

2. Interview with Lt. Col. Hartman, Agriculture sub Com. A.C.C.: in spite of many difficulties, a gratifying result has been achieved, chiefly because of the creation of commercial and provincial Committees, formed by the local elements which knew their job. These Committees must have nothing to do with politics. The present mezzadria organization is the result of the experience of several centuries; it is obvious that no changes must be made now. The same thing may be said about the 'occupation' of uncultured land, which would mean a complete change in the conception of property.

3. Measures in favour of the employees of the State who had been sacked by the Fascists. They will get their pay from the date they lost their post and whenever possible, they will get their job back.

4. The teachers of the private schools are shockingly underpaid (300-1000 lire monthly). Their salaries have not been risen since 1938.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Analysis of what is wrong with Grandi written by Luigi Corazzin. His theory is that the Communal committees are not on their job and recommends that the local C.L.N. groups give more attention to this matter.

2. Unnecessary woes. Answering "La Patrie" (which apparently made some defense of the Moroccans) P. says that everyone recognises these troops are good fighters and every one knows that punishment has been dealt out for some flagrant offenses. But unhappily there are many acts of violence never punished and while Italy is resigned to suffering, purely unnecessary addition to her woes must not be accepted.

3. On Bonomi's interview with British Ambassador IL P. lists the number of questions touching the colonies that Italians are asking: to whom do they go? is there an international arrangement in view? How can Italy be expected to fight a war against Japan when she receives this rebuff from her co-belligerents? etc.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Which is the Allies policy regarding Italy, asks L. Barbaro ? They follow a double policy. Italy is defeated, but co-belligerent. The responsibility of a nation cannot be dissociated from that of its Government, said Churchill; yet it cannot be denied that the Italians are doing all they can to help the United Nations. Italians are told that their colonies are lost and that they must fight Japan. This cannot last.

2. The State considered as an efficient administrative organ does not exist any more, says Enzo Storoni. No one respects the law, and the Government realizing this state of chaos ought to make

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transport easier, to link fixed prices to the few foods which can be rigidly controlled, or else we shall all die of starvation.

3. Serious complaints about the lack of efficiency of the Annona.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Italian colonies - European equilibrium. Ciolli writes on this text, giving history of the colonies and arguing their necessity to Europe. He views Eden more in sorrow than in anger; how could he have used the word "irrevocably", which has no meaning in politics ? And Eden and England are held in such high esteem in the new Italy. "Turpe est odisse quem laudes."

2. Another complaint on high prices charged for night's lodging. This is a result of catering to Allied soldiers - and indeed even soliciting their custom - and not thinking of the needs of the Romans. It has reached such a point as to require definite legislation and action.

3. Interview with proprietor of Ristorante Abruzzo. The hardships of running a restaurant these days are eloquently portrayed.

4. Why the Circolo della Caccia was closed. Full account of the proceedings which seem rather summary. The pretext was the gambling that is said to go on though actually no one was found gambling. The director protests against the action and TEMPO concurs in the protest. (All other papers carry the story of gambling but no details are given; TEMPO has only full account.)

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The lack of a political class in Sicily is not a sufficient explanation for all the present troubles, says Velio Spano. Democracy creates men who are trained for political life and problems, and who are capable of guiding the masses. Democracy will sweep away the local reactionary classes, the criminal activity of which must be destroyed.

2. Program of the Union of Women headed by Maria Cenciari and Giuliana Nenni. They will deal with the problem of childhood, now threatened by starvation and cold. They want to have the same political and syndical rights as the men.

3. Those who were guilty of Fascist offences must be punished; it won't help them to fall conveniently ill.

4. The E.I.A.R. was intensely fascist. It could be expropriated quite easily if the amount of unlawful gain was figured out. The Radio is a very important instrument of culture, information, and internal and external propaganda. It must be directly controlled by the State.

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5. The working classes are unemployed or insufficiently paid; let them fight through the strengthening of syndical unity and the democratization of syndical organs.

6. Why have 400 q.l. of fish been left to rot in the Quartiere Trionfale, when the population is starving ?

GENERAL : Bonomi's interview with British Ambassador...
Provisions in preparation for state employees discharged for not going North.

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SECN.	INITIALS
Col. Mc.	
Maj. Mac	
Maj. Diec	
Capt. SALVADORI	
Col. FAVA	
C. C.	

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

5 October 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

The stalemate in the fighting for the Po Valley has given correspondents little scope for copy dealing with operations. Interest has switched to the first landings of Commandos and R.A.F. personnel on the Greek islands, and the overwhelming enthusiasm with which they were greeted by the natives. The picture of what has been happening in Greece during the past three years is beginning to unfold.

There has so far only been mild interest shown in the forthcoming Azzolini trial, but a fair amount of attention has been paid to the indefinite postponement of the proposed Italian commission of investigation into the events immediately preceding the fall of Rome to the Germans.

The misdeeds of French Moroccan troops in Liberated Italy are again in the limelight.

BRIA (AP) : The Vatican through the "Osservatore Romano" has protested in the strongest terms against the conduct of Moroccan troops in Italian territory and has stated that it is truly time this state of affairs be resolved and finished. The newspaper asserted "There is no military or political reason to justify the permanence on this territory of undisciplined and undisciplinable - and thus useless - troops." It declared that the means cannot be lacking to repatriate them. The journal stated that Moroccans stationed in certain places in the provinces of Rome, Littoria, Naples, Salerno and Trapani, were violating women and children, and endangering property and public safety, and their commanding officers were saying they are unable to prevent or suppress them. "This is truly absurd for the principles and aims which inspire the Allied forces," remarks the "Osservatore". "Just as other French troops have passed rapidly to other fronts, so means cannot be lacking whereby Moroccans follow those with whom they came and upon whom they depend."

BUCKLEY (Reuter) : Has also filed a despatch in the same vein.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph") : Has filed a despatch on the success of the People's Granary campaign, considering the difficulties of wartime harvesting and shortage of labour and transport. Sicily has shown itself the most reluctant to collaborate and the

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MOORE ("Daily Telegraph") : Has filed a despatch on the success of the People's Granary campaign, considering the difficulties of wartime harvesting and shortage of labour and transport. Sicily has shown itself the most reluctant to collaborate and the island has only turned in about 56% of its quota. In spite of the good deliveries achieved, about 1 million extra tons of grain will have to be imported in order to give a reasonable standard of nutrition.

HADFIELD (Times) sends the figures for the grain collection and also comments on the economic and political factors which have led to the resistance of farmers in Sicily to the scheme.

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[redacted]

ORIA (AP) : The Bonomi Government, on the advice of the A.C.C. has indefinitely postponed the special investigation by a commission of nine members into the causes of the capitulation of Rome to the Germans after the armistice in 1943. The A.C.C. is understood to have told the Italians that it was inadvisible at the present moment because many witnesses were still in Northern Italy and because it might have a harmful effect on the morale of the Italian armed forces. The Commission of investigation was likely to have raised the question of the responsibility of the King and Badoglio. Their hurried departure from Rome has been one of the key points of the anti-Monarchists in their campaign against the Monarchy.

HADFIELD (Times) : Reporting on the possibility of the liberation of the North of Italy and the choice by Italy of a Republican or Monarchical form of government, says that Catholic circles are already speculating on the maintenance or otherwise of the Lateran Treaty of 1929. Paragraph 1 of this Treaty recognises Rome as the capital of the "kingdom of Italy" under the House of Savoy. If a Republican form of Government came into being this article would have to be re-examined. Fears that the anti-clerical tendencies of the Left might lead to a discussion of the whole of the Treaty and Concordat, are freely expressed. On the other hand continuance of the House of Savoy would mean the automatic continuance of the Lateran pacts. The Christian Democrats have not yet indicated their true stand in the Monarchy-Republic question, but this party will always have the support of the Holy See. This party might well turn the scale in the institutional question. Unless the parties aiming at the establishment of a Republic can show the Christian Democrats that the Lateran pacts will be maintained, it is believed the main body of the party would throw its weight towards the Monarchy.

LUMBY (Times) : Devotes a 3-page despatch to the destruction of the treasures of Florence, and what was done to safeguard them and is now being done to restore and repair.

WINSTON BURDETT (CBS) : Devoted half of his broadcast talk to the decision of the Italian Government to postpone the work of the Commission of investigation on the events connected with the fall of Rome to the Germans. "Had an investigation been held it might have had the gravest political consequences.....Incidentally not a word about the projected investigation has so far been published in the Italian press".....

RALPH HOWARD (NBC) : Gives a broadcast talk on the interest shown by thousands of GI's in the short wave broadcast of the First World [redacted] to a temporary halt".

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RALPH HOWARD (NBC) : Gives a broadcast talk on the interest shown by thousands of GI's in the short wave broadcast of the First World Series in St. Louis. "For them the war came to a temporary halt". The broadcaster concludes that many GI's are fighting so that they can get home to see a World Series game once again. The average GI leaves the planning to others, and the talking to the politicians, but "woe betide the man or men who tamper with the soldier's right to throw a pop bottle at the umpire or tear down the goal posts." In short, our men overseas want to return to the same things they left behind. Any changes that are to be made they want to have a hand in.

BUCKLEY (Times) : Comments on the Congress of the Italian Catholic Communist movement. The congress said it was possible to combine

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modern Christian practice with Leninist Communism. The party is led by Franco Rolano and is composed of young energetic Catholic intellectuals and workers. The Pope recently condemned the party. The party changed its name when it appeared that the ecclesiastical authorities would order the ex-communication of its members. It is warmly supported by the Communists and Socialists and is much attacked by the Christian Democrats and the whole Catholic press. The Congress voted in favour of joining the Socialist-Communist alliance.

BRIA (AP)
MOORE (Daily Telegraph") : Report that two escaped German prisoners of war ; one a captain and the other a sergeant, were arrested in the Piazza Barberini, Rome, in broad daylight. They were dressed in American officers' uniforms and each had a girl friend. The arrest took place outside the American Officers Red Cross Club. The men were recognised by an Italian civilian who informed the policeman on traffic duty. One of the Nazis drew a revolver but the crowd which gathered soon surrounded them. American military police were called and the two men arrested.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph") : Preliminary investigation of Azzolini before the trial comes on, shows that the Italian crown jewels and gold and silver treasures belonging to the House of Savoy were saved in the nick of time when the Germans took the Italian gold reserve from the Bank of Italy. These had been secretly transferred to another branch of the Bank in Rome only a few days previous to the visit by the Germans, and the precaution had been taken of making no entry in the books of the Bank which would enable them to be traced. It appears that Introna, the assistant governor, was responsible for this as well as for other things which thwarted the Germans.

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NARA 6 OCT Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Patriot Branch

32

5 October 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

SEEN.	INITIALS.
Col. [illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
Col. FAVA	
C. C.	
AFHQ/MEDITERRANEAN PAPERS	

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Panorama of reconstruction. G. Scarpitti writes that the principal source of Italian wealth is agriculture, which absorbs 90 % of the labor of the country. This is where we should look for the future welfare of the country; the first step in our reconstruction should be to make our agricultural production adequate to inter-dependent world needs, disregarding any artificial theories of autarcay.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Associates itself with protest in yesterdays OSSERVATORE against keeping Moroccans in Italy.

2. P. Conte writes on the possibility of a European nation. More important than language and blood is a common purpose. If Europe can attain this there may well be a European nation. If not - and the traditional national rivalries continue - Europe will inevitably be at the mercy of the continents.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Psychology of separatism. E.Paresce examines the case for Sicilian separatism and finds it a poor one. Separatism he believes is a passing phenomenon, occasioned by the peculiar circumstances of the national emergency. The only permanent aspect of the matter which does require the attention of the government is bringing the Sicilian tenor of life in line with the rest of Italy.

2. Suggestion made for special amusement tax, proceeds to go to the refugees.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Statement of Cranborne. V.R. comments as follows: the King, as well as Mussolini is responsible for the policy of Italy under Fascism. The proposed "broadening" of the Italian government to take place when the whole country is liberated will be the concern of Italians, who will choose a government to please themselves and not other nations.

2. Figures on Italian suffering. Reprints an article from [illegible] Times of Sept 4. Infant mortality in Italy is 438 per 1000;

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2. Figures on Italian suffering. Reprints an article from N.Y. Times of Sept 4. Infant mortality in Italy is 438 per 1000; 200,000 deaths every year from tuberculosis. Gen. O'Dwyer has brought these figures to Washington and for this we give him our thanks, says V.R. But what have Roosevelt and Churchill done? They refuse us Lease-Lend, they continue to consider us "co-belligerents". By way of compensation the word Control is taken out of the Commission, foreign representatives are regularized and we are promised more autonomy; the hope being that the fathers of Italy may now watch their children die without getting too excited about it. These favors and the promise of medicine and a number of technicians are all we have got. It must be a lot though since the six-party govt is grateful for it. (r.n)

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3. Notes that the American govt, somewhat unofficially, has repudiated Sicilian separatists. This is not surprising but is a good thing to note. And now why go on with the system of High Commissioner ? Both for Sicily and Sardinia this is a mistake. The Bonomi govt should do away with it now that America has indicated that Sicily is Italian.

4. Reg. Army units have again used violence to break up political meeting. This time in Grosseto. Six parties sign protest.

AFTERNOON papers in general carry some reference to Prince's speech praising patriots. There are other allusions to American repudiation of Separatism. Explanation of the Carta Annonaria and publication of the civilian movement order in most papers.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Spano surveys the recent remarks of Churchill and Cranborne with some diffidence. It is all right to talk about "broadening the base of the government" - if the British mean what we mean. The question is, do the people who talk of democracy really have faith in the people?

2. Pleased comment on Roosevelt's statement on aid to Italy. The Italian people have earned this by their "austere dignity" in suffering.

3. Death to those who have shot or ordered the shooting of patriots. Not by vendetta but through legal measures. There are laws for this sort of thing. Vassalli quotes them.

4. Statement of Tarasov on Italian unions. Congratulates them on progress made in organization.

5. Comment that nervousness of the monarchists who profess to fear for the Prince's life is misplaced. He will be taken care of - not by an assassin but the Constituent Assembly.

6. Article by Grisolia on need of further stream-lining and epuration in diplomatic service.

7. Plea for the parties and the unions to take action in getting the street urchins off the streets.

8. Problems of Fishing. Need for cooperatives in distribution stressed.

9. Pleasure expressed for closing the Circolo della Caccia, a reactionary center, in the opinion of AVANTI.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

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1. Spano surveys the recent remarks of Churchill and Cranborne with some diffidence. It is all right to talk about "broadening the base of the government" - if the British mean what we mean. The question is, do the people who talk of democracy really have faith in the people?

2. Pleased comment on Roosevelt's statement on aid to Italy. The Italian people have earned this by their "austere dignity" in suffering.

3. Death to those who have shot or ordered the shooting of patriots. Not by vendetta but through legal measures. There are laws for this sort of thing. Vassalli quotes them.

4. Statement of Terasov on Italian unions. Congratulates them on progress made in organization.

5. Comment that nervousness of the monarchists who profess to fear for the Prince's life is misplaced. He will be taken care of - not by an assassin but the Constituent Assembly.

6. Article by Grisolia on need of further stream-lining and epuration in diplomatic service.

7. Plea for the parties and the unions to take action in getting the street urchins off the streets.

8. Problems of Fishing. Need for cooperatives in distribution stressed.

9. Pleasure expressed for closing the Circolo della Caccia, a reactionary center, in the opinion of AVANTI.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting on Churchill's speech to the House of Commons, U. La Malfa says that Italy has no progressive leading class. Words defining English civilization, institutions, and conservatism lose their meaning when applied to the political and social crisis of Italy. England must trust Italy's democratic effort.

2. The colonial problem of Italy must be solved according to a plan of international agreements in which the just claims of all nations will be taken in consideration.

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3. Problem of the Radio: It seems logical that the radio should be controlled by the State. Why not entrust its management to several Commissioners chosen among the different parties ?

4. The families of the prisoners of war get an allotment. Why should the families of the soldiers who have been interned in Germany suddenly be deprived of every help ?

5. Italia Libera approves the closing of the Circolo della Caccia.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Poland will have to adapt itself to new social conditions, Russia does not trust the Polish Government in London, because it stands for the old order of things. Poland must become a democratic country. (Tamborra)

2. The landowners are not responsible for the fact that part of the land has not been cultivated during the last few years; it couldn't be done because of the war. Therefore is it fair to expropriate the land ? Besides, who will provide the peasants and their associations with sufficient capital ? Why not oblige the owners to cultivate all their land, giving them a certain period of time to do so ?

3. Long commentary on Eden's declaration that Italian colonies will not be returned. This seems at odds with the more friendly attitude recently shown Italy by the Allies. For Ethiopia it is understandable but the other colonies are older and the fruit of years of toil. Libya is not a colony at all; it was won in a war conducted with the approval of Great Britain and has never been treated "in a colonial fashion." It may be that there is to be an international revision of colonial policy in general. But Eden does not imply that and his words are not encouraging to the new relationship.

4. Notes AVANTI's remark on small number of potatoes available in the market as "implicit support" of IM's campaign for free trade.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Telegram from De Gasperi to Don Sturzo, thanking him for his work for Italy and assuring him that Italy is anxious to contribute to the extent of her remaining strength to the American war effort. POPOLO comments that Italy should participate in the war against Japan with no reservations. Makes some technical observations; it can hardly be expected that the "mass" contribution will be great but Italian volunteers will not be lacking either in number or enthusiasm.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. There is greater trust in the relations between the Anglo-Saxon Nations and Italy. Russia too

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stands for the old order of things. Poland must become a democratic country. (Tamborra)

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. There is greater trust in the relations between the Anglo-Saxon Nations and Italy. Russia too acknowledges the war and reconstruction effort of Italy. Russia is moderate and realistic; it will not impose a copy of the Soviet Regime on Italy.

2. Article of B. Romani. In all Italy, and especially in Rome, children are suffering from the shortage of food.

3. Eden should draw a distinction between the Fascist Empire and the old colonies to which Italy has a right.

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Guido Cassinelli makes some technical suggestions to the govt. The most noteworthy: Creation of Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Food (which might include Cooperatives and Transport), better coordination of emergency measures (for example the proposed increase in rents might have been acceptable if accompanied by salary adjustments), and finally streamlining of the bureaucracy.

2. A UNNS release on electricity ends by saying that no real improvement can be expected until the middle of next year. "Good night and the last one up turns out the light", says TEMPO, in ultimate resignation.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Violent article of Velio Spano against some newspapers that are trying to save themselves by changing their name, and nothing but their name.

2. The reactionary party tries to shelter many people who have been guilty of fascist offences.

GENERAL

1. Roosevelt's announcement. Commentary brief.
2. Complaints about the telephone and the light.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/RS

4 October 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Urgent measures needed. In some parts of Rome Province as well as in Littoria, Salerno, Naples and Trapani the Marocchini are quartered and up to their usual acts of violence, says O. Military authorities recognize their inability to discipline these troops; for the sake of humin justice and dignity they should be sent away.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - Niente di nuovo.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. War with Japan. Writer suggests Italian participation should be rewarded by full Allied status and to promise of certain material advantages to Italy. Manchukuo, Siam, the Philippines, the Dutch Indies could be outlets for emigration and commerce.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Announces fusion of Partito Mazziniano with Partito Repubblicano. Pacciardi writes on this union, stating that the forces of Republicanism are uniting, sketching again the program and stressing the point that the Republicans are not party-minded but anxious to enlist all who feel as they do for the same end.

2. Notes that, judging from Churchill's speech, the British Tories are alarmed lest Italy get out of control and feel they must support the monarchy as the representative of order. Their mistake, says La V., is in thinking order is in the monarchy. Order will come only with the republic.

3. The Lieutenant's tour. It is regrettable, says La V. that during the Prince's tour of Tuscany, the Parties of the C.L.N. have consented to pay their respects to him. Alas, another sad result of the collaboration policy of this govt.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Meeting of the Executive Committee of CGIL with Russian labor representatives.

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Meeting of the Executive Committee of CGIL with Russian Labor representatives. The latter described work of labor in war-time Russia.

2. Problem of radio. Article of some length, describing history of radio under Fascism and its connection with SIP, making it part of a nationwide hydro-electric cartel with multifarious ramifications. AVANTI suggests that Rusca, named Commissario of some of these interests, including EIAR, is not quite the man for the job. Makes two suggestions: that a commission be set up of

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three members, chosen from various parties, to consider some provisional solution for the radio, which should be freed from the type of control it suffered under Fascism, and that its administration should be moved back to the Sottosegretariato della Stampa and away from Comunicazioni. How it ever got to the Comunicazioni is one of the mysteries of the Badoglio govt.

3. Article on the situation in the fuse factory of the R.Esercito. Part of the plant requisitioned but two thirds still available. Many old and experienced workers out of jobs. Why not re-activate it ? Or is it a plot to let the plant lie dormant until some profiteer can buy it up cheaply and use it to exploit the workers?

4. Grave situation in Littoria Province. The peasants are forbidden to grind their corn (maize). Further malaria is on the increase. And lastly little has been done to improve the electricity service though in some cases only minor repairs would be necessary.

5. Civilian movement order published.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting the declaration of the Partito d'Azione (publ. yesterday), Orazio Reale writes that the democratic reconstruction of Italy cannot be the work of a party; it must be the work of all the Italians who have a similar conception of democracy. Therefore, it is to be hoped that the democratic parties will form a big republican concentration which will be the 'center of a new national policy'.

2. N. Romualdi gives a favourable account of the elections which took place at Atri (Abruzzo), through the initiative of an American officer. He says that elections are the best way of democratically educating the people; in many places the leading classes have simply disappeared, therefore new men must be found among the working classes and peasantry.

3. The Separatist movement in Sicily is not a manoeuvre of the landowners only; it is also caused by the ill-governing of monarchist and fascist Italy. Sicilian separatism must not count on Washington's help.

4. The solidarity of Italy and Yugoslavia has a European importance, for in case of need they are the link between eastern and western Europe, and the barrier against German agression in the South. (Lecture of Salvatorelli in Bari)

5. The age of 'eminences grises' is over; the very idea of a moral or material tutelage from the Ministers' protectors is the negation of democracy.

6. Favourable comment on Viola's speech to the veterans.

7. It has been decided that the Giudici Popolari will not swear

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7. It has been decided that the Giudici Popolari will not swear to the King.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Enzo Selvaggi writes on the diplomatic service. In his opinion stress should be laid on technical qualifications and missions abroad should not be political prizes. That was one of the mistakes of Fascism; it would be a great mistake to carry on the tradition.

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2. Problem of Naples. v. conclusion in grey. Coneiglio takes up two matters in this last article. The growing isolation of Rome and Naples is an alarming matter, he feels. More regional autonomy is desired by all but it may well go too far. And finally he returns to the question of prostitution. He cites one figure: 4000 minor girls (many between 10 and 12) under treatment in Naples hospitals. Making all allowances for conditions - which he has described in previous articles - this is terrifying. And he places the blame on the Neapolitan authorities. Vigorous and courageous action with appeal for help of the Allies would do much and the authorities have been far too indifferent.

3. Somewhat mischievous allusion to the difference between the militant socialism of Nenni and the milder type of his comrade Saragat.

4. Notes the phrase now current "It's the fault of the Allies" whenever anything goes wrong. One would think the Allies had nothing to do but intervene to create difficulties for the Italians. Let us admit our own responsibilities, says the writer.

5. Sympathetic article on the CC RR. No doubt they can be destroyed but it might be well to have in preparation something to put in their place. And a force with their traditions cannot be created overnight. (Sertorius).

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Favourable comment on Spataro's speech in Vasto; he has defined the task of Christian democracy in the reconstruction of Italy.

2. The allowance for the high cost of living will not solve the problem of so many families - what everybody needs is work. A stop must be put to the rise of prices.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Clear the schoolrooms. Detailed roll-call of school buildings or parts thereof occupied by various parties. Appeal to evacuate and leave the schools for the children.

2. Troubles of Ostia. Following appeals (a) to the police to double their vigilance during this period when the buildings have been derequisitioned but the inhabitants not yet allowed to return; (b) to the proper authorities, asking them to find some way to link up Ostia with main communication lines; (c) to the Allies to make some provision for telephone service and to see that at least some quantity of water gets into the town.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Neither for internal nor for external reasons can Italy afford

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Neither for internal nor for external reasons can Italy afford a policy of isolation; its new institutions must aim at being guarantees of international collaboration. (Politicus)

2. The situation in Sicily: Separatism is backed up by great landowners and Fascists who fear the new social order will mean serious loss to them. It is necessary to create a political class for the leading class does not correspond to the needs of the people. Measures must be taken against delinquency and smuggling.

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3. TEMPO does not agree with A. Macchia's program of regional decentralization. There are still strong regional currents in Italy; either Italy will be remade in the same mould and be one, or it won't exist at all.

4. It is all very well to give precedence to political cases, (as the courts have indicated) but this might be taken as an encouragement by common offenders who are numerous enough as it is.

5. Complaints against the IRTI.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Comment by Spano on the Grandi campaign. He finds it has been a success and this is due to the civic sense of the Italian peasant. Spano notes that collections have been good in the regions where democracy is strong; weak where reaction is still powerful. Sicily exemplifies this; the selfishness of the latifondisti has corrupted even some of the peasantry and some 10,000 arrests were necessary. This relationship between political faith and economic wisdom may be a source of some useful lessons... In general one may feel optimistic about the campaign; the peasants have shown a sense of national solidarity; the peasants and the workers will remake Italy.

2. Violent attack by Di Vittorio on the selfishness of the big land-owners. In the South they have refused to make any concession in spite of the intervention of the Minister. The democratic govt will now have to decide whether to remedy the situation by legal measures or to leave the adjustment to the "exasperated masses".

3. Union meeting in Sicily of labor representatives from all over the island proclaims solidarity with govt.

4. Report of Questura that 592 fascists have been arrested since 4 of June does not impress UNITA', which feels that many more must be at large and anyway only 8 have been worthy of being considered for the High Court.

GENERAL

Fall of Warsaw is noted in all papers and there are a number of articles, some dealing with Polish-Russian relations... Cranborne's speech in the house noted by all... Various comments on electricity as usual; some complaint that the circolare interna has been suppressed.

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5 OCT Recd
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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10

4 October 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

Copy filed by correspondents stresses the appalling conditions of mud and rain which are holding up operations on the 8th Army Adriatic sector. One or two see in this a general slowing down of the Italian campaign and the possibility of the enemy benefiting from the bad conditions, even when the fighting gets out on to the open country of the Po Valley, thus dragging the fight on into the winter.

Some preliminary interest is being shown in the forthcoming Azzolini trial, and the alleged attempt to kidnap the body of Caruso has been widely reported.

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc [illegible]HY		
Maj. MAC [illegible]	SPD	
Maj. DSAC		
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PACKARD (UP)
BRIA (AP)
HAMMOND (Kemsley Press)
MATTHEWS (N.Y. Times)
MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")

Report the attempted removal of the remains of Caruso from the Verano cemetery, together with the fact that the police are said to have found clues in finger prints on the shovels used in the attempt.

CHIRIGO (INS): Has the following explanation of the Caruso story.

"Extremists" who engineered the lynching of Rome's jail warden Carretta as a "warning" on Caruso's trial opening day are demanding Azzolini's "head". Investigation by Rome's Police Prefecture allegedly reveal them as "planners" of an attempt to steal Caruso's body from its grave as part of a plot to hang it in one of the city's squares with placards reading "We want more Caruso's". Timely police intervention thwarted this. It was planned to coincide with the opening of Azzolini's trial. But there is no telling what these well organised elements will do to exact their kind of justice....."

E. PACKARD (U.P.)

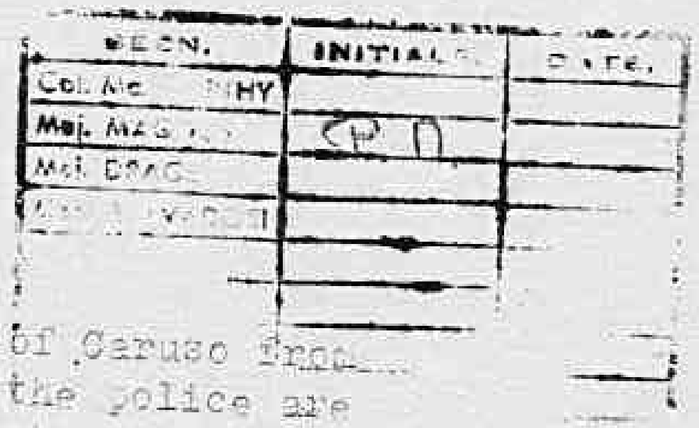
Rome woke this morning to find the walls placarded with thousands of type-written leaflets put up by an anonymous secret society signing itself "P.G.A.I." threatening a widespread

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E. PACKARD (U.P.)

Rome woke this morning to find the walls placarded with thousands of type-written leaflets put up by an anonymous secret society signing itself "P.G.A.I." threatening a widespread campaign of hair cutting of Italian girls who indulge in immoral activities with American soldiers. The society, which is composed of Roman young men particularly promises punishment to young women who are caught in compromising position in public places such as doorways, parked cars etc.

WINSTON BURDETT (CBS)

"..... Back here in Rome with the winter coming on to cold weather the Allied authorities are facing other problems.....

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How to feed and clothe nearly 20 million Italians..... How to get thousands of refugees back to their homes..... How to tide these people over the winter..... Here in Rome there are still several thousands of refugees living like horses in stables, in windowless, unheated, unlighted rooms in barracks about the city..... sleeping on straw on the stone floors.....with no blankets and scant clothing.....only what they could take with them when they left their homes in places like Cassino, Formia, Gaeta, months ago. . Rome normally looks for her food to the Po Valley and the southern provinces. The Germans hold the Po and insufficient transport has been made available to bring needed supplies from the south. Many high American representatives here feel that our policy and our plans for Italy need to be clarified. All they have to go on now is last week's Hyde Park declaration, and our officials are frankly puzzled by this statement. They do not know what it means. The pledge of greater responsibility for the Italian Government might mean a greater degree of self government and it might merely mean that the Italians ought to do more to help themselves. The pledge of Italian representation in Washington and London might inuicate the resumption of full diplomatic relations between Italy and the Allies.... or it might just mean that Italy will be allowed to send provisional representatives to each capital.... More technical experts are promised to help Italian reconstruction; officials here point out that we have a great many economic and industrial experts here already..... What Italy needs is not more experts but 2,000 trucks to help distribute food. The questions which Allied officials as well as Italians are asking here are these: How much shipping will be liberated to bring in what is needed to meet Italy's minimum food requirements? What transportation will be made available in the country? What change will be made in the inter-regional rules which so far have badly hampered the free distribution of supplies from one part of the country to another ? Allied officials here on the spot feel that the Hyde Park declaration will boomerang if it is not followed by concrete acts.

COE (Blue Network) : In recent broadcasts this correspondent has dealt with the "squawks" being aired by American troops and officers regarding the rotation leave scheme; the re-opening of a local night club at Anzio (which is mainly patronised by members of the Graves Registration services who are still digging up bodies at the rate of about 60 per week in the old bridgehead area, the muddy conditions on the 8th Army Adriatic front; and the activities of P.W.B. Speaking of the latter he says that their efforts

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Some of the staff employed by P.W.B. have even been flown to Italy at a cost of $600 per person. There is one young lady, for instance, who contributes a weekly review of the cinema..... Just how this contributes to the winning of the war I cannot quite say, particularly when the reviewer is concerned with pictures issued from Hollywood some months ago which have previously been reviewed in all the newspapers from New York to San Francisco..... This young lady is connected with the Hollywood film industry..... But will someone please tell us over here now that has anything to do with the winning of the war, and why a high prived Government employee must be sent over here to review the movies".....

E. PACKARD (UP) : The head of the Sicilian Separatist movement, Marquess Giovanni Finocchiaro-Aprile, in the course of a recent trial in which he acted as the lawyer for the defence, publicly declared that he was being supported by the Allies. (The correspondent quotes the "Unità" for this statement.) He was defending a separatist being tried for distributing pamphlets denouncing the Italian Government. The trial took place in the penal court at Messina. Without adding any comment, the "Unità" publishes the following statement which it alleges Aprile made. "We will republish this pamphlet without asking anyone's permission because in Sicily we don't recognise governmental powers of any Italian authority. I want to publicise the fact that when Bonomi wanted to arrest me, the Allied authorities laughed. The reason I am here to-day is because the Allies wish it."

PACKARD (UP) : The Pope has granted audiences to two Yugoslav ex-prisoners of war in Italy, i.e., Generals Alexander Markovic and Mark Mihailovich (not the Chetnik leader). Audiences have been given to many officers of Tito's army recently, as the Pope is thoroughly familiarising himself with the Yugoslav situation with a view to determing Vatican attitude for post war relations with that country.

Cardinal Tedeschini has accepted the post of Vatican Secretary of State in succession to the late Cardinal Maglione. He had first declined the post, but will now take it up as from October 10th.

CHINIGO (INS) : The anti-Azzolini press propaganda balloon has been surprisingly deflated by the pin pricking of the counsel for the defence. Badoglio is said to be implicated in this defence.

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must be sent over

E. PACKARD (UP) : The head of the Sicilian Separatist movement, Marquess Giovanni Finocchiaro-Aprile, in the course of a recent trial in which he acted as the lawyer for the defence, publicly declared that he was being supported by the Allies. (The correspondent quotes the "Unità" for this statement.) He was defending a separatist being tried for distributing pamphlets denouncing the Italian Government. The trial took place in the penal court at Messina. Without adding any comment, the "Unità" publishes the following statement which it alleges Aprile made. "We will republish this pamphlet without asking anyone's permission because in Sicily we don't recognise governmental powers of any Italian authority. I want to publicise the fact that when Bonomi wanted to arrest me, the Allied authorities laughed. The reason I am here to-day is because the Allies wish it."

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Sforza admits that he foresees complications for the State's case should the death sentence be demanded.

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4 OCT Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

3 October 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - Rien a signaler.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - Not available.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - " "

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. On participation in war in East, Pacciardi says, Italy should have full allied status and not that of a "mercenary or a colonia".

2. Responsibility and coresponsibility. Analysis of guilt of Fascism. Mostly Mussolini's but there was no lack of accomplices. Including the King, of course.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Saragat writes that the main problem of Socialism is not to bring about an equal repartition of property, but to facilitate the development of individual energy, which is being stifled by the present economy based on class organization. Democracy means class struggle.

2. Nenni's speech in Piombino illustrates the claims of the Socialist Party: democratic Republic, repartition of land, socialization of industrial trusts. Nenni insists on the necessity of unity of action with the Communists; a strong policy of proletarian union will make counter-revolution impossible.

3. The Government does not seem to realize how difficult every day life is without water, light or food; its interfering only makes things worse.

4. "Avanti" sympathises with the bread-chippers against the bakers.

5. Great success of the "Granai del Popolo".

6. Complaints about the lack of surveillance in the markets.

7. The S.C. Party defines its policy: no monarchy, a program of progressive democracy for the Constituant Assembly; meanwhile it will back up the Government, and hopes for union among the great mass parties.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The agreement between the six [illegible]

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

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The agreement between the six parties is only temporary; when the Constituent Assembly will meet, the people will have to chose its new political organization. The Partito d'Azione will promote the formation of a great republican and democratic concentration, which will attempt to solve the problems of the working classes, and be the center of the new national and political life.

1183

2. Responsibilities for past events must be clearly defined. Heavy charges are brought against the Commander of the Corpo d'Armata Motocorazzato.

3. Why are we to pay the same subscription fees for the telephone if we are only allowed a very limited number of calls?

4. When will the Rieti region be epurated?

1498

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5. There must not be a 'Nuovo Messaggero'.

6. The bread-chippers have resumed their work. No comments.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. E. Salvaggi gives a favourable account of Viola's speech to the veterans. He asks that the patriots should be called 'volunteers'. They made the right choice, they have fought and are still fighting for their country, leaving ideology aside; therefore, they have the same right as all the other combatants.

2. It is necessary that the currency of occupation should be controlled and counter balanced. We have no illusions about the revaluation of the lira, says Vincenzo Lucci, nevertheless, we do not want its already alarming depreciation to increase. The writer suggests that Italy might be credited with an equivalent in foreign currency with which it might buy on the markets of the United Nations such products as cannot be supplied by the UNRRA.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. As a great part of the people wants order, Giulio Andreotti suggests that all the Catholics should use their prestige to promote a better international justice.

2. The age of large badly cultivated estates is over. Francesco M. Dominedò suggests that the best way to prepare the new order would be by establishing the co-operative system. It would prepare the ground for the intervention of the authorities and maintain social peace.

3. The "Granai del Popolo" have been a success but they must not make us forget the fact that a large quantity of wheat has been smuggled away.

4. The 'Popolo' takes definitely the part of General Bor.

5. The Italian Institute for peace means to promote international solidarity.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. In 1918 Italy and Yugoslavia missed the opportunity of creating the basis of a sound political system. To-day, Yugoslavia is technically on the victors' side while Italy is still in the limbo of 'co-belligerency'. Marshal Tito's Parliament clearly mentioned the Isonzo frontier, the annexation of Istria, Fiume and Zara, and less officially but not less categorically, Trieste. This problem can only be solved if Italy and Yugoslavia take a broad minded view of their interests; nevertheless Italy can hardly be asked to stifle nationalist tendencies at home while approving of them for Yugoslavia.

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. In a article about the Dumbarton Oaks conference, Basilio Cialdea wonders what influence the Minor Powers will have on the decisions. Will they have to submit to the decisions of the four great Powers?

1500

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Velio Spano writes that all the attentats which are now being made against the Communist Party are really directed against Italian Democracy; fascists and reactionaries are clamouring for a strong Government. The democratic Government must be strong.

2. There mustn't be a Nuovo Messaggero, because it would be an exact replica of the old one.

3. The Penal Code must be epurated.

1501

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

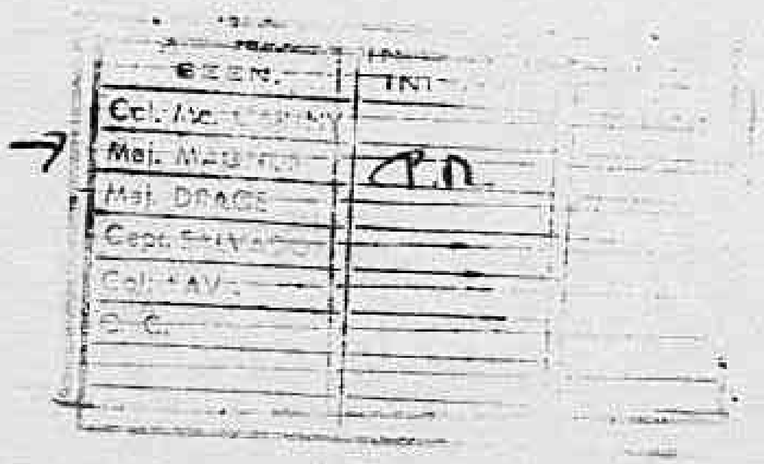
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ROMA- RADIO N°64, 3 OCT Recd Bons HQ Rome G2A
33 September 28th 1944 Br

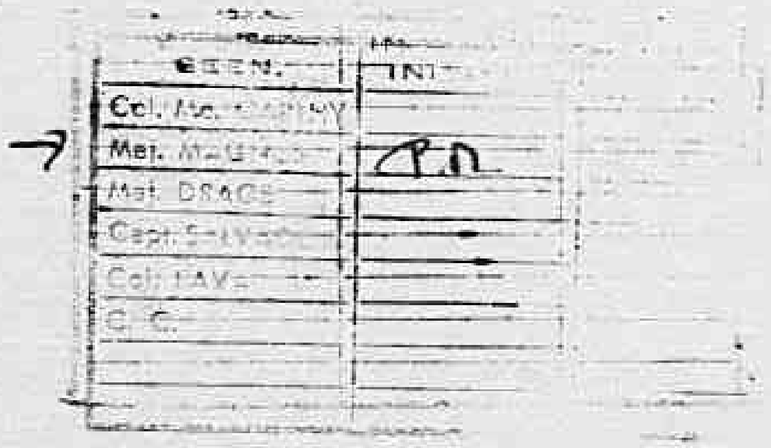
Bulletin 167. FROM RESISTENCE FRONT

After victorious fight, the patriots of Veneto, have freed Vedronza on September 23nd. Rich war booty was captured; 2 mortars, 2 anti-tank guns, 2 havy machine-guns, rifles and ammunitions. The Germans in flight are persued by Garibaldi patriots, the central electric was saved.
Patriots of Cuneo have captured a convoy with air-craft material and taken prisoners the escort.
From Piemonte to Liguria and Lombardia Garibaldi Brigade are acting inclose liaison with each other.
Garibaldi forces have freed Torriglia.
The important Genova-Chiavari road stayed in the bands of patriots for 6 days . In Boccassuolo 60 Germans killed. Tunnel on Iseo - Adolo rail-way destroyed. 2 bridges near Savoniero, near Susano and near La Valle destroyed.



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1504
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1505

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

1678

ROMA 28TH SETTEMBRE

NNU 64 ===== ITALIA COMBATTE =

Program for 28th september 1944 - Questa trasmissione est dedicata ai patrioti italiani che lottano contro i tedeschi .bracket repeat instructions of program for 27th september beginning quote cln Ecco alcuni messaggi speciali per i patrioti dell italia occupata : unquote and ending quote bln est attraverso la vostra zona che il nemico passa per entrare in italia et per lasciarla . Unquote unbracket pd para leggiamo il bollettino n 167 dal fronte della resistenza dash dopo un vittorioscombattimento i patrioti veneti sono riusciti a liberare vedronza , in provincia di udine , il 23 settembre . Est stato catturato un bottino di guerra che comprende tra l'altro due mortai , due cannoni anticarro , due mitragliatrici pesanti , fucili et munizioni . I tedeschi hanno subito perdite in morti et feriti parte della guarnigione che aveva trovato scampo con la fuga , est ora inseguita dalle forze garibaldine . Il pronto intervento dei patrioti ha permesso di salvare la centrale elettrica Il piemonte continua ad essere tra le regioni più attive et intrepide nella lotta contro il nazi fascismo . I patrioti della provincia di cuneo hanno catturato ppresso alba , una colonna di automezzi nemici che trasportava materiale aeronautico . I soldati di scorta sono stati fatti prigionieri . Scontri sono pure avvenuti nella zona meridionale del biellese ove i patrioti si sono imposti al nemico consolidando le loro posizioni . Il fermento della rivolta tende a diffondersi tra le stesse truppe fasciste che spesso disertano Il 25 agosto , ad asti , i tedeschi hanno rinchiuso tutte le truppe fasciste nelle loro caserme çostringendole a scegliere tra la deportazione in germania et la collaborazione alle atrocità germaniche contro i civili . Dal piemonte alla liguria et alla lombardia le brigate garibaldine operano in stretto collegamento . Durante la seconda meta di agosto i patrioti liguri hanno avuto il controllo della val trebbia nella zona di montebruno in provincia di genova ./.

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1506

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Anche la strada che da rezzoaglio , in provincia di genova , conduce a marsaglia , in provincia di cuneo , est rimasta sotto il dominio dei patrioti . Altre forze garibaldine , partite a montoggio et avanzando in direzione di montebruno hanno liberato torriglia pure in provincia di genova . I patrioti sono rimasti padroni per sei giorni dell'importante strada genova - chiavari che era la sola strada ancora utilizzabile per andare a genova dal sud . Secondo ulteriori informazioni la battaglia segnalata dal bollettino di ieri , nella quale 60 tedeschi sono stati accerchiati et annientati , est avvenuta a boccassuolo . Gli atti di sabotaggio si sono estesi . In provincia di brescia est stato fatto saltare une galleria sulla linea iseo - edolo semicln in provincia di sondrio une linea ferroviaria est stata interrotta distrug endo uno degli impianti elettrici che l alimentavano presso morbegno Tra il primo et il 10 settembre sono stati distrutti due ponti presso savonnero , in provincia di modena , un altro presso susens , in provincia di udine , et un terzo presso la valle , in provincia di belluno . Avete ascoltato il bollettino n 167 dal fronte della resistenza . bollettino speciale dash si apprende in questo momento dal settore adriatico che belleria et sant agata erano gia state liberate dai patrioti quando vi fecero il loro ingresso le truppe alleate . end all italia combatte alinea ?

1179

3 OCT Recd

Col. MacCarthy
33
Sat. Br. 160A

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/ R10

October 2 1944

Trend of Copy filed by correspondents

Repercussions on the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration at Hyde Park are being closely followed by correspondents, as well as the reported appointment of Mayor La Guardia to a post in Italy. The fighting for the Po Valley is now claiming more attention, while there is some speculation as to developments from the recent landings on the Dalmatian coast.

BRIA (AP) : When, and if, La Guardia arrives in Rome he will find himself already satirised in "Cantachiaro", an Italian musical comedy which has been drawing capacity crowds in Rome for the past two months. La Guardia appears in a sketch on propaganda and is shown holding a microphone and saying :" Quest è l'amico La Guardia" (This is friend La Guardia) - and not much more. La Guardia used to make weekly broadcasts to Italy.

Allied Officials are in the dark about the post "Little Flower" would occupy, but the reposrt that he is coming soon is causing a stir in A.C.C. where the top post of High Commissioner is vacant. Capt. Stone has been Acting High Commissioner since MacFarlane returned to England. With Italy receiving 50 million dollars UNRRA grant it is possible that La Guardia is coming as head of the UNRRA set-up, or if O'Dwyer is not returning here from the United States La Guardia can replace him as head of the Economic Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission. It is also possible he can have a brand new "trouble shooting" job.

BRIA (AP): Allied-Italian political relations appeared still as confused as ever today despite Churchill's speech at Hyde Park. The A.C.C. is at a loss to interpret it after a staff conferences. The Hyde Park declaration promised the Italians a greater degree of self government but no - repeat no - official at ACC headquarters is able to say how this is to be accomplished without election, and it is emphasised no - repeat no - election will take place until all Italy is liberated. At present liberated Italy is governed by a 6 party coalition resting on no popular mandate. Behind the Government is the A.C.C. in an "advisory" capacity whose military function it is to see that order is kept while the war is prosecuted. Its political function is to carry out the provisions of the Moscow Conference that a "democratic" government be restored to Italy. Officials point out however that popular elections create such distraction and mechanical difficulties that they are bound to interfere with the prosecution of the war. In the absence of instruc-

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lians of all classes regard him as compromised with Fascism. Observers are seeking the political implications behind Churchill's words.

PACKARD (UP) : Bonomi's "Ricostruzione" speaking of Japan says : "We wish to confirm Italy's desire to increase her war effort against Germany. Italy can also effectively participate, both with her fleet and land forces, in an assault on Japan. But we must not yet consider ourselves at war with Japan. It is only just that when we enter such a war we should be considered Allies on a footing of equality, and under conditions wherein our efforts will be taken into account." This directly contradicts a statement made by Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Giovanni Visconti Venosta at a press conference three days ago where in the first enthusiasm for the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration he stated that Italy considered herself in a state of war with Japan.

WINSTON BURDETT (CBS)

....."There are several guesses today as to what New York's mayor will do here. The post of High Commissioner..... or head of the A.C.C.....has been vacant for 3 months. It has been held during that time by the American Acting Chief. A second open post is that of UNRRA organisation which will handle the distribution of food and medical supplies in Italy. A third possibility is that of Chief of A.C.C.'s Economic Section if Colonel Wm. O'Dwyer does not return here from America. But this is all guesswork. As in the case of other high policy decisions affecting Italy, and recently announced in the United States, the announcement of Mr. La Guardia's mission has come as complete news to the officials who are handling our relations with this country."

PACKARD (UP) : Soleri has reported to the Italian Cabinet that the total Italian Government deficit - mainly a heritage of the Fascist Government - amounts to 65 Billion lire without counting the currency emissions of German-occupied Italy which are estimated at between 5 and 6 billions monthly. Paper currency circulation in liberated Italy amounts to 180 billions. The deficit for the Italian Government's fiscal year will be 100 billion, not counting the political price of bread which is only a fraction of what is being paid the farmers for wheat. Soleri suggested however that the moment was not propitious to try to re-establish sound finance. This should be postponed till all Italy is liberated.

BUCKLEY (Reuters) : Quotes considerably from Soleri's report on Italy's finances and concludes by saying that in considering the picture exposed by Italy's veteran Treasury minister it

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BUCKLEY (Reuters) : Quotes considerably from Soleri's report on Italy's finances and concludes by saying that in considering the picture exposed by Italy's veteran Treasury minister, it should be remembered that the figures look better when turned into sterling with 400 to the pound, than when considered in Lire. Also there is no knowledge of the whereabouts of 97 tons of gold, comprising the national reserve, which Azzolini of the Bank of Italy, is accused of having handed over to the Germans. Soleri's figures are only approximate as many vital statistics were taken North by the Fascists.

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NORGAARD (AP) : Official reports show that there is evidence that the patriots in Northern Italy are responding to Alexander's call for intensification of their battle behind the German lines. In Milan machine gun posts have been erected in banks and hotels as attacks by the Garibaldi Brigade are feared. In Turin the situation is confused. It is believed that two German demolition squads are in the city in order to destroy factories and installations in the event of a forced withdrawal.

BRIA (AP) : Quoting the anti-Fascist clandestine radio "Milano Libertà" on the Hyde Park declaration : "First of all we shall have to see how the Allied Military Government question will be solved, that is to say, whether the Allied Military Government refrains from meddling with Italy's internal affairs. We shall see if Italy is granted the benefit of Lease-Lend and in what measure. And finally we shall have to see if in future we shall be treated as an Allied country."

BUCKLEY (Reuters) : Reports alleged anti-democratic actions by troops of the Italian Parachute Division stationed at Teramo. He quotes "Voce Repubblicana" that they beat up a member of the Republican Party, seized newspapers, and forced people to kiss Fascist party membership cards and to cheer for Mussolini and the King.

BRIA (AP) : "Il Tempo", an independent newspaper, quoting a London radio Spanish broadcast, said that the former Austrian Minister to London, Sir George Franckenstein, had requested the United Nations to restore the Southern Tyrol to Austria. This region is known as the Alto Adige and comprises Bolzano-Merano-Bressanone and the Brenner, and was recently incorporated into the German Reich.

WINSTON BURDETT (CBS) : Quoting the Milan "Radio Libertà" says that the Germans have threatened to starve out the people of Turin and have begun to make good the threat by the wholesale exportation of the stocks of grapes, wine and vegetables.

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3 OCT Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

SECRET

1 October 1944.

ACC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 26
25 Sep to 1 Oct 1944

1. Political

The papers of the 27th made good reading for Romans. For one thing the Council of Ministers, meeting the day before, had reasserted the solidarity of the six-party government and issued a communique notable for clarity and firmness. The parties, it said, are to postpone the solution of major political problems, resolve their differences within the government, bring their press in line with this principle, maintain the impartial authority of the state and defeat all attempts of reactionaries to return to power. This was hailed by all parties - even by the critics of the Government, with the exception of "Voce Repubblicana" which refuses to admit anything can work in a country that still harbours Casa Savoia - as a sensible and necessary step. Things had been drifting along toward a dangerous cleavage and the recent squabbles among the parties have not done the government any good at home or abroad. It is harder to say whose is the victory. "Voce Repubblicana" of course asserted that the action was "forced on the parties of the Left by Bonomi and the conservative elements"; but Togliatti and Nenni both protested that some such resolution was what they were hoping for all the time and that the agitation of recent weeks had served its purpose in making the government aware of the dangers of reaction. It is fair to regard the motion as a victory of common sense and a recognition of the fact, in the words of "Il Popolo", that the Italian people is very tired of "living dangerously" and finds no appeal in the promise of "permanent agitation".

The government statement, newsworthy as it was, had to share the spotlight with the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration on Italy which also made its appearance on the front page of the papers of the 27th. This statement looks toward giving the Italian government more autonomy, beginning by the sending of representatives to London and Washington and cancellation of the word Control from ACC. (We haven't had any orders yet so may be forgiven if we carry on withthe two C's for a while). Civilian technicians are to be sent over to help in reconstruction. Italy is expected to assist the United Nations in the war against Germany and Japan and, as a start, 50 million UNRRA dollars are assigned to her for emergency relief measures. Comment was in general favorable on this statement too, the "Osservatore Romano" calling it a "vote of confidence", but there were some reservations. It does not give Italy full status as an ally, it is too early to say whether the omission of the word "control" is any more than a formality or whether the promised civilian technicians will be any more acceptable than you, gentle reader, and we have been. Nor is

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Affairs, in a press conference on Thursday indicated the government was quite ready for it. Taking it all in all the Allied Statement was well received; to Italians it is a starting point for the goals they are working towards ..... Churchill's speech in the Commons however has set them to thinking again; there was no indication of any further autonomy, rather the contrary indeed in the reference to the Carretta lynching and the need of maintaining law and order through Allied authorities if necessary. His recognition of the temper of the Italian people was applauded but it was felt he might have been somewhat less fulsome in his praise of the Marshal and the Lord Lieutenant and found room for a kind word for Bonomi.

There were other developments on the international front. The Greek Minister of Information gave a press conference in which he said he hoped for good relations with Italy provided of course the Italians gave up their "imperialistic ambitions". He assumed that the Dodecanese would be "restored" to Greece and that in the matter of relief and aid from the Allies Greece had earned a certain priority. Many Italians hope for a plebiscite in the Dodecanese rather than outright surrender and almost all feel that Italy has suffered enough by now to yield no no-one in priority of need so the last two points were not too well received. However, a very sincere article by Manlio Lupinacci in "Risorgimento Liberale" indicated some hope for good relations: he admitted that the Greeks have every reason to hate Italians but hate is an expensive and futile basis for foreign policy and Greece and Italy need each other. Similar views were expressed in "Italia Libera". Among other international items: the government (appropriately enough on the eve of St Wenceslaus of Prague) declared the Munich pact null and void, the Russian Labor delegates arrived in Rome and it is reported that coffee is on its way from Brazil and La Guardia from America.

The second meeting of the Council of Ministers this week was chiefly noteworthy for the report of Soleri, Minister of the Treasury. The detailed breakdown of Italy's labyrinthine finances and the honesty with which the hard facts were faced command admiration. We cite some figures, not being quite sure what they prove: the deficit for 1943-44 is 150 billion lire, the public debt (only a guess since Soleri admitted there are too many unknown factors) roughly 653 billion lire. He also made a guess at the amount of Allied Military lire in circulation but Finance Sub-Commission won't tell us how good or how bad it is.

2. <u>AMG with the Armies</u>

In Florence last week four persons were killed and 38 wounded by mines and booby-traps in the city. Feeding of the city is practically on a "day-to-day basis", all efforts to build up stockpiles having failed through lack of transport. "The situation," says Fifth Army AMG, "may at any time become critical." The same report states that "large numbers of troops are on leave in the city." Viareggio, it appears, is in poor case: the CAO reports that "this is the first summer in

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Fifth Army AMG has some criticism of the Partisans and the Vatican. The latter, it seems, is showing "considerable laxity in the observance of movement regulations." As to the former "the present Allied policy may produce results somewhat different from those envisaged ..... the Partisans have become one of the prize bones for which Italian politicians are scrapping." It is noted

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noted that Colonel Sansone, in two months of operations, has collected only 200 volunteers from the provinces of Siena, Pisa, Livorno and South Florence. In Florence city two weeks work produced 8 volunteers out of 3,000 Partisans. Colonel Sansone attributes this to "the boycotting of the Royalist Army by the Communists." On the other hand it is "reliably reported" that individual partisans are being offered financial inducement to join the Communist party.

3. Pruning at Headquarters

As a result of the recommendations of the Manpower and Reorganization Committee nearly 200 officers and EM/OR become available for field assignment and Headquarters functions become streamlined as operational responsibility is shifted to Italian agencies ready to take them over. Total HQ staff will be 255 officers and 279 EM/OR. Most important change is the creation of a Chief of Staff under the Chief Commissioner. PC and MG Section disappears, as do the Secretary-General's office, the Property Control Sub-Commission (absorbed by Finance), the War Materials and Prisoners of War Sub-Commission (the first taken over by Industry and the second by MFAIA), the Information Division and Archivist Section (absorbed by Public Relations Branch). Displaced Persons and Italian Refugees amalgamate, as has been announced. The Interior Sub-Commission will be known as the Local Government Sub-Commission. There will be four sections under the Chief of Staff - Civil Affairs, Economic, Establishment and Political. A forward echelon of ACC HQ will be established at AAI HQ to administer to the emergency operational needs of the Armies but is not to be regarded as a forward Headquarters, orders still normally coming from ACC HQ through the channel of the Chief of Staff. Brigadier Lush, present Executive Commissioner, will be Chief of Staff. Mr Antolini, in the absence of Brigadier-General O'Dwyer, will continue as acting Vice-President and Deputy Chief of Staff of the Economic Section. Brigadier Upjohn will be Vice-President and Deputy Chief of Staff of the Civil Affairs Section (renamed from Administrative). Colonel Fiske will be Deputy Chief of Staff and Vice-President of the Establishment Section. Mr Caccia and MrSchott will be Vice-Presidents but not Deputy Chiefs of Staff. Colonel Monfort will be Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer at AAI HQ in charge of the forward field coordinating echelon.

4. Session at Siena

With the fall of Bologna looming before them, Regional Commissioners and SCAOs of the Armies, together with HQ staff, met at Siena this week in an atmosphere of intense airing of difficulties and mutual exchange of on-the-spot solutions which again, in the opinion of most participants, proved the value of these exchanges of problems. The meeting started off with echoes of politics as the Executive Commissioner wryly announced that the Allied Control Commission had not as yet been officially informed that it was now the Allied Commission, and Mr Caccia informed that it was now the Allied Commission, and Mr Caccia [illegible] government had again survived a

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accepted that only Provincial Commissioners and heads of specialist divisions need to report in person when called from present posts and that all other personnel re-assigned to northern regions should do so at this time by letter, awaiting operational calls only when actually needed for imminent entry into their areas. General Hume, facing, as he put it, fluid conditions as Army boundaries expand and contract with tactical changes, insisted that he be placed on record as opposing any withdrawal of personnel from Army AMGs. Colonel Mayne of Fifth Army AMG, in what he termed the "unrealistic" nature of some Patriot directives, asserted that Patriots were over-played in public praise. He finally admitted that some special treatment was deserved for genuine Patriots who had performed real service. Mr Caccia summed it up when he said the administrative goal of making Patriots good citizens and keeping law and order, for better or worse, had to be balanced against the political situation in which Patriots were now exploited so as not to embarrass the larger question of support for the Government. It was agreed that AAI had perhaps gone too far through PWB publicity in stressing Patriot achievements, and representations would be made. Colonel Ames from the big city of Rome faced the combined attack of most Regional Commissioners who declared against what they termed the continued disparity in favor of Rome. Particularly Region V's Major Scholtz said his Region faced food demonstrations because of lack of food, oil, salt and the fact that, although some of the provinces there had grain surpluses they only had a 200-gram bread ration whereas other Regions to which their grain was shipped had 300-gram rations. Speaking very modestly, Colonel Ames stuck to his queries of who did what and how and got agreements to enter Regions with his own trucks to take wheat from surplus Macerata and wood from Rieti. Mr Antolini of the Economic Section admitted he had bad news again. He had just made a tour of the Fifth and Eighth Army areas in preparing for forward food supplies and stated frankly that every day's delay in the advance of the Armies was just so much breathing space to rush supplies forward. The supply question was especially crucial for the North where a 100-gram ration is now planned because of the reported cutdown in November anticipated imports from 100,000 to 33,000 tons. If so, Mr Antolini said, we might have to cut down the basic ration throughout Italy unless Colonel Legg of the Food Sub-Commission, now in Washington, succeeded in changing the minds of the Combined Chiefs of Staff. In the meantime, Mr Antolini continued, there is for the moment practically no wheat in the Mediterranean Basin on which to draw in an emergency. There was also no sugar programmed and milk imports had been cut. Brigadier Upjohn then spoke of administrative problems of prefects (there are 11 in a pool for forward regions), Carabinieri (additions are expected from former prisoners of war) and the usal bad news about lack of de-mining squads. Satisfied that no matter how bad things look, there was the determination and the potentiality to work things out, the meeting broke up early to repair to the recuperative values of Tuscan wine and Colonel Kirkwood's hospitality.

5. The Road Back

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5. The Road Back

The road back to Italy for thousands upon thousands of Italians
now stranded in enemy areas will lead through some of the 10 or
20 or (who knows?) maybe 30 camps that Colonel C.B. Findlay,
Director of the newly-amalgamated Displaced Persons and Repatriation
Sub-Commission, is contemplating. Now in process of investigating
the scope of his future responsibilities, Colonel Findlay says he
is only sure of one thing: It will be a whopper of a task. There
may be 500,000 Italians under forced labor in Germany, perhaps
200,000 in the Balkans. Austria, across the border from Italy, is
known to be the cross-roads of Europe for displaced persons and

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entry into Italy from Central Europe will be a problem to handle. Italians will be used to handle Italian refugees coming home but Allied personnel will still take care of Allied nationals. In the meantime, the Colonel is looking hopefully to November 1 when UNRRA plans to take over four of his Southern Italy camps and two hospitals, mostly for Yugoslavs, and begins to implement with cash, supplies and personnel some of the commitments made at Quebec.

6. Police and prisons

For a considerable time now, as most of us know, two problems - the overcrowding of prisons and the morale of Italian police - have worried all those who have an eye on the future. There has been much, sometimes scandalous, congestion in prisons, due mainly to three factors - the number of arrests made - sometimes hurriedly - of suspect Fascists or collaborators by our intelligence services; the wave of petty offences against Allied orders, e.g. being in possession of Allied property, being out after curfew, selling in the black market, hoarding grain, etc; and last but not least, the slow turning of the wheels of Italian justice, which results in prisoners serving terms without trial. Such a state of affairs naturally reacts against the police: but the police problem is complicated by the Fascist and Monarchist associations of Carabinieri, Metropolitani and Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza. These forces are conscious of their uneasy past and the Italian press does not fail to remind them of it daily. They are also conscious that real power is not in their hands: the other evening in Rome a GI lifted the rifle off a Guardia di Finanza as a souvenir: the Guardia di Finanza had to pay 8,000 lire - six months pay. Should he have fought the GI? A nice question. Apart from these troubles the police are undoubtedly suffering severely from low pay and rations - matters which are being remedied.

The riot which began in Regina Coeli prison on September 23 extended itself until the evening of September 25. The brief facts are as follows. The overcrowding and restlessness of the prisoners had been for some time a matter of anxiety. Since August 15 meetings had been held in an endeavour to get rid of outstanding or trivial cases. (Among these were two sempstresses who had served for three months without trial, the accusation against them being solely that they had been found on June 5 stitching German uniforms.) Colonel Pollock and the Governor of the Prison were both strongly in favour of letting such cases out on bail. But so difficult was it, apparently, to sort out matters between G-2, CIC, SCI, FSS, OSS and the Italian legal authorities themselves that virtually nothing was done. This was the prelude to the riot.

On the night of September 23 some prisoners got on to the roof and fired it. In the gereral commotion Carabinieri opened fire, killing one prisoner and wounding six. Feeling against the Carabinieri ran high: 20 of the guards deserted: the prisoners were out of the cells, many of which had no locks; even the gates to the central rotunda - to quote Colonel Pollock's report -

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At this point Colonel Pollock and Major Coxhead in their own magic way (a magic used untiringly day and night in Rome these days) restored order. A meeting was once again called to discuss the removal of prisoners, but ended in smoke. At this meeting the Questore said quite plainly that his Metropolitani were demoralized and no reliance could be placed on them to preserve order or hold the prisoners. Trouble brewed up again in the afternoon: the prisoners said freely that they were going to break out and, in Colonel Pollock's words "the situation was extremely grave: we were faced with a distinct possibility of a complete

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prison break and ... the whole or part of the prison being burnt to the ground."

At 7.30 p.m. Colonel Poletti walked unconcernedly into the prison and made a speech in each of the three riotous "branches". The prisoners crowded closely round him, and hung over the seven tiers above.- a dramatic spectacle in the dim light of the prison. Starting amidst hissing and shouting, Poletti in the end got applause: and certainly his presence quieted things down for the moment. Later Pollock and Coxhead got the prisoners to form committees to ventilate their grievances.

On Monday morning 200 were sent to Viterbo prison (in RAMC vehicles) and another 225 were moved to another wing of Regina Coeli. These moves occasioned further disorder and rioting and some small fires were started. Eventually the prisoners were persuaded to move by one of their number, a Communist named Bevilacqua. There for the time the matter rests.

It is obvious that Regina Coeli is only a reflection of present and possibly future conditions elsewhere in Italy. Colonel Pollock in his report recommends a thorough purge of prison guards, a ban on prison overcrowding, a dismissal of those who have served long sentences without trial for trivial offences, better food, pay and backing for the police, and a speed-up of Italian courts.

No doubt everyone will agree. But whether police who obeyed Fascism can be reinstated in popular esteem, whether the number of arrests - 50 a day go into Regina Coeli alone - can be cut down under present conditions, whether Italian courts can be made to work harder - these are tough nuts to crack. They have got to be cracked, and no doubt they will be. A phrase in Colonel Pollock's report is worth quoting: "It is all very well to say that it is the responsibility of the Italian Government, but if things had gone badly it would be a reflection on us because the Italian people ..... whatever is said to the contrary, look to us for help, guidance and support."

This point of view seems to be held by Mr Churchill who stated in the House of Commons on Thursday that cases such as the Carretta lynching were "the responsibility not only of the Italian Government but also of the Allied Military authorities." On the next day we are told - through the press - that we are the "Allied Commission" without the "control". Which gives food for thought.

7. Granai del Popolo

The Agriculture Sub-Commission, looking over the wheat harvest campaign and amassing with its ups and downs and discouragements, has made up its mind to pronounce it "good" and a "qualified success, considering the tremendous difficulties encountered." As of figures received from the field by September 30, the total [illegible] amounted to 7,015,653 quintals or 62 per cent of the

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quintals and seed-retentions to 8,000,000 quintals. The amassed wheat will go to about 18,000,000 ration card holders in Liberated Italy among a population of some 24,000,000. Some farmers will get ration cards because they do not raise enough wheat to take care of themselves for the entire year. The latest figures are:

Region	Average Date of Reports	Collected at Latest Report	Collection Forecast	Percentage collected of Forecast	Percentage collected Sep 30 1942
I(Sicilia)	21 Sep	1,127,578	2,000,000	56	87
South-ern (Calabria, Lucania, Puglie, Campania, Campobasso)	23 Sep	2,820,433	5,950,000	71	88
IV (Lazio-Umbria)	15 Sep	1,388,830	1,600,000	86	91
V (Abruzzi-Marche)	21 Sep	1,248,021	2,250,000	55	94
VI (Sard-inia)	16 Sep	226,700	300,000	75	85
VIII (Tuscany)	15 Sep	1,004,391	1,500,000	67	92
Total		7,815,953	11,600,000	67	90

8. Odds and Ends

The only Public Works and Utilities officer of the ACC in Sardinia is being withdrawn as an experiment of turning over complete field responsibility to the Italians; if successful, similar withdrawals of specialists will occur in Sicily ..... Naples area bank deposits rose from 5,000,000,000 lire in January to 22,600,000,000 lire last month ..... Down in Calabria the village of Castrovillari proclaimed itself a republic the other day, but the new regime collapsed hurriedly with the appointment of a new sindaco ..... At least there will be no amassing of the almond crop this year, the Agriculture Sub-Commission has decided in its wisdom ..... Military units have turned back four more factories to the ACC for the use of Italians: A cement factory, with a capacity of 200 tons a month at Taranto, and one with 500 tons a month at Barletta; a tile factory with production of 2,500 cubic meters a week at Benevento, and a brick factory making 250,000 bricks a week at Lucera..... Epilogue: The happy news was recently published here that Rome was to have about 1,000 tons of onions from Malta: 700 tons did arrive, all spoiled ..... Odyssey from the tales of the Displaced

1525

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dropped his bottle on the marble floor of the hall. Believed to be going on well in hospital after a period of unconsciousness .....
Travel advt: ACC personnel who wish to cross the peninsula during inclement weather in a hurry may avail themselves of the air courier service operated by the Italian Air Force (whose couriers have flown over 200 sorties a month the last five months quite without incident, the Air Force Sub-Commission hastily adds) .....

9. Quote from esteemed Contemporary

The airborne troop position was stated by a British staff officer to be "quite satisfactory, but not wholly so".

UNION JACK, Sep 26.

LEONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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WAC -2 OCT Read

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

SECN.	INIT.	DATE.
Col. Mc	October 194	Seen
Maj. Mac		
Maj. DRAG		
Capt.		
Col. (AV		
C. C.		

PRB/RS

Daily Digest of Rome Press

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Reminds its readers of one fact often lost sight of; there is still a third of Italy under the German yoke. This third should be borne in mind when there is any discussion of economic or social measures of programs. It should have its voice in any plans for the future.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. "c.b." examines the electricity situation and finds things to be said in defense of the companies. He feels there should be a definite announcement about rate increase.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Figures. Commentary on Soleri's report and commendation for his detailed and able statement.

2. On the affair at Teramo (see VOCE REPUBBLICANA 30 Sept.) R. feels this is a serious matter calling for investigation and severe measures on the part of the govt. All reactionary moves must be nipped in the bud.

3. Munich. Recalls, on the anniversary of Munich, that on that occasion Mussolini's name was cheered in the House of Commons. There were then perhaps more admirers of the Duce in London and Washington than in Rome. This might be remembered when discussing the guilt of the Italian people in harboring Fascism.

4. Long commentary by M.F. on Churchill's speech. The lynching is to be deplored, of course, but it can be understood. Certainly such a deed, more in a foreign than in the Italian tradition, must not be repeated. Churchill's words on the Italian people, coerced and misguided as he said, might have been expected to be followed by recognition of them as allies and not enemies. And when he spoke of the benevolent terms offered by Russia to Roumania and Finland it might have been reasonable to assume there would be some change in the matter of the Italian armistice. Unhappily, even in the matter of relief and supplies Italians are still considered "enemies" and this they cannot understand. It is to be hoped that

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govt" that should follow from the liberation of the North, the writer assumes that there is no implication of a modification of the structure of a cabinet which expressed the democratic forces of the country. The United Nations are pledged to give Italy a free opportunity to create her own form of govt through the constituent Assembly. On this understanding the parties have put aside their differences; the United Nations will hardly be inclined to revoke this commitment. Churchill's own aversion to coercion is a guarantee of assurance in this matter.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Churchill's error. Picciardi writes that Churchill is correct in observing that the monarchy has gained ground. It has indeed but it is a fictitious and spurious gain, due to the short sighted policy of the parties and to its own machinations. Churchill's propaganda for the monarchy is to be deplored. The monarchists are now demanding another cabinet and they may get one, possibly with the aid of Churchill himself. Tools can no doubt be found. But we wish to be the one honest voice to remind Churchill that no matter what political combinations are made the people of Italy are and will remain firmly republican.

2. The financial situation. Study of Soleri's report indicates, in the opinion of the VCCR, that it is indeed serious. The Government should ask the Allies for precise information about the currency they are printing and it is the duty of the latter to give a clear answer. As far as the deficit is concerned it is such that any remedy through increased taxes would be of no avail. And indeed a mistake; what is needed is more production, more encouragement to industry and hence at the moment no increase in taxes.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni writes that the attitude of the Italian population does not justify the English conservatives fear that it would immediately start violent internal struggles if left to itself. The Italian people have no intention of starting inconsiderately a preventive counter revolution. The elections must take place without delay, for this is the only way of giving a real basis to democracy; should the war go on in the North, administrative elections ought to take place from Florence downwards.

2. The principle of the new order is not that of technical ability writes Franco Lombardi; the principle of socialist society is that of ability, for democracy does not mean that all are

1530

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2. The principle of the new order is not that of technical ability writes Franco Lombardi; the principle of socialist society is that of ability, for democracy does not mean that all are equal, but that all must have the same opportunities.

3. How is it that the Allies take so little interest in the reorganization of the I.N.A. which is still managed by conspicuous fascist.

4. The increase of the cost of electric light is extremely unpopular; why not finally ration the light ?

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5. P. P. comments on the gravity of Italy's financial situation as revealed in Scelba's report. Recommends indirect taxes, some form of tapping and draining wealth not subject to devaluation and suspension of payments on "titoli di Stato."

6. Croce is reported as pointing out, in a conversation with a group of young men, the Fascist error of setting youth apart from the rest of the nation. Youth has its duties and its contribution but it is a part of the nation, not a separate corporation.

7. It is all very well to punish the bakers who turn out poor bread but closing the bakeries punishes the innocent consumer as well.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Order of the day of Action Party favoring Italian intervention in war against Japan; such a move should "put Italy in a position of active collaboration" in the planning of new international order. It would be a mistake to overlook this chance of national redemption. The forces should be chosen "with democratic criteria".

2. Diplomats. Writer says that there are rumours of naming as Italy's representative in Washington a well known figure who served the Fascists in foreign capitals. This would be a grave mistake and the "pathetic" story that "the Americans want him" is hardly worthy of attention. The writer then goes on to a discussion of the diplomatic staff in general. It is inconceivable that any men who headed Italian missions abroad under Fascism should have an opportunity to serve the new Italy. Even at best they were men of little character and dignity since a large part of their task was to spy on exiles and denounce them.

3. How many unemployed ? Census very much needed, says Ernesto Campese.

4. Another protest against Messaggero. The first act of the new French govt in this field was to suspend all the old journals which had a collaborationist record en bloc. Is the first act of the Italian govt going to be the licensing of a paper which on the 4th of June was still full o fascist invective?

5. Appeal for the refugees from the Womens section, Action Party.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The only way to improve the financial situation, says Vincenzo Lucci is to reanimate the productive organism of the country, thus bringing about an increase in the exchanges and a re-valuation of the currency

2. Problem of Naples - IV - The social transformation. A great social and economic transformation is taking place in the South because of the numerous opportunities for making money. Neapolitans are amazingly adaptable, so that plebeian mentality is now turning "petit bourgeois"; this will perhaps unexpectedly influence the elections.

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3. What about the allowance for the high cost of living ? Many promises have been made, but no decision has been taken. People are not fed with promises.

4. Disapproval of the measure by which all the temporary employees of the State are now being given notice. This measure is not going to solve the financial problem of Italy. The Government might have considered the situation of all these people now without work.

5. Complaints about the electric light.

6. The Government seems to be putting every possible obstacle in the way of the owners who want to rebuild their houses.

PCPCLC (Christian Democrat)

1. The great mass of Italians, says Gonella, is made up of people who have as yet given their allegiance to no party. There are various groups in this great bloc; the guilty who are hiding from their past, the selfish who do not think of anything but their own interest, the opportunists waiting to see who will win, the purely indifferent and the bewildered. Almost all youth belongs in this last category and it is for the parties to educate them and the indifferent and to use harsher measures to bring the first two groups to their senses.

2. Article by g.f.c. citing statistics to show how much of agricultural and industrial Italy still remains in enemy hands. More than half in almost every kind of category.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. R.L. does not share the reservations expressed by other journals on Italy's intervention in the war with Japan. Nor do they feel that Italy should make any conditions. For after all it is only another phase of the same war that is being fought in Europe. At the same time the Allies must realize that the international position of Italy cannot always be limited by the terms of the "long armistice".

2. Answering VOCE REPUBBLICANA R.L. calls attention to Soleri's report in which the urgency of the Allies giving information on AM lire is stressed.

3. School buildings must be cleared. Some are requisitioned by Allies and some are used by the parties. And the refugees also

1534

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3. School buildings must be cleared. Some are requisitioned by Allies and some are used by the parties. And the refugees also take up space. Various measures are suggested.

4. Denial by Tomaso Smith that he has been named Commissario for the Ente Teatrale.

5. Letter on inefficient and summary treatment of invalids at the health office at Piazza Vittorio 110 followed by comment of R.L. that the personnel and the doctors are so poorly paid as to make their attitude understandable if not to be condoned.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Burdens and rights. On the prospect of entering the war

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with Japan Giolli expresses the following opinion: it has been said that this war will be carried on in distant seas and for motives difficult for our masses to comprehend, that it is not universal - like the war against the Nazis - but is a war of the coalition of Western Democracies for special ends. It is to the interest of Italy to maintain her solidarity with these democracies but the accord should be bi-lateral; for an expedition to the Pacific co-belligerency and the armistice are inadequate. Such a step calls for a full alliance, a community of intention and interests. The banner of the Italian Navy cannot follow the great enterprise of the English speaking peoples in a position of inferiority, if not captivity; we must return to juridical and moral parity and become Allies.

3. Another protest against appearance of Messaggero.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Gold and Azzolini's head. The statement of Solari writes Velio Spano with its colossal figures of deficit may make us think that the gold surrendered by Azzolini is a very small matter. But it is not the case if we regard it as a symptom. How much of our accumulated deficit is due to sums paid to the rich agrari to the consorzi to the manufacturers of war materials for the fascist machine etc.? There are some hundreds of profiteers of this sort in Italy who should be made to restore what they have acquired at the expense of the people. As for those who like Azzolini were unworthy of the nations trust and abandoned its wealth to the enemy they should be punished with death.

2. Interview with Grandi of the CGIL on the land question. Grandi agrees with interviewer that the fault is with the large landowners who have been stubbornly unresponsive to the demands of the peasants. The government should intervene. (R. Longone)

3. Indignation expressed that the inventor of the radio reception disturber which was used to prevent Italians hearing foreign broadcasts is now the Technical Director General of Radio. This is liberated Rome!

GENERAL

Press conference of Romita, Commissario of electric company. Many of the apparent injustices in the "turns" are simply beyond control. The increase is not meant to apply to pre-September periods; those who have paid on that assumption will be reimbursed... Coverage general, fairly objective.

Visit of Russian labor delegates to Communist C.P. Party

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Visit of Russian Labor delegates to Communist C.D. Party headquarters.

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ECON.	INITIAL	Rec.
Col. McC. HY		
Maj. MAC		
Maj. DRAC		
Capt. MACCONI		
PRB/R10		

30 SEP Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Patriot Branch

Sept. 30, 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

While operations on the Adriatic coast near Rimini are claiming close attention, a certain amount of interest has been shown in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration at Hyde Park and its reactions both on the Italians and on the Allied Control Commission. The visit of Cardinal Villeneuve, of Quebec, has aroused some speculation, although Vatican circles expressly state that it is merely one of the routine visits which Cardinals make to Rome every five years.

WINSTON BURDETT (CBS)

....."Here in Rome the Hyde Park declaration envisaging greater responsibility for the Italian Government, and greater Allied help in Italy's economic reconstruction, has been widely welcomed by the Italian press. A member of the Italian Government has even called it " a supreme act of justice". But officials of the A.C.C. here are unable to explain what policy changes, if any, will result from the declaration. They say that they have received no instructions from Washington or London. They say that they learned only from the papers that their name had been changed to Allied Commission, dropping the onerous word "Control". Officials say they have requested an explanation.....Until they have received it the Allied Control Commission will continue to operate under its old name."

COE (Blue Network) : Commenting on the "mixed emotions" with which the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration was received in Rome says more than anyone the officials of the A.C.C. and A.M.G; are frankly worried owing to the short comings of the Italian Government. He quotes the inept handling of the Caruso trial on its first day, and the riots in the Regina Coeli prison at Rome....."The Italian police refused -refused mind you - to enter the prison to restore order." A personal visit of Colonel Poletti, still suffering from a cold, was necessary in order to calm the prisoners. Repeatedly the Allies have had to step in to help the administration. Even wood for the city's bakeries could not be solved - unaided - by the Italian Government. ".....Soon they will take over the distribution of food, including the food sent from the United States and elsewhere. How they will handle it is anyone's guess..... That is the Government of liberated Italy to which [illegible] power is to be given."

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In a broadcast of the previous day the same correspondent had pointed out how the various Italian Ministries were still "riddled" with Fascists. The administration will need a long period of education to divert it from the corrupt type of set-up it was under Mussolini.

BRIA (AP) : Also cables his association that A.C.C. officials are puzzled at their new name and possible status and have asked

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Washington and London for explanations.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph") : The Allied Commission, now shorn of its former designation of Control Commission. The Commission is still without a chief. Since the resignation of Lieut. General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane, his American deputy, Capt. Ellery Stone, has been in charge. The appointment of a successor was discussed at Quebec, and I understand an announcement is imminent.

HAMMOND (Kemsley Press) : Cables that Cardinal Villeneuve is said to have brought a message from the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting. It is of considerable importance and is in reply to views expressed by Pius XII when Mr. Churchill visited him on August 23rd. The Hyde Park declaration is generally considered to have cleared the Italian political horizon. It is some coincidence that Prime Minister Binomi only learned about it over the radio. It is asserted that the declaration is the result of patient work by a small group of Foreign Office personalities backed by political leaders, but the visits of British statesmen had a decisive influence. During next month Italy must demonstrate her ability to pay her passage home.

HADFIELD ("Times") : The Roosevelt-Churchill declaration that the Allies expect Italy to extend her war effort to action against Japan seems to have surprised the Italians. Most commentators here say that the problem needs careful consideration as it involves many serious questions. The Right press welcomes it, but the Left is more cautious, taking the general line that Italy has no direct interests in the Far East. "Unità" asks what serious contribution can Italy offer. Before asking Italians to fight against Japan why not let them do more towards freeing their own country? Italy is ready to collaborate with the Allies in the Far East, but will wish to make a bargain before acting. As part of this she would require a change from co-belligerent to ally in her status, and the release of her prisoners of war.

E. PACKARD (UP) : Quotes the "Barzini Newsagency 'Servizio Informazioni' as the source for the report that Cardinal Villeneuve has brought the Pope an answer to "certain proposals regarding peace and present conditions in European countries" which the Pontiff voiced when Mr. Churchill was in Rome. Other well informed sources opine that not only the European war but also in the Pacific were brought up with Churchill, and the possibility that Russia might support the Allies by declaring war on Japan.

[illegible] Villeneuve had denied that he

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the Italian political horizon. It is some coincidence that Prime Minister Bonomi only learned about it over the radio. It is asserted that the declaration is the result of patient work by a small group of Foreign Office personalities backed by political leaders, but the visits of British statesmen had a decisive influence. During next month Italy must demonstrate her ability to pay her passage home.

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CHINIGO (INS) : Says that Cardinal Villeneuve had denied that he has brought a message either from Roosevelt or Churchill, while the Pucci Vatican news service also denies it.

HADFIELD ("Times"): Reports that prominence has been given in the Italian press to the story that the Germans have executed 77 citizens of Trieste as a reprisal for the killing of 7 German soldiers. The victims are said to have been hanged on trees in the main streets of the city.

E. PACKARD (UP) : Cables the story of the two rival Jesuit priests who have been preaching for and against Fascism in the fashionable San Roberto Bellarmino church, in the Piazza Ungheria in Rome.

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Their sermons caused an uproar and it came to fighting in the church.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times") who also sends this story, quotes it as symptomatic of the prevailing hysteria in Rome today. In addition the correspondent informs that a Commission, headed by Prof. Bernard Berenson is to make a survey and report on the damage done to Florence and its monuments.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph") states that Sir Noel Charles and Mr. Alexander Kirk, the British and American representatives on the Allied Advisory Council will not assume status as Ambassadors until Italian representatives are installed at Washington and London. Both retain their present appointments and the proper channel for diplomatic and other communications remains as heretofore.

OSBORNE ("Time") : Sends a scathing comment to his journal on a recent article by Mr. William Bullitt, former American Ambassador. The article appeared in "Time" on September 13th and was strongly Catholic and anti-Communist in tone. The correspondent remarks that he considers the article a "travesty and a disgrace to "Time". Anyone who pretends that "the Romans" or "Italians" think collectively, is guilty of a cheap journalistic device or of outright lying. To throw out such a report as Bullit's at this time, and in this scene, without the slightest comprehension "is in my opinion" he writes, "to commit an offence against our world and our poor chance of making it livable for the next half century." The correspondent concludes that he will do his best to give a fair report later when he has had time to probe deeper. ≠

CHINIGO (INS): Reports that Princess Dora Ruspoli, an English-born Labouchere, died accidentally at the front lines, while serving as a Red Cross volunteer. Her father was editor of the British weekly "Truth".

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1 OCT Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

30 September 1944

SEEN	INITIALS
Col. Mc. ...HY	CSH
Maj. Mac...ris	CPM
Maj. Gen. ...	
Gen. Sir ...	
Col. Kaye	

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Comment on Churchill's speech is favorable. His words and their reception by Parliament indicate that the paradoxical situation of Italy has now become apparent to all and the need of remedying it likewise. For it puts Italy in the position of having a moral interest in the prolungation of the war since peace negotiations would find her in such a difficult and ambiguous position.... For the lynching the O. feels the same horror Churchill and Roosevelt do and indeed such sentiments were expressed in its columns on the occasion. At the same time one who has been in Italy and seen the sufferings and the moral anxiety of the people can well understand how such things can happen.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. G. T. reassures Nenni that the Pope does not intend to become the "padrone di Roma."

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. The "ultra". Accuses VOCE REPUBBLICANA of excessive intransigence: it calls everything and everyone "reactionary" and places too much importance on formalism: banners, street names, coats of arms etc. R. admonishes VR that the more noble an ideal is the more noble should be the propaganda for it; the tone of VR is not in harmony with their Republican ideal.

2. Another defense of ENAC.

3. Plea for more pay for bakery employees.

4. News that 250 officers have been released from concentration camps and returned to Army. Comments to-morrow.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. A negative speech. This qualification is applied by Pacciardi to the speech of Churchill. He deplores the praise of Badoglio and the Prince and the lack of any mention of the Constituent Assembly. It is clear that Churchill wants to keep Casa Savoia on the throne. This we shall oppose heartily and Churchill, being a realist, will sooner or later see that the people are with us.

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2. Whom and what does the army serve? Reprints a letter from the anti-Fascist parties of Teramo reporting violence against them on the part of the Nembo division. VR comments vigorously, asking government measures against this sort of thing. Is the Army to be a force of provocation and defense for monarchist reaction?

3. Sugar for pastries and sweets but not for children or the sick.

4. Asteria writes on the womens' vote. All parties have promised it but no concrete steps have been taken. She observes that the ministerial decree for preparation of voting lists goes back to the

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measures of 1919 at which time of course women did not vote. Suggests that this be brought up to date by provision for including women in the lists.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Article by Sandro Pertini of the virtues of the Socialists of Apulia. They are determined on various reforms, notably abolition of the latifundia.

2. Epifane writes on necessity of national control of exports.

3. Another protest against epurating the lower ranks of state employees while the big fish go untouched.

4. Visit of Soviet workers delegates to office of AVANTI.

5. Protest because the Nembo division has twice interfered with political meetings.

6. The light myth. Something can be done to improve the ration and something should be.... Vigorous protest against increased rates after public promise had been made not to increase them.

7. Notice of opening of schools. It is hoped that every thing will be ready and no time lost.

8. The new Sindaco of Naples. Triumph of Col. Simson over the choice of the six parties. Indications that Col. Simsons candidate is not a very good anti-Fascist.

9. Review and discussion of Capt. Beard's report on the Ente Teatrale. Favorable comments.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Italy and the Allies. Parchiani finds Churchill's speech a realistic and severe examination of the situation. On Italy it might have been hoped that Churchill would have given a little more attention to the accomplishments and burdens of the Boromi govt rather than dwelling on Badoglio's contribution and on the "ardor" of the Prince. His words about the Italian people will be well received, however. Of course the Allied policy toward Italy is already clear from the Hyde Park declaration. And on the war with Japan which is implied in that statement Parchiani remarks that Italian participation in the nature of things will have to be limited to naval and possibly some air activity.... It is true that, as Churchill said, an accord between Russia, England and the U.S. is a basic prerequisite for

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2. Article by "g.r.d." on musical schools and conservatori. Inflated by Fascism they will have to be rebuilt on sounder principles.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The mask and the face. Usual criticism of the government as not being truly representative of the people, not being competent to give unified direction, etc. Even that confidence in the govt which was expressed in the statement of Roosevelt and Churchill (speaking of greater autonomy and removing the word "control" from the commission) has been nullified by the words of Churchill which indicate that the

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control will pass to Allied Military authorities, thus becoming a police control. In such conditions and the govt being what it is the writer fails to see how the govt can become, as Churchill hopes it may, stronger and more autonomous. Thus the people will suffer the burden of a government which is not its own master and which the people have not chosen. Yet this very people which has not been allowed to choose its govt would know very well how to defend itself against any form of tyranny, however well masked - and without tutelage either. (E. Salvaggi)

2. Sovietski attacks the system of Commissari. They represent a compromise between the Marxist hopes for state control and the Liberals' desire to keep private property in control. Politically it is ingenious but it means economic paralysis. Particularly when in the nature of things the Commissari are largely incompetent since all first rate industrialists were perforce in some way linked with Fascism. And it preserves a condition of uncertainty just at a time when Italy must find capital and can look for it only in England and America whose investors will look for security first of all.

3. Attack on Gen. Gazzera. On the list of senators to be epurated he lives, paradoxically, in pomp as High Commissioner for POWs. His record is given. (V.C.)

4. An inquiry is being held into Radio Rome programs. Meanwhile the director has voluntarily and temporarily retired.

5. Jeremiads of landlords. Faithfully catalogued but I.N. still thinks rents should remain blocked.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Technique and politics. G. Pastore writes that before workers can take their part in the direction and management of business they must have technical competence. The leaders elected by the workers for direction of plants should therefore be chosen on professional rather than political grounds. Even so the number of really competent workers is small; hence a great need for technical education, libraries, professional courses etc.

2. Another attack on ENAC.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Approval of nomination of Tommaso Smith as Commissario dell'Ente Teatrale.

2. Another violent article against light companies. No assurance of light, continual bad service - and increased rates.

TEMPO (Independent)

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

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Politicus writes on the danger of a left and right cleavage. There is a growing tendency for the moderate parties to identify democracy with inaction and the status quo. Fear of Leftists' excesses does not justify this attitude and it is for the center groups to make it clear that democracy must have a progressive direction. Otherwise, democracy will fail again in Italy. 1105

2. Another protest against licensing Il Messaggero.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Spano notes with approval Churchill's words on temper of Italian people; criticizes his attitude toward the lynching. Considering the provocation the people have had one lynching is hardly a matter for surprise. There are other countries with worse records.

2. Need of more honest and less secret epuration in the R. Aeronautica.

3. Remarks on the number of carabinieri in evidence in Via Veneto yesterday. Had some leading Fascist escaped from Regina Coeli? No, merely a peaceful union meeting.

4. The cucine popolari are functioning badly and need control, in the opinion of U.

5. Many bakers are cheating on flour quantity in bread and selling it to black market. This needs investigation by the police.

6. Protest against licensing of Messaggero by the Federazione Provinciale Comunista of Rome.

GENERAL

1. Council of Ministers with special attention to Soleri's report.

2. Statement of Roosevelt that there will be an announcement about La Guardia shortly.

3. Reception of Russian labor delegates. (Very fully covered in AVANTI; IL POPOLO finds the tone "too political.")

4. Visit of Cardinal Villeneuve to Pope.

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M&C.
30 SEP Recd 33
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Petrie Branch 1571A

29 September 1944

PRB/R8

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - Nihil novum.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Replies to RICOSTRUZIONE's defense of ENAC. Q. still thinks it an organization Fascist in character, destined to fail.

2. Snake-worshippers. Reports ironically Stars and Stripes' article on snake worshippers of Kentucky. Then comments bitterly that in Kentucky people are allowed to worship serpents but here one is not permitted to protest against the viperish tongue of radio program. (Bernoni case again.)

3. Question of rents. One cannot reject the demands of the landlords for 25 % increase "sic et sempliciter." Otherwise injustice will be done to many small property owners. The matter should be examined and the burden of rising prices equably distributed.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Italy and Switzerland. Hope expressed that soon it may be possible to reestablish the friendly commercial relations with Switzerland that Fascism tried so hard to break. (E. Momigliano)

2. Need of definite planning for city reconstruction pointed out by Rossi De Paoli.

3. Long article on concept of democracy and its history. Writer finds it to be the social order of the future. Hence, in Italy particularly, the need of a strong democratic party between the reactionaries and the Left for if the revolutionary method (as against the democratic) is followed in obtaining reforms it will be difficult to escape a new dictatorship.

4. Letter from Carlo Giannini, presidente of the Associazione Nazionale dei Piccoli Proprietari Urbani e Rustici. He points out the injustice of freezing rents when all other prices, including service, have gone up. R. sympathizes but is firm; rents should not be raised.

5. Protest of pharmacists to Telephone Co. It is all very [illegible] but they are often appealed to by people who [illegible] authorities suggest?

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5. Protest of pharmacists to Telephone Co. It is all very well to limit calls but they are often appealed to by people who have real emergencies. What do the telephone authorities suggest?

6. Teachers who don't teach. Article pointing out number of presidi etc. still carried on the rolls and still paid, whose duties are purely nominal. Suggests epurating action.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

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1. Two more articles against ENAC.

2. The Americans and Italy. La V. writes that this is the time to "beat the iron"; the elections in America throw the Italian problem very much into the limelight. To-day President Roosevelt

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writes letters to the friends of Italy and to-day Italy's concerns are an American internal problem. To-morrow, after the elections, it will no longer be the case. Reprints article by one prof. Tagliacozzo, written in magazine Italia Libera (N.Y.) Sept 1, containing criticism of Allied policy and ACC administration.

3. ??? The VOCT had intended to report reactionary violence in Teramo. But the story was stopped (presumably by censors). VOCT admonishes its readers to patience; sooner or later the truth can be told.

4. Letter from Secretary of Hungarians resident in Rome, stating their loyalty to Allied Nations and their hatred of Germans, enumerating their services and sacrifices (including a victimof the Fosse Ardeatine massacres) for the common cause.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni writes that while it is true that Italy is 100 % with the United Nations in their war against aggression it is also true that there is no war declared between Italy and Japan. Italy is clamoring for a chance to fight against the Germans but it may well be a matter of some time before she can take part in a war against Japan. Unless perhaps the Crimea idea is entertained by responsible authorities. Nenni seems unconvinced of the value of a "Crimea" policy.

2.Message of Antonini to Avanti. He has noticed in Italy that the new aspirations are socialism and democracy. He believes them interdependent. He has also heard talk of regionalism; as an American he finds the concept sound. Warns Italy that another regime of tyranny by whatever name it might be called would be fatal.

3. Article by Lizzadri on the intransigence of Landowners. In meetings with the Minister of Agriculture the peasants' unions have made many concessions but the landowners none... It is true that not all landlords have been stubborn but the uncompromising group has been strong enough to dominate negotiations.

4. Article on black market prices of medicines and pharmaceutical goods.

5. The ENIC affair. Notes that four papers have mentioned scandalous appointments for ENIC. And indeed Oliva, Soffano and Calvino have Fascist records. But there is more to it than that. Oliva and Calvino are both C.D.s. and the party is represented by further appointees of theirs. And in back of them

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6. Protest against Polish poster in center of Rome, reading: We are fighting for our liberty, not asking for it.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Lessons of a crisis. The govt crisis ended the only way it possibly could, says La Malfa. Any other ending would have meant

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chaos. For, when all is said and done, the govt, though in one sense "self-elected", is the representative of the same and forward-looking majority of Italians. One thing is to be taken to heart; the govt must proceed along a definite and continuous line of progress and not by oscillation from Left to Right.

2. Article by Tarchiani applauding revocation of Munich pact and stressing need of good relations between Prague and Rome for future of Europe.

3. Destiny of Italian art. After surveying the destruction the writer suggests a survey of the remaining patrimony and passing of all necessary measures to safeguard it. And in future buildings recommends less plaster of Paris pomp - so dear to Mussolini - and more conservative and sober construction.

4. Fascism out of uniform. To bring the Messaggero back with the simple prefixing of "nuovo" would be exactly the same as allowing Bottai or Rossoni to walk about Rome unmolested on condition they remove their black shirts and put on civilian dress.

5. Appeal for "temporary workers" of public administrations. These people are still living under measures drawn up by Fascists. Financially their condition is pitiful.

6. Repeated attack on Pio VittorioFerrari, "a strange Commissario". (See ITALIA LIBERA 20 and 24 Sept.)

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Realism. Enzo Selvaggi remarks on the "healthy realism" which governs the policy of the Allies and has now led them to invite Italy to join in the war against Japan. The govt should regularize the position by a declaration of war, which would also be a gesture of sovereignty and prepare to participate in the Far Eastern campaign on a footing of parity. The government should, with realism equal to that of the Allies, take up the question of return of prisoners and preparation of units; in short, draw the logical conclusions from Allied policy and turn it to the advantage of the Italian people.

2. The govt communique speaks of the future constitution of special political-economic commissions for financial, social and economic problems. Thus the govt goes on its monopolistic path, bent on avoiding the free discussions that would emerge from a Consultative Assembly in these matters. And hence widening the gulf between Italians who are party men first and Italians who think only of Italy.

3. Problem of Naples, iii: Triumph of Americanism. Continuing the discussion of Naples Consiglio describes the impact of Americans on Naples. With their coming the battle of Neapolitans against the

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Realism. Enzo Selvaggi remarks on the "healthy realism" which governs the policy of the Allies and has now led them to invite Italy to join in the war against Japan. The govt should regularize the position by a declaration of war, which would also be a gesture of sovereignty and prepare to participate in the Far Eastern campaign on a footing of parity. The government should, with realism equal to that of the Allies, take up the question of return of prisoners and preparation of units; in short, draw the logical conclusions from Allied policy and turn it to the advantage of the Italian people.

2. The govt communique speaks of the future constitution of special political-economic commissions for financial, social and economic problems. Thus the govt goes on its monopolistic path, bent on avoiding the free discussions that would emerge from a Consultative Assembly in these matters. And hence widening the gulf between Italians who are party men first and Italians who think only of Italy.

3. Problem of Naples, iii: Triumph of Americanism. Continuing the discussion of Naples Consiglio describes the impact of Americans on Naples. With their coming the battle of Neapolitans against the Germans came to an end but the struggle for existence went on. And in the conditions already surveyed in previous article and exasperated by military occupation the Neapolitans of course went to all lengths to "arrangiarsi" (get along somehow.) Nor should one judge them too harshly; it is hardly fair to ask a mother to recommend starvation and tuberculosis to her daughter rather than dishonor... There is an analysis of the black market, which in Italy before the Allies came, sprang out of two impulses. (a) to keep food from the Germans and (b) to get enough to live on since the rationed quantities were so insufficient that even Italian officials lived off

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the black market. The first reason vanished of course but not the second. And in a quiet way the Allies recognized the state of affairs... A good deal of what seems shocking in Naples is merely the natural phenomenon of life in a great port. Italians had been cut off from that sort of experience in the past but Hamburg, Shanghai and Alexandria exemplify what is meant by such a life. And Naples, since the war has shown the importance of Italy in the Mediterranean, is probably due to become just another such world port.

4. Doubt expressed as to how well Ministerial Price Control Committee will function. Perhaps if it is willing to examine various prices on their own merits and does not go in for sweeping decisions some good may come of it.

5. Concern for art treasures which are now being surreptitiously sold to dealers. The Sopraintendenza ai Monumenti should be vigilant and should examine on the ground the state of bombed churches etc.

6. Letter of pensioners protesting they have had no special subsidy is seconded by sympathetic comment.

7. Sentimental article on Brazilian soldiers and their unassuming kindness.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Munich. Gonella recalls that Munich after all gave the Western Powers a chance to arm. He also recalls the pretext for aggression - the Sudetenland and argues from that the need of really living up to the principle of self-determination after this war. Thus there should be a Czechia for the Czechs but also a Slovakia for the Slovaks, a Macedonia for the Macedonians etc. This does not mean there should be no federations. Quite the contrary, but the federations should be free and spontaneous.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Self-decision of peoples. This is allvery well for local elections where the verdict can be soon changed if unsatisfactory but in the matter of national frontiers it will not do. Until there is a Federation of Nations - or at least of European nations, boundary problems will have to be settled by the conventional methods of negotiation and compromise. A good criterion might be found by examining the history of the past and determining under what rule a given province has most benefited. Thus it is beyond discussion that Sicily has flourished only as a part of Italy and that Istria too has the same history. But it is to be hoped that the question

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2. War with Japan ? Italy will be willing if asked. But her participation will bring up political and moral problems such as co-belligerency and the status of the PCWs. Cavour's successful adventure in the Crimea will not be forgotten by Italians, in this context.

3. Another article criticising appointment of Oliva and Poffano to PNIC.

4. Violent protest because ACWA has already sent out bills with increased prices for current. This is illegal. Customers are urged not to pay their bills; the company can hardly threaten to turn off light since getting it is a matter of pure chance anyway.

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. The new Risorgimento. If actions follow the declarations of the Allies we are at the beginning of a new risorgimento says Ciolli. It is for us to give a worthy answer to Churchill's expressions of confidence and sympathy. As for the war in Japan we are willing but a war effort is something that can be asked of a live nation and not one that is on the point of death.

2. On "The Armistice Clauses" in "Politica estera". Regret that the implication is given that the clauses themselves are printed rather than simply a discussion of them. And greater regret that the secret document should have been revealed to a reporter for purely polemical purposes - if indeed they really were - andnot openly to the Italian people who certainly by now have a right to know. (E. Cialdea)

3. A case that should be reopened. TheMatteotti case is well enough. But an urgent one is the Banco di Sconto which was suppressed in 1926, ostensibly to protect name of Mareoni, who was president, actually to protect Perrone who had many links with the ruling clique.

4. The bakers claim they are not entirely at fault. Fuel is lacking or when available is unfit for good baking. (Damp wood, inferior lignite mixture etc.)

5. 15,000 RR employees without pension.

6. Shocking behavior of Fascist sympathisers (largely women) at Church of S. Roberto Bellarmino.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. War with Japan ? Spano has his reservations. He recommends calm and objective study of the matter and recognizes that the Japanese clique is an enemy of democracy. But Italy has had ten years of war, has no particular interest in the Far East and is above all anxious to make her war effort against the Germans.

2. On defascising schools. "n.p." claims work has scarcely begun. One must get rid of a number of presidi, abrogate the De Vecchi law of 1935, assure the functioning of the Consigli di Presidenza and the Commissioni della Scuola.

3. Anonymous courage. UNITA' receives a lot of anonymous letters from "comrades" signalizing various individuals for epuration, crying out against outrageous conditions etc. If the writers will only sign their letters UNITA' will be glad to do what it can. But anonymous letters are hardly worthy of attention.

4. Another article against raising rents.

5. Another article - with statistics - on the unhappy plight of

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6. Interview with Col. Bostock of the Comando Alleato, in charge of employment office. He admits present salaries paid by Allies are inadequate and says something will bedone. Idea is to bring prices in line. Admits too that Fascist technicians have been used by the Allies. A war necessity...Admits soup given is not sufficiently nourishing; hopes to improve on it. Asked unemployement figures answered he was not sure but thought about 200,000 in Rome. Had no information on reopening of companies such as the Breda works. (R. Longone).

GENERAL: Churchill's speech...Reception of Russian Labor delegates by Bonomi... Pope's message to Czechs.

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SIGN.	INITIAL	29 SEP Recd
Col. Mc... HY		
Mel. MA...		
Mel. BR...		
Capt. SHAVOIAN		
Col. FAVa		
C. C.		

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

28 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Satisfaction expressed at ministerial resolution of solidarity and Hyde Park statement on Italy. The first is an expression of faith that the parties must have in each other and the country. The second is a just recognition of what Italy has done, a vote of confidence in the government and the beginning of new hope.

2. Bernoni Radio Rome case. Notes statement of Bernoni's fellow employees (as in POPOLO yesterday).

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Editorial on Hyde Park Statement and government's manifesto. Commentary on usual lines, voicing satisfaction and optimism.

2. Radio and morals. Claims that Q's campaign to reinstate Bernoni is gaining momentum. Cites OSSERVATORE and ITALIA NUOVA (27 Sept) and also letter from the Commissione interna aziendale of EIAR-Radio Roma... More harsh words for "chief Fornari's" poor Italian.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. E.M. writes that the affirmation of solidarity by the govt parties has demolished the hopes of the sowers of discord. And the statement of the Allies has likewise proved baseless the rumors of lack of confidence inthe govt. The events of yesterday have cleared the skies and have shown the way to reconstruction is through concord.

2. Brazilian coffee. Thanks are expressed to Brazil for the gift but also fear that the coffee may get lost in the black market... Comment follows: coffee is good but needs sugar. Send us that too; the coffee cups are the only things we have.

3. A propos of the ENAC. Notes criticism from various papers and suggests they turn their fire on their ministers in the govt since all have approved the organization.

4. Notes visit of Poletti to refugee camps and his promise of aid.

5. Statement by Gullo on Granai. He feels alarm about quantity amassed. So far less than 60 % and if it remains below that figure Italy will have insufficient bread in late winter.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) 1162

1. Comment on govt resolution: this was forced on the Leftist parties by Bonomi and the conservative elements. They were not entirely wrong for it is obviously impossible to be in the govt and in opposition. The Left will have to submit to this check as the price of collaboration. But how can AVANTI talk about uniting the forces of democracy when the Socialists still collaborate with the King ?

2. Togliatti has invited the Republican Party to join the C.L.N. the V.R. thanks him for his courtesy and recalls that in many centers

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of Italy the Republicans are working in harmony with all the anti-Fascist parties. But it would be intolerable for them to join the central C.L.N. as long as its govt collaborates with the monarchy.

3. Remarking on the Communist declaration (in Rinascita) that they intend to approach problems from a collectivist - i.e. national - point of view and on the fact that Jugoslav claims for Trieste are put forward by the communist Tito, Pacciardi says this will put Italian Communists in difficult position. All Italians ask of them is that they make it clear to their Jugoslav comrades that Italy is unanimous in its reaction to such territorial requests. This will be the trial by fire of Italian Communists.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Clarity. Nenni writes that there are three new factors in Italian political life. The negative factor is the condition of the North where, it now seems, the Nazi-Fascists are going to continue their tenacious and useless but destructive battle. We must be aware of this because it is a factor in the need for national mobilization of material and energy. And on that front the two other factors are noteworthy and "positive". The statement of the Allies on Italy, while it does not satisfay the demands of Croce nor the appeals in the manifesto of the Socialist party, nevertheless does promise Italy much more freedom in organizing her reconstruction. And Nenni feels particularly pleased with Roosevelt's encouragement to anti-Fascist forces to continue their work. In this work the Socialists may well claim to have had a leading part. And indeed, passing to the third point, the Socialists who have always been the party of freedom (reactionary charges of their will to dictatorship are simply absurd) feel that they merely did their duty in calling the attention of the people and the govt to various dangers of reaction, separatism, national strife fomented by aristocratic cliques and Southern leaders etc. It is true that this caused the govt some embarrassment. The Socialists never intended to provoke a crisis. The govts statement yesterday that the forces of reaction must be given no foothold is exactly what the Socialists wanted. The incident is now closed. The struggle against the reactionary forces of intrigue is of course not ended.

2. AVANTI shares Roosevelt's horror at the Roman lynching but remembers that in the United States between the years 1885 and 1926 there were 4250 cases of lynching.

3. Technical and social problems of the electricity industry.

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3. Technical and social problems of the electricity industry. Romita discusses them at length. First step is the creation of a Commissario Unico.

4. Statement on difficulties of administering the communal patrimony by the assessore Mazzolani.

5. What is going on at "Luce"? Workers unemployed since Sept.43. No pay settlement, no liquidation, not even epuration. What is the Commissario doing? He has been in charge for two months.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Yesterday's two statements indicate a new stage in the

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progress toward national rebirth. The progress made so far is not so much due to the government's policy as to the sacrifice, tenacity and "senso de mesure" of the Italian people. The writer affirms that criticism and public debate - even for fundamental problems whose solution must be postponed - are necessary and useful in the democratic framework. By this means it is possible to avoid mistakes and to grow gradually towards that political maturity which Italians need and cannot get overnight.

2. Immunity for ex-Ministero delle Corporazioni. The ministry reappears under the new name of Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. Is this something new? It hardly seems so, says I.L., if many personalities, compromised by their association with old ministry, are to enter the new one. Such people are unworthy to serve the new Italy and are logical candidates for epuration.

3. Another article on electrical industry; plans for reconstruction. The govt should have only a supervising capacity. (Mario Pinchera)

4. Towards democracy in the unions. Article by Dino Gentili on familiar lines.

5. Caustic comment on "two curious parties". The "Gracchist" party seems out of date, the newly proclaimed "Party of Italian veterans" has a suspiciously Fascist tinge, in the opinion of I.L.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The Generals. Suggests that the generals in need of epuration are those who were at the head of the Army in the period from 1933 to 1940. It is they who are responsible for not informing the country of the state of the army. The period of subjection to Fascism. Therefore when one reads of generals up for epuration it is not so much the names that interest I.N. as the criterion which has selected them for punishment. (G.B. Vitali)

2. Problem of Naples. ii. Story of an age-old misery. Continuing observation on Naples Consigli recounts that a basic cause of poverty and unemployment has been the overpopulation of the city which dates back to the days of the Spanish viceroys. The Fascists claimed to have done away with the lazzaroni and the scugnizzi but the "bollettino statistico" of the city for 1932 shows that more than 320,000 Neapolitans (one third of the population) had no classifiable occupation. And it is likely that the figure was low. The bombardments destroyed many poorer quarters and also many hotels. Hence with the requisitioning of apartments by the Allies and the return of the middle class sfollati the pressure for space has become even more

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3. New horizons. Attack, in playful language but with serious intent, on licensing the Messaggero.

4. Potatoes! Announced some time ago. Where are they?

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. What's going on at the UNRRA ? Protest because the electrical companies will not give service unless customers bills are paid whereas many bills are the result of German use of telephones against which

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no complaints were made by the UNTS while the Germans were in Rome... Anyway, Duca Caffarelli, president of Electric Co. is a notorious ex-Fascist.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Point de partir. Thus is defined the Allied statement on Italy. The coincidence of that statement with the motion of the Council of Ministers is regarded by R.L. as an example of the close relationship between internal and foreign policies. The greater powers to be given the Italian govt must, it is argued, permit that freedom of movement and decision that apparently was forbidden by the armistice. The sum set aside by UNRRA is not sufficient for the purpose and since Land Lease seems to be excluded some other method must be found to help Italy to her feet. One inexpensive aid that could be given would be the return of the POWs whose strength and enthusiasm would be of great assistance to the country. In conclusion it may be said that the problem of Italy has been set up on a new basis and is on its way to being solved. This is due to the spirit of sacrifice and cooperation on the part of the people, the war effort of both regular and irregular Italian soldiers and the prudent and measured work of the govt. Perseverance along these lines will lead to better things.

2. Resolution of the Executive Committee expressing approval of govt resolution, acknowledgement of Roosevelt statement, in which it detects hope for return of prisoners at early date, and desire of Italy to help in war against Germany and Japan.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Habemus novum organum ? Violent protest against licensing the Messaggero. Azzarita has no standing since the Associazione Stampa is in process of reformation and the officials have all resigned. Particulars of rather unkind nature given on Azzarita. And what have the representatives of the ministries to do with this matter ? The Allies are asked to intervene unless they want to exchange the confidence of the anti-Fascist press for a "mess of pottage" of the Perrones.

2. Another argument for keeping rents blocked.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Box calling for severe punishment for Azzolini. The people were not pleased at light sentence given Occhetto.

2. Changing the guard. So we learn from an indiscreet phrase in TEMPO, says UNITA' (See Tempo 26 Sept.) that the Perrone are the benificiaries of the monopolistic privileges of IL CORRIERE DI ROMA. Nations come and go but the Perrones remain, swallowing lire, marks

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3. The new road. Spano writes that Fascism had been the organization defending the interests of the imperialistic class. It would be a great mistake to follow the imperialistic and essentially Fascist line in foreign affairs; the only path of safety and rehabilitation is through a policy of cooperation with other peoples.

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4. ENIC. How has Spataro managed to ratify the personnel of the Consiglio di Amministrazione of ENIC ? People like Oliva, Proia, Foffano, Monaco etc. What is the epuration sub-commission going to do about it ?

5. Letter from DeFeo stating baldly that ITALIA NUOVA lied yesterday when it said De Feo and the Socialist Committee member voted to license Il Messaggero. They voted against it.

6. Survey of condition of Ostia. Much to be done but the problems are capable of solution.

GENERAL

1. Reception and Remarks of Russian Labor Delegates.

2. Statement of Visconti Venosta on Allied declaration. "An act of justice." Looks to changes in ACC. Ready to fight Japan though there is officially no state of war. Summing up, declared that the Allied statement was a "starting point" and not the final goal.

3. Sforza's circular on speeding up epuration.

4. Arrest of 3 more senators ordered.

5. Lecce liberals refuse to combine with demo-liberals.

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29 SEP recd 45e.

SEC'Y	INITIALS	DATE
Col. Mc		
Maj. M		
Maj. D		
Capt. N		
Sgt. FAV.		
C. C.		
PER/RIC		

33 Patriot Branch 185

POLITICAL RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

28 September 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

Some interest has been shown in the firm standmade by Bonomi to curb the criticisms made against the present Government by parties of the left; little interest has been shown in the riots at the Regina Coeli prison; a certain amount of attention has been given to the Roosevelt-Churchill decisions at Hyde Park.

HAMMOND (Wemsley Press) : The Italian Prime Minister Bonomi at a cabinet meeting put as a condition for his remaining in office that all 5 political parties should abide by the truce. All Ministers accepted his appeal and Togliatti, the Communist leader, said he would see to it that the present Coalition holds good after the liberation of Northern Italy. The Socialists and Communists don't wish to take full responsibility for the country's administration at this difficult time. Their negotiations for a political alliance with the Christian Democrats broke down recently and the leader of this party declined a proposal that Bonomi should be replaced.

RALPH HOWARD (N.B.C.)

....."Politically and militarily events in Italy are moving uphill. There the semblance ends. While Allied troops overcome one mountain obstacle after another, Governmental efforts towards a new Italy shamble along, blocked by divided authority and stymied by political hilltops. Count Sforza hit the nail on the head when discussing with correspondents the lynching of Carretta recently. We asked Sforza if this mob action, and the failure of the local police to put it down, might not bring about a new Government. Sforza though a second and then, with a sad smile said : "No one wants to enter the Italian Government."

Now it is true that the present Bonomi Government is nearing an end of its trial as an effective body, and reports are gaining confirmation that a new Cabinet will be formed next month. Marshal Badoglio and Vittorio Orlando are being mentioned as possible Prime Ministers. But the fact remains that any new Government will feature the same old faces. There seems to be no aggressive young men willing to step into the Government.....It admittedly is like stepping on a hot stove. Even more tragic is that there are few young men willing to train for future national leadership

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the Regina Coeli prison; a certain amount of attention has been given to the Roosevelt-Churchill decisions at Hyde Park.

HAMMOND (Kemsley Press) : The Italian Prime Minister Bonomi at a cabinet meeting put as a condition for his remaining in office that all 6 political parties should abide by the truce. All Ministers accepted his appeal and Togliatti, the Communist leader, said he would see to it that the present Coalition holds good after the liberation of Northern Italy. The Socialists and Communists don't wish to take full responsibility for the country's administration at this difficult time. Their negotiations for a political alliance with the Christian Democrats broke down recently and the leader of this party declined a proposal that Bonomi should be replaced.

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Among my acquaintances here in Rome I know 6 men ranging from 25 to 35 years of age. They are college graduates, or attending Universities. But their plans and ambitions are not tied up with Italy's future. All six are unanimous in their desire to leave their own country to ply their professions in America or England... ..Any place but Italy, which they feel will be politically and economically unstable for years to come. Under present conditions these trained men have no desire to stay and aid their country with their knowledge and skill. And I'm afraid these 6 are no

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exceptions. Whether it is Fiorello La Guardia or Colonel Poletti... unless we can settle down in our matters of policy and the Italian Government can straighten up in matters of courage and guarantee, these young men are scared that the nation's future is about as bright as a lead nickel."

MATTHEWS ("New York Times") in commenting on Bonomi's statement said that he had won a political battle and averted a governmental crisis by insisting that he would stay only if all 6 parties supported him loyally. He was in a strong position since he knew that nobody wants the thankless task of running the Government until Northern Italy is free. The only sour note of the day was by Nenni who, in a speech at Aquila, said the Socialists did not want civil war but declared that they will accept it if is imposed. He was referring to his charge that the country is divided into Leftists and reactionaries, and one reason there was almost a political crisis today was that the Socialists accused the Government indirectly of fostering reactionary plots.

BUCKLEY (Reuter) enumerates the four points on which Bonomi insists in order to continue the Government. The Prime Minister's statement, writes the correspondent, finishes by saying that the Government intends to set up mixed commissions of technicians and political representatives in order to seek a solution of social, financial and economic problems. Bonomi's demand was necessitated not only by the recent riots in Rome, but also by the general weakening of the Government's position in recent weeks.

MacCORMICK ("New York Times") in a lengthy despatch says that every insignificant move by the United States is weighed and scrutinised for a clue for future intentions. Here in Rome the British seem to be settling down while frequent changes in American personnel gives an effect of transiency and impermanence. The administrative set-up of ACC is organised to divide authority about equally, but in practice insiders think that key posts tend more to fall to the British, not so much by design on their part as because of what some observers characterise as "abdication" on ours. The recognition of the fact that British interest in Italy is more vital than ours strengthens the impression that the United States means to leave the British in control. The impression is unfortunate because this is not the time to introduce a vague uncertainty as to our position into the political fogs of Europe. We have an enormous stake in Italy. Thousands of American boys have lost their lives.....Italians say that their graves are the best argument for allowing Italians to fight.....They underline our investment

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FAGENCE ("Daily Mail" ; "Daily Herald")

....."As I write these words the 8th Army are fighting the greatest battle of the war. 80,000 Italian civilians, many women holding their babies in their arms, have spent the night in railway tunnels or ditches while two armies have poured fire on each other with everything they have got.....The conditions in the tunnels must be indescribable.....I have not the heart to find out because every time I approach they cry out so frantically for bread.

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GUGLIELMO EMANUEL (INS staff correspondent) states that the diary of Mussolini's mistress has been found. It was said to have been taken by Col. Giovanni Frignani of the Carabinieri when he went to arrest Mussolini on July 25th 1943. The Colonel was later among those shot in the Ardeatine Caves. But Claretta Petacci's diary was already in safe hands. It reveals, says the correspondent, that the ex-Dictator was a vain and third rate man who, when he pushed Italy into war showed already some signs of senile decay.

When he first took Claretta to the Palazzo Venezia, it was shortly before a Council meeting was due to begin. He showed her the Council room with the remark "30 chairs, 30 bottoms, and not a single brain. But then I come in and take the debate in hand, and they do whatever I want."

His telephone calls to his mistress cost a small fortune, but as he was very jealous of her, he used this means of controlling her movements.

BRIA (AP) reports that Claretta Petacci and her sister have fled to Spain under the name of Marini.

BRIA (AP) says that the Italian press generally has commented favourably on the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration with the Catholic paper "Il Popolo" hailing it as a "decisive step toward returning Italy to the Italians." The Communist journal "Unità" says that a democratic government capable of putting the united interest of the country above all other preoccupations deserves the confidence of all free peoples and their friendly governments. Such and none other is the real meaning of the Hyde Park declaration. The Monarchist "Italia Nuova" said the declaration presages the final redemption of Italy but declared "we still are far from that alliance which our efforts deserve and that parity to which we are entitled by right."

BUCKLEY (Reuter) also quotes the Rome press comments on the Roosevelt-Churchill statement on Italy and Allied relations. The Monarchist "Italia Nuova" says the correspondent, describes it as " a modest success" and deplores that no mention is made of prisoners of war.

Sir Noel Charles, who will now have Ambassadorial rank, has visited Bonomi. At present foreign affairs between the Allies and Italy have been handled through liaison officers of A.C.C. except in the case of Russia who recognised Italy some time ago and sent Mr. Michael Kostilev.

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This correspondent also reports the riots in the Regina Coeli Prison in Rome, stating that one was killed and 4 seriously injured. Prisoners set the roof on fire with straw mattresses. This is the third serious riot in the last few weeks among the ordinary prisoners. Political prisoners have not been in-clved. The prisoners allege overcrowding and that they are held for months without trial. 4,000 non-political prisoners escaped from goal on June 4th when Rome changed hands.

BRIA (AP) The Bonomi Government announces that it considers the Munich Pact null and void and all other acts which violated Czechoslovakia's independence. Czechoslovakian interests in Italy are now in the hands of Vladimir Vanek, Consul General and Minister Plenipotentiary, who arrived in Rome a few days ago.

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28 SEP Recd USC.

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Patriot Broadcasting

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

27 September 1944

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE
Col. McCARTHY		
Maj. MAGNUS		
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SALVADORI		
Col. FAVA		
C. C.		

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - niente di profano.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Analysis of the Partito Cristiano-Sociale, a group "to the left of the C.D.s." Igino Giordani comments on character of the party as revealed in writings of Gerardo Bruni. Giordani approves opposition to communism, disapproves of party calling itself "socialist", use of the red flag etc. Especially disapproves of sanction of violence. Finds however the group has an ethical and religious substratum.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. "According to Radio London, La Guardia will take control of administration of liberated Italy with rank of General."

2. An urgent problem. Clearing of mines.

3. Severity with justice. On confiscation of profits from Fascists it is advised that the greatest care bu used not to involve friends or relatives of the profiteers until it is clearly certain that they are guilty.

4. A series of anti-British and American articles is reprinted - all from the pen of one Augusto Guerriero "who now writes for the anti-Fascist papers."

5. Strong plea for keeping rents frozen.

6. On Rosselli case. "Judge Robino, private secretary to Berlinguer authorizes us to declare false everything that has been said about investigation of Rosselli murder"...."As for Emanuele he has not been arrested; he is merely under 'precautionary detention'". And ITALIA LIBERA and ITALIA NUOVA of yesterday are quite out of order.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. It is announced that the youth groups of the following parties are to make up a "Republican youth front": Republican, Action, [illegible] Christian Socialist (see QUOTIDIANO supra) and [illegible] the Communists for

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. It is announced that the youth groups of the following parties are to make up a "Republican youth front": Republican, Action, Labor Democrat, Christian Socialist (see QUOTIDIANO supra) and Socialist. Pacciardi criticizes the C.D.s and the Communists for not also being represented in this alliance. But this league of youth is a healthy sign for Republicanism and he is pleased with it.

2. Responsibility of the government. Still on the ENAC. Letter from one Sideros pointing out that ENAC has not been coordinated with RRs as it properly should be. Letter preceded by some sharp questioning of the govt. Who has authorized Cerabona to set up ENAC? What is in back of it? Where is this passion for state initiative of great scale going to take?

3. Statements of the Assessore of the Annona about improving condition of supply are not regarded as satisfactory. Another plea for free commerce follows.

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni, returning from tour of the Abbruzzi, describes conditions as appalling. "The only thing well organized is the black market." Need of epuration is apparent. The government should be ready to act as soon as the territory is handed back. No one expects miracles in the matter of physical reconstruction but the government can do much to restore morale by prompt action. The country cannot afford to live in a constant state of alarm. This is why the Socialists have shown an impatience that has been misunderstood and indeed criticized even in meeting of the govt. But speedy action is necessary to create faith in the people. Once we have that we can look forward to the Costituente with confidence.

2. Arrest of Senators Felici, Curatolo and De Ruggiero.

3. Remarks on the "Nuovo Messaggero". It is understood it will appear about the 15th Oct. So the Perrone brothers have got away with it and the infamous sheet will again circulate! AVANTI calls the roll of the vote: Vernocci and De Leo against, Spataro abstaining, Rossini, Azzarita, and the representatives of the four ministries (Education, Interior, Justice, Industry) all in favor. These last named have taken a great responsibility on themselves. Especially the last four who seem to have expressed their personal views without regard to their govt or their ministry.

4. Expose of Acciaierie Romane, a Breda controlled plant. Workers discharged without the customary indemnity....The firm needs all possible help from Allies to rebuild.

5. Survey of the troubles of the bakery employees. Only 30 of employers have acceded to their legitimate demands.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Editorial applauds government's declaration of solidarity.

2. Dangers of inflation. Discussion along familiar lines. Recommendation made to be on guard against last minute issues of currency by Germans. Government and allied issues should be distinguished from such printings.

3. On Greek declarations (26 Sept, GENERAL) I.L. remarks that some papers have taken exception to territorial talk and insistence on relief priority. I.L. prefers to note the conciliatory attitude of the Greeks and is sure they will find the same spirit in the new

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4. Report pf Dr. Fancello on hospitals. Some improvement in recent months.

5. 18 bakeries closed because of bad bread turned out.

6. Letter from A. Vergano, one of the giudici popolari. Gives history of the oath-taking. As things stand now 10 have sworn to the King, 5 to the Lord Lt. and about 35 have taken no oath. Tupini is to settle the matter; Vergano, who has not taken the oath, awaits the ministers judgement with confidence for he has shown himself courteous and sympathetic.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Comment on communique from Hyde Park is that it represents "a step forward." "We are still far from that full alliance which our efforts deserve and from that parity to which we have a sacred right", says Lucifero. But somewhat grudgingly he admits things are looking better: it is to be regretted that nothing is said about the POWs.

2. On govt communique: I.N. remarks that for months the paper has been the target of vulgar abuse simply because it insisted on the govt's need for cohesion and authority. Now the campaign has been rewarded. It is hoped that the men and the parties of the govt will live up to their declaration.

3. Feature story (with picture) on Myron Taylor and "American Relief for Italy, Inc."

4. Sharp remarks by Babeuf on the personalities named for administration of ENIC. Toffano, Olivo, Guarnieri all have excellent Fascist backgrounds.

5. Caustic comment on olive oil situation. It is claimed that oil is on hand but the four supplying companies are at odds over its distribution. Hence the Romans aren't getting any.

6. The Petacci sisters have fled to Spain.

7. The Messaggero to appear again. I.N. says it was unanimously approved and is ironic about the Communist vote. (See however AVANTI, supra)

8. Recent riots in Regina Coeli were organized by one of the govt parties, according I.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Applauds the govt's manifesto of solidarity. This is what the C.D. party has wanted all the time. If actions correspond to words one can look forward to the future with less anxiety.

2. A decisive step. This phrase is applied to the Hyde Park statement. If Italy's wishes are not fully met at least there has been noteworthy progress.

3. The Bernoni case. The employees of Radio Rome belonging to the C.D. party have issued resolution supporting Bernoni and asking for his reinstatement.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Italy and Greece. Manlio Lupinacci finds it sad but inevitable that there should be a great hatred for Italy among the Greeks to-day. It is all very well for Italians to say it was the Fascists; they can hardly expect the Greeks who have suffered so much to make the same [illegible] can be stronger than hatred.

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2. Approval of government resolution of solidarity.

3. Appeal for maintaining blocked rents.

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4. Attack on electric companies. The turns of electricity no longer come with any regularity but quite fortuitously - if at all. And the companies do nothing - apparently don't care.

5. Publishes letter of Roosevelt to Generoso Pope, promising good news on Italian relief. (Letter dated 18 Sept).

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Pleased that at last the govt shows signs of appreciating the importance of its mission. Up to now its record has been very bad. With the new resolution of solidarity and the opportune message from Hyde park which seems to promise freedom of action there is new hope. (R.A.)

2. Another protest against the Messaggero.

3. Justice or Vendetta? Arturo Orvieto holds no brief for mob violence. But he feels that if the people of Rome who, though starving have never seized a supply truck or stormed a market, found themselves impelled to take justice in their hands there must be a reason. This may well be found in the slowness of the proceeding of justice. Since 4 June there has been just one case - Caruso. Meanwhile there are 4,000 cases which have not yet even been registered officially. And many of the courts are closed and the judges on holiday. He cites the example of one petty thief who pleaded guilty and yet was remanded for two months because the judge looks for further evidence. The wheels simply must turn faster, else the people will turn again from justice to vendetta - a solution that no one will like.

4. Sacred hatred. Case of a mother whose son was brutally executed last December. She is still looking for the policemen responsible. The abundance of cases of this sort explains the fury of the people.

5. Corabona's ENAC examined without passion but without approval.

6. A word of caution on the cinema industry. The past of the persons chosen for ENIC is not reassuring.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Statement of govt and Hyde Park declaration are regarded as a "victory for democracy" by Spano. He calls attention to similarity between govt statement and lines of Togliatti's speech on Sunday.

2. The peasants of Bracciano have taken over 400 hectars of uncultivated land. The matter is now being studied by the authorities. History of the stubborness of Prince Odescalchi and other feudatories.

3. Much space given to last day of communist

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3. Much space given to last day of communist conference. The usual line taken; need of communal elections stressed.

GENERAL

1. Government's resolution of solidarity given prominence. The parties are to postpone solution of major political problems, resolve their differences within the govt, coordinate the action of the press in line with solidarity principle, maintain the impartial authority of the state and defeat all attempts of reactionaries to return to power.

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2. Anglo-American decision on Italy. ACC to become AC, Italian representatives in Washington and London etc.

3. Roman Christian Democrats vote in a majority of officials with Republican sympathies.

4. Govt declares Munich pact null and void.

5. Formation of partisan group (ANPI) under tutelage of CLN.

6. Matteotti case to be reopened.

7. Rumor that Hungary wants armistice.

8. Executive Committee ofCamera Confederale del Lavoro makes statement on cost of living subsidy. (a) The fact that the subsidy - to be paid by employers - will be higher for workers having large familes may prejudice opportunity for employment of such workers. Measures should be taken to prevent this. (b) These living on pensions should not be overlooked in the matter of subsidies.

1585

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27 SEP Recd
PRB/RS

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

26 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Finds Togliatti's attitude on lynching blameworthy and inconsistent. He refuses to deplore what the govt (including Togliatti himself) is determined to investigate and punish. And he confuses "the people" with the mob, thinks the O.

2. Italians are worried about showing of lynching film in England and America. "What will they think of us?" No worse than we can think of those says O., who think such spectacles fit for showing.

3. Article against the attitude of Harry D. Fornari, "P.W.B. Chief" on Bernoni matter. (See IL POPOLO 24 Sept.) Among other things O. says he cannot write correct Italian.

4. Article on the "ministre del papa" given in various stricken towns of Latium. 51 towns served, total of 30,000 lunches a day, according to E. Pennacchini

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Igino Giordani writes that Italians are tired of political hysteria. Phrases like "living dangerously" and "permanent agitation" can no longer be expected to move them. He suggests more calm, fewer political meetings, less talk of "reaction" and "revolution".

2. Claims to have had many letters supporting the papers attitude on the Radio Rome case. Quotes article from VOCE OPERAIA in support and promises to continue the struggle against what seems to the Q. the arbitrary and tyrannical line taken by a pair of "Lilliputian hierarchs".

3. On the future of Tourist trade. Article suggests this is such an importante industry it should be considered in formation of Italy's new economic and foreign policy. This policy should not be vitiated by "alien elements, parasitical or disturbing in nature."

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Some rather generalized remarks by "g.d.t." criticizing

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3. Article against the attitude of Harry D. Fornari, "P.W.B. Chief" on Bernoni matter. (See IL POPOLO 24 Sept.) Among other things Q. says he cannot write correct Italian.

4. Article on the "ministre del papa" given in various stricken towns of Latium. 51 towns served, total of 30,000 lunches a day, according to E. Pennacchini

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Some rather generalized remarks by "g.d.t." criticizing extremist parties and insisting that order and legality are vital to renaissance of democracy in Italy.

2. Comment on UNRRA is that it is not as generous as it might have been especially since Italy is not to get Lease Lend.

3. The invincible. Ironic admiration of the Mercato Nero. The Gothic Line totters, the Hitler Line has gone, the Siegfried Line will go - the Black Market remains.

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4. Denial that any of the organizers of Rosselli murder have been arrested.

5. Long account of what Italian Red Cross does for POWs.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Military and political strategy. Essentially an appeal for a large Italian army now, showing how this could fit in with the strategy of the war. Bitter words for Col. Stevens who is urging the Italians "not to draw the logical deductions from their liberation" but to remain quietly under the throne of Casa Savoia. And the most galling thing, says V.R. is that we now have a govt presumably of liberty and democracy which follows exactly this policy.

2. F.G. writes an article on the practical side of starting up industry. Transport, coal and electricity are all vital. Some practical suggestions are made. The ambiguous situation in which the country finds itself - for no one knows whether ACC or the government is the responsible authority - is discussed. Employment is the urgent need but any work undertaken runs into obstacles - either lack of materials or bureaucratic interference. What is needed is a coordinated plan - and the help of ACC.

3. Strong criticism of Cerabona's statement that the time of free economy and private initiative is over. That is precisely what is needed, in the opinion of VR.

4. Long and technical discussion of the scuola media by Francesco Egidi, who doesn't trust the government to do the right thing in this matter.

5. A number of petty crimes are listed under heading: Activity of robbers shows no signs of diminishing.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Saragat writes that there are far too many Italians who are wrapped up in their own selfish concerns and do not care about the interests of the country. The story of Fascism shows clearly that Italy must be democratic if she is to live at all. And democracy means cohesion - i.e. an awareness of community needs as well as personal desires. Hence at a time like this any group which tries to undermine the political cohesion of the six parties may very well be charged with blind selfishness. Further the agitation to cast the socialist party out of the govt when this party is the political manifestation of the workers is dangerous. For the [illegible] cohesion of the nation.

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2. Nenni's speech at Aquila. The state of Italy is not due to the mistakes of Mussolini but to the very essence of Fascism, he said. The collapse of Italy began with Fascism and not when

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Mussolini guessed wrong. Hence all traces of Fascism must be ruthlessly removed. One must have faith in the people; it would be well to entrust them with epuration. They could manage it without too much paper work...It would be absurd to say that we and the Communists could settle all the problems. If there is a division into two blocs there will be a civil war. We do not want it but if it is forced on us we shall accept it.

3. To IL POPOLO: On the Villalba case the facts are that the sindaco of the town, one of the leaders in the outrage, is a Christian Democrat. This was the information given by prefect of Caltanisetta to Aldisio. The latter never denied that; he merely denied that the information had originated with him.

4. Attack on Giovanni Corso of the Consiglio di Stato. How did he escape epuration? Record given.

5. Winter prospects. Gloomy. Supplies still poor and prices going up. "There is a rising tide of discontent."

6. Another allusion to the luxury in which Fascists live in Regina Coeli while awaiting trial.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Admonition to the Italians not to carry on bickering among the parties nor to encourage violence but to remember that these are times of self-discipline and meditated procedure. (A. Parchiani)

2. Speech of Comandini on six-months anniversary of Fosse Ardeatine Massacre given in full and with prominence. Recalls Action victims and part played by Action Party etc.

3. RICOSTRUZIONE (see supra.) is declared to be wrong in stating that no warrant was issued for Rosselli murder instigators. News is from UNNS.

4. Report of Mario Vinciguerra who "has made the first contacts with Anglo-American and French authorities having to do with authors' rights."

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Franco Marano attempts to show that the Italians merely "suffered" Fascism; the Germans accepted Nazism.

2. The problem of Naples. Psychological premises. Long discussion of Naples and its people. Omodeo has said the city is becoming "an oriental brothel and a Levantine market." Before exploring

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3. News item: America permits sending money to Italy.

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4. Remark on Greek press conference (see GENERAL, below) is that Italy surely has no objection to a plebiscite in the Dodecanese. But I.N. feels that the Greeks are out of line in asking to be considered first in the matter of aid from UNRRA etc. For, if it is true that Fascist aggression is responsible for Greece's misery - at least in part - it is also true that the United Nations owe a good deal to Italian armistice and subsequent collaboration.

5. Criticizes ITALIA LIBERA for its attitude in congratulating the giudici popolari who did not swear to the King.

6. On news that Buoni del Tesoro are selling well comment is that this may well indicate greater confidence in the govt but also indicates bigger national debt.

7. M.L. disagrees with RICOSTRUZIONE and does not feel that cooperatives need periodic auditing.

8. Winter is coming and what is being done to make ready the schools?

9. On Radio Rome affair (see OSSERVATORE and QUOTIDIANO, supra) opinion is expressed that the whole matter is being taken too seriously. Who listens? And why not turn the radio off - it's been done before.

10. On Rosselli case states that Santo Emanuele, ex-col. of Carabinieri and accomplice in the murder was arrested 12 days ago.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Our agrarian reform. Defense of the C.D. plan against criticism. (R)

2. Necessity of reform of electric monopoly. Given history of growth of the concessions. (Gilardoni)

3. Comment on President Roosevelt's speech is on the marvellous accomplishment of American Labor in producing for the war effort without sacrificing its freedom nor being misled by subversive elements.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Socialists and Democracy. Is the Socialist party really for democracy? Does it believe in majority rule and the democratic process? Panfilo Gentile examines the record and finds it contradictory. The Socialists are invited to answer clearly.

2. Story of how Azzolini handed over money to Germans. Many obscure points.

3. Vigorous complaint on judges named by the intervention of a

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3. Vigorous complaint on judges named by the intervention of a "high personage" with the president of the Tribunale di Roma (according to RICOSTRUZIONE 23 Sept.) It cannot be said too often, maintains R.L. that the magistracy should be above such favoritism.

4. It is learned that Soffano and Oliva have been named to Consiglio d'Amministrazione of ENIC. These were both well known in the Fascist cinema industry.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Unity of Labor. Vincenzo Mazzei takes note of the recent resolutions to the effect that labor unions should be free of politics

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and democratic. Examines the background and finds reasons for skepticism, feeling that the proportional representative system in itself will make a non-political union almost impossible.

2. It is understood that Il Messaggero is to come out again. TEMPO fails to understand why; the government has six papers. Does Bonomi need one personally?

3. Red patches. Regret and dismay expressed for defacing of maps on Via dell'Impero.

4. Urges payment of Buoni del Tesoro due 15 Dec. 1943.

5. Promises not kept. The notice of meat ration to the sick stated that any meat left over would go to normal consumers. No one has seen any. Does that mean that the meat was calculated to the last gram - or that it has found its way to the black market?

6. Account of riots Saturday and Sunday in Regina Coeli. Commentary is critical; why are not proper precautions taken to prevent these repeated riots?

7. Epuration in the R. Guardia di Finanza. A number of officers listed in release. Comment is that so far so good. But what of higher ups - what of those responsible for the surrender of Rome, for example?

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Most of paper given to reproduction of almost complete text of Togliatti's speech.

2. Bitter protest against publication of Messaggero.

GENERAL:

1. Press conference of Greek Minister of Information. Among other things he stated that Greece looks forward to "restitution" of the Dodecanese, hopes for good relations with Italy, provided "Italy puts aside her imperialistic aims" and feels that Greece has earned priority in the matter of relief and aid from United Nations.

2. Togliatti's speech to Rome Communists. Follows the usual line: wants more freedom from Allied control, more opportunity to participate in war, more rapid epuration. Refuses to condemn violence of people's feeling on last named. Says that the only possible govt for Italy now is one of collaboration of forces; the Communists have no intention of provoking a crisis. Mentions that Croce is a little too theoretical in his survey of Italy's position; in a national sense

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3. All papers mention Roosevelt's speech.

4. Gift of coffee by Brazil picked up by all - sometimes with grateful comment.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10

25 Settembre 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

Interest has shifted to the fighting on the Gothic line, the capture of the Futa Pass, and the possibilities ahead on the broad valley of the Po over which Allied troops are now looking.

Some attention has been given to statements on future Greek policy as outlined by Mr. George Cartalis, the Greek Minister of Information, at a press conference yesterday. In the meantime some correspondents are filing small items such as the call by Dr. Ferruccio Tommino for Hebrew youth to take up more work on the land instead of remaining in industry and commerce ; or the fact that the Italian Government has decided to stop the pensions paid to widows of former prominent Fascists.

ELEANOR PACKARD (U.P.) and others.

The Greek Minister of Information, George Cartalis at the first Press Conference to Allied and neutral correspondents in Rome, officially voiced the Greek Government's post-war territorial claims on Bulgaria, Albania, and the Italian Dodecanese Islands. Liberation was near, very near. He stressed the losses which Greece had suffered and pointed out her legitimate claims to prior consideration in rehabilitation if a national calamity was to be averted. He turned down Tito's proposal for the creation of a separate Macedonia composed of parts of Greece, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. He said " Greek Macedonia is inhabited entirely by Greeks. We consider the Macedonian question as a purely Yugoslav-Bulgarian problem." He stated Greece's territorial claims on Bulgaria, Albania and the Dodecanese were based partly on a desire for military security and were not limited to territory wherein Greeks represented a majority of the population. The Greek Government would insist on having the Dodecanese Islands. The population was mainly Greek, although they had been under Turkish and Italian sovereignty. Turkey had relinquished her claims.....When Italy had made clear, through deeds, that she no longer had Imperialistic designs in the Eastern Mediterranean he thought there was every reason to hope for a sincere Italo-Greek friendship. He was most emphatic that the Bulgars should get out of Greek Macedonia and Thrace.

The Greek Government would return from exile, but the King would remain away for the present until the Monarchy-Republic question was considered.

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E. PACKARD (U.P.)

The Italian Government has officially announced that copies of the newsreel films of the mob inside and outside the Palace of Justice, taken by Allied photographers last Monday, during the lynching of Carretta, were now in the hands of the Government, and would be placed at the disposal of the investigating commission which will use them to ascertain which persons were responsible for the lynching. Although the lynching itself was only photographed by still photographers, the newsreel photographers took pictures of the

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beginning of the mob hysteria which led to the lynching and these are expected to reveal all the agitators and instigators of the riot. Original copies of the film have already gone to the United States and England.

Commenting on the announcement, the Christian Democrat "Il Popolo" said it deplored the films depicting these scenes of barbarism would be shown in American and British theatres. We would also like to express our concern, says the paper, over the sensational publicity given Caruso's trial by persons with movie and floodlight cameras whose presence so often interfered with the trial proceedings that Col. Pollock himself several times was obliged to intervene.

BUCKLEY (Reuters) : Reports the Fascist news of the execution of 20 people in Bologna and Turin. They are all anti-Fascist and are Army officers, professional people or workers. It is not known whether Badoglio's son or Togliatti's brother are among those executed. No official comment is available.

"Osservatore Romano" reports that before Caruso died he told the priest he feared there would be reprisals in the North. Same paper also reports that Caruso sent a message to the Pope asking forgiveness for having violated the extra-territorial rights of St. Paul's Basilica. The Pope forgave him and sent the condemned man a rosary with a special blessing. This rosary was held by Caruso during his execution and was buried with him.

Milton Bracker ("New York Times")

Quotes the effect of the war on vital statistics of Rome's population as given in figures by Prof. Lanfranco Marci.

Whereas in 1940 there were 10,941 marriages in a population of 1,347,780 the total dropped to 8,831 in 1943 although the population had risen to 1,486,543. On the basis of the figures for the first quarter of this year, the total will only be 6,364 in a population of nearly 1,500,000. Similarly births dropped from 30,911 in 1940 to 26,502 last year. It would appear that the birthrate may just about keep pace this year. At the same time Lanci asserts that death rates have gone up seriously although no figures are given.

CCE (Blue Network)

....."Everyone who discusses the economic situation in Italy these days feels like the man who has been accused of a crime. Anything he says may be used against him.....It is the Germans, of course. Their propaganda machine seems to get a great kick out of repeating twisted reports from Allied correspondents here in Rome, [illegible] on the economic situation.

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One of the diversions we have in Rome these days is to listen to the German radio and read the monitoring reports of both the German and Fascist Italian radio stations..... They are more entertaining than most of the movies which are showing for soldiers and civilians in Italy. (The following passage was cut.) " Unfortunately some of the German and Italian radio stories have a slight connection with the truth. That is because the Allied correspondents here have been free to tell the story of the Italian economic problems in full, without censorship. This was not always so. In North

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Africa many true stories were killed by censorship on the ground that German propaganda would make use of them."

BERLIN (AP)

At the invitation of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, a Soviet delegation has arrived in Italy to undertake a survey of Italian labour conditions.

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WSC. 25 SEPTcod

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

SECRET

PRB/R26/WB25

24 September 1944.

ACC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 25
18 Sep to 24 Sep 44

1. Political

Politics got away from normal channels this week and had to be sought in the unfamiliar (and unbecoming) environs of the Ponte Sant'Angelo and later in the Palazzo Corsini rather than in the conventional halls of the Viminale. The immediate reaction to the violence of Monday morning was that the government was facing a major test which it might or might not pass. Indeed, "Italia Nuova", which has been waiting for just this opportunity, collected press comments on the lynching and with a little wilful interpretation and a good deal of omission, proclaimed that the press, the only possible substitute for a parliament, had voted the government out by a vote of 12 to 0, only "Ricostruzione" abstaining. It is not clear, however, what "Italia Nuova" would put in its place. The only other opposition paper, "Voce Repubblicana", honestly confessed that there would be no point to a change of government, as long as collaboration with the monarchy is maintained. And indeed the one concrete suggestion put forth (by Repaci, writing in "Tempo") was that the more conservative parties be excluded and a new government formed made up of a Leftist front. This might come about some day but is hardly likely at the moment, especially as a good deal of conservative opinion holds, rightly or wrongly, that the Leftist parties are more likely to encourage violence than to see to it that law and order are respected. At any rate the prompt handling of the Caruso case has done much to calm the troubled waters. The police are in for a bad time, but the government seems to have weathered the storm.

Talk of violence in the provinces still goes on but has taken a somewhat different line. At a meeting in Villalba (Caltanissetta) grenades were thrown and a Communist speaker was wounded. This of course immediately put the Marxist parties in the role of victims rather than aggressors as they were last week, has given some color to their charges of reactionary violence and has somewhat embarrassed previous critics of the "alarmist" tone of "Avanti" and "Unita". The Socialists made much of this and similar (if less well documented) "reactionary outrages". The Executive Committee of the Socialist party issued a manifesto calling attention to the situation and urging the C.L.N. and the government to be on guard. The manifesto had also two other points: something should be done immediately about the workers' subsidy, which had been proposed more than a month ago, and the supply and provisioning problem should be met by a national cooperative association. The government, meeting on Friday, took up the first question and the cooperative idea received approval from all sides; words of approval for "Avanti's" initiative in the cooperative field appeared even in the pages

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the violence of Monday morning was that the government was facing a major test which it might or might not pass. Indeed, "Italia Nuova", which has been waiting for just this opportunity, collected press comments on the lynching and with a little wilful interpretation and a good deal of omission, proclaimed that the press, the only possible substitute for a parliament, had voted the government out by a vote of 12 to 0, only "Ricostruzione" abstaining. It is not clear, however, what "Italia Nuova" would put in its place. The only other opposition paper, "Voce Repubblicana", honestly confessed that there would be no point to a change of government, as long as collaboration with the monarchy is maintained. And indeed the one concrete suggestion put forth (by Repaci, writing in "Tempo") was that the more conservative parties be excluded and a new government formed made up of a Leftist front. This might come about some day but is hardly likely at the moment, especially as a good deal of conservative opinion holds, rightly or wrongly, that the Leftist parties are more likely to encourage violence than to see to it that law and order are respected. At any rate the prompt handling of the Caruso case has done much to calm the troubled waters. The police are in for a bad time, but the government seems to have weathered the storm.

Talk of violence in the provinces still goes on but has taken a somewhat different line. At a meeting in Villalba (Caltanissetta) grenades were thrown and a Communist speaker was wounded. This of course immediately put the Marxist parties in the role of victims rather than aggressors as they were last week, has given some color to their charges of reactionary violence and has somewhat embarrassed previous critics of the "alarmist" tone of "Avanti" and "Unita". The Socialists made much of this and similar (if less well documented) "reactionary outrages". The Executive Committee of the Socialist party issued a manifesto calling attention to the situation and urging the C.L.N. and the government to be on guard. The manifesto had also two other points: something should be done immediately about the workers' subsidy, which had been proposed more than a month ago, and the supply and provisioning problem should be met by a national cooperative association. The government, meeting on Friday, took up the first question and the cooperative idea received approval from all sides; words of approval for "Avanti's" initiative in the cooperative field appeared even in the pages of the "Osservatore Romano". None the less the general Socialist line of nagging the government while remaining in it is disquieting to other parties, the Liberals, the Labor Democrats, and the Christian Democrats all expressing concern. It seems perfectly clear to Nenni: the Socialists, he explains, will cooperate on the necessary measures of anti-fascism and reconstruction but they are of course the guardians of the workers and they are looking beyond and ahead of the government's sphere of action. At any rate they intend to remain in the government and talk of a "Committee of Public Safety" has been temporarily dropped. It would be a difficult business in an "occupied" country anyway, as the Liberals quite baldly put it.

/ In the field

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In the field of international affairs Italy's hopes and desires were eloquently and vigorously expressed by Croce. Speaking in the Eliseo Theatre on Wednesday he developed the thesis that Italy, though in appearance beaten, really belonged among the victor nations. For Fascism had been a great international civil war rather than a war of nations, and the deeds and sufferings of Italian anti-Fascists were such as to justify Italy's claim to a share in the victory. It followed then that there should be an end to co-belligerency - "una brutta parola" - and a full recognition of Italy's rightful status as an Ally. There should be no discussion of frontiers, and Italy should be accorded an opportunity to express her opinion in the reconstruction of Europe. All sections of the press applauded these statements, only "Italia Libera" expressing some reservations on the latent nationalism implied in the territorial allusions and venturing to find somewhat inaccurate Croce's statement that "Fascism had never taken root in the country."

The meeting of the Council of Ministers on Friday was chiefly noteworthy for the report of Gronchi, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, who stated that ACC had given a general consent to the proposals advanced some weeks ago for subsidies to workers and state employees. The subsidy will be based on the figure of 50 lire a day for Rome and 40 lire a day for the rest of Italy, varying with age and present wages or stipend on a system which is still being worked out. The Minister stated that the subsidy would take effect as from August 16 and meanwhile the government was anticipating the final decision by a special payment of 1,000 lire or lesser sums "based on twice the monthly stipend or wages." The Council also approved a draft of a decree for compilation of electoral lists and set up a Ministerial Price Control Committee with the fullest possible powers to fix prices of goods and services. ("It's the old Comitato Corporativo," cried "Italia Nuova", "and it will make the same mistakes.") Other measures included further technical regulations to speed up epuration and certain financial concessions to a large class of "avventizzi"(state employees not on full time status) who lost their jobs when they refused to go up North with the Germans. All in all a busy meeting. The press has not yet had time to discuss the measures passed but we may look forward to some lively commentary next week.

2. AMG with the Armies

The latest reports received from Fifth Army AMG indicate a number of serious problems in the Arno valley and its environment. Fifth Army AMG is looking intelligently into the future and is anxious about it. The industrial areas encountered "present entirely new problems": there is immense destruction and resulting unemployment, little hope of restarting industries which have been damaged, depleted or cannibalized, and which, of course, lack power: moreover, these industrial regions are poor in agriculture and their food supply is therefore difficult. In Pisa,

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is a bright spot - in this report is that Montecatini, "with its splendid hotels", is intact: it is to be used as a temporary centre for the Northern Regional Staff. Perhaps, later, it will give much-needed accommodation to the homeless. Perhaps.

AMG Fifth Army also states that 3,791 certificates have so far been issued to Patriots: only 59 have applied for employment. Lucca is "in better shape than any town yet captured" but reports from Viareggio, recently taken, indicate some 64,000 destitute persons there. CAOs are now in the line with the Brazilian Expeditionary Force. At Florence "there was great rejoicing in the Excelsior Hotel" when the lights went on for the first time (September 16) and the AMG engineer responsible "received a well-deserved and intimate salutation from the young ladies who were present."

From Eighth Army AMG Major Bullock sends the following, dated September 22:-

"Allied Military Government officials, headed by Group Captain C.E. Benson, DSO, SCAO of Eighth Army AMG, reached the capital city of San Marino at 1800 hrs yesterday, 21 Sep 44, after a six-hour trip in jeeps over tracks made virtually impassable by rain and military movements.

"Acting under orders of the Allied Control Commission, for the Allied Governments, Gp Capt Benson met the Captains Regent and members of the Consiglio Grande Generale. SCAO Eighth Army AMG was accompanied by Wing-Commander E.T. Beer, OBE, his principal staff officer; Lt-Col Alfred Bowman, Regional Commissioner, ACC, for that part of Italy which adjoins the Republic of San Marino; Lt-Col Guy Elwes, Chief Refugee Officer, AMG Eighth Army; Major L.E. Zervudachi, Temporary Civil Affairs Officer, ACC/AMG for San Marino; Mr J.A. Selby, British Red Cross, and Capt W.F.D. Young, Supply Officer, AMG Eighth Army.

"The Government of San Marino received the Allied delegation in a spirit of friendly cooperation. Assurances were given that the neutrality of the State would be fully respected as soon as operational requirements against the German Army, which violated that neutrality, have been fulfilled. Not only will all Allied Military personnel be withdrawn from San Marino at the first possible opportunity, but the Republic will be placed Out of Bounds to all troops.

"A suggestion that a curfew be imposed in San Marino while Allied troops are still there was rejected by the Government on the grounds that never in its long history had San Marino imposed such restrictions on its people and the Government would sooner risk any slight incidents which might occur than break a tradition of such long standing.

"AMG Proclamations, which are invariably posted in occupied territory, were NOT posted in San Marino. They were, however,

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"AMG Proclamations, which are invariably posted in occupied territory, were NOT posted in San Marino. They were, however, shown to the Government and it was suggested, for the safety of San Marino as well as that of Allied personnel, that any dangerous Fascists found among the refugees now in the State should be interned and turned over to the Allies.

"There are 80,000 refugees from Italy now in the Republic of San Marino, most of them from Rimini and nearby districts. All refugees are to be kept in the Republic for the time being, and all roads are to be cleared as soon as possible so they may be fed until they can be returned to their homes in Italy.

"Thirteen lorries loaded with food and medical supplies,

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stationed outside San Marino by AMG, have not yet been able to go in owing to the condition of the roads. They will be sent in at the first possible moment. The food situation in the town of San Marino is excellent, but distribution is a serious problem because the Germans removed all transport they could find. The lorries to be sent in by AMG will remain. The Germans destroyed the water system of the town, and AMG will send in water carts supplied by Eighth Army. There is no electric light.

"The financial situation of the Republic is all right. Damage due to military operations is slight. Gp Capt Benson reports that the internal organization, both for government and relief, is excellent. AMG is posting Italian Carabinieri around the border on the Italian side to assist in keeping Refugees in the Republic until such time as they can be disposed of adequately.

"Major L.E. Gervudachi will remain in San Marino as a temporary Civil Affairs Officer until the Republic has been cleared of Allied troops, whereupon the Republic will send a Liaison Officer to Rimini to maintain contact with the Allies.

Flash on Rimini

"Destruction by military operations, mining, demolitions, booby traps and time bombs as serious as in Pescara. One time bomb went off near the Municipio about 1500 hrs yesterday and destroyed two buildings. Only 5 civilians in the city when CAOs went in yesterday noon, 12 by last night. Practically entire population is in San Marino.

"CAOs returned at 0800 today with Royal Canadian Engineers personnel to clear out the Harbour Master's House as an AMG HQ. Only building in the town found partially habitable on first survey.

"Every attempt will be made to keep out civilians as long as possible."

3. Crime and Punishment

The trial and execution of Caruso and the lynching of Carretta on the first day of the trial gave Rome correspondents an opportunity for purple patches, not to speak of sanguinary pictures, this week. (For those who do not receive our Trend of Correspondents' Copy and Daily Digest of the Rome Press we attach the issues covering these events. Incidentally, these services can be sent to those who apply for them). Caruso, who was 45, was Police-Chief of Rome under the Fascist Republicans: the official accusation against him under the Decree Law of July, 1944, was that of giving aid to the German invader by (1) handing over 50 political and common prisoners for summary execution as an act of reprisal, (2) carrying out arbitrary round-ups for the German labour service, (3) violating the extra-territoriality of

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the North - walked with firmness and dignity to the chair to which he was bound with his back to the firing squad, and in a clear loud voice shouted "Viva l'Italia" just before the volley.

His behaviour throughout the trial was in fact exemplary and even admirable - which does not alter the fact that he was a rogue who got away, among other things, with some eight million lire worth of loot, mostly in the form of melted jewellery.

The Fascist radio announced that 40 people would be shot as a reprisal for the execution of Caruso and it appears that this was carried out.

4. Financial Arcana

An item in the August report of the Finance Sub-Commission, whose reports are usually models of clear analysis, stands out brightly in the financial fog of Italy. The people of Rome alone in August bought 3,500,000,000 lire more Italian Treasury Bills than they redeemed, which was triple the record of all Southern Italy for the fiscal year 1943-1944. It may be recalled that in July, 1943, the Fascists were facing an outflow of one billion in excess of receipts from Treasury bills, whereas a year later the Allies had changed this to a net inflow of two and a half billion lire. At the same time bank deposits have steadily mounted at the rate of three billion lire a month. The Finance Sub-Commission officers feel as if it were almost entirely of their own doing, so absorbed are they in the staggering job of helping straighten out the finances of a country beset by years of militaristic over-expenditures, parasitical government bureaux to give employment to Fascists, and a tax system for which the word "archaic" itself is mildewed.

There are three cardinal principles which ACC Finance has tried to inculcate, with some success, it appears. They are (1) to reopen the banks as fast as possible (average time after liberation now is two weeks), (2) organize and support the Bank of Italy so that it can finance Italian Government expenditures (thus, the Allied Financial Agency - AFA - has made no cash advances to the Italian state since January and has even received repayments on previous advances), and (3) reduce the national deficit and strengthen the national credit. AFA which, incidentally, keeps the books for the inter-governmental settlements after the war, might have to step in with some temporary loans of currency to the Bank of Italy for Po Valley use. Before leaving a town the Germans and Fascists usually seize all bank cash to satisfy their requirements, leaving little money with which to finance the harvest. Thus, it cannot be exactly forecast when our staffs will run into the vast stocks of Italian currency printed to meet German demands and which we recognize as legal tender.

Apart from worries arising from possible currency shortages in the forward areas another currency problem is continually under

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Apart from worries arising from possible currency shortages in the forward areas another currency problem is continually under the spotlight of the Italian Press. On the basis of a statement made last December in the Wall Street Journal to the effect that the United States and British Governments would accept Allied Military Lire in payment for goods and services supplied to Italy, the Italian press and politicoes have maintained a steady barrage of questions as to the payment of the 30 billion lire disbursed in Italy (which the Italian Government is obligated to redeem) and as to the status of the dollar-sterling backing of these notes. A copy of this American newspaper article, our Finance officers swear, is to be found in the folder of every Italian cabinet minister. The Finance Sub-Commission declares to a man that it would cheerfully throttle the journalist who wrote the article cited and adds that the author was NOT the official mouthpiece of London and

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Washington. But the Italians refuse to recognize an unfettered press when they see it, so the attacks on the currency problem continue. It can be stated quite authoritatively that nobody on this side of the water knows what the devil will become of the AM lire, a policy matter yet to be decided on the highest of levels. All that can safely be said at this time is that obviously some day there will have to be new Italian paper or currency which will require, in Italy's present condition, some sort of support in dollars and sterling.

One fact which no amount of reforms can exorcise, however, is the terrific state of the Italian public debt. It now stands at about 680 billion lire, of which about 280 billion is funded debt and about 350 billion is floating (or short term) debt. The Italians had been running on deficits since 1930 and are still doing so, last year's deficit being over 200 billion lire.

Considering the fact that the Finance Sub-Commission says it can hardly breathe without consulting the Combined Chiefs-of-Staff (because of the obvious world-wide repercussions of financial policies), it appears that the long-term solution to the problem will be long indeed. ACC officers are now studying an Italian Government proposition to fund 20 billion lire of the floating debt, but are inclined to veto the idea as small potatoes and a mere tentative gesture. If and when some sense and substance can be provided in a program of rehabilitation, then perhaps, our people say, reconstruction bonds can be floated with a sales appeal in the future of Italy.

In any event, no financial cleansing of the Fascist Augean stables will ever result until the so-called system of Italian taxation is thoroughly raked over. Historically, it is not much different from what went in Roman times: that is, private contractors collect the taxes, give the Government some theoretical assurance of a fixed income but actually produce the result of widespread collusion, graft, squeezes on the poor and downright evasions of collections. If the contractor finds it difficult to collect, the Government sometimes "forgives" or waives the collection of divers sums. There are simply no returns of our type or a fixed fiscal relation between the Government and the taxpayer. Evidence of income is obtained from informers. There is no conception of modern notions of assessment and evaluation. In brief - Italian Government securities are not yet blue chips. Yet, says Colonel Grafftey-Smith, Joint Director of the Finance Sub-Commission, there is hope, an amount of hope about the size of a pinhead, but still hope.

5. From the South

Colonel Temperley reports from Southern Region that the hand-over to Italians of matters concerning Law, Finance, Public Safety, Public Health, and Food are well advanced, but Transport, Industry and Commerce are laggards, with ACC officers still shouldering their [illegible] traditional grain shipments into

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6. Propaganda's Future

Among other things now coming up for review, and action - or inaction - by the ACC, are the Italian networks of film and radio, and the establishment of an Italian news agency to replace Stefani. Under Fascism all propaganda machinery came, of course, under the Ministry of Popular Culture, and immense statal or parastatal monopolies were created and heavily subsidized. Receipts from the movie theatres of Italy rose from 525 million lire in 1937 to 1,875 million in 1942; the value of films exported, however, was only 100 millions. A top-heavy organization consisting of organizations such as LUCE for production, ENIC for distribution, CEFI for export, etc. supported this development by vast sums spent out of public funds on the construction of enormous studios such as those of Cinecitta. This monopoly with all its ramifications is still in being, if not in action, and the question arises as to how far ACC can interfere. Negotiations are now in progress to set up some sort of Joint Commission, twin brother perhaps to the Allied Publications Board, to report and make recommendations on the industry's present and future. Similarly, the monopolistic structure of EIAR, Italy's radio network, raises a question mark in this now supposedly democratic country. The creation of an Italian news agency - since Stefani no longer works - is another urgent problem, since Italy's press is now completely dependent on PWB news service. But whether such an agency should be cooperative, capitalistic or governmental remains to be decided. The future of these three immensely powerful propaganda weapons still lies in a fog, and it is a nice point to decide how far the conqueror of a co-belligerent interferes in such affairs.

7. Odds and Ends

Hygienic hope: Commerce Sub-Commission has presented requirements for 45,000 tons of soap for 25,000,000 inhabitants of Liberated Italy for one year to AFHQ ..... Fifth Army AMG gets the palm from Patriot Branch at Headquarters for intelligent and aggressive handling of the Patriot problem, having been among the very first to meet and cope with this new phase of civil affairs (witness the full and far-sighted report filed by Major Harry C. Kait with the 34th Division last July 13) ..... The Cassino situation is coming to a head, with 13,000 of the blasted town's 20,000 former inhabitants having already returned to the commune and accommodations, of course, being strictly rubble, which state has promoted action along the following lines: A hurry-up call to London for a re-building expert and an appeal to AFHQ for 2,000 tents for shelter, since the new houses about to be built will not be ready for occupancy until probably February .....A large woollen mill, well-equipped, intact, with considerable inventory of woollen blankets and material for suits and overcoats, all beautifully mined and booby-trapped, has been found at Prato ..... May we join the rest of ACC in congratulating Chief Warrant Officer Henry L. Ellenbast, AUS, for receiving the Legion of Merit in recognition of his outstanding services as S-4 of the 2675 Regiment....

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as those of Cinecitta. This monopoly with all its ramifications is still in being, if not in action, and the question arises as to how far ACC can interfere. Negotiations are now in progress to set up some sort of Joint Commission, twin brother perhaps to the Allied Publications Board, to report and make recommendations on the industry's present and future. Similarly, the monopolistic structure of EIAR, Italy's radio network, raises a question mark in this now supposedly democratic country. The creation of an Italian news agency - since Stefani no longer works - is another urgent problem, since Italy's press is now completely dependent on PWB news service. But whether such an agency should be cooperative, capitalistic or governmental remains to be decided. The future of these three immensely powerful propaganda weapons still lies in a fog, and it is a nice point to decide how far the conqueror of a co-belligerent interferesin such affairs.

7. Odds and Ends

Hygienic hope: Commerce Sub-Commission has presented requirements for 48,000 tons of soap for 25,000,000 inhabitants of Liberated Italy for one year to AFHQ ..... Fifth Army AMG gets the palm from Patriot Branch at Headquarters for intelligent and aggressive handling of the Patriot problem, having been among the very first to meet and cope with this new phase of civil affairs (witness the full and far-sighted report filed by Major Harry C. Kait with the 34th Division last July 13) ..... The Cassino situation is coming to a head, with 15,000 of the blasted town's 20,000 former inhabitants having already returned to the commune and accommodations, of course, being strictly rubble, which state has promoted action along the following lines: A hurry-up call to London for a re-building expert and an appeal to AFHQ for 2,000 tents for shelter, since the new houses about to be built will not be ready for occupancy until probably February .....A large woollen mill, well-equipped, intact, with considerable inventory of woollen blankets and material for suits and overcoats, all beautifully mined and booby-trapped, has been found at Prato ..... May we join the rest of ACC in congratulating Chief Warrant Officer Henry L. Ellenbast, AUS, for receiving the Legion of Merit in recognition of his outstanding services as S-4 of the 2675 Regiment.... The Rome Labor Office of Region IV is receiving complaints from housewives to the effect that maids and domestic help are almost impossible to find these days, more lucrative means of income being available to the ragazzine ..... The Allied Forces Local Resources Board, heretofore an AAI entity, will now come under AFHQ directly with much stronger ACC representation, the two new co-chairmen being Gen. Clark, CAO to the Supreme Commander, and the Chief Commissioner, while the Board's policy, in the past almost exclusively operational (and with proper reason) will tend to veer more to problems of rehabilitation ..... The Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission is about to take over from the Rome Allied Area Command responsibility for the management of the Rome power stations..... fiat lux ..... Lieut-Commander Krug, who has just doffed his Navy

/ uniform

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uniform to become acting chairman of the U.S. War Production Board recently visited these parts to inspect the power plants and machinery needs for rehabilitation, it may now be reported .... Public Relations Branch, which is currently girding its loins to produce a history of Allied Military Government and the Allied Control Commission in Italy, also is gathering a comprehensive photographic record and a full collection of press clippings about our activities, so would deeply appreciate any help possible from the field in the way of photographs and British and American newspaper clippings ..... Economic Warfare note: As a result of silkworm seeds flown in from Turkey, Southern Italy has spun and sent 10 tons of silk (with another 15 to 20 tons to be shipped later this year) to England for the making of parachutes that will eventually (it is hoped) float down on China and Japan ..... Thanks to the breaking of some logjams by the Economic Section, more foodstuffs are coming into Rome, 600 tons of Sicilian wine having been unloaded from 25 schooners at Anzio, a 5,000-ton shipload of the same coming from Taranto, 1,000 tons of onions arriving from Malta, while the free entry of unrationed foods up to 15 kilos a person has resulted in 2,500 persons bringing in food personally, an increase of 2,000 persons daily..... Major Hamilton T. Walker, SCAO with IV Corps, comes forth with a sensible suggestion: Visiting ACC officers entering corps area should not fail to contact the corps CAO for information, since that officer is the man who has been longest on the spot ..... The Granai del Popolo, as of reports received at Headquarters, September 22 (reports usually lag about 10 days behind) now stands at 7,220,371 quintals against a target of some 13,000,000 quintals ..... Note of Nostalgia: For veterans of the dear, dead days in North Africa, Lieut-Colonel I.V. Smith, Education Sub-Commission director, who has just returned from Cairo, Asmara and Tripoli via Algiers, reports that the once-plush Hotel Aletti is now fairly ghostlike - with prices almost reasonable, blond beauties galore but unescorted and rooms even available for lieutenant-colonels ..... The British-American trades union delegation, under the conducting aegis of Colonel Junius Smith of the Labor Sub-Commission, has returned to Rome with first-hand reactions of the front-line boys to labor conditions at home and the satisfaction of personal interviews with General Alexander, AAI C-in-C, and Lieut-General Clark, Fifth Army CO ..... The Public Health Sub-Commission has just turned over to Italian Health authorities the first supplies of penicillin to be imported into Italy for eventual civilian use, one packet coming from the U.S. and the other from U.K. ..... The national price for olive oil has now been set at 6,000 lire a quintal for top quality, after the Economic Section consulted regional commissioners for their reactions as to whether the oil could be amassed at such a price (though Sicily and Sardinia held out for prices about 30 per cent higher) ..... As a result of vigorous representations made by Colonel Pollock, Region IV Public Safety chief, some 300 or 400 inmates of Rome's Regina Coeli Prison held without review since Allied entry into Rome (for example, a 22-year-old girl sentenced to 27 years by the Germans for a petty theft), are to be freed or released under proper safeguards .....Foreign Economic [illegible] (U.S.) civilian personnel now arrived in Italy for [illegible] ceiling of 70 (both

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LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major, Public Relations Director.

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25 SEP Recd 11&C.

Col. McCarthy
Patriot Bldg

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R6 24 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Comments approvingly on Croce's remarks about the need of preserving Italy's dignity as a nation and the sacredness of her frontiers. Both of these points, says the writer, had been affirmed in the OSSERVATORE some time before Croce's speech.

2. Responsibility. Agrees with VOCE REPUBBLICANA in its thesis that all Italians, all Europeans, all men are co-responsible with Caruso. However writer congratulates himself and his brothers in the faith for not having had a hand in destroying the authority of Christ in the modern world.

3. Cesano and Rome. Passionate appeal for the refugees. Some graphic details of their condition. (Don Giuseppe De Luca.)

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Disapproves of sending film of Carretta's lynching abroad for showing in America and England. This would offend the real Roman public "which regards the affair with horror". Nor should the court room film be shown; it is not necessary for justice; rather does it detract from the dignity of justice.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Long article by "effepi - giesse" on necessity of cooperatives having periodic and regular examination by auditors.

2. Criticism of VOCE REPUBBLICANA for its appeal to young men not to join the police. After all, sectarian as V.R. is, it must be certainly on the side of law and order.

3. Comment that the Allies are making a mistake in not allowing the showing of Fascist propaganda films. Nothing more "educational" than one of the old LUCE newsreels.

4. All the lawyers put in charge of confiscation of funds of the Fascist hierarchs are ex-Fascists. They all had the tessera. No doubt some were forced to it and some have repented but there are plenty of lawyers in town who were never enrolled in the party; [illegible] such functions properly be assigned.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Oliviero Zuccarini writes that there is a great enthusiasm for "regulation" and bureaucracy on the part of the govt and the parties when the crying need is less regulation and more freedom.

2. Comment on Quebec. Finds the statement of Roosevelt "sybilline" and again bitterly deplores the fact that the armistice was made with representatives of the old Italy and not with the Italy of the people.

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3. Noting with surprise that there was some opposition to extending UNRRA aid to Italy and says bitterly that "those who have taken it upon themselves to keep Italy in a condition of political minority have also assumed the duty of providing for her most urgent needs."

4. Again on the bad record of the police in Italy and repeats the appeal that young men of decency should keep out of the force.

5. News item on sentences given at Florence for unauthorized travel from Rome.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Noting that already in America and England plans are being made for demobilization, Nenni resumes the socialist arguments against war and imperialism and argues that even leaving aside idealism such ventures are not for Italy. The new Italy must turn its industry and its labor to peaceful purposes and maintain a very modest military equipment.

2. Interview with Sforza. Sforza mentions the coming trials, Azzolini, Del Tetto, Pentimalli etc. He feels that justice is moving fast enough; comparisons with France are out of line because the problem is much simpler there. In the matter of confiscation of Fascist gains things are also proceeding rapidly. Epuration is another matter and a very complicated one. The real problem is to create an entirely new directing class in Italy. This can be done but it is not simple. The confiscation of Fascist wealth and lands will be an invaluable national "ammasso" of wealth, he thinks, and care must be taken to see that it is not dissipated but serves the whole nation. (u.c.)

3. Comment on the Finnish armistice is that it is very mild. (Zimarcas)

4. Reprints letter from a man living on pension of 180 lire a month. How is it possible? There are many in his state and the govt should be aware of it.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Reaction and the prefects. Things have got to such a pass in Sicily that a minister of the govt is howled down in Palermo and

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Reaction and the prefects. Things have got to such a pass in Sicily that a minister of the govt is howled down in Palermo and the leader of the separatists openly gloats. This situation is in large measure due to the fact that the prefects of the island are in many cases the same men who were there under Fascism. That they should have been preserved as an emergency measure in the first months of occupation is understandable but it is no longer a thing to be tolerated. It would be the first step in solving the Sicilian problem to get rid of these reactionary officials.

2. Congratulations to Cencio Baldazzi on his nomination as Commissario for the Dopolavoro.

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3. Pio Vittorio Ferrari has written to ask us for a denial of what we said of him on 20 Sept. Finding that we were perfectly right we do not deny but rather call the attention of the proper authorities to our statement.

4. Notes that 35 of the 50 "giudici popolari" have refused to swear to the King. Approves their firmness.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

Plain talk on Sicily. A principal basis for the resentment of Sicilians is the Granai del Popolo campaign. They recognize in the intensity and strategy of the campaign all the aspects of the former regime. And they are tired of having it assumed that the Sicilian is a sulky fellow with no public spirit who skulks on his farm eating the grains of wheat that are necessary to feed the country. For one thing they remember in the past years how the grain left for the producer after he had turned over his yield to the ammassi had to be used for seed. They resent the continual sacrifice of their interest to the political price of grain...There is a widespread feeling that the people who talk and write of Sicily know nothing of it and use it as a political football. As for separatism let the papers of the continent cease to talk about it. It doesn't exist. If it did the Sicilians would handle it themselves without any officious advice from the govt. "Our faith and love for Italy does not depend on a carabiniere govt or on any dictatorship even a sixparty one."

2. Comment on price of oil is that no doubt it has been arrived at from the point of view of healthy realism. When will the same criterion be used for salaries and wages? Fixing commodity prices at new levels and then waiting for wages to catch up may be a fascinating economic experiment but it is a little hard on the consumer.

3. Another article on the "latinity" of Trieste.

4. The refugees this winter. The problem is a grave one. Suggests building of really "livable" houses and not merely temporary cabins. This will of course take longer and they may well not be ready till next spring. For temporary shelter the barracks and military establishments about the country are suggested. (Cir)

5. Article on the importance of the police and the magistracy. Recent events have shown how necessary it is that these arms of society should be respected. The Fascists of course had undermined them completely and before that socialism had sapped their strength

1623

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5. Article on the importance of the police and the magistracy. Recent events have shown how necessary it is that these arms of society should be respected. The Fascists of course had undermined them completely and before that socialism had sapped their strength. But their dignity, their complete non-political character and their freedom from want must be assured if we are to have a law abiding society.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Gonella cites two recent reports from Naples. The speech of Cardinal Ascalesi on the spread of prostitution and vice and the report of the Provveditore on alarming percentage of non-attendance at school(75% in elementary schools). On the basis of these two alarming reports he makes an impassioned plea for moral re-education.

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2. On Sicilian Separatism. Il P. resents the patronizing tone of AVANTI and maintains that the C.D. party has always been in the vanguard in the fight against Separatism. This is more than the Socialists can say since many former Socialists are now in the separatists ranks. A paragraph at end states that Aldisio, when asked, absolutely denied he had said the C.D. party was implicated in Villalba incident (as reported by AVANTI).

3. The TIMES has stated that the taking of Rimini was a great victory. We know, says IL P., what these victories cost. Probably there is nothing left of the city.

4. Extension of UNRRA aid to Dodecanese islands has been interpreted by some journalists as implying return of islands to Greece. This is a hasty assumption especially in view of the Atlantic Charter policy of self determination.

5. Remark on Associazione dei Partigiani's statement that it has nothing to do with theComando Supremo and statement of IL P.RTIGIANO that a patriot record is not necessary for membership is that this sounds like a new squadrismo in the making.

6. Some harsh words for Bernari and Antonelli of Radio Roma. They do not appreciate the moral soundness of Bernoni. (See QUOTIDIANO 23 Sept.)

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Lorenzo Barbaro goes again through the Catalogue of requests made by Italy to the Allies - for the most part all unheeded. He recommends neither optimism nor undue pessimism. "We cannot cancel the past by a unilateral act of will" and yet as the days go by and the appeals continue we may hope modestestly for some effect. The 50 million dollars given by UNRRA is not all we want but it is a beginning.

2. Article on highhanded behavior of telephone Company.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Criticism of salary subsidies tobe given workers and employes. The real problem is supply and distribution of goods. More paper money will not improve the workers lot - on the contrary.

2. New ration cards out. More manageable from point of view of administration but they may cause difficulties for dealers and consumers, in opinion of TEMPO.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Six months after the executions of the Fosse Ardeatine.

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2. Report on Conferenza Provinciale Romana of Communist Party. Unity, discipline, democratic Centralism the watchwords. Speech of Scoccimarro reproduced: duties of the party to contribute to the war effort and alleviate the miseries of the people

3. Need for providing for suburbs of Rome. Lack of communicatins, public services, even doctors in outlying districts is subject of article.

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4. "They're Italian." Enthusiastic account of passage of Italian Unit through Rome yesterday.

5. The Vaselli company, though now under a special commissioner, is still exploiting the workers.

GENERAL : $ 50,000,000 set aside for Italy by UNRRA... 20 patriots condemned to death in North... Hungarian border crossed by Russians...Warrants for arrest of Bottai, Federzoni, Rosconi etc... Arrest of one of planners of murder of Rosselli brothers... Meeting of Anglo-American and Russian Labor representative.

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25 SEP Recd

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Col McCarthy
Patriot Br.

23 September 1944

PRB/R8

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Remarks a propos of Caruso's defense that the first duty is not to stain oneself with crime; merely to say that one is carrying out orders is no defense. For the highest orders come from God. That is as far as the faithful are concerned; if one excludes God from the Law as a lay society does, the matter becomes very complicated...Let us hope that Caruso experienced true repentance and let us hope that in rebuilding society we shall be able to bring obedience to man in line with obedience to God.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. The moral problem. Long, approving commentary by Civardi on Catholic Action petition to Bonomi. The document itself is reproduced (as in yesterday's POPOLO) with the addition of recommendation for close attention to moral content of plays, movies, magazines.

2. Radio and Morals. Q. tells the following tale: M.A. Bernoni, employed by Rome Radio and a "collaborator" of QUOTIDIANO, had been asked by the paper to follow the broadcasts called "Parole di una donna" which had scandalized a number of Q.s readers. This he did and his transcript of the broadcasts showed that the women giving them was giving advice out of keeping with the traditional moral code. Bernoni himself on 17 Sept called attention to this under the name Mab. (See Digest for 17 Sept.) On the 19th he was discharged. On Q.s protest the answer was given that Bernoni was of reactionary mentality and had made illegal use of radio texts. Q. contends on the other hand that he is being persecuted for his defense of Catholic morality. Asks PWB to take action, since the Italian directors of the radio are obdurate.

3. On latest electricity communique, "let us hope this is the last."

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Understanding each other. Croce's appeal to the Allies is an eloquent repetition of the plea already expressed in so many quarters. The Allies must realize how heavily their machinery of control with its cumbersome administrative bureaucracy weighs upon [illegible] are approached with clear and

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Understanding each other. Croce's appeal to the Allies is an eloquent repetition of the plea already expressed in so many quarters. The Allies must realize how heavily their machinery of control with its cumbersome administrative bureaucracy weighs upon us. It is fair to say that when they are approached with clear and honest arguments on particular matters they generally see our point of view. And we must work along this line. But we must also realize that the Allies have many things to consider; a war to be won and many other nations in need of reconstruction. It is for us to show them by our unity of purpose and effort that we are willing to help ourselves. This means purely party aims must take second place. (E.M.)

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2. On electricity [illegible] R. points out that the measure is still illegal in that it is retroactive whether so-called or not and that furthermore it violates the regulation fixing price of utilities. Notes with pleasure that a daily light ration is coming but cynically calls attention to the fact that the increase in price comes first.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Article by Pacciardi blaming King and Badoglio for not defending Rome.

2. Croce's speech. Agrees with what was said but thinks Croce should have discussed internal problems.

3. Full justice. Regeret that Caruso's death warrant was "in the name of the Lieutenant General". Follows the argument that in a sense all Italians share in the guilt for they have permitted the existence of a moral climate where such creatures as Caruso can thrive.

4. On announcement of opportunities for enrolling in the police, V.R. urges young men not to join. The P.S. is not aimed at protecting society against criminals but rather is in the service of men and parties which are trying to strangle liberty and justice. Go in the fields, in the factories - work. But do not join the police.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni defends the Socialists against the attack of "playing a double game." The Socialists will collaborate with the govt in the reconstruction tasks but they have also their own platform to safeguard. He enumerates the charges that have been made and finds that they are not inconsistent with the Socialist party's presence in the govt. They want to make sure that the govt moves forward and not backward; hence they feel perfectly free to point out reactionary plots, to urge attention to the workers, a firmer line toward Sicilian separatism, etc.

2. Publishes communique of C.D. party, deploring Villalba incident and stating C.D. party could not have been involved as there is no party unit there. Comment is that it was none other than Aldisio who had suggested the C.D.s were involved. But it is noted that the C.D. party denies there were any "authorized" C.D. members. It is to be hoped that in the future the reactionaries will not be allowed to use the name of one of the parties of the

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all Italians share in the guilt for they have permitted the existence of a moral climate where such creatures as Caruso can thrive.

4. On announcement of opportunities for enrolling in the police, V.R. urges young men not to join. The P.S. is not aimed at protecting society against criminals but rather is in the service of men and parties which are trying to strangle liberty and justice. Go in the fields, in the factories - work. But do not join the police.

MORNING PAPERS

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3. Article by Lizzadri on how cooperatives can function to control prices.

4. It was announced several days ago that 180 tons of potatoes were on the way. Where are they ?

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Article by La Malfa defending Action point of view against Liberals and Socialists.

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2. On rationing. System seems to be working better since it has left Annona and been taken over by XIth division of Commune. Less private arrangements between dealers and favored customers... Complaint of lack of sugar and oil and proper meat for the sick.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. France, la douloe. "Babeuf" writes that it is with dismay that one reads the mounting list of names great in science and in the arts marked for epuration in France. It is evident that in the third Republic love for liberty and democracy was dead. For the state of France is even worse than ours; it was the whole Third Republic that collaborated with the Germans. The writer considers with horror the number of English, American and Russian soldiers and civilians who died because of this French collaboration. A significant example is the invention of the flying bomb by George Claude, of the French Academy. In this connection it is consoling and encouraging to consider the number of Allied lives saved by the desperate courage with which antifascist Italy took up their cause. The Italian fleet did not sink in port but went over to the Allies in perfect discipline. It has been said that in the matter of epuration De Gaulle did more in a week than Italy in several months. This is hardly to be wondered at he had a much wider field to work in.

2. Industry to-morrow. Italian industry can, in theory, take one of three courses, says Enzo Selvaggi. It can be state run, or turned over to the workers or it can remain, in accordance with the traditions of Italy, in private hands. Actually only the third course is possible. The first would require a political revolution, the second a degree of maturity among the workers which does not exist. Private initiative it must be then, and free from the clumsy and compromising relations with the state that Fascism brought in.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Caruso. Merely a vulgar tool,writes Andreotti, the perfect fascist hierarch in type. Occhetto more clever and, unfortunately, able to play the double game and save his neck. They are both small fry and it would have been better to get the big fish. But at least the operation of justice has begun and it might now be appropriate to remark that the spirit should be one of impartial justice and not of vendetta as was shown by the "bestial tumult" of last Monday... It is hoped that the execution of hostages, as threatened by the repubblichini, will not take place. It would not be surprising however, if it did. Alas, it would only prove more convincingly the culpability of the Italian collaborators with Nazis.

2. Impressions of the chaplain. Reports how Caruso had asked

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2. Impressions of the chaplain. Reports how Caruso had asked pardon of Pope who not only gave it but sent him a rosary which he carried to his execution....His concern at the thought of the hostages who might be shot on his account....Caruso "never had any words of rancor or hatred" and indeed, made a courageous and honorable end.

3. News that the film of the lynching is already on its way to U.S. and England calls forth sad commentary on what the foreigners will think of Italy. Followed by sharp protest on behavior of

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newspaper photographers at trial, against which "even Col. Pollock had to take action."

4. Croce's speech admired; Q. finds it contains the lesson of moral regeneration so necessary to Italy.

5. On Maroni's being named President of the court thinks he should receive "parity with first grade" from govt.

6. On the "stand" that the Annona is to set up in the market; the idea is good if one can get the right personnel.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Sicilian Separatism. A propos of facsimile of manifesto of Finocchiaro Aprile reproduced in TEMPO, R.L. has some strong words for the separatist. Recites the great names of Sicilians such as Crispi, Orlando, Verga etc. who were identified with Italy and indeed were Italians first and Sicilians second. If these separatists try to detach what is really a part of Italy they should be treated as traitors.

2. Right to dignity. Laudatory comment on Croce's speech, stressing his appeal for dignified treatment of Italy.

3. "Orders". This was Caruso's only excuse, blind and bestial obedience. Such is the true fascist mentality. Perversion of law, discipline and true loyalty is at the bottom of this. Others will make the same plea as Caruso - and should be given the same treatment.

4. Deplores Carabona's statement, a propos of the CNAC, that a collective economy is a necessity for Italy. Coming from a minister this sounds authoritative and implies that such is the view of the government. On the contrary such a principle has never been approved or decided on. The ministers should be more careful especially in such delicate times as the present.

5. Meat for the sick is 170 lire the kilo, eggs 18 lire apiece. These are prices in the legal market. But they are getting very close to the black market prices.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Article by "homo" on dangers of Italian individualism and need of unity, harmony and reciprocal understanding at this moment.

2. Officers of the P.S. who commanded the firing squads which executed patriots merit a punishment much stiffer than simple epuration. This is a moral necessity for the country.

UNITA' (Communist)

1635

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1. On occasion of the Conferenza Provincial of the Communist Party in Rome Spano remarks that the two positive elements which give Italy hope are the partisan war and the 6 party govt. In both of these the Communists have had a good share, through the enthusiasm of their fighters, the "equilibrium" of their leaders and above all the parties influence with the masses. This is a source of strength for the future struggles that lie ahead. It can be said on the basis of this record that the stronger the Communist party is the sooner will Italy regain liberty and wellbeing.

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2. Sordid class selfishness. The great landowners, represented in the Federazione Nazionale degli Agricoltori, have turned down the legitimate requests of the confederation of labor, on behalf of share-farmers. The subject is now a matter of ministerial investigation.

3. Gullo writes on organization and development of Granai del Popolo. Considers some of the difficulties. (Nothing novel in his article which is to be followed by others.)

4. Arrival of Russian Labor delegates in Italy announced.

GENERAL : Sentence carried out on Caruso with various descriptions of scene at Forte Bravetta...Roosevelt's statement that Italy was discussed at Quebec....Last words of Anglo-American delegates, special reference to Antonini's....Notice of Maroni being made President of Court. Council of ministers: final measures for workers and state employees subsidies, plan for Price Control Committee, measures to speed epuration.

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

24 SEP Recd

33 NAC. Antitrust Branch

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1C 23 September 1944

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The final scenes at the Caruso trial and the scenes at the execution take up a considerable part of the copy filed, while interest in the operations on the Adriatic front with an imminent break-through at Rimini are being closely followed. Don Sturzo's broadcast on a possible loan to Italy has also attracted some notice.

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The execution scene has been described by many of the correspondents. Eleanor Packard (UP) the only woman present sent off a series of seven cables and her account, with slight variations, is repeated by most of the other press representatives.

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Correspondent added that death was absolutely instantaneous and gave a few grim details of the sight, and added : "When ever I found my knees shaking....However, several American colleagues were also looking very green.

According to this correspondent the priest had spent many hours with Caruso the previous night, and the condemned man had made all preparations for his death. He had made his will....He gave a last letter to his wife to an Allied police official who had visited him in his cell.....No Italian reporters were present at the execution.

The priest was afterwards said to have told correspondents that Caruso remarked "I hope God will forgive me my sins, and that my death will be of some use to Italy."

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24 SEP Recd

33 NAC

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
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PRB/R10

23 September 1944

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LUMBY ("Times") in another despatch mentions that two Rome newspapers had published a statement that Quintiero Quintieri, former Minister of Finance in the Badoglio Government, and Raffaele Mattioli, managing director of the Banca Commerciale, will proceed to New York shortly to discuss the stabilisation of the lira. The news, if confirmed, is to say the least premature. It is apparently true, however, that the Italian Government is hoping to send the two men, who are both bankers, to the United States, in a strictly unofficial capacity, with a view to contacting Allied financial quarters and sounding the possibilities for a solution of Italy's monetary problems. The journey naturally cannot take place without the consent and approval of the Allied authorities.

MATTHEWS(New York Times") : Writes that Prince Maria Ferdinand of Wittelsbach (Bavaria) was found to be living in Florence. He has now come to Rome and is living with the princely Lancellotti family. H. is stated to have expressed himself as very interested in the reports that Germany may be divided into separate States as he has never renounced his claim to the Bavarian throne.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times") as the only correspondent who claims to have witnessed the actual killing of Carretta, still evinces considerable interest in his scoop, and continues to keep his journal informed on reperoussions. H. says that resentment is felt in some Italian quarters at the reports sent by American correspondents and that the accounts were not fair to Italy. Under the circumstances it is only fair to allow an eloquent Italian spokesman , Randolfo Pacciardi repeat what he said in the newspaper " Voce Repubblicana". Some foreign newspapers, says this Italian spokesman, and among them some who had understood everything in Europe, Spanish Revolution, Yugoslav radical revival, and the present sanguinary installation of the Fourth French Republic, but who never understood that even Italians have blood and souls, were horrified by the Carretta episode, and in their dispatches will cause further harm to our poor country.....We were promised an autonomous free Italian Government and we've nothing but a group of men without autonomy, without prestige, without authority. We were promised a struggle against the black market, but restaurants are full of rich foreign soldiers and officers who enjoy every good thing amidst the general misery. We were promised work, and at least two thirds of the population of Italy will pass this winter in houses without roofs, on barracks without fire, in degrading inertia. We were led to expect a definite position in war and peace while perhaps a royal army is being created, but partisans are being thrown on the sidewalk with no consolation but a certificate. And from behind the frontier come sinister voices of monopolistic claims to Italian land. We were promised epuration but it loses itself in investigations which do not touch those chiefly responsible for our misery and shame. This is the picture which should be in the minds of journalists and foreign observers. And if one day the mob breaks loose thirsting for legitimate vengeance and overruns the police and hits out, we have the duty to deplore the episode, but we can place our hands on our hearts and judge those responsible. Vengeance explodes when justice fails.

The correspondent adds, the Italian question is serious, extremely serious. The Carretta episode is symptomatic of an unbelievable situation. Behind a fictitious facade is a people which is beginning to seek its own destiny.

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In a further lengthy dispatch this correspondent mentions "the first
open public demand that A.C.C. should leave Italy and let Italians
"administrate our misery by ourselves." This was made by Pietro
Nenni in the journal "Avanti". It came on the same day that the
Executive Committee of the Socialist party, which includes Socia-
lists and Communists, issued a statement denouncing what it calls
"reactionary plot against the country" to give the impression that
Italy is incapable of governing herself, and hence to "provoke co-
lonisation of the country". The "New York Times" says the corr espon-

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dent, is in a position to say that the Socialists are not alone in their criticisms of A.C.C. Italy, without exaggeration, is in an alarming state of misery and popular ferment, with a consequent degree of lawlessness that can only be understood by the piling on top of each other of dozens and dozens of known instances throughout the whole liberated zone. He then goes on to quote a case of brigandage on a regular autobus run from a provincial town to Naples one night about a week ago. The passengers were robbed and when leaving one of the brigands told them "We forgot to tell you, but you will find the chauffeur's body under the front wheels."

Nenni specifically bases his demand on the question of raising salaries. This was promised for August 24, but was turned down because the A.C.C. will not permit it. The A.C.C.'s reasons are, first that the black market cannot be fought by increasing wages which would simply further depreciate the currency, but by finding where hidden products are, and secondly that the proposal would oblige the Allies to raise the wages of Italians working for them.

The second reason, writes Nenni, has no value, since Italy is the one who will have to pay. The time has come, he says, to put forth concrete plans for demobilising the A.C.C. That the Allies control railways and goods transport; that they should interest themselves in maintaining public order, at least so long as their armies fight in Italy, and that they should have the right to keep an eye on the monetary circulation, is clear. But when control becomes a cape of lead, then elementary good sense requires that policy be revised " to permit us to do things ourselves." This plea is not chauvinistic, but is based on the knowledge that we are at least capable of "administering our misery alone". The Socialist party also claims that the Monarchists are not hesitating to provoke a permanent state of crisis in order to create the impression of the country not being able to govern itself and to provoke colonisation of the country.

By "colonisation" the correspondent adds, is presumably meant the continued presence of Allied forces.

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AGE. 23 SEP Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Postwar Br

PRB/R6 22 September 1944

P.R.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Discoveries in America. The opinion of Italy in America is a false and harmful version, a sort of air-photograph which does not get close to the reality of things. It does not see that the people are anxious to work, to rebuild, to arise again. In order that the right picture may be visible in America, it is necessary, as Don Sturzo says, that we have unity, an accord of souls and of parties.

2. Discoveries in Rome. Writer criticizes a newspaper of Rome (see UNITA' 21 Sept) that disapproves of violence in Sicily and approves of it in Rome. And this paper, in order to confirm its own opinion, relates the judgements of women and ever a priest who approved of the lynching. Along the same lines of logic and with the same "anonymous authenticity" the Osservatore tells what was overheard at the Zoo: the tigress toher husband: "Don't go out to-day, for Heaven's sake. Be careful."

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. In defense of the police. Q. thinks they have been grossly misjudged. Quite apart from the fact that they don't get enough to eat they have had nothing but misunderstanding and distrust from the people. This feeling was occasioned by the behaviour of "certain elements" between 8 Sept and 4 June. But these elements were in the minority. The fault of a few is now attributed to all. This atmosphere of course robbed the police of much of their effectiveness on the occasion of the lynching. Added to that many of the mob hid behind the mourning garb of the widows of the victims...It should not be forgotten that among those who were executed at the Cave Ardeatine there were also representatives of the police.

2. The winter is coming and could we please have some street lighting.

3. Article by Federici praising the Pope for his ideas on peace as expressed in speech of Sept. 1.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Defense of ENAC by Corabona. This body willbe of great value

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Defense of ENAC by Corabona. This body willbe of great value in coordinating transport, disciplining prices, obtaining and distributing tires, gasoline, etc. The matter of transportation simply cannot be left to haphazard private initiative at a time like this, he said, though he was aware the ENAC would be criticized. But the interest of the nation as a whole comes first.

2. The Alleanza Cooperativa Romana. In union there is strength and it is desirable that all the Cooperative experiments in Rome should strengthen themselves by fusion. To this end the Alleanza has been created and appeal is made to both workers and employers to join and help.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Zuccarini maintains that if the resolutions expressed at the meeting of the Camera del Lavoro, namely that unions should be democratic and non-political, mean anything they should certainly signify the end of the three party domination of the sindacati. The Confederazione del Lavoro needs a new structure. It is admitted that elections on a new basis would be difficult but if the resolution is to be taken seriously such elections must be held - and free of party machinations.

2. U.R. has been accused of wanting to overthrow the govt. It is not the govt that is to be changed but rather the basis of collaboration with the monarchy. U.R. is anxious to see this change but is not anxious to get rid of the present govt.

3. Farewell salute to LA PATRIA on occasion of its leaving Italy. (Other papers carry news but without comment).

4. On Poletti's radio message in which he mentions the need of a moral rebirth for Italy, comment is brief and penitent. "These are so many lashes of the whip, these words of Col. Poletti. But we deserve them."

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Saragat agrees with Croce who said yesterday that the clue to Italy's relations with foreign countries is in the fact that Italy, beaten in the war, does not feel beaten and believes she belongs among the victor nations. This is the point of view of every Italian, says Saragat, for he feels that the people were never fascist. Hence Italy is disappointed at the relatively cold attitude of Churchill and Roosevelt etc.

2. Article expressing some doubt as to how well the Granai del popolo are working. Suggesting local C.L.N.s take action. (U.Z.)

3. Further remarks on the need for haste in workers subsidies.

4. Notice that electric rate increase will not be retroactive.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Comment on Croce's speech. Not in agreement when Croce insists on intangibility of frontiers. Because as a state we have been beaten and it is rather toward European brotherhood that we should work than insistence on state boundaries. Also does not agree with Croce when he says Fascism never took root in Italy but

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2. Appeal from High Commissioner for Refugees. These people need very badly, blankets, mattresses, bedding.

3. Comment on latest light communique is that it is to be hoped there will not be another contradicting this.

4. Notice of new police corps, the Guardia Nazionale di Polizia, to be formed. This news given out by vice-questore De Carolis at Press Conference.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Matter and spirit. The sentences passed on Caruso and Cocchetto may be regarded as the first step in the march of Nemesis. It is a beginning. But only that, for both of these criminals were merely the vulgar and stupid agents of their wicked leaders. The impression made by Caruso was one of brutality; he is sheer matter. By dramatic contrast the very day of his sentence pure spirit was also present in Rome, exemplified by the clarity and beauty of Croce's speech. Croce, at times at loss in politics is the perfect spokesman for ideal truth that transcends politics. The writer particularly admires the end of C.s speech where he makes it clear that mere military victory and hence cessation of hostilities is not true peace....Approval also voiced for other items in C's discourse: statement that the monarchy overthrew Fascism, that the frontiers must not be touched, the armistice not in harmony with true state of affairs, right of Italians to an alliance etc.(Lucifero)

2. A glass of wine. Another attack on the wine consorzio, suggesting the greater fairness and advantages of private initiative and competition. (Bocco)

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Criticism of the ambiguous attitude of the Leftist parties and particularly the Socialists, as they express themselves in their manifesto of yesterday. Are not these parties in the government ? Further, in all the things they complain of, have they not representatives in the appropriate ministries. What is their game ?

2. Catholic Action presents resolution to Bonomi on need of safe guarding morals. A few paragraphs of favorable commentary follow the text of the resolution.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. On light communique points out that a retroactive clause of 20 days is just as illegal as one of two months.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Comment by Politicus on Croce's speech. In general favorable but there is a suggestion that the writer finds C. a bit too theoretical.

2. Reprints the Motion for Independence of the Sicilian Separatists and has some acid comment for Finocchiaro Aprile. Italy suited him while it was fascist but for the new democratic Italy - in which the Bonomi govt has expressed more concern for Sicily than for any other region - he has no respect and no liking.

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3. Justice. The justice that the mob was blindly seeking on Monday was legally meted out yesterday. Caruso's defense was absurd and the Court is to be congratulated on its efficiency and speedy action. Some regret that Cocchetto was not shot too.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Spano thinks that justice stopped at the half way mark in not giving Cocchetto the same treatment accorded Caruso. And this too after the people had given such clear indication of their feelings.

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It is not wise to half open a window that the people want widely opened; one runs the risk of having all the windows broken.

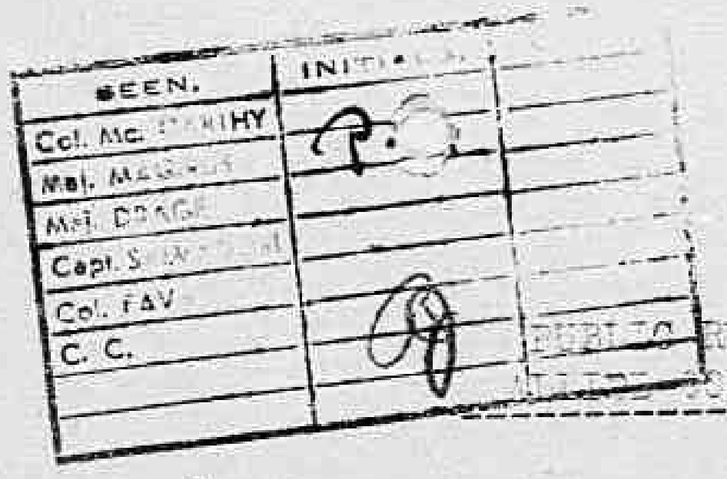
2. Hypocrisy. The talk of "equanimity of judgment" nowadays is absurd. There is room only for love of one's country and hatred of its enemies. He who speaks of equanimity is a hypocrite.

3. Dispatch from Sassari giving survey of Sardegna. The thesis is that the island is still in the hands of the reactionaries. The workers are suppressed, the rich landowners are not cooperating with the Germans, the condition of the soldiers is pitiful and their officers tell them it is all the fault of the political parties. Etc.

GENERAL : Papers of yesterday and to-day largely given over to full news coverage of Caruso trial proceedings. Morning papers of 22 carry news that execution has taken place or is expected immediately. Comment reported under individual papers.....Croce's speech given general coverage, sometimes briefly summarized, full text in RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Main points are that Italy does not feel beaten because war against Fascism was not a national war but a world wide civil war. Italy proved her anti-Fascism by the sufferings of her exiles and tenacious defense of liberty on the part of many who had to suffer in silence at home and finally by the desire of the whole nation in wishing for victory of Allies even over Italian forces. If the latter fought the Allies it was because they were doing their duty as soldiers. This being so Italy feels she has the right to be regarded as an Ally, not as a co-belligerent, as a victor, not as one of the vanquished. Territory should be inviolate, as indeed the Allies promised, armistice should be discarded. Italy should have a voice in the new Europe. Material aid would be appreciated but reestablishment of national dignity more important. Historical demonstration of anti-Fascism of Italian spirit. Germans are different.....All papers note new curfew and black-out hours.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10.

21 September 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

After the events which followed the opening of the Caruso trial on Monday, correspondents have devoted considerable space to the second attempt to try the former Rome Chief of Police. All stress the extreme precautions taken to preserve law and order, and some attempt to draw the utmost drama from what appears to be, so far, a very undramatic trial.

MATTHEWS (New York Times) who claims to have been the only Allied correspondent outside the court to have witnessed the actual throwing of Carretta into the Tiber, continues to insist that the mob was of no particular class and that there was nothing in the way of an organised political demonstration.

MATTHEWS (New York Times): Quotes "Unità" which more or less justifies the action of the mob, and gives the comments of other leading Rome newspapers. He remarks "It was not a political mob; it was a typical Roman one of many classes, with no politics involved and that was one reason why it was so serious."

He quotes Sforza as saying that this will have no effect either on the trial or on the position of the Government..... Capt. Stone of the A.C.C. saw Bonomi, together with Brigadier General Thorburn Brown. Sforza says that it is evident the Carabinieri cannot keep order and a new police force will have to be created. The events of Monday mark a turning point. Either the Government takes a firm control, thereby arousing great unpopularity but winning respect, or frankly the structure of order will have to be held together by the Allied armies. This is the first case of actual lynching in Italy. Even during Fascism there were no such cases, although there were many deaths in riots. This was especially the evidence of white heat mob passion.

"As I appealed again and again with the more responsible members of the crowd, one sentence occurred, "What is going to happen to us when the Americans leave Italy?"

Yesterday's blood letting seems to have quietened the mob. [illegible] demonstrations today. There have been no arrests and

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Yesterday's blood letting seems to have quietened the mob. There were no demonstrations today. There have been no arrests and presumably none are intended. The test of the Government's ability will come later when the bigger figures of fascism are put on trial.

MYDANS ("Time"): Wires his journal giving the name of a corporal of A.F.H.Q. Photographic section who was on his way to the court to pick up some films, and who took pictures of the throwing of Carretta into the Tiber. Allen (AP) also took pictures with a "Rolleicord" camera. The films have been rushed to Washington. Capt. Tanner of the Army film Unit also got some shots of the chair hurling inside the court and also of Carretta's body hanging outside the Regina Coeli prison. This latter material has been sent posthaste to London.

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MOORE ("Daily Telegraph"): Everywhere today I have been hearing admiring comments on the conduct of Lieut. Atkinson and Col. Pollock during the court room riot. But for their presence of mind and authority, it is certain that the disorder would have been worse and probably many people would have been trampled underfoot as the crowd rushed into the chamber. For the first hour after trouble began Atkinson handled the situation almost single handed with the help of some Allied newspaper correspondents. Unfortunately he is not gifted with a strong voice, and although he speaks fluent Italian and shouted until he was hoarse, it was only during occasional lulls that he was able to make himself heard. His presence in uniform, standing on a table, had however the effect of making the rioters realise that at least some authority was being exercised. It was only during the later stages of the disorder that Pollock appeared. His grasp of the situation was at once obvious as he strode down the chamber clearing a way through the mob. Pollock however speaks no Italian and was obliged to ask Atkinson to interpret all his orders. The comment I have heard made is that if only Pollock had been able to talk Italian and had been sent for earlier the trouble could have been checked at the outset. Another friend remarked that two London policemen could have cleared the court in five minutes.

The Communist paper "Unita" in a prominently printed editorial declares that it was thanks to Pollock that the Italian police were restrained from firing on the crowd. An official statement issued since the incident, denies that the Italian police chief ever advocated that his men should shoot as the newspaper alleges. Nevertheless the tribute to Pollock, considering its source, is significant.

In a further despatch this correspondent says that Pollock has taken over the responsibility for keeping order. There is little doubt Caruso will be found guilty, and that sentence of death will be passed and execution will follow swiftly. Caruso pleads that he did it in pursuit of his duties as an official. Yesterday's lynching may lead to an increase of the frequent petty disorders which have taken place since the liberation of Rome. Three such incidents occurred today in the immediate vicinity of correspondent's hotel. One was by a pedestrian who raised a cry of "Fascist" against a passing cyclist. People immediately rushed on him from all directions, knocked him off his bicycle, and attacked him with fists

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LUMBY ("Times"): Caruso trial has evoked a chorus of criticisms of the Government in the morning newspapers for its tardiness in the

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execution of justice and its failure to maintain order. The papers in varying tones of severity accuse the Government of shilly shallying over these trials and of failing to realise the strength and bitterness of popular feeling which has accumulated as the months passed and no justice was done.....The authorities were charged with a lack of grip in handling the crowd when it got out of hand. "Unità" says the Government has to thank Col. Pollock, British police officer present on behalf of ACC that the Carabinieri did not fire on the crowd and cause a massacre. The newspaper alleges that the Italian police chief wanted to send for troops with machine guns. These criticisms which come mainly from parties pledged to support the Government illustrate its inherent weakness. Though democratic is has no Parliament on which to base its authority. Anti-Fascism and a desire to increase the war effort are all it can show in the way of policy. On all other matters its 6 component parties are constantly at loggerheads. As the moment approaches when all Italy will be liberated and with it the primordial question of whether the country shall remain a monarchy or become a republic has to be solved, yet its members have become more and more miscellaneous, a collection of party nominees charged with the responsibility for administration of current affairs. The outcome of Churchill's visit temporarily raised Bonomi's prestige in the eyes of the country, but generally speaking the Government is painfully deficient in authority. Here is another example. The parties which compose the moderate wing of the Government have been accusing the Communists of resorting to Fascist tactics, employing gangs of toughs to break up their rivals' meetings. After closing its eyes for some time, the Government eventually issued a statement that it had no knowledge of the alleged incidents. Yet a few days ago the Government member De Gasperi of the Christian Democrats raised this very subject in a letter addressed to the Communist leader Togliatti saying that a cessation of these Communist tactics must be a condition of any collaboration between the two parties.

MATTHEWS (New York Times): Vienna and Budapest when occupied will have to be administered by a combined organization of Americans, British and Russians, and not by an American-British alone as was thought. This is being done at the request of the Russians who feel they have the right to handle the situation in South and Central Europe as much as the Allies. It seems to demonstrate the intention of Russia to play a role in Central and Southern Europe which is more than some circles had expected.

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RALPH HOWARD (NBC): Describes the scenes at today's Caruso trial. No civilians allowed nearer than three blocks. At every street one has to show one's pass. A British security officer searches for possible arms. Only about 50 in the improvised court. Caruso was chain smoking and voluble. Cochetto nervous and constantly writing notes.

LUCAS ("Daily Express"): In his description says that Caruso stood in the dock with his head bowed and hands crossed as if in prayer..... No widows and no weeds..... Only 50 people admitted. Chosen from representatives of the people and from political parties..... Lorenzo Maroni is the judge. .....Caruso asked for a crucifix.....Bust of Victor Emanuel had been turned to the wall so as to provide no excuse for a demonstration.

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PACKARD (UP): Sent a lengthy despatch on today's events and said that the Court adjourned for a brief period to give a ruling on whether cases for civil damage could be made by dependents of the Ardeatine victims against the accused. It was eventually decided that such cases were barred as Caruso is being tried under military penal code because after Sept. 8 his services were under the illegal Fascist Government and in aid of the German invaders.

The correspondent says that the economic collapse of Italy was reflected in the fact that only two of the nine judges were the traditional black silk robes with velvet collars and loops of gold with tassels on shoulders. There is no material to make new gowns.

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GEN.	INITIALS	DATE
Col. Mc.	P.M.	22 SEP Recd 33
Maj.		
Capt.		
Col.		
C. C.		

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Patriot Branch

PRB/RS

21 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Denies that its remarks on the lynching were a vote of lack of confidence in the govt, as affirmed by IT.LIA NUOVA (See I.N. 20 Sept.) Notes that the press may be divided into two camps, one holding that if the courts do not act quickly it is supreme justice to proceed to lynching, the other implying that, while lynching is not normal justice the parties to be accused are not the perpetrators but rather those who have not been able to prevent it. Indeed the inquiry speaks of finding those "responsible" and not "the guilty". Perhaps that is understood. In any case the people must be made to understand the enormity of the thing and how much it merits reproof.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Report on Villalba incident, deploring violence.

2. Tivoli to-day. The town is in a bad way, according to report. Neglected by provincial authorities and communal officials are not up to the job. The only nearby town still having no communication with Rome. Party discord, occasional explosion from the extremists. No schools, no hospitals etc. Much destruction; reconstruction entrusted to private firms goes badly. Supplies erratic and the people may be moved to uprisings, especially since there is a crisis in the Giunta municipale resulting from political wrangling. (P)

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - nichts neues.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Bankruptcy of compromise. V.R. urges an end to the "double game" of the parties who tried to run with the government and hunt with its critics. In this way one aids the forces of reaction.

2. Fascism still lives if such a thing as the EKAC is still conceivable. This is the sort of "elephantastic parasite" which is so characteristic of Fascism, it will be clumsy inefficient and expensive to the govt, i.e. to the

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2. Fascism still lives if such a thing as the PMAC is still conceivable. This is the sort of "elephantastic parasite" which is so characteristic of Fascism, it will be clumsy inefficient and expensive to the govt, i.e. to the people. As for "C.S." who defends it in RICOSTRUZIONE, if he will drop his anonymity we shall probably find that he is an interested party. (G. Mazzo)

3. Article urging the railways be reactivated and those that are already repaired be put to greater use. The Allies do not need them so much since they now have ports other than Naples. Their attention should be called to the railroads which could do so much both to bring in supplies and evacuate refugees.

4. Notes that there are plenty of pastry and cakes in display windows but flour is still hard to get for biscuits theoretically available on ration cards. Why is this ?

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Socialist Party Executive Committee meeting. Three point declaration issued: (a) there is a reactionary plot in the making which the govt and the C.L.N. should check; (b) it is high time something was done about workers' wages; (c) the present chaotic conditions of food supply should be met by organizing producers and consumers cooperatives which should work together under a national Commissariato. This means democratization of the Federazione dei Consorzi Agrari.

Nenni's editorial on the above concentrates on the second point. He recalls that the workers original appeal was made on 9 August and nothing has yet been done. It is said the Allies are holding it up. He discusses the alleged reasons for this delay and then says that it is time the Allies should let Italians "at least administer their own misery". Control of Railroads, public order and strictly military problems of that nature are understandable. But for the rest "leave us alone" is the appeal of all Italians to the Allies.

2. Article urging that refugees be sent back to their homes. Rome is too crowded and these people could be already employed at reconstructing their own villages.

3. Intolerable scholastic situation at Campobasso. The Fascist Mario Ferrari is still Provveditore.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Report of Villalba incident, followed by telegram of sympathy to Licausi from Executive Committee of Action Party.

2. Gigli protests against skit which parodies him in "Il suo cavallo."

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. A glance at Sicily. Mario La Rosa writes that talk of Sicilian separatism is much exaggerated though perhaps not as comical as the talk of the Sicilian "barons" which would make any Sicilian laugh. Real separatism might be found among the peasants in remote regions; a general feeling that the island should have more respect from the rest of Italy and some kind of regional autonomy is found everywhere. Sicily would only desire complete separation if Italy were to give itself over to anarchy and "permanent revolution" or to a new dictatorship.

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2. Fusion of Civilta Democratica del Lavoro and Partito del Fronte Unico Nazionale with Democratic party. (The first named are groups whose formation dates from 1943, the first in Bari, the second in Naples.)

3. Lucifero attacks UNITA' on two counts. In the old days, he says, when there was a penal code, the words of UNITA' on the lynching would have resulted in a charge against the paper of "apologia di reato". (i.e. defense of crime.)...Likewise when UNITA'

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writes that it is time to do away with marchesi who write columns in the press the object can be attained in two ways; either by passing a law to the effect that no marchese may write (and similar things have been done) in which case he, not having the mental agility of certain turncoats, would have to be silent, or by "suppression of his modest person". The latter method, no doubt more appealing to the mentality of UNITA', would, under the old code, have been called "inciting to violence."

4. The Villalba incident is very briefly mentioned. Comment is that those responsible should be punished; L.R. is against any violence of this sort.

5. Comment on the Socialist statement (see AVANTI, supra) is that at least they seem to have abandoned the idea of a Committee of Public Safety.

6. Notes that Lauro has been suspended but claims he is not responsible.

7. Curfew. Hour has been changed for troops. Why not for us?

8. Notes imminent departure of banking mission for N.Y.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Analysis of L. R. Life's speech by Gonella. In the latter's opinion the Action Party, as described by Dr. R. Life, has no positive program, outside of republicanism and "intuition". They criticize Socialism, liberalism etc. but offer no positive substitute.

2. Kind words for don Sturzo whose address is reproduced.

3. Need of clarifying financial situation of syndacal organizations whose operations are at the moment paralyzed. Commissioners should be named.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Strange alarm. Notes the Socialist party's declaration of the attempt of reactionaries to provoke a permanent state of crisis etc. This, in the opinion of R.L. is alarmist talk. The opposition is provided by VOCE REPUBBLICANA and L'ITALIA NUOVA who criticize the govt and are within their rights in doing so. If the Socialists can prove that behind the polemics of the press there are sinister reactionary forces, organized and threatening, we liberals will gladly join in fighting them. But frankly the situation does not seem to be such; more alarming indeed is the

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is that those responsible should be punished, i.e. is a law to suppress violence of this sort.

5. Comment on the Socialist statement (see .W.I.I, supra) is that at least they seem to have abandoned the idea of a Committee of Public Safety.

6. Notes that Lauro has been exonerated but claims he is not responsible.

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nor to become accomplices in creating impossible situations. It is well that all know our position before it is too late.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Starting with the Villalba affair and eloquently deploring the attack on Licausi, Leonida Repaci develops the thesis that there is a real reactionary movement on foot. The people sense it; they have no confidence in the government as is shown by the Carretta affair, the feeling of suspicion that Caruso may get off free - is he not being tried "on the quiet" and that Mezzolini may likewise escape. The situation must be faced; a govt that hesitates between Right and Left (and in practice seems to prefer the former) is not a govt for Italy to-day. Let us have a Leftist front. The following elements could serve: Socialists, Communists, Republicans, Action Party, Christian Socialists. As for the Christian Democrats if they don't choose to come in it will be their mistake....This is what we hoped to do at Bari and the parties enumerated will be certainly strengthened with the liberation of the North. These Leftist forces will agree on what should be done and we shall get action and not delay and uncertainty which is giving the forces of reaction time and opportunity to prepare.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Land for the peasants. Spano writes urging that peasants be allowed to take over immediately parts of great estates which are not under cultivation.

2. A list of incidents in Latium. The peasants through their Leagues have attempted to take over uncultivated lands only to be driven out by the carabinieri. Anagni, Valmontone, Albano centers of conflict.

3. Prominence given sequel to Villalba incident. Licausi in hospital, telegram sent him by Togliatti.

4. Article urging suppression of S.I.M. (military intelligence) which is called the spy system of the General Staff.

5. Manganiello, the "Caruso of Florence" executed by patriots.

6. List of interviews and conversations overheard all chosen to prove that the people of Rome are not indignant nor shocked at lynching.

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GENERAL: Several papers carry the news that UNRRA is said to have set aside 12 million sterling for aid to Italy. ITALIA NUOVA and IL POPOLO carry radio message of Don Sturzo; he reported a visit to Washington on his own initiative and gives the following news: Lend Lease not to be extended but the American delegation at Montreal conference has made a special suggestion for Italy and 125 million dollars of occupation money may be used by the Italian govt to obtain in the U.S. the things most urgently needed in Italy. Expressed further opinion that scope of Allied Military administration of Italy should be widened to include greater aid to civil population. Suggests visit of Italian experts to America for preliminary discussion.

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21 SEP Recd MLC.

SEEN.	INITIAL
Col. McCARTHY	
Maj. MacVEAGH	
Asst. DRAG	
Capt. [illegible]	
Col. [illegible]	
C. C.	

TO RELATIONS BRANCH
CONTROL COMMISSION

DRR/RB

20 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. States that there is no truth in Salvemini's statement (reproduced in yesterday's VOCE REPUBBLICANA) that "a plan of reconstruction for Italy has been worked out" by the Pope.

2. Lessons to learn. The violence of yesterday was a result of twenty years of schooling in hatred and violence. The episode may serve as a lesson in the political field and in the field of morals. If the government hasn't the strength to see to it that the laws are respected it will not have sufficient prestige to achieve its ends. And it is certainly clear that we need a spiritual reeducation; all the forces of society - including the fourth estate - and indeed every individual must cleanse himself of the heritage of a generation of hatred and inhumanity.

3. Supply and distribution. Suggests creation of an agency as a link between production and the consumer. This body should have ample means of transport, the right to issue permits and capable directors. The writer (P.B.) then has words of approval for the initiative of AVANTI in creating the Alleanza Cooperative on the model of the English cooperative. The authorities should support this Alleanza, the Allies should turn over to it some transport (old trucks no longer fit for military service would do). There will be opposition from profiteers of course but the triumph of the Alleanza would be the triumph of common sense.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Thou shalt not kill. The lynching of yesterday was a horrible and deplorable event, writes G. Trezzi. He then analyses aspects of the crime; deviation from justice, usurpation of authority, misjudgment of the guilty etc.

2. Another commentary on the affair blaming the authorities for their lack of preparation and the police for its incapacity. Implores all Italians to remember that one does not punish the crimes of a Caruso by imitating them. And since Italy has lost so much materially [illegible] spiritual values is more important than ever.

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3. Another article on Italy's place in Quebec and Montreal discussions. Optimistic in tone, based on hopes from Antonini's visit, Italian relief, contacts with Vatican etc. Announces coming visit of President of American Relief for Italy, Juvenal Marchisio.

4. Are light rates to be increased or not? Yesterday in a press conference at the PWB we learned that the new increases were not to go into effect, that they were still under discussion. At 12.35, as if in answer to various journals which had carried the news, UNRRA issues a release to the effect that the increased rates will indeed be applied, though regarded only as a temporary surcharge....Comment asks: Where do we now go to learn the truth? Or shall we calmly await another communique which may give us more...light?

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Publishes govt communique, stating that enquiry into Carretta affair will be in charge of Rosati, Deputy Police Chief. Also says the Questore, Morazzini, was present at the scene but only as a witness, and it is false to say he wanted to give orders to fire on the crowd. ...Comment is that govt shows its realization of gravity of the affair. The episode itself is one of those sporadic, unpredictable outbreaks of mob violence that occur in time of crisis. The govt must assure order but it must also accept as a factor in the situation the psychological condition of the people.

2. Interview with Col. Jenney who indicates that the Allies are turning over to the Italians as fast as possible. Survey of difficulties overcome in road contruction, bridge repair etc. Compliments to the Genio Civile. Col. Jenney also stated the electric companies of Rome were blamed quite wrongly for their emergency measures; they were merely carrying out orders of an allied military committee.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Article on 20 September. The old rancors are gone but the writer wonders what the attitude of the Vatican is nowadays. Is the Pope prepared to bless an Italian President or would he accept only a King? Are the Catholics today eager to work for a republic or do the Catholic parties conceal conservatives and enemies of progress ? etc.

2. The Fascist Republican Radio has announced 40 Italians will be killed if Caruso is executed. V.R. urges the govt to pick out some Fascist hostages and retaliate. Only that way will this "politica degli ostaggi" be ended.

3. This is no longer a time for joking. Pacciardi realizes that the Carretta affair must have shocked foreign journalists whose reports will not do Italy any good. But foreign journalists cannot realize the effect of twenty years of mistreatment, brutality and torture. The people do not think only of eating and amusement they are thinking in terms of political vengeance. The foreign journalists would know this if they spent less time in the Ministries and more time with the people; if they paid less attention to the "single ladies" who pass their time with the troops and noted instead the number of women dressed in mourning. What they saw yesterday was an outburst of impatient rage for the people know that up to now everything has been a farce. Everyone has been playing at reality: the government, the parties, the Allies: epuration has been a comedy, the army is another joke. Where there should have been a committee of public safety we have instead this government of compromises and uncertainties. We deplore the deed of violence but we understand the spirit of the people and their thirst for justice.

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4. The end of Greater Bulgaria. It is to be hoped that the report is true that Bulgaria is to be a republic. Thus will she be freed of the burden of national expansion which her Kings have forced on her.

5. On journalists. V.R. states that there has been much irregularity in the procedure followed to secure the various posts in the Associazione Giornalisti and the Federazione Stampa. Now, after the resignation of the Consiglio, an attempt is made to hold new elections on the old model. This wont do. All journalists, especially the antifascists must decide about their own association and those who were epurated by the Fascists should today be the epurators.

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Starting with analysis of Salvemini's article as reproduced in Yesterday's VOCE REPUBBLICANA Nenni enumerates the evidences of a reactionary plot which is aimed toward checkmating the will of the people. The decadent aristocracy and the plutocracy of Italy, says Nenni, are typified by such people as gave a banquet to Gens. Hume and Clark and who besought Americans and British not to leave them, would accept any kind of foreign domination - as indeed they accepted the German - so long as it preserves their pocketbooks. He then cites cases in the provinces of reactionary violence: one Licausi, communist, attacked in Caltanisetta, Ruini prevented from speaking in Palermo, Giovinazzo again sung in Lecce. It cannot be said too strongly, in his opinion, that there is danger from the forces of reaction. The govt should be aware of it. As for the Socialists, as they stated frankly at Naples, they are willing to do their share in fighting it.

2. Another article by Romita, urging necessity for a Commissario Unico for electricity.

3. On Caruso case: the govt statement, account of a witness (avv. Ermenegildo Rossi) who claims he saw a Lt. of Carabinieri intervene not to save Carretta but to turn him over to the mob, rumor that vice-questore Leoner has been suspended.

4. Account of wounding of Licausi in Villalba (Caltanisetta). (Episode alluded to in Nenni's article, supra). Hand grenades were thrown by separatists to break up communist meeting.

5. When will everyone get light regularly? The commune should bestir itself.

6. Announcement of cooperative group, the Alleanza Cooperativa Romana, founded to unite all consumers cooperatives; non profit-making and non-political.

7. Reports statement on radio that UNRRA has discussed aid for Italy.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Some alarm shown over rumors of Tito's territorial demands. It has been impossible to get the true text of what he said and probably rumor exaggerates. However any such claims from Tito, who has so far shown much better understanding of Italy than the old leaders of Jugoslavia, are disquieting. It is important that both countries understand each other and do not let themselves be [illegible] nationalist minorities. One good thing about the Italian [illegible] is that it calls for no

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2. Attack on the Annona. It is all very well to talk of epuration but there is a suspicion that more than Fascist politics is wrong with Annona. Why is it that fruit costing 6 and 7 lire a kilo at Naples sells for 35 to 40 at Rome? Similar examples follow.

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3. Supplementary rations for invalids. Most of the sick don't get their supplement, those that do have been finding the rations (especially oil) of inferior quality.

4. On electricity. Again the contradiction in reports is remarked. But no matter what they call it a retroactive increase in rates is simply illegal according to I.L.

5. Violent attack on Vittorio Ferrari, Commissario per il Consorzio Nazionale fra distillatori spiriti di II categoria. This man worked with the Germans until June 4th, cooperating even with the Todt enterprises. And now he struts around the corridors of Via Lucullo, mouthing the word "alleati".

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Enzo Selvaggi places the blame for the violence of Monday on the government which is, in his opinion, obviously unable to keep public order, i.e. to govern. If there were a parliament the govt would certainly fall. The press and the people take the place of the parliament and they all vote lack of confidence. If this govt remains we shall either have another dictatorship or A.M.G. with consequent loss of sovereignty of Rome. Let the government go then. As a matter of fact certain members of it have on their conscience similar responsibility for deeds of violence between 1919 and 22.

2. Passages from all the newspapers of Rome, carefully chosen and rather freely interpreted to show that the vote is against the government by an overwhelming majority, 12 against it and RICOSTRUZIONE abstaining.

3. Much space given to letter of a Triestino maintaining the essentially Italian character of Trieste.

4. On failure of police to do their job it is suggested that one should look among the "higher ups" for cause.

5. Official communique on work of Regia Aeronautica.

6. Assistance for refugees. Appeal for these unfortunates. Occasion taken to urge that those living in the South be sent home and out of Rome.

7. On electricity. The "see-saw" communiques seem to have ended with the increase in rates still maintained. This is absurd, illegal, unjust in the opinion of I.N.

8. Clever and sharp tactics of A.T.A.G. in raising their rates [illegible] "don't come and tell us the Allies want it."

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8. Clever and sharp tactics of A.T.A.G. in raising their rates do not escape I.N. And "don't come and tell us the Allies want it."

9. Bonomi has asked certain people in his confidence to advise him on the request of landlords to be allowed to raise rents 25%. I.N. says: "No sir, no raising of rents until there have been raises in wages.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Gonella writes again on the bourgeoisie. He admits, as the liberals have maintained, that there are some good things to be

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said for it and it is a group to be respected. But his real objection remains for it is not based on class reasons but on moral ones. The bourgeoisie is in essence materialististic. And as to saying it is not responsible for fascism that is false. Who hired the original squadristi etc etc.

2. Survey of reaction to the Carretta case. Quotes UNNS statement from Sforza that Carretta had aroused the crowd by his arrogant behaviour on the witness bench and points out this couldn't be true as he never got to the witness bench...statement of Tupini on the case...Notes Nenni's proposal for a Committee of Public Safety and UNITA's failure to print govt communique deploring the event.

3. The Comune, in answer to the request of IL POPOLO announces there will be a noon siren. Thanks.

4. Notes as other papers do the contradiction between statement at PWB press conference and release saying light increase will go on as "emergency charge". It may be true that both sources can be brought in harmony but the implications of the press conference were certainly to the effect that there would be no increase. Playing on words seems hardly the right thing at the moment and on a subject of such import nce, is comment. Indeed even as an emergency measure increase is unjustified.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Criticizes reaction of UNITA' and AVANTI to the lynching. UNITA' reporting the rumour that the carabinieri wanted to fire on the people becomes indignant and says "in a democratic country the people are not to be suppressed but rather to be followed." What is UNITA' trying to suggest; that the carabinieri should have helped the mob in the lynching? Obviously if the agents of the law are unworthy they should be changed but as long as they are there they have their duty to do and it is their duty to see that people obey the laws and not themselves to obey a mob. AVANTI asks for a stronger concentration of power in the hands of the government and indeed for a Committee of Public Safety. But the director of AVANTI is a part of the government, does he really mean he wants the govt to resign? As a matter of fact it has all the legal and exceptional powers anyway. And of course talk of a Committee of Public Safety is absurd in an occupied country. What we want now is a government capable of taking a firm line based on an acceptable idea of law and capable of speedy action along this line. And from the people we want confidence and renunciation of violence.

2. Another reference to the electricity [illegible]

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2. Another reference to the electricity situation, calling the latest communique "a play on words".

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Article by Politicus observing that any Italian govt today would have the same difficulties. All that we had hoped to have from the Allies or through the Allies, all that we had expected to be able to do with the Allies has proved illusory. Alliance, participation in the war, Lend Lease - all dead subjects. The only

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concrete matter still under discussion is UNRRA which remains a possibility". Meanwhile the control over Italy is very strict and the Allies continue to issue currency with no backing and no opportunity of supervision on our part. These are the sources of the government difficulties in the work of reconstruction. We shall know some day what the causes are, whether the real intentions of the Allies are at the bottom of it, the insufficiency of the govt, the conservative preferences of Churchill, the quarrels between the parties. Epuration too as it proceeds hits certain classes and certain vested interests and hence meets increased resistance. These are the "motives of crisis" which explain certain recent events; they may also be motives of unity among the six parties in their desire to checkmate the manoeuvres of the reaction which is girding its loins for the battle.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Bitter protest for the act of violence at Villalba (see AVANTI). It is easy to find the culpable they are the barons, the latifondisti, the reactionaries who were all unitarian enough while Fascism was in control but now that democracy has come to Italy have gone over to separatism. The thing to do is to get rid of prefects, sindaci and carabinieri officers - and do it it by means of local elections. Then the problem of expropriation and democracy can be tackled and it should be tackled immediately. (Spano)

2. An end to the impunity of Fascist criminals. For that was the cause of the Carretta lynching. Some press reports have spoken of the "indignation of the Roman people" but that is rubbish; the Roman people were not indignant for they could understand very well what had moved the mob; its lack of confidence in justice. The answer is speedy bringing to trial of Fascists who still seem to circulate at their convenience.

3. Box notes capture of Manganiello, "the Florentine Caruso", and expects he will get speedier justice than C.

4. Remarks on the Fascist code of 1930 by Vezio Crisafulli. This is to be the basic code, with the necessary amendments. Writer points out need of some amendments which have not yet been made. Specifically measures against belonging to "subversive" or "international" groups, and anti-strike provisions.

GENERAL : All papers refer to Cingolani's interview, in which he speaks of confiscation of goods of some 97 Fascist leaders, including Ciano.

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SECN.	INITIALS
Mal. Mission	
Mil. Diag.	
Com. Salvador	
Col. Adv.	
C.C.	

20 SEP Recd USC.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10

19 September 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

The opening of the trial of the former Rome Chief of Police, Caruso, and the events which led to its postponement, form the chief topic for correspondents.

From a perusal of the various accounts it would seem that it was not an organised attempt by any one class or political party. Tremendous interest had been aroused in the trial and a great deal of impatience shown at what was thought to be unnecessary delay in bringing Caruso to trial. This impatience had manifested itself several weeks ago when Rosario Bentivegna, a young Communist, had been brought to trial before an AMG court, charged with the killing of a Finance Guard on the day the Allies entered Rome. At that time the Leftist press had compared his quick trial with the slower proceedings against Caruso. There is some reason to believe that many of the crowd were intent on taking the law into their own hands. But the unorganised manner in which the crowd were permitted to get into the inner courtyard and finally into the courtroom, plus the timidity of the Carabinieri, plus the highly emotional state in which some of the widows and relatives of the victims of the Ardeatine massacres came to the trial, precipitated matters, and the mob became uncontrollable.

Carretta, the former Director of the Regina Coeli prison, who was killed by the mob, was sitting among the witnesses when he was recognised by two of the widows. Their hysterical cries provided the flame which started the conflagration. There is general agreement that the Carabinieri - with the exception of one Lieutenant - were not up to their job, and were either cowed or indifferent. MATTHEWS (New York Times) claims to have been the only correspondent outside the Court who actually witnessed the whole grim scene from the time Carretta was dragged from the courtroom. Most of the other stories are variations on his theme. He is a reliable and experienced correspondent with sound political judgment of a conservative type.

MATTHEWS (New York Times) : The crowds were there very early and it was obvious passions were high. Shortly before 9.30 the crowd broke through the inadequate and timid police cordons and

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MATTHEWS (New York Times) : The crowds were there very early and it was obvious passions were high. Shortly before 9.30 the crowd broke through the inadequate and timid police cordons and pressed tothe entrance of the Courts in the main courtyard. The large hall on the first floor was already packed with spectators and newspapermen with authorised passes. Just as the judge was about to enter, the mob rioted and broke in. Lieut. Col. Pollock, Chief of A.M.G. police had arranged for Caruso and Occhetto to be kept in the cellars, and this delay alone saved their lives. The crowd broke down the wooden partitions, smashed furniture and surged towards the judges and correspondents. By now there was no semblance of order. Everybody, including the Carabinieri, sought shelter. Some jumped out of windows into the courtyard. The mob thought Caruso was in the anteroom and Pollock let them think so. In vain

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he and Mario Berlinguer, Assistant High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascists harangued the crowd and tried to calm them. Caruso, who was lying on a stretcher, heard the mob and went pale. After half an hour's pleading by Pollock, who later told me "he had never in his long police career in England seen such an ugly mob as this", some calm was achieved. Pollock announced the postponement of the trial and the crowd might have dispersed then if two women had not discovered Carretta among the witnesses. He was grabbed by some young men, hit violently, and in a few minutes his face was streaming with blood. He was dragged downstairs and from then on NY Times correspondent was, by chance, alone among correspondents who became a horrified witness of everything that happened.

The notice by Pollock that the trial was being postponed did not cause the mob as a whole to disperse. I hung around the entrance and suddenly heard shouting inside the court. Inside a few Carabinieri were trying without force and without opposing the mob to usher out a short, stocky man, with thick lips and fuzzy hair, and his face literally covered with blood. Near the entrance, while his back was turned, a young man jumped on him with his feet, knocking him down, while others began kicking him. I turned to the Carabiniere and asked why he did not try to stop this. He shrugged his shoulders. Someone grabbed a cane from an old man and began viciously beating Carretta over the head with the curved handle. The Carabinieri were standing around in dozens, not more then a few yards from each other. Carretta tried desperately to get away from the blows and ran down to the end of the courtyard, where he was trapped. This went on for at least 10 minutes, until the only Italian who showed any decency and courage this morning, Carabiniere Lieut. Bergomaneri - managed to exert enough authority to get a few other police to help him rush the badly hurt, but still conscious Fascist, outside and into a cab that was standing in front of the Palace of Justice. He might have been saved then but none had the courage to drive the car away. The mob kept pressing round it with men reaching in to hit Carretta as well as they could. Bergomaneri then called upon a dozen Finance Guards on horseback to clear the crowd away from the car. They timidly pushed their horses up amid boos, and whistles from the mob, but only one of them drew his thin sword and hit a few men gently with the flat of it. The mob kept pushing in and finally someone opened the door of the cab and dragged Carretta out. He was thrown on the ground, jumped upon, and [illegible] unconscious. When I bitterly kept telling the crowd

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girl with black hair and sunglasses, dressed well in white summer outfit, and looking like a student, had been one of the ringleaders, and she kept kicking Carretta. The two officers made one more effort to get the car away. They picked him up and carried him to where a British truck stood and asked the driver to take them and Carretta. The Tommy refused and drove the truck away. The Carabinieri officers put their burden down hopelessly, and then began the last horrid act. Someone shouted "Throw him in the Tiber!" The limp body was dragged across the street to the Ponte Umberto; then was lifted and heaved into the water 30 feet below. The shock of the cold water apparently revived the Fascist, and as it was near the bank he managed to climb to the side and hung half in and half out of the water just below the bridge. That was not enough. Some men got a row boat to where he was and pushed him back into the water. For a time he struggled back to the bank; they hit him with oars and pushed him back. Hundreds then thousands crowded the Ponte Umberto embankment along both sides, and then the Ponte San Angelo next below, as Carretta floated downstream, his pitiful efforts to survive growing weaker. Many women were in that crowd. Many of the men as well as the women were middle class petty bourgeoisie. This was not a mob of hooligans. Some of course were horrified, ashamed, but they were few and one woman who hysterically protested had to be rushed away lest the crowd mob her. Many laughed, as did two men next to me who were gleeful when they realised that the unconscious Fascist was going to be thrown into the water. The N.Y. Times has seen many terrible sights in years of corresponding even amidst revolutions, but nothing so vicious or sickeningly brutal as this. Carretta mercifully died just about as his body floated under the Ponte Sant'Angelo. Still that was not enough. Vengeance had to be taken on his body. It was dragged out of the water and along the ground to the nearby Regina Coeli prison. There it was got inside theguard somehow and strung up from the bars of a window. By that time the crowd had swelled to an estimated 7,000 and the situation was clearly ugly, for they thought Caruso was inside. Inevitably thoughts of the Bastille arose in all observers' minds. But they were not a courageous mob. The prison police kept the doors closed and soon managed to cut down Carretta's body and cart it off. Then the mob was easily dispersed without more bloodshed.

The N.Y. Times went immediately to Sforza. He had not heard anything more than the first stage of the rioting, and was greatly shocked when I described what I had seen. He immediately telephoned the Director General of Police Ferrari, a former High Magistrate chosen for his impeccable character, but who had no police experience

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Pollock and other Allied police officials. To them I described what I had seen and what was still happening, since at that time the mob was still round the Regina Coeli Prison. The full seriousness of the situation was realised by all. There was nothing political about this, and no question of class, for some had already tried to blame the lower classes of Trastevere and Testaccio, districts which are the poor quarters of Rome. It was just a Roman mob. The mob went clearly determined to take justice into its own hands and lynch Caruso.

What is likely to happen in the North where mobs are more accustomed to violence? Hatred and passion has smouldered against Caruso and Occhetto for a long time. The Bonomi Government was to-day unable to demonstrate legalised justice and many, including important foreigners to whom I spoke wonder whether Italy will ever be capable of doing so. The lawless fury of to-day bodes ill for the future. Barring satiation of mob fury, or revulsion and shame, it is not going to be possible to keep order and go on with the trial of Caruso and others.

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PACKARD (UP): This correspondent sent a series of staccato despatches in which some of the facts were a little jumbled. "A mob of 7,000 tortured and killed Carretta." "Blood maddened Romans". "Carabinieri indifferent." Pollock and Italian speaking Lieutenant called on them to go home. His words greeted with hisses and jeers. Mob wanted to execute justice. As a result of today's affair case will probably be behind barred doors. 100 American and British M.P.'s and Italian troops, some with sub-machine guns, were rushed to the prison.

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INGRAHAM ("Time") who was present in court.

"After Carretta had been taken from the court room a number of fist fights started inside, and at one point a threatened Carabiniere standing beside me tugged frantically at his holstered pistol. With a vision of being caught in the crossfire I shouted at him in my faultless Italian "Niente! Niente! for Christ's sake put that thing away." His action frightened the one who threatened him and the threatener drifted away.

LUCAS ("Daily Express"): ....."Italian police elegantly - useless as usual with their black and white uniforms, black riding boots and assortment of lethal weapons, just completely lost control of the crowd. ..... The forward surge carried all before it - chairs, police, widows and their weeds, tables, movie cameras and press. ..... Court officials hurriedly disappeared behind the judge's throne and locked the door behind them..... Fortunately a British Colonel and an American Second Lieutenant arrived. The Colonel was Pollock and the Lieutenant was Atkinson. Law and order was restored.....Alone while the whole Italian police cowered or stood helplessly by these two calmed the tempest and finally cleared the court room. By 11 o'clock Italian officials had timidly emerged from their hiding places and the opera bouffe police were energetically going through the motions of locking the stable door after the horse had gone.... It was not really brutality but something deeper and a fear that the present Government is not tackling a thorough purge of Fascists from the administration. This morning the Nazi controlled radio fanned the smouldering flames by broadcasting that the Caruso trial was just a put up job for appearance sake, and that he would never be executed.

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21 SEP Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8 19 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Criminal violence. On Carretta affair writer remarks that in the past arbitrary wilfulness, in pretended service of law and order, created legal violence and the catastrophic absurdity of order based on disorder. Now we have the same symptoms, the same phenomenon. It would be an illusion to think this a mere sporadic episode, caused by immediate circumstances. The nation must be epurated of its elements of violence whatever they may be, both those who through arbitrary violence have offended and those who would seek revenge by similar means.

2. Notes how problems of peace are now overshadowing those of the war; the conference at Montreal is as important as that at Quebec. There is unhappily, says the O., an "impenetrability" about the peace that gives basis for concern. We are beginning to hear brought up for discussion territorial adjustments of the last war. If such things came to pass they would cancel what little was actually achieved by the last war and prepare the way for a third. There are rumors too on the frontiers of Poland but surely this is absurd since the war started with the defence of the integrity of Poland; it if is not preserved what faith can we have in men and their logic?

3. A right. On correspondence between Togliatti and De Gasperi notes that former reiterates statement that religious faith will be respected. This is all very well but it should not be regarded as a favor given by one party to another; it is an elementary civil right, sanctioned by the law of the land.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. On the lynching episode comment is that this is a shocking and disgraceful thing. "This will absolutely not do."

2. Igino Giordani writes that the man in the street is now expecting the parties to get down to business. They have had enough time to make their ideological stand clear; let them now deal with real problems.

3. Long interview with Spataro on Press, tourist industry and show business. Generalizations about freedom of press, new press law, necessity for reviving cinema etc.

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Ferruccio Liuzzi comments on unruly behavior of the crowd at Palace of Justice. Thinks it due to lack of preparation; too much publicity, too little room, too inadequate police preparations. These are things the Italians will have to learn. (Written without knowledge of the Carretta lynching, which is covered in news article but no comment).

SEEN.	INITIALS
Col. Mc. [illegible]HY	
Maj. MAGRUS	R.N.
Maj. DRAGE	
Capt. SALVADORI	
Col. FAVA	
C. C.	

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still be among us. Let us find them, suggests R., it would be a work of justice and their traitorous profits would be useful tothe state treasury.

3. Protest against nomination of Bompiani as epurator of the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche. He is a good deal too close to Giannini, in opinion of R.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The Carretta affair will give rise tomuch discussion and no doubt severe reprimand to the behavior of the Romans. After all "thou shalt not kill". Yet, says V.R., there is another holy word. That word is "justice" and justice is what we have not yet seen in Italy. Those responsible for 20 years of Fascism are still in power and the parties that swore justice should be done have become their collaborators. We who also want justice and order, we cry out to the parties to the wise men to all who love Italy. Act in time. Get rid of the King and his accomplices. Otherwise there will be no stopping the avalanche.

2. Deplores govt communique in which it is stated that Italians who really want to fight can easily find a place in the Royal Army. The use of the phrase is an "anti-Italian act" on the part of the govt. Italians want to fight for Italy, not for the King.

3. Commenting on the Labor meeting in the Brancaccio V.R. hopes that the leaders of the tripartite pact will take to heart Schevenall's recommendation that the unions should have a really democratic structure.

4. Prominence given to translation of Salvemini article in Nation. Giving reports of correspondents on AMG behavior in Rome, S. fears the Allies may remain in occupation as a bulwark to the King and the aristocracy. Much is made of dinner in honor of Gens. Clark and Hume, 13 June.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni writes on the lynching: The whole thing is to be deplored of course, especially as the unfortunate Carretta was not lynched because of his crimes or lack of them but simply as a scapegoat. There is reason indeed to deplore such violence. But one must also try to understand. There has been talk of "instigators". Quite possibly. But the real "instigators" are these factors; the trial should have been held months ago, the whole machinery has moved with exasperating slowness that seems suspicious to the people; further there is no confidence in the police since their present organization is still Fascist and hence not qualified to merit the respect of the people, and finally the questore, the carabinieri, etc. had all set up the Caruso trial as if it were some sort of a "festa" instead of recognizing it for what it is; the tragic hour of contact between those who have suffered [illegible]

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2. Statement of Anglo-American Labor delegates. Italian situation very pessimistically viewed, unemployment, malnutrition, inflation etc.

3. Notice of creation of Distributing Committee for Italian Relief. Proposed by Myron Taylor, Prince Doria elected president of Directive Committee.

4. Government to investigate lynching: Sforza says trial will be held in a few days. Blames the occurrence on the presence of so many relatives of Caruso's victims and incitement of Fascist agitators hidden in crowd.

5. Detailed account of Labor delegates meeting at Brancaccio Theatre on Sunday. Speeches by foreign representatives along customary lines.

6. Notice (source not given) of likelihood of electricity companies reconsidering rate increase.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party)

1. Comment on lynching. It is defined as a "bestial explosion of elemental mob instincts". Whoever thinks the Action party could approve that sort of thing does not know the party. But it is fair to ask why this happened. In the first place the atrocities under Nazi-Fascist rule were and continue to be sickening and numerous. Every one expected immediate legal punishment for the guilty. But this has not come about; there has been delay, red tape, obstruction. And secondly the thing happened yesterday because the police did not do their job and they failed because they know they haven't the moral authority over the people. How could they have it when they wear the same uniforms (and indeed may well be the same individuals) who co-operated in the crimes of the Nazi-Fascists? Had the patriots instead of being disarmed been allowed to take over this sort of job the people would have had faith in them. We all want order but the first condition of order is to see to it that those who have assisted in the moral rebirth of the country should replace those who brought it to ruin.

2. Speech of La Malfa reported in full. Describes the Action Party's position. Much in common with Labor Democrats but finds them a little too full of the "old style radical spirit" and would have everything in common with the Republican party if they were more up to date in social thinking. Admits owing much to Socialism but cannot accept the rigidity of the Marxian theory. The Action [illegible] Particularly proud

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The logic of instinct. After condemning the violence of yesterday I.N. seeks the causes. And finds them in the creation of a special court which delays and retards what the people feel should be the normal and speedy punishment of a crime. Why should there be special courts? Why is there so much delay? Why is Casati always ill at critical moments? In short the people have lost faith in justice. A return to legitimate means and simple and speedy accomplishment of official duties is advised.

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2. Responsibility. Long and documented history of the stories of Leftist agitation in the provinces. Lucifero makes a good case for his arguments which are (a) there has been violence. (b) the government has never really denied the rumours. (c) the various government papers have made the charges before I.N. brought them up. (d) the govt has done nothing. (e) those responsible for what is happening in the country are first the parties who are agitating, second the other parties and third the government itself.

3. Coverage of Carretta story includes two references to efforts of Lt. Atkinson PRB, ACC, (Advt.) to restore calm.

4. Observes, as other papers do, that it is now learned that the increase in electricity rates is not necessarily to take place. This was a UNNS release of a few days ago and I.N. indicates some peevishness with its headline: "What kind of communiques are these?" Notes also that Allied Authorities are studying the question.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Justice or vendetta. Gonella writes at some length on the lynching. Who was responsible? In part demagogues who have been using inflammatory language, in part the Press which has played on the nerves of the people with rumors of Fascists getting off, evading justice and the like, in part the government whose job it should have been to foresee this. And indeed Sforza's interview indicates that some of the dangers were foreseen but insufficient precautions were taken. And the government simply must face the question of the police. You cannot have the law respected if your police force is discredited. Here again certain parties in the government have done no good with their anti-police campaign in the press. It is time this double game came to an end. And finally epuration must move faster.

2. Detailed account of formation of "Committee for distributing Italian relief", reproducing letters of Bonomi, Taylor etc. (see QUOTIDIANO).

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Hamlet-like party. Thus Pannunzio denominates the Action Party. La Malfa's speech is merely additional evidence that the party has no program except the negative one of anti-monarchism. Yet the party did good work against the Fascists and some of its leaders will have words and ideas worth listening to - the party may even live quite a few years on this adventitious vitality.

2. On Quebec L.B. points out Britains repeated promise to take a major part in the Pacific War and hence the implied decision to remain a power in the Pacific...Certainly the two leaders must have [illegible] meeting cannot fail to bring up the

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2. On Quebec L.B. points out Britains repeated promise to take a major part in the Pacific War and hence the implied decision to remain a power in the Pacific...Certainly the two leaders must have discussed Italy just as the UNRRA meeting cannot fail to bring up the Italian question. Italy is still classified as an "enemy" country but whatever her classification the Allies must be aware of her needs.

3. R.L. deploring the Carretta affair, considers the causes. There are two; in the first place Berlinguer was too anxious for this case to be given publicity. In the second place justice has been too slow; a man like Caruso should have been tried by a military court within the first 48 hours of his capture. The High Court should be reserved for political crimes.

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4. The winter comes. The Allies have done much but not yet enough. We ask more humane and sympathetic understanding from both Allied and Italian authorities as the winter closes in. List of things needed follows, including milk sugar, medicine etc.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Government. Tempo recalls that in early June it had expressed its doubts concerning the formation of the Bonomi government. Not, as the accusation was made at the time, because TEMPO was anxious to preserve Badoglio but because a government of so-called "popular" nature seemed to have too little chance of success in a time of "occupation and control" and because the variety of parties represented afforded little hope for any unity of action. The shocking episode of yesterday somewhat justifies those doubts. For it was the result of the government's inability to be truly revolutionary; epuration, a matter "for the flaming sword of St Michael" had become bogged down in bureaucratic red tape and the debates between right and left had created a feeling that nothing was being done; hence the people - notably the women who have suffered and expected justice - took the law into their own hands. Let us once and for all extend the olive branch to the inoffensive "little men" of Fascism and proceed to summary justice on the leaders. And let us throw away ideologies and somehow get a government that can express the will and the power of a strong, just and incorruptible state.

2. Excellent news coverage of the lynching. Also statement of Sforza given more fully than in most papers: he deplores it but he can understand it. The police had a hard task and it was made harder by the fact that many of them sympathized with the crowd. Nor should it be forgotten, he said, "that the Roman police eat only one meal a day."

UNITA' (Communist)

1. On the Carretta affair, UNITA' takes the same line as AVANTI: this could have been foreseen, it is a logical result of the slowness of meting out punishment to Fascist criminals, etc. It goes even a little further, saying that it will pass no judgement on the conduct of the people yesterday. Box at end however recommends that citizens "await in calm" further developments in Caruso case.

2. Article stating that the questore wanted to fire on the people yesterday and only intervention of Allied police chief prevented it. If found to be true that the questore urged it and indeed even wanted to bring up machine guns, then he should be dismissed.

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3. Communist members of High Court had made suggestion that Caruso be tried last night. If Romans had been able to read this morning "Caruso shot at dawn" it would have made a very good impression.

4. Interview with Labor representatives. The usual lines: some open criticism of ACC wage scale voiced by the American and English delegates. (Riccardo Longone).

GENERAL: Most papers note that census is now under way...Quebec and Montreal mentioned in most papers...Final meeting of American and British Labor delegates also well covered.

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19 SEP Recd

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PUBLIC R LATIONS BRA CH
ALLIED C. TROL CO. 1. ISN

16 Sep. 1944

Trend of Copy filed by correspondents

MATTHEWS (N.Y.Times): Quoting P.W.B. radio monitoring service says that Tito has demanded "amendment of past injustices such as Versailles and other treaties" in connection with the Istrian and Slovene costal areas.

The P.W.B. merely gave the Italian press such parts of Tito's speech as referred to the eradication of Fascism, but "Il Tempo" heard it broadcast from London in Spanish at 2 in the morning. According to this broadcast Tito demanded Istria, Trieste, Fiume and the island of Hvar, part of Gorizia province, and part of Styria and Carintnia. The Italian Foreign Office has no official text yet and so they cannot comment, but many Italians give an impression of dismay and depression. It looks as if the first of the post-war headaches of the United Nations' leaders has broken.

BECKWITH (BBC) : Has filed a script for a broadcast from Rome (presumably to be by an Italian speaking in English). Speaking in the first person he says "how pleased he is to hear that the lights in London are to be increased. This means that the Luftwaffe's wings are clipped." Speaker then goes on to praise London for its steadiness during the Blitz and the example its people set to other nations.

"We in Rome still have the black out. But this is because the Germans blew up our power stations before they fled. Our homes are lit one night in four; but that night all our windows are wide open and the light which shines from our rooms is a light of joy. When the Germans were here they used to shoot without warning at any window which showed a crack of light. Millions of Italians shared my thoughts during those 4 tragic years of enforced enmity, during this war which was against our history, our traditions and the very soul of our nation."

Several correspondents have announced the trial of Caruso which opens today.

MATTHEWS (N.Y.Times) : Quotes the resolution of the Labour organisations affiliated to the General Confederation of Italian Labour to keep politics out of the field of labour in Italy.

The American and British delegates pledged their associations to assist the Italian labour movement so long as this motion was honoured.

In an interview with the correspondent Antonini found it difficult to talk freely.. He came with directives from Green and other American labour leaders to support the Italian Socialist movement as distinct from the Communist, but found that his visit was premature. The Italian Socialists under Pietro Nenni are close to-

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According to this broadcast Tito demanded Istria, Trieste, Fiume and the island of Hvar, part of Gorizia province, and part of Styria and Carinthia. The Italian Foreign Office has no official text yet and so they cannot comment, but many Italians give an impression of dismay and depression. It looks as if the first of the post-war headaches of the United Nations' leaders has broken.

BECKWITH (BBC) : Has filed a script for a broadcast from Rome (presumably to be by an Italian speaking in English). Speaking in the first person he says "how pleased he is to hear that the lights in London are to be increased. This means that the Luftwaffe's wings are clipped." Speaker then goes on to praise London for its steadiness during the Blitz and the example its people set to other nations.

"We in Rome still have the black out. But this is because the Germans blew up our power stations before they fled. Our homes are lit one night in four; but that night all our windows are wide open and the light which shines from our rooms is a light of joy. When the Germans were here they used to shoot without warning at any window which showed a crack of light. Millions of Italians soared my thoughts during those 4 tragic years of enforced enmity, during this war which was against our history, our traditions and the very soul of our nation."

Several correspondents have announced the trial of Caruso which opens today.

MATTHEWS (N.Y.Times) : Quotes the resolution of the Labour organisations affiliated to the General Confederation of Italian Labour to keep politics out of the field of labour in Italy.

The American and British delegates pledged their associations to assist the Italian labour movement so long as this motion was honoured.

In an interview with the correspondent Antonini found it difficult to talk freely.. He came with directives from Green and other American labour leaders to support the Italian Socialist movement as distinct from the Communist, but found that his visit was premature. The Italian Socialists under Pietro Nenni are close to Communism and as long as Nenni remains there can be no question of supporting the Socialists whole heartedly. But Togliatti had assured him of no Communist interference with the Socialist movement. In any case nothing can crystallize until the industrial North is taken and Antonini can do nothing. He found himself hoping that the Christian Democrats will take an active part in Italian labour along with the Left parties, and provide a balance of power against the Communists. He found a strong element of Socialists against fusion with the Communists and thus against Nenni.

The correspondent also quotes at length from the letter by de Gasperi, Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, to Togliatti of the Italian Communist party. The latter had approached the Christian Democrats with a suggestion that a political agreement be reached in order to create a "block of popular forces". While agreeing on the necessity for collaboration between all democratic

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and anti-Fascist forces" de Gasperi complained of Communist agitators in the Rome region who broke up meetings of Christian Democrats. If such things happened how could they condemn the spirit of intolerance for which Fascism was notorious. De Gasperi said that the Government must be one of the People, with all their parties, and not one single Party. But he reiterated that Christian Democrats would always give loyal support to the side of democracy and liberty.

The same correspondent files a despatch to the effect that in spite of the efforts of the American military authorities to induce the Russians to allow a group of Anglo-American correspondents to visit the town of Ploesti to inspect the damage after weeks of intense bombing, the Soviet Government steadily refuses its assent. An American air force officer who flew to Bucharest to arrange the visit was obliged to return without gaining this permission.

Reverting to the alleged broadcast by Tito, correspondent expresses Italian dismay at the news. The Italians thought the United Nations would take into account the grave danger to European peace of Tito's demand. The giving up of Trieste is one point upon which Italians are adamant. Sforza recently suggested that Fiume should be a League of Nations port, and Trieste a free port under Italian direction, with the frontier unchanged. Anyone who knows Italy, says the correspondent, can predict what the loss of Trieste will mean for future irredentism.

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19 SEP Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

17 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Noting UNITA's article of 13 Sept on the frightful conditions in which the refugees are living, the OSSERVATORE states that for some months the Vatican has been doing all it can, with its appropriate organizations, to help these unfortunate people. But all appeals for aid from Romans have been unanswered; the people of the city seem indifferent and selfish. The refugees do not need articles and discussions; they need material help. The OSSERVATORE hopes that UNITA' will co-operate in finding real help for these people.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Publishes letter from Don Sturzo, dated 21 Aug. The letter is in the form of a commentary on an article of La Pira and its essence is to point out the danger of a party (particularly the C.D. party) either "formulating acts of intolerance towards other parties" or invading the field of the Catholic Action. This would lead to anticlerical reaction. And it would be out of line with what the church has stood for; namely society based on justice and liberty but indifference to the political form of government. It is to be expected that people will react to specific forms of government and measures of government according to their own political and economic criteria.

2. Protests at the "subjective morality" of "Anna" of Radio Roma.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Italy abroad. When Italy renews her diplomatic contacts it will be found that she has no efficient career men to represent her. Even the best of our representatives in the last twenty years have been involved in Fascism. The solution might be to imitate the French and choose intellectuals of culture and integrity to represent the country in the foreign capitals.

2. Speech by Ruini at Palermo stressing identity of Sicilian and Italian interests.

3. San Marino.

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2. Speech by Ruini at Palermo stressing identity of Sicilian and Italian interests.

3. San Marino. Indignation at German violation of S.M. neutrality.

4. On the ENAC the criticism of VOCE REPUBBLICANA (16 Sept) is indignantly refuted. The new body will function well and will be invaluable in solving the transport problem.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Article by Conti, criticizing attitude of Nenni who says the Republic must be socialist or not at all and the answer of the Labor Democrats (seconded by the C.D. party and the Liberals) that implying if it has to be socialist perhaps it is wise to proceed slowly in setting up the republic. Both sides are foolish because so long as the Republic does not exist the monarchy profits. The essential thing is to set up the republic and trust the people.

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Whether or not the republic is socialists or liberal will depend on events as much as men; it will probably have something of both. But until the people really share in the administration of the country - as of course they would under a republic - it is idle and dangerous to quarrel about what kind of a republic it should be.

2. Another article of protest against the electricity companies, charging them with profiteering and making money on all kinds of charges when they had the chance. They should put up with a few lean years now. And how about opiration in these companies? Provision was made for it but it seems to be lagging.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. On the Roumanian armistice. Zimaross writes in praise of magnanimity of the terms.

2. Democratic and non-political syndical unity applauded at the conclusion of the meeting of the Camere del Lavoro. Noteworthy is the speech of Grandi on the disentegrated state of the nation and sufferings of the workers.

3. Notes message of Toscanini to UNRRA asking aid be given to the unhappy "Italian people who should not be made to pay for the crimes of the regime."

4. Another article on wickedness of electricity companies. AVANTI proposes that the companies be "municipalized" and suggests immediate nomination of commissioner to begin the task.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. I.L. observes, on the convention of the Camere del Lavoro that there was much talk of democratic organisation but very little concrete action. For example no real steps were taken to change the partisan character of the executive committee. The case of Dino Gentili is cited; he was, according to I.L., arbitrarily declared to be unqualified and forbidden to speak, for fear lest he say something of "schismatic" nature. A fine example of free expression! Perhaps with time we shall learn the lessons of liberty and that certain "totalitarian fronts" are really sources of discord.

2. Proposal that not only the census should be taken regionally but that as well reconstruction planning follow regional lines and regional bodies be set up carry out the plans. All to be fitted

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3. Another article on plight of refugees urging something be done at least for the children and the aged among them before the winter sets in.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Italy and the United Nations. The reasons why Lend Lease has not been granted Italy, writes Enzo Selvaggi, are two. One that nations receiving benefits of the measure are expected to be

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nations enjoying full liberty both internal and in foreign relations. Two the application of the measure presupposes full confidence of the Allies. In our case these things are interdependent. To assure our liberty it would be sufficient to replace the ACC by representatives of the various united nations named directly to our government. Similarly Italian representatives should be sent abroad. This would lead to mutual respect and co-operation. But in order to accomplish this the second goal must be attained; i.e. inspiring the Allies with faith in Italy. This is our task and can be done by our working together earnestly and in harmony.

2. Notes that at Genzano warrants are issued by the Commissario Prefettizio and the Communists help the CC RR in apprehending the accused. This is what AVANTI calls "normal".

3. Relatively cool and reasoned analysis of position of light companies. Finds no excuse for the raise in rates.

4. Sartorius replies to ITALIA LIBERA which spoke (16 Sept) of the Army as "Fascist and dynastic." Fascist, yes, as all institutions were in the last two decades and not as Fascist as many others. But "dynastic" is sheer nonsense. The Army has a Piedmontese tradition for logical and historical reasons but this tradition binds the army to the head of the state and not to the king. If the army has not always been what it should it is in great measure because of Italian people's lack of "political conscience".

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Coverage of convention of Camera del Lavoro, giving prominence to Grandi's speech.

2. Gronchi's statement to the press on condition of Italian industry reproduced in considerable detail. (All papers carry some reference to this but IL P. has best coverage).

3. Another protest against the "arbitrary" electricity companies.

4. Appeal for some kind of noon time signal. Now that the cannon is no longer fired from the Janiculum the Roman has nothing to set his watch by.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The middle class. Article points out that this class is suffering at least as much and possibly more than the proletariat. And who is gaining by it? No one class, various types of profiteers who cannot be associated with any one social

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1. The middle class. Article points out that this class is suffering at least as much and possibly more than the proletariat. And who is gaining by it? No one class, various types of profiteers who cannot be associated with any one social group. The middle class has been much abused; actually it was the victim of Fascism and is now the victim of the war just as the proletariat was and is. That the "enemies of the people" and "the plutocracy" are middle class productions is nonsense. Perhaps in the present collapse the members of the middle class now will succumb but there will always be such a class. And there should be; it has its place in society and is a valuable element in it; it is ridiculous to think of Italy as all proletarian.

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2. Notes that the new Commissioner of the Federazione dei Consorzi Agrari has taken possession of his office. R.L. is very sceptical of the utility of this giant organization and hopes the Commissioner means what he says when he speaks of "Conditions of emergency" which have altered the original conception and tasks of the Federazione.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The plumber's hour. The gas company having found it impossible to turn all the meters on (though it had no trouble turning them off) has urged its customers to get their own plumbers. And for less than 10 minutes work they charge anything from 50 to 200 lire.

2. There are still a number of districts in Rome that have not had water for months. What is the water company going to do about it?

UNITA' (Communist)

1. A historic convention. Thus G. Di Vittorio describes the congress of the Camera del Lavoro. He congratulates the congress on its courageous singling out of defects and weaknesses that must be corrected. The Anglo-Americans all expressed themselves in most flattering terms and have congratulated us on the achievement of our syndical unity. All working elements are appealed to join-regardless of what their party may be or indeed of whether or not they belong to a party.

2. Another plea for communal elections. (Pesenti)

3. Statement of Antonini to UNITA'. Antonini is quoted as saying raise in workers salary is necessary, that the American delegation will return to America and "call forth all possible pressure" from Labor groups to send supplies into Italy. We have already asked that Lease Lend be extended to Italy, he said. He is sure the efforts of the labor representatives will be successful.... Doesn't understand why the rate of exchange is 100 to 1 for Italy and only 50 to 1 for France.

GENERAL: Pope's words on Poland, again expressing interest in her freedom given considerable space in Catholic papers....Bonomi's visit to Florence noted by all...Mention of UNRRA meeting and termination of Roosevelt-Churchill conference...Call to arms of the classes of 1915-24.

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19 SEP Recd

GEN.	INIT.
CHIEF OF STAFF	
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF	P.O.
ASST. CHIEF OF STAFF	PRB/R26/WB24
CHIEF OF MISSION	
CHIEF OF STAFF	
G-1	
G-2	
1. Political	

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

SECRET

17 September 1944.

ACC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 84
11 Sep to 17 Sep 44

As if deliberately wishing to frustrate the March of Time staff which lurked in the corridors of the Viminale with poised cameras, the Council of Ministers held no meeting this week. But there was activity on other political fronts. On the occasion of the Labor Democrat convention in Naples at which the two Ministers, Ruini and Cerabona, both spoke, the fusion was announced of the Labor Democrats with the Labor Party and the Social Democrat Party. This is a little like the fusion of the Liberals and the Liberal Democrats a few weeks ago in that the two new groups, largely made up of Southern Italians, have not previously been included in the Government nor, of course, in the C.L.N. Naturally this gave Nenni, writing in "Avanti", an opportunity to comment on the Trojan horseplay that seems to be going on in the less radical sections of the government. The platform - if it may be called that - of the Labor Democrats contained nothing as provocative or as concrete as was provided by the Socialist party last week. Labor Democracy looks back to Mazzini, believes in the Republic and thinks that Unity, work and progress are good things. It was also stated that young people and women should be given their place in political life. (If this means what it seems to mean, it is very likely that the ladies will get the vote; the Leftist parties have long been in favor of it and "Italia Nuova", putting its faith in the essentially conservative nature of women was also in the vanguard. One by one all parties are falling into line.) The party also recommended concentration on immediate jobs and orderly progress toward social and political goals.

Somewhat more substantial was the "motion" of the Christian Democrat National Council. Aside from the usual pious wishes for cooperation and progress and the expected lack of decision on the institutional question, they asked the government to recognize the Unions as "autarchic organs" with government sanction, appealed for communal and provincial elections, votes for women and an end to commissarial administration of public and private corporations. Subsequently a detailed agrarian program was published which, while leaving the door reluctantly open for cooperatives, was aimed primarily at increasing the number of small-holdings. The labor policy was attacked by "Italia Libera" as being similar to the Dolfuss and Franco scheme of things and very close to the Fascist set-up and "Avanti" took exception to the agrarian program, as might be expected.

The press this week has been full of charges and counter-

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The press this week has been full of charges and counter-charges of violence and provocation. Rightly or wrongly, the Leftist parties have been accused of encouraging or at least tolerating use of force in breaking up meetings and general lawlessness towards other parties in the provinces. Togliatti and Nenni have answered that these charges are rarely specific and, in the few cases investigated, have always proved to be purely local and sometimes purely personal brawls. They have added that this provocative talk is very much in line with the traditional tactics of reaction and that many of the charges hurled (particularly by "Italia Nuova") are word for word identical with the Goebbels-Fascist radio summaries. Such charges were made this week - still somewhat unspecified, it must be confessed - not only by "Italia Nuova" but by "Ricostruzione", "Il Popolo" and "Risorgimento Liberale".

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"Risorgimento Liberale". So acid has debate become that a communique was issued stating categorically that no prefect had asked the government for instructions as to how to deal with Leftist disorder. This does away with one particular accusation; the general charge that the Communists and Socialists are inflammatory and provocative in their attitude is harder to answer.

Italians have also been keeping an ear cocked to Quebec. So far they have heard nothing that makes them happy. On the contrary the terms of the Rumanian armistice, described as "generous" by "Unita" and more than that the fact of its publication have made them draw some bitter comparisons. "We are less than the government of King Michael", says "Voce Repubblicana" bitterly ..... Roman papers of all stripes are united on two things only at the moment; the resentment at the increase in electricity rates, variously defined as "absurd", "illegal" and "monstrous" and the strong reluctance to go back to standard time.

2. AMG with the Armies

AMG Fifth Army describes Lucca as "an oasis amid the destruction in the Arno valley". It appears that the town is little damaged and the water supply intact: the food problem, however, both in Lucca and Prato (which has 400 cases of typhoid) is still a serious one. Empoli is reported heavily damaged and looted: Fiesole extensively mined and booby-trapped. The pump at the main water supply source for Pisa and Livorno was destroyed, but the aqueducts are intact. Also destroyed - and filled with booby-traps - was the Royal Palace between Pisa and the sea, from which the "large guard arranged at the request of the Luogotenente" was removed as being "more useful elsewhere". Fifth Army AMG strikes a note of alarm about the supply position and observes that apart from Pisa and Florence the bread ration has been reduced to 100 grammes. HQ are taking steps to remedy this. In an interesting report on Florence (much of which was however covered by Major Bullock in Bulletin No 22) Fifth Army AMG notes that "real starvation" due to diet deficiencies exists there now: and that the Misericordia has been of immense assistance. The Misericordia, incidentally, is a society founded in 1240 by Pier Luca Borsi, foreman of the porters of the wool-trade. He obtained the money for its foundation solely by fining his companions every time they swore (think what we might do now on this idea) and the idea of the society was to tend the sick, take them to hospital, bury the dead, succour unfortunates, and generally to assist those who had noone to assist them. The Brothers preserve or preserved anonymity by adopting during their work a cloak and cowl, and through the years it has been the custom of Florentine nobility and burghers to be members of the Society, and to give their services regularly in this way.

On two points Fifth Army AMG is - for the first time in weeks - better pleased: sickness amongst officers has declined and "some Jeeps have at last been received."

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On two points Fifth Army AMG is - for the first time in weeks - better pleased: sickness amongst officers has declined and "some Jeeps have at last been received."

AMG Eighth Army, in a burst of optimism, reports both supply and agricultural problems satisfactory in Arezzo and Perugia provinces and goes as far as to say (we simply cannot resist giving this the fullest publicity) that in Perugia province "the transport problem is particularly satisfactory." The sting comes in the tail - "At no time has Perugia province had a sufficiency of officers: the personnel position is now worse than ever."

AMG Eighth Army observes that there has been no Patriot difficulty encountered on the Adriatic coast during the recent advance, and in fact "very few genuine Patriots have been met."

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3. Mediaeval masque

This week Florence revived a centuries-old custom to mark her freedom from the despoilers of her bridges. The occasion was the inauguration of Prof. Gaetano Pieraccini, socialist, as the first mayor of liberated Florence; the militant note was the spectacular staging of the mediaeval salute and procession of the famed Florentine Gioco del Calcio. The German and Spanish mercenaries of the Emperor Charles V and Pope Clement VII may have been more intimidated by 16th century mace-bearers and pikemen than were Kesselring's troops more recently, but no one present at the ceremony could deny that the marchers with their ballooning yellow silk pantaloons, creamy white jackets, great, red flannel hats, buckled shoes, silvery suits of armour and galaxy of uniforms in prime colours did not make a lively inauguration. Still carrying candles and Chianti flasks in lieu of electricity and plumbing, Florentines crowded the square and adjoining streets in a spirit of somewhat subdued gaiety. As the last sonorous strains of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony played by a 60-piece orchestra seated beneath the elegant Gothic arches of the Loggia dei Lanzi faded away, Lt-Col Michie stood on a temporary platform on the steps of Palazzo Vecchio and opened the real business of the day. He introduced Brigadier-General Hume, who in turn presented "the document conferring the chief office of the City of Florence" on a little white-haired old man who immediately belied his eighty odd years by shouting imprecations against Fascists into a PWB microphone and manfully calling upon all right-minded Florentines to rally to the cause of good government in the city. Able and sincere though he may be, the success of the Pieraccini administration in shell-pocked, battle-scarred Florence will depend largely upon the help that is given him by his constituents, the Italian Government sitting in Rome, the Committee of National Liberation and, not least of all, the Fifth Army AMG.

4. Looking forward from Siena

A statement characteristic of the fourth forward meeting on September 13 was that the Germans in the north of Italy were smoking out beehives in order to destroy the honey crop. The spotlight of forward planning and conjecture was set, in fact, on the rather unpropitious possibilities beyond the Apennines. No miracle of loaves and small fishes being possible, both Mr Antolini of the Economic Section and Col Legg of the Food Sub-Commission spoke at some length of what was in sight, what could be locally produced, and the possibilities, or otherwise, of getting it where it would be most urgently needed. It looked like a tight Christmas for everybody up North, with a "thin spread" at the very best.

Mr Caccia, in a political survey, told the conference that a leading member of the Liberation Committee for northern Italy had managed to reach Rome and had stated that the Committee wished some sort of recognition by the Allies as being the representative body

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Mr Caccia, in a political survey, told the conference that a leading member of the Liberation Committee for northern Italy had managed to reach Rome and had stated that the Committee wished some sort of recognition by the Allies as being the representative body of the Italian Government in German-held territory. Col Poletti, foreseeing possible headaches in Milan, was vigorously opposed to any such idea. The North were going to get Allied Military Government to start with and he did not wish to see the issue confused by anybody representing the Italian Government and acknowledged by us as such. Nor did Col Poletti welcome a suggestion that an Italian Minister should be allowed to go in as early as possible to contact political leaders. If one went they would all wish to go. They would be an embarrassment. The meeting clearly shared Col Poletti's views. The announcement of the resolution passed by the Italian Socialist Party that ACC be abolished was somewhat coolly received. However, a ray of hope was provided by the fact that Regional Commissioners would have the full authority of AFHQ behind them in helping to maintain the

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essential needs of the civilian population, and the new arrangement of having a forward echelon to deal with the needs of the Army AMGs should prove invaluable.

Col Farren told the grim story of promotion possibilities - or lack of them; a representative of the Interior Sub-Commission pointed out the difficulty of producing prefects out of a hat. When the trick did come off the strain might not always be a pure one. But they were doing their best and practise in sleight-of-hand work is always a great thing. Public Safety told of their trials in getting Carabinieri for the north and what they had in sight. The Executive Commissioner was not impressed by the number of Carabinieri - 4000 - said to be trained and ready to go in. Shortage of transport was, of course, an ever present worry and on this Transportation Sub-Commission had a few possible words of encouragement - and hope. The conference ended with everyone present, it is safe to conclude, adequately convinced that in the North, ACC - AMG will meet the greatest tests - and greatest opportunity - of military government in Italy.

5. Cautionary Tale

Thoughts of home and peace now sizzling beneath the surface of many ACC minds should be, we are authoritatively counselled, mingled judiciously with thoughts of the Po valley, the Alps, and other territories. The prospect of a sudden breakthrough at Rimini raises the hair on economic heads, anticipating wholesale demolitions of ports and communications, growing dearth of transport and staff, and a great number of hungry, homeless people. Livorno is not working yet, Ancona is very limited in capacity, and Genoa, it seems, is so heavily mined as to be useless for a considerable time. With the winter coming on, and the harvest of the North possibly destroyed or seized by the Germans, the ACC may in another month have bigger and more insoluble problems on its hands than ever before, and its staff, far from proceeding peacefully homewards or even belligerently to the East, are lekely to be performing organizational miracles for 24 hours a day. Rumours of any immediate demilitarisation of personnel were categorically denied by Brigadier Lush at a meeting this week. The denial prompted Colonel Farren to ask plaintively what should be said to the many officers who enquired about the future ofthe Commission (and themselves). The Executive Commissioner replied that there was no immediate prospect of any change in the functions or personnel of the ACC and that, whatever its distant future, officers would be required as long as Allied Military Government existed in any country.

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LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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PUBLIC RELATION BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10

11 Sept. 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

GOWRAN ("Chicago Tribune") has filed two lengthy despatches dealing with AMG from the invasion of Sicily and bringing the story up to the present time. These are the first of a request series of articles on Liberated Italy which will cover politics, racketeering, education, and the Italian press. Since the first AMGOT officer landed in Sicily on July 10, 1943 the history of military government in Italy has been one of disorganisation which succeeded in functioning sufficiently in its actual dealings with the subject people, in spite of confusion and a division of authority in its own high command. Much of this confusion was brought about by the fact that the war in Italy did not go in accordance with the text books used in military government schools in the United States and England where the present administrators studied. Overnight Italy changed from an enemy nation to a co-belligerant and nobody has yet been able to give a workable definition of co-belligerency. It stands somewhere between enemy and ally - nobody knows quite where. In addition military government officers themselves complain that their organisation is not well dove_tailed into the military one. There are too many bosses. Orders come from too many directions; occasionally countermanding each other. Basically to blame are Washington and London which have as yet not quite decided just what they want to do about Liberated Italy. There is even a comical side, for it was found that the word AMGOT was a ribald one in Turkish. Trouble started in Italy. The head was then Lord Rennell of Rodd, British banker, and former British Ambassador to Italy, who had dropped out of the picture since. His sympathies were naturally upper class, and as this class is almost completely pro-Fascist he found himself in an uncomfortable situation with the world press. Charges flew that AMG was instituting its own brand of Fascism to replace Mussolini's. But the storm died down and except for the excitement over Rennell, AMG had comparatively smooth sailing until September 8, 1943. Then its miseries began in earnest. To Italy came a military mission headed by Lieut. General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane. Its main duty was to determine whether the Allies could make use of Italian troops in combat, but in addition its members had their own remarks to make about the administration of Italy, until that time the sole property of the

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vernment officers themselves could not keep track of what was going on, let alone the Italians. The situation became somewhat clarified last January when ACC amalgamated with AMG. The plan defined the studies of each, which works like this. Liberated Italy is divided into three territories. The Northern section at present is 100 miles wide extending from the battle line to a line from Porto Civitanova on the Adriatic and Orbetello on the Tyrhennian Sea. This is under the direct control of AMG, and is known as the Army zone. The middle strip extends from the army zone line and from Termoli on the Adriatic across to the Tyrhennian Sea west of Rome. This is covered by the ACC executive military government and is known as the regional zone. The remainder of southern Italy to Sicily and Sardinia has been restored to a free Italian Government, partly under the benevolent but watchful eye of the ACC; As the military machine rolls North, army and regional zones move with it. Thus bit by bit liberated Italy will be handed over to a free Italian Government.

The correspondent then describes how AMG operates in forward areas in re-establishing local administration, until the zone comes under ACC control.

Here, although ACC officers still keep authority, attempts are made to have the Italians themselves perform most of the functions of government. In addition the ACC reviews those appointed to office by AMG when the area is first liberated, and either replaces or approves them. In free Italy the Italians have been given free authority with the ACC only acting as liaison, but the ACC retains the right to reinstate military government any time it should feel it necessary. Thus the Italian Government may be said to be emasculated, but after all, only a year ago Italy was an enemy nation. Although the AMG/ACC merger eliminated much confusion, an unfortunate division of authority still exists. At present the ACC is directed by Capt. Ellery Stone, of the United States Navy, who can only "advise" Brigadier General Erskine Hume, the AMG director of the 5th Army and Group Captain G. Benson, AMG director of the 8th Army. Normally such advice is observed, but it is impossible under present set-up that Hume, for instance, can follow his own mind if he chose, or might follow a line of reasoning laid down by his superior Lieut. General Mark Clark. There is no one man who has power to say this or that shall be done or shall not be done in Allied military Government in Italy.

C Correspondent then goes on to describe how Italian emissaries went to Lisbon to discuss the armistice terms with the British Ambassador there. According to the writer there was a short

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C Correspondent then goes on to describe how Italian emissaries went to Lisbon to discuss the armistice terms with the British Ambassador there. According to the writer there was a short term armistice giving the Allies full use of Italian bases, and a long term one regarding the punishment of the guilty and reparations.

After some quibbling Badoglio signed the long term armistice on September 29, 1843, and the contents of this are still secret.

On October 13th Italy, obviously seeking to gain favour with the Allies and thus escape some of the punitive measures at last declared the armistice and declared war on Germany. She was immediately given the undefinied position of a co-belligerent. None in Italy knows what this means and Washington and London are not telling. In November Badoglio formed a cabinet now

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known as the Government of technicians. This was scorned by Italy's 6 strong anti-Fascist parties which labelled it variously as Fascist, Monarchist and non-representative and it received a death blow on April 1st, 1944, when a little man returned from Moscow. He was Palmiro Togliatti, leader of Italy's powerful Communist Party. He demanded a new Government be formed representing the 6 parties. Badoglio's second Government came on April 22nd with himself as Prime Minister. It included Togliatti, Carlo Sforza, rabid anti-Fascist, and Benedetto Croce, Liberal Prty leader. It was slightly Leftist with the Communists, Socialists and Action Party receiving 7 seats against 5 awarded to the more moderate Christian Democrats, Labour Democrats and Liberal parties. Like its predecessor the new Government seems to spend most of the time doing two things: 1) Issuing decrees defining Fascists and seeking to punish them and 2) Repeating again and again the conviction that the Italian people had been betrayed and forced into the war and therefore should not be dealt with too harshly. These things are still popular today. June 4th, 1944, came and with the liberation of Rome, King Victor Emmanuel while not abdicating turned over the Royal prerogative to the Prince of Piedmont. A new Government came in headed by Bonomi, 73 years old leader of the Labour Democrats immediately prior to the coming of Fascism. It is this Government which has been given administrative power over Southern Italy under the eye of ACC. Probably never before has there been a stranger Government. First it is emasculated. It is true that Italy south of Rome is direclty controlled by the Bonomi Government, but the ACC reserves the right to slap back full military government should a crisis arise. But Italy has been Fascist since 1922 and in all the intervening years the parties have not been tested by election to see their real power. Several in fact did not exist in years prior to Fascism. A Grand Assembly is planned to draft a new Constitution for Italy but this is complicated by the question of whether the country retains the Monarchy or becomes a Republic. The out-of-Government Democratic Party, which is little more than a disguised Monarchist group, demands that an Assembly be preceded by a National Referendum to determine whether the people want a Monarchy or a Republic. They reason widely that simple Italian peasants will mark their ballot papers for the old life. Large factions of Christian Democrats and Liberals lean toward a Referendum. The Monarchist hating Communists, Socialists, Liberal Democrats and Action Party howl at te idea of a Referendum. They demand a Republic with delegates of a Constituent Assembly elected from the ranks of the 6 parties. On paper it appears that the Monarchist hating parties have strength enough to win. They are most vigorous and expect further support from the non-liberated

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ment i. e. What are the contents of the secret Armistice? What does co-belligerency mean? Will Italy be granted status of an Ally? Is it possible Allies will lighten whatever punishment is in store for Italy? Will Italy receive regular Lease-Lend,? Will she be granted help under UNRRA ? Without definite answers to these vital questions the Government can only go round in circles, and apparently Washington and London coyly intend to keep these answers to themselves for the time being, despite the fact that their attitude is certainly not increasing Allied prestige in Italy. High placed officials in both Allied forces and the Italian Government themselves declare United States and England may lose more than prestige here if Roosevelt and Churchill continue to deal with Italy in high sounding words and not concrete facts. The armies of Russia are linking up with Tito's Jugoslavia across the near Adriatic . Officials suggest that Italy may be made desperate by the present treatment and appeal to Russia for help. And Russia might grant that help overnight and become a power of greatest importance in this vitally placed nation on the Mediterranean.

LUMBY ("Times") : Quotes "Avanti" and its promises on the visit of Brig. O'Dwyer to Washington. It seems likely that his visit is to prevent widespread unemployment and distress in Northern Italy when it becomes liberated. There is reason to believe that the Pope has made a plea for prompt and effective assistance. It is known that arrangements have been made to supply energency electric power in case the Germans wreck all power stations as they did in South of Italy. The correspondent then quotes the Census which the Economic Section has announced is now being carried out to ascertain the extent of possible needs.

Other correspondents who have filed despatches on Nenni's remarks in "Avanti" are:

E. Packard (UP)
BRIA (AP)
MATTHEWS ("New York Times")

HILL (for NBC broadcast) files a script saying that today in Palestine German Jews are already making propaganda to the effect that the Germans are a superior race. German Jewish children in Tel Aviv are being taught this, and one German Jew id said to have remarked that he would not like to see East Prussia go to the Poles, or that Germany should be dismemberd . They feel that they are

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MATTHEWS ("New York Times") : Has made enquiries at the Vatican as to its attitude regarding sanctuary for war criminals. He mentions the late Cardinal Maglione's remark said to have been to the former Rome police chiefn General Umberto Presti that "the

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Catholic Church would not close its doors even to Hitler himself". But sheltering war criminals would be an exceedingly awkward thing for the Vatican, and while it is not intended to make an official announcement that sanctuary will be refused, the Vatican will try to discourage any such attempts. But, remarks the correspondent, it is difficult to see how such fugitives can enter the Vatican except by parachute or helicopter.

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Maj. MAG[illegible]	
Maj. DRAGE	
Capt. SILVADORI	
Col. FAY	
C. C.	

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R26/WB23

SECRET

10 September 1944

ACC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 23
4 Sep to 10 Sep 44

1. Political

The political week began with the speech of Carandini, delivered last Sunday from the stage of a Roman theatre. The Liberal minister without portfolio defined the principles of his party, which he declared was progressive in nature but believed in private enterprise and in the individual liberties which are a part of the party tradition. He admitted frankly that the Liberal party included both monarchists and republicans and tried to define the Liberals as a center party while deploring the absence of a real Right in the present scheme of things. As a statement of honest liberalism it left little to be desired and it was noted that the manner of delivery was temperate and scholarly, but press reaction was not in the same key. In spite of some kind words for the Communists, "Unita" fell on it savagely and declared Carandini had no sense of reality - unless his apparent naivete masks a sinister desire to preserve the status quo at all costs, "Italia Libera" feared the triumph of reaction within the Liberal ranks and even "Il Popolo" (Christian Democracy) found the wish for a Conservative party unrealistic and pathetic - "What is there to conserve in Italy today?" It is obvious that for the time being the Liberals will have to resign themselves to being regarded as Rightist whether they like it or not.

So much for the Right. The Left spoke out also this week and here again the old political vocabulary is not quite accurate. For on the program of the Socialist party which came out of the Naples convention "Italia Nuova" observed with some justice that it was more to the Left than anything the Communists have yet suggested or indeed anything one could find in modern Russia. It did have, however, the virtue of clarity and is worth recording in some detail. After the usual generalizations identifying capitalism with war and Utopia with public ownership of the means of production the manifesto went on to very specific requests. It asks of the Allies Lease-Lend, demobilization of the administrative, economic and financial branches of ACC and recognition of the right of the Corpo di Liberazione and patriots to bring to the war a contribution "commensurate with the strength of the popular forces they represent." And, last but not least, a statement of reassurance on the financial policy now being pursued by the Allies. Of the government it asks immediate attention to the unemployment problem and urges the need of municipal and provincial elections being held as soon as possible. The concluding passage, hinting darkly that if the forces of the monarchy or other reactionary elements attempted a coup d'etat, the workers would be ready with "revolutionary violence" sent the correspondents scurrying to their wires and was the subject of much comment in Rome. Lumby (London "Times") assessed it rightly as an indication of "the impatience which

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and in the individual liberties which are a part of the party tradition. He admitted frankly that the Liberal party included both monarchists and republicans and tried to define the Liberals as a center party while deploring the absence of a real Right in the present scheme of things. As a statement of honest liberalism it left little to be desired and it was noted that the manner of delivery was temperate and scholarly, but press reaction was not in the same key. In spite of some kind words for the Communists, "Unita" fell on it savagely and declared Carandini had no sense of reality - unless his apparent naivete masks a sinister desire to preserve the status quo at all costs, "Italia Libera" feared the triumph of reaction within the Liberal ranks and even "Il Popolo" (Christian Democracy) found the wish for a Conservative party unrealistic and pathetic - "What is there to conserve in Italy today?" It is obvious that for the time being the Liberals will have to resign themselves to being regarded as Rightist whether they like it or not.

So much for the Right. The Left spoke out also this week and here again the old political vocabulary is not quite accurate. For on the program of the Socialist party which came out of the Naples convention "Italia Nuova" observed with some justice that it was more to the Left than anything the Communists have yet suggested or indeed anything one could find in modern Russia. It did have, however, the virtue of clarity and is worth recording in some detail. After the usual generalizations identifying capitalism with war and Utopia with public ownership of the means of production the manifesto went on to very specific requests. It asks of the Allies Lease-Lend, demobilization of the administrative, economic and financial branches of ACC and recognition of the right of the Corpo di Liberazione and patriots to bring to the war a contribution "commensurate with the strength of the popular forces they represent." And, last but not least, a statement of reassurance on the financial policy now being pursued by the Allies. Of the government it asks immediate attention to the unemployment problem and urges the need of municipal and provincial elections being held as soon as possible. The concluding passage, hinting darkly that if the forces of the monarchy or other reactionary elements attempted a coup d'etat, the workers would be ready with "revolutionary violence" sent the correspondents scurrying to their wires and was the subject of much comment in Rome. Lumby (London "Times") assessed it rightly as an indication of "the impatience which parties of the Left feel to enter into the heritage which they think they see awaiting them" and it seems unlikely that this "dare" to the reactionary forces will be accepted if for no other reason than at the moment reactionary forces lack organization and initiative.

On some points in the Socialist program practically all Italians are in agreement. The currency question has been raised repeatedly in the press over the last few weeks, most eloquently perhaps by Zuccarini in the "Voce Repubblicana", and all parties would welcome a declaration of the policy of the Allies. Similarly there has been a campaign for local elections - largely from the Leftist parties, who rightly or wrongly feel they would gain a good deal by immediate action on this line. More moderate opinion, voiced for example in "Ricostruzione", is not hostile to the idea but is disposed to wait until soldiers, POWs and refugees have returned to their paesi.

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Pisa north of the river was reported (Sep 4) to contain 15,000 people: in view of the water shortage, entry was temporarily stopped. All the bridges were destroyed: half the listed monuments have been considerably damaged; the roof of the Campo Santo was completely burnt out, but steps were being taken to protect the frescoes. The leaning tower continues to lean, slightly chipped by bombs. The southern part of the town was uninhabited and thought to be considerably mined and booby-trapped. A team of 4 AMG officers is running the city under SCAO IV Corps.

Prato is stated (Sep 9) to be little damaged, with a population of 75,000 all present plus 10,000 refugees. The water supply, however, is in bad state, and the food situation serious: no bread since August 22. Patriots are said to be well-organized, and "Communists very prominent in this purely industrial town."

Except for Pontedra and Potassieve, which have been badly smashed, AMG Fifth Army reports comparatively little damage in the Arno valley between Pisa and Florence. From Florence itself, with the withdrawal of the Germans from Prato, Monte Morello and Vetta le Croci, the war is passing away and conditions are "improving considerably". A parade was held on September 7 at which Patriots were publicly thanked by the Corps Commander for the very real help they had given: and their arms were taken away. Retention of arms and no public thanks would, so we understand, have been more to their taste - but the Jamboree went off well.

3. Organization and movements.

The most significant internal news of the week is that the Allied Control Commission is now to come directly under AFHQ and thus will be separated from AAI. A forward echelon of ACC will be maintained in liaison with AAI. Arrangements for this will be discussed at the next forward meeting of Army AMGs and northern regions at Siena September 13. The connection between the Army AMGs and ACC will remain as now and there is to be no division between AMG and ACC. But the forward echelon will be in a position to administer to the immediate needs of the Army AMGs in the name of the Chief Commissioner. This should help. Meanwhile, orders are pouring out of the Establishment Branch, re-forming our strength, as it were, for the new tasks ahead. The embryonic new regions are at present housed for planning purposes in the basement of ACC HQ and in dark subterranean passages spring up, on new labels, the magic names of "Liguria", "Piemonte", "Lombardy" and the rest. Colonel A.N. Hancock gets Lombardy, while Milan goes to Colonel Charles Poletti. Liguria (formerly Region X) has been assigned to Lieut-Colonel C.G. Feasey, while Piemonte (a new region) will be the care of Colonel Robert P. Marshall, who turns over Region V to Lieut-Colonel C.H.A. French. Brigadier J.K. Dunlop has Venezia and the privilege of welcoming the Russians. The happy arrival of 37 new officers may be noted, certainly a godsend in the quest for officers to man the new regions. Meanwhile, the Headquarters manpower reorganization recommendations are finding approval by the Acting Chief Commissioner, with some modifications, and will probably go into effect September reliable sources report that Lieut-Colonel D.E.S.

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4. Ferment

Recommendations for Italy are gestating in the Economic Section. According to Press Reports, Brigadier-General O'Dwyer is in the United States to report on the Italian problem. The President at his press conference gave out figures gathered here by ACC and carried to the White House by General O'Dwyer whose thesis that Italy needs aid from the United Nations because of the extensive

/ damage

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damage caused by the fighting and German industrial sabotage was reiterated by the President himself. Our ACC general was to see the President later about plans for new aid to Italy, the reports said. The President told his press conference that 45,000,000 Italians were living in a area less than that of California; that the Allies had shipped $100,000,000 worth of supplies to the Italians; that England has furnished the bulk of the fuel and the United States the greater part of the food, and that there was a possibility that UNRRA would enter Italy, a decision which will be made at the UNRRA conference in Montreal, Canada this coming week.

Meanwhile Mr. A.G. Antolini, executive director of the Economic Section who will be named acting vice president pending the General's return, has been busy in negotiations with the Italian Government over transfer of operational responsibilities in several fields from ACC to the Italians, together with as much equipment as possible. Of the Economic Section sub-commissions, Agriculture and Public Works have probably turned over more of their operations, keeping only the supervisory functions, than any others. Next big transfer planned will be that of the operational functions of the Food and Transportation Sub-Commissions, with the turnover by the ACC to the Italians of available requisitioned and certain WD transport. Execution of plans for such transfers depends, of course, on Italian capacity to act. Presentation of the first Italian steps was made to the Economic Section this week from the hands of an Inter-Ministerial Committee consisting of Cerabona (Communications - Labor Democrat), Gullo (Agriculture - Communist), Gronchi (Christian Democrat - Industry, Commerce and Labor) and Solari (Treasury - Liberal). The Italians ask for a nation-wide bread ration of 300 grams (to which ACC has no objection if the Italians can get the wheat out on their own hook); wage increases to both government and industrial employes on basis of need and size of family; and lastly, an increase in the price of bread by removal of the subsidy, allowing the economic price to emerge at 12 or 13 Lire a loaf from the present "political" price of 5 Lire.

The Economic Section through the Finance Sub-Commission and others, is also keenly observing actions of the Council of Ministers in regard to IRI, the gigantic holding company of the Italian Government which not only owns the three largest commercial banks of Italy but the biggest share of the armament and heavy industry of Italy. A plum of the first order, IRI is being reactivated under a technician as operating executive while the board of directors in process of formation will represent the varying shades of acceptable political and economic beliefs in the Italy of today. What happens in the management of this enterprise, ACC experts say, will be a guidepost to the economic future of the nation.

5. Granai del Popolo

An impression that recurs through these periodic reports on the grain collection is that the measure of success achieved is surprising in view of the difficulties involved. Convalescent [illegible] planned to help to get the wheat in [illegible]

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officers, one recalls, were assigned to help to get the wheat in
and one regional commissioner publicly stated that one of these
"harvest control officers" was worth 10,000 tons of wheat. There
were 20 assigned on a 30-day basis and in view of the good results
another request was made and 26 were assigned but with only 15
vehicles - and mobility is the essence of control. Now arrives an
order withdrawing all 15 vehicles. There must be a war somewhere.
Another enemy, smut, has seriously attacked the soft wheat in south-
eastern Italy, particularly Foggia. This will not affect overmuch
the crop gathered - reducing the quality rather than ruining the
grain - but will affect the seed wheat needed for next year's
sowing, since smutted seed wheat will not grow. Rich Macerata
Province in Region V had yet another problem - lack of storage
space, necessitating temporary stoppage of the threshing, all

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official bins being crammed full. Supplementary space was later found. Then there have been the September rains in the Marche and Tuscany. Lack of fuel and transport delayed threshing, the rain fell on the shocked wheat which began to sprout. And carbon bi-sulfide to protect the cereal against the elements was short. An interesting footnote to Liberated Italy's harvest campaign comes from beyond the enemy lines in the Po Valley, where farmers are reporting hoarding their grain in expectation of the arrival of the Allies. Reason: The official Fascist-German price is from 285 to 350 lire a quintal. The Allied price is 900 - 1,000 lire a quintal.

With the Granai del Popolo in grains drawing to a close, we must report a joint achievement of the Agriculture and Finance Sub-Commissions in cutting drastically high interest rates for grain financing, a reform which is expected to produce real benefits to the economy cumulatively as time goes by. Farmers, of course, get a check from the Consorzi which they cash at their local banks. Consorzi financing is done through groups of participating banks, but repayment being limited to proceeds of sales, there was always a deficit representing the subsidy and operating costs of the collection. This deficit the government guaranteed, paying an interest from 6 to 7½ per cent. Actually, no settlement of the financing of the last four years' crops had been made, while the high rate of interest went on. ACC ordered that all outstanding balances of past years be paid at once, and arranged that henceforth participating banks would be paid monthly and currently at an annual rate of 6 per cent, which amounts to ½ per cent on each monthly note.

The latest figures on wheat collections coming into Headquarters as of September 9 are as follows:-

Regions	Wheat collected (quintals)	RCs Collection Goals (quintals)
1	943,010	3,500,000
Southern	2,305,522	3,875,175
4	967,018	1,930,000
5	741,904	2,250,000
6	199,780	400,000
8	516,669	1,500,000
	5,673,903	13,455,175

6. Oil

The spotlight will shortly focus on the amassing of olive oil for the Granai del Popolo. Sixty per cent of the crop comes from Puglia, Calabria and Sicily. Yields are expected to be lower in the South this year. This year's crop is estimated as approximately 2,000,000 quintals, which will be, roughly, half retained and half amassed. The oil amassing decree has been signed. Basic price to be paid the producers for first quality oil is in process of being fixed, the range of discussion lying between 45 and 65 lire a kilogram.

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7. Prisoners of War

Two things ever presently remind Italians of the war, they tell us. One is ruined cities. The other is persons they no longer see but long for - prisoners of war. Some news of the disposition of these by-products of war comes from Lieut-Colonel J.A. Campbell, director of the War Materials Disposal and Prisoners of War Sub-Commission. Approximately 1,500 protected personnel of the medical type are being repatriated from North Africa. In Sicily, where in the initial collapse of the Italian armies many prisoners were released on parole almost at once, 65,000 (who had been living freely at home) obtained their technical release from prisoner of war status July 31. Another 1,500 - these wounded and sick - are coming home by September 30 from North Africa, Kenya, Rhodesia, England and India. The policy henceforth will be repatriate and release all prisoners over 60 years old, those who are 50 or more and have been in custody two years or more, sick and wounded and any prisoners who can be certified as directly aiding the rehabilitation of Italy. Regional commissioners who run across records of such prisoners as might be useful may set the wheels moving for their release through Colonel Campbell's organization. Italian Government officials, incidentally, are now visiting for the first time camps established on the Italian mainland for about 700 prisoners termed "cooperators" who work and move freely doing work for the Allies but reside in three special camps. The entire question of Italian prisoners of war, whose elucidation depends on the Combined Chiefs of Staff, has been obscured by the absence of real statistics and the brutal fact that there have been too many other pressing matters to worry about. In all, the Allies reportedly hold about 500,000 Italian prisoners. In the United States are some 50,000. England has 60,000. There are still 30,000 in North Africa. The greatest lot is the (roughly) estimated 250,000 in India. The condition or numbers of those held by the Russians from the ill-starred divisions sent there by Mussolini is largely a matter of guesswork, though the figures range from 10,000 to 100,000, with one fact more or less clearly admitted. Few Italians of Southern climes were prepared to withstand the rigors of Russian winters and so perished, which cuts down the estimates of those still prisoners.

8. Odds and Ends

First organization of its kind in Italy, the Unione Femminile Italiana has been formed in Naples to further the welfare and political rights of women (shades of Carrie Chapman Catt and Sylvia Pankhurst!) ..... With the coming of fall and winter, the health situation bears notice: Smallpox is decreasing in Naples but typhoid is epidemic in Benevento while in Rome the sub-standar food situation has, it is feared, resulted in not inconsiderable malnutrition, fertile ground for winter diseases ..... The Sicilian railway triangle is finally in working order; you can travel now from Palermo to Messina, Messina to Catania and Catania to Palermo ..... A serious fire raged for days on the heaths of Nuoro district in Sardinia and two Italian officers lost their lives before their troops were able to bring the flames under control ..... Lt-Col A.G. Tubb, regional finance officer of the now defunct Region II, in his last reports tells of "fantastic" prices being paid for real

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John P. Leacaco
Maj., AUS
for LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major, Public Relations Director.

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18 SEP Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8 16 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc[illegible]RY		
Maj. Ma[illegible]		
Maj. D[illegible]		
Capt. [illegible]		
Col. [illegible]		
C. C.		

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - rien a signaler.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Vigorous protest against ENAC. It will do more harm than good, it is a Fascist idea.

2. Strong denunciation of increase in electricity rate. The reluctance to give raises in pay is contrasted with the summary and arbitrary action of the electricity companies. Of course, remarks IL Q. ironically, the retroactive clause will be taken care of by making workers pay retroactive to a month before the raise in rates.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Article, rather nervous in tone, about the contact between Tito's men and the Red Army. Panslavism discussed at length and the obstacles enumerated.

2. Increase in electric rate. "Ignoble and absurd." The retroactive clause is simply "illegal".

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Powerful forces are working to save Azzolini, says V.R. The royal house and certain "sectors of Fascist high finance." But his case is hopeless.

2. Notes dismissal of Gens. Roatta, Zanghieri, Bartieri and Carboni (as all papers do) and adds comment that the man who signed decree for their arrest, Lord Lieutenant of the Realm, was he not Inspector General of Infantry in the war fought on the side of Germany? Should he not share the fate of the other culprits?

3. Pacciardi urges publication of Armistice terms. Those for Rumania were published why not for Italy. And if it is found that a Fascist govt in Roumania which has not offered a years expiation as Italy has gets better terms than Italy we shall know what to think. If thegovt thought it could get concessions from the Allies by serving with the King now is the time to find out. And if not - well, of course they cannot cancel their signatures but they don't have to stay in the govt.

4. Announcement of formation of Republican Action workers'

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4. Announcement of formation of Republican Action workers' committees. These will co-operate with the CGIL in the common work of syndical unirication but with "their own criteria". These committees already exist in Rome and Latium.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Carbonia. Report by Saragat of what he saw in Carbonia. The most impressive modern mine machinery and workers whose condition was nearer serfdom than anything in present day society. They lack everything; shoes clothing, sufficient food. True the new directors of the mining company as well as the High Commissioner are aware of

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time it chooses not to publish an official communique denying certain stories of unrest) we are concerned and have a right to ask what this means.

3. Coverage of Syndical convention. Scelba's plea for international Union of workers. Statement in favor of democratic and non-political union.

4. Survey of the Breda works, noting destruction and impossibility of functioning. 7,000 employees are affected.

5. Report that pasta mills must shut because of lack of semolato. This is bad, not only for the pasta supply but again - more unemployment.

6. Wine monopoly at work. Little sympathy for the dealers who are - says AVANTI - making an appeal to the Allies to be allowed to form a Consorzio di vino. If we have to have a consorzio it should include retailers and not merely a few wholesale dealers - with good Fascist names.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. War Ministry's statement that those wanting to fight can find room in volunteers is not regarded as satisfactory. This opportunity should be given more publicity. And new units should be formed - since the C.I.L. is said to shelter monarchists and ex-Fascists "anxious to regain their virginity". Also the possibility of a new oath should be examined; it may have been expedient not to change the military oath when the govt was formed but for new units the oath to the king may well be regarded as unnecessary and harmful.

2. Another article on proposed wine consorzio. Disapproval following lines of other comment on the matter.

3. Sicily revisited. Comment by S.G. that Sicily not having had the 9 months ordeal that Northern Italy went through is relatively indifferent to some of the political problems that seem urgent in places where the "national conscience" has had a chance to develop.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Unity of The [illegible] in approval of the Christian Democrats resolution that Italy should be built up on a system of greater regional autonomy.

2. Publishes exchange of letters between Togliatti and De Gasperi. Togliatti's is dated 9 Sept and is a note of good wishes for the C.D. national council deliberations. De Gasperi's, dated 12 Sept., while thanking T., expresses alarm for attacks made by communist groups on C.D. meetings in Latium. (ITALIA NUOVA makes no comment but prints the letters in heavy type.)

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the situation and a[illegible] something. But this is merely one aspect of the grave social problem that will have to be solved on a national basis.

2. Let's put the cards on the table. AVANTI is tired of hearing of these rumours of violence in [illegible] provinces". What provinces? Make the charges specific or drop the appeal. Possibly in areas recently liberated there is a natural continuation of violence. But anything else we should like to know about. We don't mind the Fascist Radio nor the Marchese Lucifero (of ITALIA NUOVA) but when the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE makes these same vague alarmist commentaries (at the same time it chooses not to publish an official communique denying certain stories of unrest) we are concerned and have a right to ask what this means.

3. Coverage of Syndical convention. Schevenal's plea for international Union of workers. Statement in favor of democratic and non-political union.

4. Survey of the Breda works, noting destruction and impossibility of functioning. 7,000 employees are affected.

5. Report that pasta mills must shut because of lack of semolato. This is bad, not only for the pasta supply but again - more unemployment.

6. Wine monopoly at work. Little sympathy for the dealers who are - says AVANTI - making an appeal to the Allies to be allowed to form a Consorzio di vino. If we have to have a consorzio it should include retailers and not merely a few wholesale dealers - with good Fascist names.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. War Ministry's statement that those wanting to fight can find room in volunteers is not regarded as satisfactory. This opportunity should be given more publicity. And new units should be formed - since the C.I.L. is said to shelter monarchists and ex-Fascists "anxious to regain their virginity". Also the possibility of a new oath should be examined; it may [illegible] been expedient not to change the military oath when the govt was formed but for new units the oath to the king may well be regarded as unnecessary and harmful.

2. Another article on proposed wine consorzio. Disapproval following lines of other comment on the matter.

3. Sicily revisited. Comment by S.G. that Sicily not having had the 9 months ordeal that Northern Italy went through is relatively indifferent to some of the political problems that seem urgent in places where the "national conscience" has had a chance to develop.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Unity of T[illegible] [illegible] in approval of the Christian Democrats rese[illegible] [illegible]ilt up on a system of greater regional autonomy.

2. Publishes exchange of letters between Togliatti and De Gasperi. Togliatti's is dated 9 Sept and is a note of good wishes for the C.D. national council deliberations. De Gasperi's, dated 12 Sept., while thanking T., expresses alarm for attacks made by communist groups on C.D. meetings in Latium. (ITALIA NUOVA makes no comment but prints the letters in heavy type.)

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3 Ambiguity. Comments on Togliatti's appeal for ~~non-~~ cooperation. Again I.N. points out the paradox of the government; here is a man actually in the government who blames it for not acting. We quite agree with Togliatti, says I.N., we need more energy in the govt.

4. Signor Gullo's figures on the Granai do not quite coincide with those of Captain Stone or Mr. Antolini, says I.N. (See AVANTI, 15 Sept.) And even taking them at their best we do not see how they can be regarded as "satisfactory" since they are only a little more than half what the A.C.C. (Antolini) has estimated as necessary.

5. Violent protest against increase in electricity rates. The measure is unjust, it is a mistake for other services will follow and inflation will be that much advanced, it is, says I.N. an example of the real black market, all the more vicious because it is sanctioned. I.N. proposes an association of consumers to check and control the electric companies.

POPOLO (Christian Democratic)

1. Exchange of letters between Togliatti and De Gasperi published without comment.

2 Article insisting that the govt should affirm principle of compensation for war damages, not so much in private interest as for reasons of national policy and utility. (R. de C.)

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Our relations with the world. Bartaro writes as follows: Our relations with the outside world have to go through the Allies, i.e. through ACC. We have no direct communication with Washington or London. These are not normal relations; they are war relations. Only the favorable attitude of the Allies and the honesty, good will and patience of the government are attenuating circumstances. Russia alone has sought no intermediary; this is paradoxical because our connection with the other Allies is normally much more intimate. This situation affects our relations with all countries. We have, to be sure, direct contact with the neutrals but they are slow and again through ACC which knows our codes. Relations with Germany are very bad because Germany recognizing only Mussolini's govt does not accept any legal basis for treatment of our prisoners. We are cut off from our colonies. The armistice with its weight of war lies heavily upon us. This situation cannot go on; the problems that confront us must be worked out on a plane of international solidarity and to that end we must have more normal relations with the world outside.

2. Note that gas rates is going up. Possibly 500 %. Comment is what might be imagined.

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Aid from the Allies. Lend Lease, it is noted refers only to war materials. There may not be too much grounds for hope in UNRRA either unless Italy is declared an Ally. But the Montreal conference is being followed with anxiety and anticipation by the Italians. Of course UNRRA's task is great and many nations, including England her self, will have a place in line ahead of Italy. But all we ask is a minimum, that minimum that we think Italy has now earned.

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2. Small box ~~stating that Radio London in a Spanish broadcast~~ stated that Marshall Tito had asked for Istria, Trieste, Fiume and part of Gorizia. (No other paper carries this).

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Exchange of letters between Togliatti and De Gasperi (see ITALIA NUOVA) is followed by statement saying charges will be investigated and the actions attributed toCommunists are certainly not in the party line. Suggests party secretariat and C.D. officials get together and send a message to their following urging tolerance and collaboration.

2. Interview with Casati on Army epuration. Comment is that his intentions are good but there is still a long way to go. (Spano)

GENERAL: Labor convention given good coverage, particularly in UNITA' and AVANTI...All papers report dismissal of Generals.

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18 SEP Recd
FROM | INITIAL
Col. Mc [illegible]
Maj. MA[illegible]
Maj. DRAPE
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

16 September 1944.

PRB/R10

Trend of Correspondents' Copy

E. PACKARD (UP) : Sends a brief summary of the alleged agreement between Italian and Jugoslav partisans on the delimitation of the frontier between Italy Jugoslavia. "Il Tempo" gives the news from an unofficial source that Fiume is to be considered as Jugoslav, while Trieste will be Italian.

LUBY ("Times")
ANNE Mac CORMICK (N. Y. Times)

Deal with the malaria outbreak due to the flooding of the Pontine Marshes and of the areas of the mouth of the Tiber. Flooding of the Pontine Marshes has revived the malaria pest which the drainning had practically exterminated. There is incontestable evidence that the Germans did this deliberately, and put the clock back 50 years.

Col Russell, American expert in charge of Allied anti-malarial work says he was reluctant to believe this until he discovered two German scientists had been specially consulted about the degree of the flooding which would best favour propagation of the anopheles mosquito. The flooded area round the Tiber mouth near Ostia Fiumicino is also affected with the result there have been 1279 cases of malaria in the Rome area in the first 7 months of this year, against 571 during the same period of 1943. It is not a malignant type and Allied authorities have undertaken an organised campaign to counter it. Large quantities of special disinfectant have been distributed to kill the larvae. Fortunately an ample supply of quinine (about 4½ tons) was captured from the Germans on their retreat from Rome and this is being put to good use. It is estimated that there is enough to keep the whole of Italy supplied for several years.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph") : Describes the pageantry at the installation of Professor Gaetano Pieraccini as mayor of Florence. The new mayor spoke first in English and then in Italian. He is 80 years old, but spoke with the fire of a man of 20 years younger. He is typical of many of the older generation who are coming forward today in both central and local government. Most of them must inevitably retire when the young parties fight their coming battles, but meanwhile they alone possess the po-

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GOWRAN ("Chicago Tribune") : Describes an article to the black market in Italy, which the correspondent says has followed the Allies from Salerno to Rome. It has cost the Allied armies untold hundreds of thousands of dollars in stolen military supplies. AMG has set up a special branch with hordes of Italian detectives and informers to assist it. He then describes the work of this branch has given by Lieut. Lipsius in an interview. It covered the old familiar ground of the Naples experiences including the classic one of the tearing up of a roll in

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order to slow up lorries and steal supplies, as well as the use of women and wine to intoxicate soldiers and counterfeit passes for truck drivers. On arrival in Rome it was found that the Germans had encouraged the black market for their own benefit. The article goes on to describe the methods adopted to combat the market, with control of all the roads leading into Rome and police to ensure that supplies went to the central market. As a result food prices are one third of what they were under the Germans and instead of only 100 tons coming daily as with the Germans, today it is almost 500 tons. But the black market is no longer profitable. Many of the dealers had streamed North in the wake of the Armies in the hope of making fortunes.

PEARCE ("Daily Herald") : Has filed an article describing the Mirvanetta Officers Club in Rome.

BERGH (Goteborgs "Handelstidning")

The Sicilian situation is being greatly discussed. The press admits that the position is critical and complicated. It must be studied and fought. Sicily was always dominated by North Italians. When liberation came a few of the big landowners and industrialists seized key positions and started propaganda in favour of separatism. In the meantime the Papal State still possess a trade fleet, even if it is in ports because so far not allowed to be used. The Pope intended it for bringing Sicilians home and for the transport of Sicilian products to Rome and this in its way is a a partial solution of the Sicilian problem.

Last Sicilian news reports intense propaganda for a tax strike because "we Sicilians will not pay taxes for the continent's silly mistakes". Of course the tax strike is something traditional for Sicily but no doubt Sicilian regionalism must be attentively followed.

BERGH (Goteborg "Handelstidning") : Writes on Italian hopes and fears for the Quebec conference, and a possible realisation of its hopes for Lease-Lend aid. Correspondent concludes "the mischief is that Italy has few helpers in the Anglo-American press, though last week Anne MacCormick started a certain pro-Italian campaign, or at least stressed the numerous difficulties of the starving Italians. (+)

VISHNISKY (Tass Agency) : Sends a Long despatch quoting 'SI" interview with the Communist Minister of Agriculture, Gullo, on agrarian policy in Italy.

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(+) It should be pointed out that for many weeks numerous American and British correspondents have made it quite clear that Italy is in a bad way.

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17 SEP Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

15 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

SEEN.	INITIAL
Col. Mc[illegible]HY	
Maj. MAG[illegible]	
Maj. D[illegible]AC	
Capt. [illegible]	
Col IAV	
C. C.	

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - rien de nouveau.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Notes lowering of legal interest rate by half a point. Thinks this will not have much effect but what effect there is will be beneficial. Quotes Soleri as saying that "he will fight for the defense of our currency, supported by the Allies and by the healthy optimism of the people who will make many sacrifices if they can be sure they will be fruitful." Prophetic words and indicating a progressive preparation remarks the writer, A. Gilardoni.

2. Light in the Churches. Narrates that an Italian priest, calling at the "ACC OFFICE for Electric Power" got a very ill-mannered reception at the hands of an Italian engineer, employed by the Allies. Also the 2 hours light which he had asked for his church was refused. IL QUOTIDIANO is surprised at the refusal but more deeply pained by the bad manners shown. (No names given).

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Ruini some time ago compared the six parties to a group of mountain climbers held together by a cord. Care should be taken not to pull too hard on the cord. And Nenni has answered that he fails to see wherein the socialists and communists have pulled too hard. RICOSTRUZIONE answers that the cord has submitted to undue socialist strain on the following occasions: when it is said that "the republic will be socialist - or nothing", when there is talk of taking over the factories and a good deal of land has already been seized without legal justification, when the whole South - containing many elements of progress, is contemptuously dismissed as "reactionary", when violent language and charges of bad faith are employed against the parties who are co-operating in the same govt. The article concludes assuring Nenni that the Party of Labor Democracy is also a good mountain-climber. If it feels obliged to point out the danger of breaking the cord it is only to make sure that the ascent is successful and that common perils may be avoided.

2. It has been decided that for the time being the Fascist code of 1930 will be the legal code of the land - with necessary modifications. One modification is suggested. In that code there

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2. It has been decided that for the time being the Fascist code of 1930 will be the legal code of the land - with necessary modifications. One modification is suggested. In that code there are heavy penalties for "vilifying the Catholic religion". Any other religion may be slandered with impunity. This is hardly democratic and should be attended to.

3. Against changing time. No electricity, candles expensive, likewise petroleum - in these circumstances a return to standard time is absolutely unjustified. The authorities should reconsider.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. A tactical failure. The monarchists, with their talk of unrest

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in the provinces, insults offered to the monarchy etc. are trying to convince the people that there is need of a military government. They have powerful weapons; the carabinieri, the prefects, the Corpo di Liberazione are all monarchistic and there are powerful foreign elements on the side of the King as well. The tactics of the Leftist parties have failed; they made the mistake of attempting to co-operate in a Royal Government and now they see themselves handcuffed and compelled to frustrating press campaigns. It is time to change tactics. The republic is not something that should come out of shady political manoeuvring; it should emerge as what it is: a logical development of historical evolution in a country proud of its republican tradition. Its constitutional structure answers the "almost physiological exigencies" of the nation; its social structure, eliminating injustices and respecting small property, while educating the workers in the direction of taking over production will eliminate any danger of dictatorship. The republic is not a veniette; it is rather the solution of our difficulties. We must have it or we shall have been beaten. Nor will words and newspaper articles save us.

2. We are beneath King Michael. The armistice with Roumania is fair, clean-cut, above all it is openly revealed. Only Italy is forbidden to know what the terms of her armistice are and what fate awaits her. How can the govt accept this treatment which puts them on a lower footing than King Michael?

3. Fascism is not dead if we have the E.N.A.C. Article by G. Muzzo. The title reveals clearly enough his opinion of the new transportation commission.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Various labor items given prominence: (a) The meeting of CGIL, Camere del lavoro, and Anglo-American representatives to take place to-day. (b) Meeting yesterday of the internal committees of various offices and shops in Rome (attendance 1,000), which drew up a resolution expressing impatience with government's slowness in granting subsidy to workers. (c) Survey of the life of CGIL, pointing out its great handicaps and enumerating its triumphs.

2. Gullo states that collection of grain in Grossi is "satisfactory". Lucania gives the best figures as compared with the Fascist ones of 42, Matera being singled out for special mention. Gullo spoke of the value of the local committees and of the vain efforts of the forces of reaction to interfere with the work of the authorities.

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2. Gullo states that collection of grain in Granai is "satisfactory". Lucania gives the best figures as compared with the Fascist ones of '42, Matera being singled out for special mention. Gullo spoke of the value of the local committees and of the vain efforts of the forces of reaction to interfere with the work of the authorities.

3. Communique from Sottosegretariato della Stampa denying that there is any truth in the stories (printed by ITALIA NUOVA) of prefects asking the govt for instructions on how to deal with acts of violence. There have been no such acts.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Discussion of the C.D. Party proposal for "sindacati autarchici di pubblico diritto". Such unions would be free only within certain limits; in the sense that they would be organs of the state to which all workers would be obliged to contribute they would be very similar

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to the Fascist unions. This is not the kind of organization the Action Party would like; it seems rather to indicate a nostalgia for medievalism or a trend toward the organization of Dolfuss or Franco or Salazar. Why does not the C.D. Party suggest a workers' referendum - especially since the party is quite willing to consider a referendum in other matters.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Easy on the banks. Recommends going slow with epuration of bankers. In modern banking the banker merely follows government directives; the banking policy obviously had to be what the government laid down. It is absurd to hold bankers responsible; they were - and are - merely technicians. Naturally purely political appointments, cases of dishonesty or incompetence masquerading behind a sciarpa littorio call for epuration. But one should proceed with caution in this field.

2. Complaint of young man called to arms only to find it means labor battalions is answered by Ministry of War which points out that any one who really wants to fight can enroll as a volunteer. And many of the labor battalions, who perform very valuable service, are near the front and under fire.

3. On communique from Sottosegretariato della Stampa (See AVANTI, supra) I.N. comments that the denial comes a little late and does not come from an authoritative source. (The authoritative source would be the Ministry of the Interior.) Besides many newspapers of the parties now in power have carried the same kind of story.

4. Changing the guard. An old Fascist custom that still goes on. Example: the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari. Masetti, a man who knows nothing of agriculture is to be named head of the Federazione. Another lawyer, Spezzano, has been Commissioner. These are both personal friends of the minister - their only title to their posts.

5. On the Ufficio Stampa the remark is that an Ufficio Stampa is a Fascist invention. Hence certain tricks should not surprise us. For example yesterday the only newspaper to carry the story of imminent import of 150 tons of potatoes per day - a matter of interest to all - was the journal of the political party to which the head of the "interested body" belongs.

6. Attention: Transportation: The Prefettura announces that all means of transportation are to pass under the control of a transport Office. Another totalitarian experiment, says I.N., and will probably work as badly as the rest. We shall have to pull in

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7. The measure for turning the clocks back is simply unreasonable. Not only should it be repealed but we should turn them forward an hour....Also the business of disconnecting household electrical appliances as is a little rash. Water heaters for example or electric pumps that supply houses with water supply; these are essential.... As for raising cost of public services 180 % (including electricity when there is no service) why not wait till wages have gone up 180% ?

8. Italian soldiers passing through Rome have a miserable time, says I.N. They should have a club where they can get a good meal,

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a good bed. And perhaps some music for dancing - if there are any girls in Rome who remember when their "dream hero" wore a grey green uniform.

9. Appeal for starting professional and technical schools - even if by private initiative at first.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Article insisting on need of keeping Summer Time, in line with other journals.

2. Notes the varying comments which have followed resignation of the Consiglio of the Press Association. UNITA' very pleased about it and insistent that the new Consiglio be chosen from men of a different sort; ITALIA NUOVA taking the opposite view and accusing the Consiglio of "aventinismo". IL POPOLO thinks the new election a good idea and hopes it will be preceded by democratic consultation.

3. Condition of Roman workers. Reports an interview with Prof. Togni, director of the Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro. He says both workers and employers have shown a laudable understanding of the new circumstances. The Ufficio favors the formation of Employers Associations but deplores the instances where Fascist method and Fascist personnel have reappeared. The Ufficio should have special powers of supervision to avoid these cases. Touching the workers directly or indirectly employed by Allied Armed Forces the situation is difficult and unpleasant. These workers in Rome get only 65 lire a day and are excluded from all social welfare benefits. An attempt has been made, with full documentation, to impress the proper Allied authorities with this state of things but so far without success. Prof. Togni is sure that the various Allied commands will understand the position of the workers and meet their demands. It must not be forgotten that they have come in crowds to the Allied recruiting offices while they refrained from offering their services to the Germans even though the rewards were tempting.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Article speaking very frankly against violence, whether verbal or material. It is alleged that in certain zones there are not lacking examples of the latter sort. The government should proceed to disarm any irregular bands. If not the citizens will have to look after their own safety by their own means. We who have lived through Fascist "squadrismo" are not likely to take these outbreaks of violence lightly. The forces of the state against the chaotic forces of disorder, the force of education which will lead to spiritual disarmament and the police force which will disarm the turbulent - these are now all forces

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2. On the proposed wine consorzio, said to be favored by the Allies. The monopolistic dangers are pointed out; it is agreed that from the point of view of the Allies there is a certain administrative convenience in it but why not turn to the appropriate "sindacati" ?

3. Protest against raise in electric rates. This is called an "absolutely illegal measure":.. Likewise, says the article the Annona is out of line in declaring void contracts for transportation of Rome's food supply... And very unsympathetic comment on the Ufficio Trasporti which is to be in charge of all supply transportation.

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Article in praise of Nitti, now a prisoner in Germany. Had he only been heeded.

2. Volunteers for the firing squads. Detailed list of officers and men of the Pubblica Sicurezza who volunteered and participated in the shooting of patriots. Many of these "wild beasts" are still serving in the police. Comment unnecessary.

3. Gio writes again on Sicily, this time under title of "Innocence of the masses". The familiar thesis that Sicily has always been mismanaged by the barons is repeated. Col. Hancock, who found the people not sufficiently mature for democracy probably never knew the real people, says the article, but was judging by this decadent class.

4. Violent protest for increase in electricity rates.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Togliatti writes as follows: The campaign that certain journals of Rome are waging against the govt, against the C.L.N., and against the leftist parties are identical with the line followed by the German-Fascist radio. The same themes, the same words; it is hardly worth one's while to read L'OPINIONE, L'ITALIA NUOVA, L'UNIONE PROLETARIA; it is sufficient to listen to Goebbel or Pavolini. Freedom of press is all very well but that this sort of talk should be tolerated in a combat zone - it is really a bit too much. However that is a matter for the Allies. As forus , let us examine the actions of the "extremist parties" against which these journals protest so much. What are they? Nothing in essence but a firm declaration that the forces of reaction must be checkmated, that fascism must be destroyed and Italians united. To this end we of the Left are quite ready to "pull on the rope" (See RICOSTRUZIONE, supra) not by any means to break up the union of parties but to awaken our partners in the govt and to incite them to serious action.

2. Interview with provincial delegates to Convention of CGIL. All stress the fact that the cost of the war is falling on one class - the workers. Some complain that their provinces are still in the hands of reactionaries and the Allies do not understand the situation.

3. Another outcry for elections.

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4. Romantic and colorful description of the passage of an Italian unit through Piazza Venezia. (All papers note this, with comment in general of satisfaction at the visible evidence of Italian participation in the war. UNITA' gives the most vivid picture.)

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Col. Mc [illegible]HY		
Maj. MAG[illegible]S		
Maj. DRAG[illegible]		
Capt. SERVADOC		
Col. HAY PRB/R 10		
C[illegible]		

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

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15 Sept, 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

GOWRAN ("Chicago Tribune"): Continues his series of articles on Liberated Italy and devotes one to the Italian Press.

The Italian press and radio in that part of Italy dominated by the Allies are closely controlled today by Allied supervisors who describe their all enveloping system of control as an attempt to give the country a democratic press and radio at some time in the future. Liberated Italy, Sicily and Sardinia now have 22 daily newspapers and 194 other periodicals serving a total of 20 million persons. These exist through the courtesy of an Allied propaganda organisation called Psychological Warfare Branch for Italy, which, it is explained is an offspring of a combination of the United States Office of War Information and its British counterpart, Political Warfare Executive. The top command includes both British and United States civilians formerly employed with Office of War Information, British psychological warfare services and various newspapers of both nations. Psychological Warfare Board control is exercised through the Allied Publications Board in Rome, of which Lieut. Col. Ian Munro, Psychological Warfare Board Press chief, a Britisher, is the executive secretary. This board is the sole authority to grant and revoke licences for publication of newspapers books, magazines, posters and brochures. It also controls the flow into Italy of imported newsprint upon which the Italian newspapers are dependent and directs distribution of newsprint within the country. Finally it controls all news and radio services. Most papers at present published are under carefully selected anti-Fascist Italian management, but 5 large dailies are operated directly by Psychological Warfare Branch. As number one priority papers in the matter of newsprint and other supplies their circulation far exceeds those of independent newspapers. Circulation figures of the papers and those of the next largest in each city are as follows:

ROME:	P.W.B. controlled "Corriere di Rome"	180,000
	Socialist controlled "Avanti"	42,000

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NAPLES:	P.W.B. controlled "Risorgimento"	1 20,000
	Communist-Socialist controlled "La Voce"	50,000
BARI:	P.W.B. controlled "Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno"	70,000
	Communist weekly "Civiltà Proletaria"	35,000
PALERMO:	P.W.B. controlled "Giornale di Sicilia"	50,000
	Communist weekly "La Voce dei Comunisti"	5,000
CATANIA:	P.W.B. controlled "Corriere di Sicilia"	30,000
	An unimportant medical quarterly magazine	200

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In the last three cities there are no other dailies but P.W.B. papers. The leaders of P.W.B. blandly announce their organisation has acquired control of 5 papers because it was the only way Allied propaganda could be disseminated without seeking favours of the independent newspapers, or without giving orders in the Fascist manner. Directives issued by P.W.B. high command and their men actually running the papers state that five dailies will carry straight news principally based on United Nations News Services releases. The directive further states that the papers will develop Allied directives in editorials and lay-out and will publish material from time to time of political protagonists when space allows. United Nations News Service, it was explained, was organised in Naples earlier this year. Its principal source of international news is Reuters, although other stories are furnished by Office of War Information and very occasionally picked up from American news services. (+)

The question whether A.P. U.P. and Reuters itself be allowed to enter Italy and resume dissemination of news to Italian papers, is one which P.W.B. are extremely reluctant to discuss. One high executive said it must be settled at highest military and diplomatic levels, whatever that means, pointing out that propaganda is a vital war weapon. He says that uncensored news (apparently meaning that of international services) might result in dissemination of information which would aid and comfort the enemy and which might lead to disorder in community life in Italy Under the present system the United Nations News Service is the only agency in Italy and Italian press and radio receive militarily secure and policy guided news agency service in which Italians themselves can assume an increasingly important role. It is explained that the whole aim of P.W.B. is to make sure the Italian press is free and democratic. Presumably the great freedom enjoyed by the United States and British press these days is a model. Harking back to the four freedoms P.W.B. declare that if these are accepted, the first is freedom of speech, and it is not right of the Allies to relinquish an influence over the press until they have set in motion machinery which will give Italy at least a fighting chance for a free press in the future. Just how far off is not certain.

Another utterance of P.W.B. suggests it stands to reason that Allied Publications Board should be succeeded in post war Italy by Allied observers entrusted with the duty of seeing that Italian quotas of imported newsprint continue to be distributed on a democratic basis.

The P.W.B. method of dealing with class two priority papers, which includes all those but its own five flourishing dailies, is

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The P.W.B. method of dealing with class two priority papers, which include all those but its own five flourishing dailies, is an interesting sidelight on its methods. Firstly the Prefect of an Italian province gets a directive which explains he should forward all requests for authorisation to publish papers in his Province to the normal accredited Italian press commission.

(+) Underlined with remark "Conger told me this as U.P. sell U.N.N.S. a lot of their services."

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This is composed of representatives of the Ministries of the Interior, Press, Justice and Education, and also members of the Newspapers Publishers Association and International Federation of the Italian press. An observer of A.P.B. attends all meetings and any decision not approved by A.P.B. is returned for re-examination. The directive goes on to state that sequestration of any unauthorised publication in the Province may be ordered for any of the following reasons - violation of censorship in news which comments on or which may have any relationship whatever to military matters; any offence towards the prestige and honour of any foreign country or towards its various representatives. If authorisation to publish is granted the publisher receives a what is called a "letter to conduct" from Munro, acting as executive secretary of A.P.B. The letter politely welcomes the new publisher to the field and explains there is no limitation on freedom of press regarding domestic politics and admonishes him to follow the lead of the great papers of the Allies in their dignity. But it goes on to remark that the abuse of this freedom will not be tolerated. It explains that all writing calculated to disturb or foment the public, or calculated to lead to public disorder, will be allowed, and states that infringement will lead to suspension and any further action the Allied authorities deem necessary. Finally Munro appeals to the publisher "to think more of a dignified press than a free one". P.W.B. has extended its efforts until at present it has its own combat teams operating directly with the 5th and 8th Armies. As soon as a city or town is liberated P.W.B. teams go in, and suspend all existing papers. Then one is selected, and a carefully chosen anti-Fascist editor appointed. Under a P.W.B. directive this one newspaper presents news "devoid of all political party editorials and comment except what may be approved or inspired by the Allied Military Government or P.W.B."

(In a further article GOWRAN mentions that the preceding article is being held up by Censor, but hopes it will be cleared. It was in fact cleared without cut.)

In this next article the correspondent deals with the economic situation in Italy and here the picture is painted in heavy black. Italian economy may be compared, he says, to a badly battered fighter reeling under smashing blows, and wondering dimly where the next one will fall. Transport and electric installations are first bombed by the Allies and then

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He goes on to explain the top-heavy organisation created by Mussolini, and says that even in Mussolini's time nobody knew that the financial posiyion

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what the financial position really was, and today the currency is a shambles. What with Allied and German currency nobody knows who redeems which and it will take years to decide. Agriculture has its own problems; lack of man power; lack of equipment and transportation; lack of oil; lack of petrol; horses and mules taken by the Army, and oxen taken for food; troops swamp the railways; mines kill thousands of peasants.

What will happen when the 100,000 war prisoners return and are thrown on the labour market? Typhus is smouldering and ready to break. Tuberculosis is a threat. Medical supplies are scarce. Allied experts say 3 billion dollars for reconstruction will be necessary in the first 12 months. Where this is coming from nobody, includeng the experts, knows.

HADFIELD ("Times"): Christian Democrat party has declined to take up the challenge of the Left parties to define its attitude towards the Monarchy. Its 3 day meeting in Rome of the National Council decided that the problem must wait until the end of the war when all party members can be consulted at a national congress. But the party declares it has no preconceived bias in favour of the Monarchy as an institution. It declines the invitation of the Socialists and Communists for closer collaboration. Suggests instead the creation of a national advisory commission drawn from all parties for the discussion of fundamental national questions. It is also in favour of allowing women votes in communal elections.

FRANK (Supernews): Devotes an article in praise of P.W.B.'s efforts to undermine enemy morale by dropping news by plane and firing over by shell. Maps showing the advances on the Western front are having a profound effect for Kesselring gives his own troops no news of the fighting.

WALLIS ("Daily Telegraph")

The Germans have violated the neutrality of the Republic of San Marino. 100,000 refugees have flocked there from the surrounding area. The normal population is 14,000 .

INGRAHAM ("Time") : Has interviewed Orlando who said that it was a historical lie that Italy was mistreated at Versailles. This was one of the causes which led to Fascism. Actually Italy fared better than any of the major powers. The United States retired into Isolationism; Great Britain elected to defend the integrity

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HADFIELD ("Times"): Soviet trade union delegation is coming to Italy to study labour questions. This is in response to an invitation from the Italian Confederation of Labour. The American and British labour delegates return to Rome on Sept. 15th and will attend the Congress of the Italian Trade Union organisations.

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16 SEP Recd

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

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AFTERNOON PAPERS

14 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Article on the American Constitution.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. What is being done for the farmer? Nothing, says Il Q. and yet he needs everything: livestock, equipment, fuel, electricity - even housing in many cases. And the Winter is coming on.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Anxiety again voiced about the frequent appeals for "direct action" by the so-called parties of the masses. This is not right especially when those very parties belong to a government which they have defined themselves as "a gateway to democracy". Further this talk of "parties of the masses" is absurd; no matter what the membership of the parties may be it is certainly greatly inferior to the masses who as yet have not given their allegiance to any party. And when the elections come it is precisely these voters who will decide which is the majority party.

2. Open letter with no address. F.F. writes: we expected much from the defeat of Fascism and from the Allies but we have been disappointed. All we have got is the freedom to fight among ourselves and thus provide the world with a not very edifying spectacle. The results of our vicissitudes so far are discontent, poverty, unemployment. True there is epuration but often it seems merely a change of personnel, a renaming of old Fascist bodies. This will not do. Who will break down the wall of the cell in which the Italian people are imprisoned?

3. Urgency for return of water supply. As usual the Acqua Marcia Società has failed to keep its word; appeal is made to the commune or the prefect.

4. What is going on in the Associazione Partigiani? Violent letter written by one Della Scala against nomination of Vincenzo Sofi. Moretti as secretary of the Associazione. Details of M.'s past are given, not so much Fascist as shady.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. On electric power. Protest [illegible]

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. On electric power. Protest against electric companies, pointing out, among other things, that they have not yet been epurated. Asks for power ration and calls on the Commune for decisive intervention.

2. Permessi di...circolazione. Bitter letter, signed I.I., on his efforts to get a pass to revisit his home. Two days spent waiting in line in offices, only to be sent to another office and finally to be denied. Having spent 8 months fighting the Germans, having sheltered many Allied fugitives his "heart is filled with a great sadness."

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Problem of the land. Criticism of Christian Democrat agrarian program. AVANTI finds the C.D.s too anxious to protect and increase small holdings (when it is obvious that nowadays they are uneconomical) and too reluctant to accept the true co-operative principal. (E. Villani)

2. Epuration indeed! It is stated that men who served the Fascist Republic, even those who served in the Republican Guard, are now being admitted to the CC RR, provided, of course, they swear to the King.

3. Caustic attack on the Ministero degli Esteri; more than epurated it should be seared with fire from top to bottom. Quite apart from Fascist character of the personnel it has been swollen out of all legitimate proportion in recent years and represents an unjustifiable burden on the nation.

4. International solidarity. Oreste Lizzadri writes in appreciation of the visit of Anglo-American labor representatives. He then says that if aid seems slow coming in official channels Italians should think with gratitude of the supplies - medicine, clothing, foodstuffs being prepared for Italy by Labor groups and Italian Americans. True these supplies, though considerable, are but a trickle. But Italians should remember too that America is fighting a costly war of global extent, is supplying many armies, has herself had to ration many essentials and as for England the same things apply nor should it be forgotten that there are cities in England that have suffered devastation as complete as any in Italy. Taking all things into consideration Italian workers should have nothing but understanding and gratitude.

5. For the moment, just an idea. Proposes an Alleanza Cooperative Romana. This would be a workers co-operative and properly supported would be an excellent control of prices. Obviously it would be successful or not depending on what extent it received support from the workers. It should be pondered and explored.

6. Police reform. Not merely epuration but a new attitude toward the police, better treatment, etc. (In line with other articles on subject)

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. On C.D. suggestion for setting advisory commissions comment is that the ideal would be an Advisory Assembly for it is now obvious that the government is working "in aria" without a base of contact [illegible] or the people and hence somewhat in the hands of the

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epurated it should be seared with fire from top to bottom. Quite apart from Fascist character of the personnel it has been swollen out of all legitimate proportion in recent years and represents an unjustifiable burden on the nation.

4. International solidarity. Oreste Lizzadri writes in appreciation of the visit of Anglo-American labor representatives. He then says that if aid seems slow coming in official channels Italians should think with gratitude of the supplies - medicine, clothing, foodstuffs being prepared for Italy by Labor groups and Italian Americans. True these supplies, though considerable, are but a trickle. But Italians should remember too that America is fighting a costly war of global extent, is supplying many armies, has herself had to ration many essentials and as for England the same things apply nor should it be forgotten that there are cities in England that have suffered devastation as complete as any in Italy. Taking all things into consideration Italian workers should have nothing but understanding and gratitude.

5. For the moment, just an idea. Proposes an Alleanza Cooperativa Romana. This would be a workers co-operative and properly supported would be an excellent control of prices. Obviously it would be successful or not depending on what extent it received support from the workers. It should be pondered and explored.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. On C.D. suggestion for setting advisory commissions comment is that the ideal would be an Advisory Assembly for it is now obvious that the government is working "in aria" without a base of contact with the parties or the people and hence somewhat in the hands of the bureaucracy. But failing such an assembly the C.L.N. could play a more important role. Its work has almost ceased in recent months but it is time now for it to take up its function again.

2. Eggs. Notes that they are now for sale (at 18 lire each) on a free market; no tessera required. Unhappily the eggs are not always fresh; lack of transport, some hoarding among the peasants being among causes for this. Indeed it is the impossibility of storing them and keeping them fresh that makes a free market possible. It is unlikely the situation will improve before January. Meanwhile

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consumers are warned - and a special caution is added against buying from house to house vendors who claim to offer strictly fresh eggs at 30 lire each. They are invariably the eggs one gets in the market at 18 lire.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Reproof to the Consiglio of Press Association for resigning on account of AVANTI article. Who is AVANTI? asks the writer. And this resignation under attack smacks of Avantinismo, that curious affliction that leads people to give up the fight and retire in indifference just when their intervention would be most desirable.

2. AVANTI has denied that any prefect has asked for advice on how to handle the disorder in the provinces. I.N. says it's true just the same if the govt doesn't care to speak about it is because the govt has its reasons.

3. Mills. Article begins with discussion of why mills aren't operating to make pasta. Lack of electric power, lack of other grain to mix with wheat. Then passes on to other difficulties the winter will bring. No eggs, no meat, shortage in general. Cannot a few cars be attached to the military trains to bring supplies from the South. With little light and no heat the winter promises to be intolerable anyway - if lack of food is added it will be disastrous.

4. Plea for keeping Summer time, in view of the lack of electric light.

5. 11 buses were counted this morning "followed by the greedy eyes of the citizens." All labeled "Service" or destined for sight seeing trips under ARC. And to think that the tram company had been hoping for just ten buses for passenger service only to be told there was a shortage of tires and gas, etc.

6. Again on conditions in which refugees live at the Santa Croce barracks. (See UNITA', Sept. 13,4)

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Applauds the proposal of the C.D. council to invite the govt to set up commissions made up of parties and of the "healthy forces of thought and technique" to discuss and advise on future reforms. To the permanent agitation (the phrase is from AVANTI) of the socialists the C.D. Party will oppose "permanent co-operation.

2. Another article on the Scuola media unica by one Quinto Reatti. Disapproves of it.

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2. Another article on the Scuola media unica by one Quinto Tosatti. Disapproves of it.

3. Brief but pointed attack on the 39 professors appointed in Southern Italian Universities by Allied authorities. Recalls that Association of Professors urged their resignation. Wants to know what has been done.

4. UNNS announces another pasta ration for the 28th. This is good but what ever became of the supplementary workers' ration which has not been available since May?

5. Publishes another part of C.D. program, favoring more regional autonomy.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Production and distribution. G. Granata comments on C.D. agrarian program. They have favored small holdings and that seems to be the general trend of the parties - even those of the Left. The Liberals have no particular prejudice in the matter. But it is essential that production should be kept up; one should think of the consumer as well as the farmer. It seems likely that in this, as in other matters, a combination of private initiative and state control may be the wise course; just in what measure is a delicate matter which will have to be studied.

2. Defense of lowering discount rate.

3. On wine provisioning. Article says the Allies at first allowed only very few the privilege of importing wine into Rome. The wine was scarce and the price high. Then they changed their system and allowed relatively free traffic. Price came down. Now, because they are concerned about transport used in this commerce, it is learned that they are going to set up a Consorzio - a few privileged dealers - and we shall be as badly off as before. The least that might be expected - especially in view of the anxiety of the producer to get rid of his stock - is to do away with restrictions on horse-drawn vehicles.

4. On the communique that household electric appliances are to be cut off and a greater light ration given comment is that it is poor and non-informative. When is this to take place? And what about the rationing of light - since that of power seems to be fixed in the communique? Very obscure indeed and as for the measure to turn the clocks back that is, under present circumstances, simply stupid.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Study of the financial situation by Antonio Boni. The usual line followed, necessity of controlling currency etc. Some tax suggestions, including a coffee monopoly.

2. The barons. "Gio." writes that the barons are still in control in Sicily. The island is still feudal and the ruling class is completely selfish. Good deal of historical background.

3. Malavita. Calls attention to the crime wave and appeals to the Questura and the Carabinieri...Also mentions the scandalous bribing that goes on at the posti di blocco.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Velio Spano writes on the syndacal meeting to take place to-morrow with the participation of the Anglo-American representatives. They will be able to get a good idea of the situation of labor and as well of its needs. A propos of the needs of the workers Spano goes on to assert that the theory is false that claims a subsidy or

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2. Problems of the Annona. Many difficulties, writes Marzi-Marchesi, are beyond the powers of the ASA to cope with. There is a lack of clear directives, too many restrictions, and all the practical difficulties connected with transport. All that can be done is to appeal and keep appealing to the Italian and Allied authorities who can do much.

GENERAL: Terms of Roumanian armistice given in all papers, UNITA' calling them "generous"...Delay in trial of Azzolini noted (with suspicion by most)...Roosevelt's statement on purposes of Quebec conference...Allusion to labor meeting to-morrow in most papers... Prominence given to various partisan gests.

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NSC. 14 SEP Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

13 September 1944

BEEN, TO	INITIALS	DATE
Col. Mc. [illegible]HY		
Maj. MAC[illegible]	P.D.	
Maj. DEAG[illegible]		
Capt. [illegible]V-DON		
Col. [illegible]AV[illegible]		
C. C.		

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Another article on tragic conditions in Warsaw.

2. Laudatory comment on activities of clergy in Tuscany who have shared the hardships and trials of their flocks.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Labor security. Ludovico Montini begins by discussing the Beveridge plan, intended to do away with want and give the worker security. But there can be no security in England as long as misery and unrest are rampant on the continent. And for Italy? Idle alike are the plans of labor leaders who found all their hopes on syndicalism and those who see in communism the new salvation. Both these factions are more concerned with political triumphs than with alleviating the condition of the masses. Perhaps then the masses, seeing the futility of these Utopias will turn again to the feet of Christ. Union of labor there must be, loyal and firm...in search of the Kingdom of God.

2. Electricity. Recommends suppression of household electrical devices which would permit a daily light ration for all.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Comment on Ruini's speech at Naples. Affirms D.D.s intention of preserving democracy and opposing any kind of dictatorship. The six party union was based on the recognition by all parties of the need of renewing democracy in Italy. The Leftist parties have not of course abandoned their program but they have said they will work for it in a democratic rather than a revolutionary way. The violence of the workers at the end of the last war; demonstrations, seizure of factories etc. alarmed both the bourgeoisie and the workers themselves and provoked the Fascist reaction. It is hoped that this time the extreme parties will have learned their lesson and will give no shadow of excuse to reactionary forces. The Left, if it is wise will remain in the government and use democratic methods to work for its ends.

2. On conference at Quebec observation is that Italy waits in confidence and faith.

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2. On conference at Quebec observation is that Italy waits in confidence and faith.

3. On the convention at Naples. Rejects Nenni's statement that the fusion with Labor Party and Social Democrat Party means the introduction of another reactionary Trojan horse (or horses) into the C.L.N. All these groups are progressive, says the writer... Remarks also that Nenni's promise of "permanent agitation" on the part of the Socialists is neither cheering nor opportune. The thing to do is to concentrate on common problems for the moment and leave individual party programs for later.

4. Calls for epuration of the "Fascist musician" Maestro Mario Labroca.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Parties in review. On Socialist "g.c." observes that this is a party which is honestly republican and yet it collaborates with a govt under the monarchy. Does it not realize the dangerous ambiguity of this line? As for the D.D.s they are still postponing decision; they have a right to of course but it all accords with talk of "dynamism of all forces" and "ardor of youth" (De Gasperi's phrases) especially when everyone knows that a large part of the D.C. longs for the republic. As for Ruini he too states that the L.D.s want to return to Mazzini and hence democracy. But what does this mean in fact when the Labor Democrats are working with the King - nay, under the King. Speeches are all very well but this is a time for action; if all these spokesmen want a republic they must realize that the first step is to get rid of the monarchy and not preserve it by cooperating with it.

2. Comment on Churchill-Roosevelt meeting. The war being in its final stages says V.R., it is obvious that political discussions will take place. Enumerates the problems concerning Italy which will no doubt be touched upon. It is to be regretted that Stalin is not present but if some implementation of the Atlantic Charter emerges from the meeting it will be a great step forward.

3. Epuration of the press. G.A. Defelice surveys the committee with mistrust. He has no respect for Ardizzone, he wishes Bergamini hadn't spoken of avoiding "odious vendetta". For no one wants any such thing but what is wanted is a really rigorous epuration. Doubt is expressed that the Rome committee of three is even big enough to handle the job to say nothing of what their intentions may be. Let us remember that 8,000 arrests were made in Paris in the first week and that here Fascism had five times longer a life than collaborationism.

4. Opposition expressed to the creation of one big provisioning Board for Rome. This would be a great mistake and it is typically Fascist in concept. It is painful to see the Allies, sons, one would think, of democracy and free enterprise, consider this sort of solution.

5. On seating of Deputazione Provinciale of Rome comment is that this sort of body is a mere mockery and can in no way be considered a Dep. Prov. in any real sense of the word.

MORNING PAPERS

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Leader by Nenni, ridiculing the fears of the conservatives inspired by what was said at the Party Congress. Contrary to what is being said the Socialists did not threaten armed revolution but only violence if necessary in self-protection against reaction, which is a very different thing. Nor does he think it is straining the 6 party accord too much if the Socialists ask for rigid epuration, provincial elections etc. or if they set forth clearly their program for the Constituent assembly. The North has yet to be heard from and plans must be made with their wishes in mind.

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2. Prudence of the Christian Democrats. They are still saying neither yes nor no but AVANTI sees some signs of progress in the party's declaration. It is certain, in the opinion of AVANTI, that if the C.D.s are waiting for the views of their adherents in the North the Party will declare itself republican.

3. Cartels and Trusts. Pietro Battara comments on Pres. Roosevelts letter on cartels. Notes the President's disapproval of them but reminds its readers that this vicious system is by no means limited to Germany - as might seem to be implied in the President's letter - but is rather a phase of capitalism and can be encountered in any capitalistic country - or indeed on an international scale. Indeed the trusts are particularly well developed in America where their growth was sheltered for years behind a protectionist tariff wall.

4. Denial of charges made by Lucifero in ITALIA NUOVA (12 Sept). The provinces are not in disorder nor has any prefect asked the government for help and instructions.

5. Comment on Ruini's speech at Labor Democrat Congress. All his suggestions are archaic and the program of the party is hopelessly out of date.

6. Keep an eye on the Borsa. Notes campaign being made to have free trading in the Borsa. AVANTI is against it; it would enable Fascist profiteers to liquidate their gains and, in these days of poor transportation, communication and general crisis, it would give speculators a golden opportunity to create rumors and pile up fortunes on false markets.

7. Gas and Water. Recent events have shown convincingly that these two public utilities should not be run by private enterprise.

8. The Hotel Regina Coeli. That's what it has become and de luxe at that the luxury in which the Fascists live while they await trial is shocking.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. In the Party Committee. Publishes letter of Bauer, LaMalfa and Rossi-Doria who resigned from the Committee because they were not satisfied with the declaration of Cosenza affirming the party to be "socialist" and "of the masses". They point out that they have no quarrel with any part of the program that calls for concrete action. They intend to remain in the party. Comment stresses this latter statement and publishes their letter as an example of the truly democratic functioning of the Action party.

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2. Again on epurating the police. Reform is urgent before any real epuration is possible. The police should be autonomous, non-political and they should get better pay and treatment and be recruited with more care. Article goes into some detail on all these points.

3. Answer to Tullio Vecchietti, who in AVANTI described the action party as one believing in the predominant role of the intellectual bourgeoisie. Ridiculous, says I.L.

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4. Light ration. Claims to have learned from competent sources that there will be six hours a day to all users beginning Oct. 1.

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5. Indignant letter from one C.B. who was called to arms - only to find that the expression is now used to mean labor battalions.

6. The jewels of the crown. Ironic allusion to the rescue of the Crown jewels and honors passed out as a result of it. The new commendatori, it would seem, include in their number a veteran squadristi. Worthy of Dumas, the whole affair!

7. To Count Sforza. Why is not Senator Carlo Torlonia included in Senators to be tried?

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Commissari. I.N. distinguishes between three kinds of industrial corporations; those in existence before Fascism, those growing up in the regime which answered a real economic need, those born of Fascist politics and policy. The last class may well be put in charge of special Commissioners, the first two it is dangerous to tamper with at a time so delicate in the economic life of the nation. (Enzo Selvaggi)

2. Long commentary on the decision to reduce discount rate. Commentator Vincenzo Lucci finds it completely baffling and doesn't understand what the govt, is trying to do.

3. Article on the refugees from Africa and the hard fate suffered by many in being separated from their families.

4. The Cerere mill in Via Ausonia has stopped operating. Many people have thus lost their jobs. But worse than this, does it mean that there is to be no more pasta?

5. Personal representative of president R. at the Vatican reports Pope has expressed his satisfaction for "the noble example" of discipline and behavior of Allied soldiers in Rome.

6. Gas. Many meters still not turned on. Why doesn't the company make provision?

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Comments on resignation of Consiglio Direttivo of the Press Association. Approves and hopes for a breath of pure air in the new organization of the Association.

2. Detailed agrarian program, calling for turning over latifundia to co-operative committees under certain conditions. Progressive but cautious.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz writes on position of Italians in Egypt. The real Fascist agitators were withdrawn in the early days on the war, the few so-called fascists left are more misled than guilty. He suggests they be treated indulgently and that their fellow Italians who have merited the good will of the Allies try to take care of them.

2. Short article deploring the talk of violence and force that is now being heard, not only from unofficial sources but even in party platforms.

3. Discussion of what Churchill-Roosevelt talk may mean for Italy. It is now a month since the first allusion to Lease Lend

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and nothing has come of it. It would be welcome but it should be remembered that lease lend really means war materials more than anything else. Perhaps there is something to hope for in the UNRRA conference.

4. Bonomi too, it would seem, thinks the time has come to prepare for provincial elections. It is understood that voting lists will be prepared according to rules laid down in the electoral law of 1919.

5. List of crimes and robberies; comment being that crime wave is growing and police are not on the job.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Light on Sicilian separatists. Finocchiaro Aprile, Tasca, Principe di Mirto and Prince Borghese are analysed; they are reactionary forces "manoeuvring to save the fat patrimonies" of the wealthy. Opposed to them are such people as Mattarella, Aldisio etc. The charge is again made that contribution to the Granai are good in regions of small holding, inadequate in regions of the latifundia. (Gio.)

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Box at top of page calling attention to the fact that there are 200,000 unemployed in Rome dying of hunger and 200,000 employed at fixed wages so low that they are living...or hunger.

2. V. Spano writes to express satisfaction with the labor program of the D.C. party. The points of difference between their aims and the communists are very minor and it seems likely that the parties can work together.

3. Justice is asked for the share croppers in Puglia where they are being taken advantage of by the large landowners, according to U.

4. Description of revolting conditions in which refugees are housed in Rome. These are people coming from the North and supposed to be on their way south. Actually they have to wait months and in conditions which are filthy and unsanitary, without sufficient food.

5. Why is prof. Castellani, noted Fascist, still director of clinic of tropical diseases?...Why is the engineer Franco Mariotti still at large; he was the inventor of the radio device that prevented hearing Radio London...Is it true that Prince Boncompagni has given orders that only half his estate at Fiorano be planted, thereby reducing the contribution to the Granai ?

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DEMOCRAZIA (Independent)

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2. V. Spano writes to express satisfaction with the labor program of the D.C. party. The points of difference between their aims and the communists are very minor and it seems likely that the parties can work together.

3. Justice is asked for the share croppers in Puglia where they are being taken advantage of by the large landowners, according to U.

4. Description of revolting conditions in which refugees are housed in Rome. These are people coming from the North and supposed to be on their way south. Actually they have to wait months and in conditions which are filthy and unsanitary, without sufficient food.

5. Why is prof. Castellani, noted Fascist, still director of clinic of tropical diseases?...Why is the engineer Franco Mariotti still at large; he was the inventor of the radio device that prevented hearing Radio London...Is it true that Prince Boncompagni has given orders that only half his estate at Ficrano be planted, thereby reducing the contribution to the Grandi ?

GENERAL: Churchill-Roosevelt talk... Meeting of committee of ministers on epuration... Resignation of Consiglio of Press Association... Two ACC announcements: end of Summer Time and warning of bogus U.S. Industrial organization.

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

13 SEP Recd 42c.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BR. AH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Patriot Branch

PRB/R8

12 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - nihil novum.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Box at top of page asking: What is the difference between the most repugnant bourgeois capitalist and the workman who charges 100 to 300 lire for turning on the gas - an operation of 10 minutes?

2. Federici calls attention to the moral aid the Pope has given and is giving Italy. Suggests that his words on necessity of unity be taken to heart and reminds the extremists that one cannot identify a political system with a social class, no matter what Marx may say. Still basing his argument on the Pope's words the writer concludes by asking the Allies "to help us organically to set in motion again the national economic machinery."

3. Prominence given Pope's message to President of Poland, promising to do all he can (President had described German atrocities and asked aid). (+)

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Most of paper given over to description of Congress in Naples, speeches of Ruini, Cerabona, Ingrosso. The congress is to be noted as the occasion of the fusion of the Labor Party and Social Democrat Party (not represented in govt) with the Labor Democrats. Need of unity, work and progress stressed. Young people and women to be given their place in political life.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Article, inspired by the film, in honor of Toscanini, whose moral and political integrity no less than his artistry are worthy of admiration. Refers to his well known hatred of the King and Badoglio and his desire to see a republic established and longs for the day when it will be possible to send the message to him that Mameli once sent to Mazzini: "Rome - republic - come!" (Pacciardi)

2. Sharp criticism of the condition of the streets. Appeal to Board of Health and to the responsible officials for action.

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

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Add:-

4. (+) De Gasperi, referring to Churchill's message to Italians is quoted as saying that C.D. s are in accord with Churchill in being aware of the dangers of a new dictator ship. The party will aid the people to escape that danger. From the allies more than "control" Italy needs co-operation in solving her problems. (This from the C.D. council; see IL POPOLO)

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SECRET	INITIALS	
Col. Mc.		
Maj. MAG		
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SALVADORI		
Col. FAVA		
C. C.		

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni urges importance of international socialist congress to run concurrently with Peace Conference.

2. Report of meeting of tramdrivers union (5,000 attendance) in which anxiety was evident about salary adjustments still under discussion by Ministry. AVANTI also feels it is high time action was taken.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Provisional Peace. On the meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt at Quebec IL observes that it will be in essence a preliminary peace conference, since the peace at least in Europe, is clearly imminent. It is recalled that Allied leaders have indicated that rather than one peace conference at the end of this war there may be many with a slow and deliberate approach to the various problems. There is something to be said for this but one can also leave things in a "provisional" state too long. Uncertainty about institutional questions and about frontiers will impede the work of reconstruction. And it cannot be said that Italy's case - for it has been a year since the armistice and the terms of the document are not known nor is the Allied policy yet clear - proves the value of leaving things in fluid state over a long period of time.

2. Paragraph on Gen. O'Dwyer's report to President. Gen. is alleged to have said that the Italian economic situation is dangerous for Italy and also for the political position of the U.S. in the post war world.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Lucifero writes again on what seems to him the scandalous inability or reluctance of the government to safeguard public order. The government is cutting a poor figure. He realizes he says that someone will whisper to him that it is not the government but the Allies who are really responsible for the chaotic political state of the provinces, some one will say that the Allies want the government to fail. In his opinion this is quite absurd; the Allies have indeed re-established communications and left carabinieri in all the communes: they have then gone about the business of fighting the war and public order has become our problem. There is too much political juggling in the government and no attention to this basic duty.

2. Again an appeal for opening the bourse for trading in stocks. Again it is pointed out that the Paris Bourse was opened immediately and without reservations. Again the government's [illegible]

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2. Again an appeal for opening the bourse for trading in stocks. Again it is pointed out that the Paris Bourse was opened immediately and without reservations. Again the government is blamed.

3. Comment on Churchill-Roosevelt talk is that it is to be hoped some good for Italy may come out of it. The good-will shown by the two leaders and the data supplied by ACC give reason to hope.

4. Comment on Allied Courts and specifically on Col. Elder. Recalling the harsh things said about American justice in the Fascist press, "Sisifo" observes that it is a strange irony that has now brought this justice to Italy and one cannot but admire the combination of scrupulous rigor and humanity that has characterized the functioning of Allied courts in Rome.

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5. On the new "Ente di approvvigionamento" on the initiative of the Allies the observation is that this is all very well unless it is monopolistic. "Do not strangle private enterprise."

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. C.D. National Council. The "motion of the congress" is as follows: defense of liberty, postponement of decision on monarchy until all party is united, confirmation of tripartite pact per syndical unity, appeal to the govt to "recognize the unions as autarchic organs through public right based on the political and religious liberty of the workers, organized democratically with their own autonomy and independence of political parties", re-establishment of communal autonomy with relative free election of officials, votes for women, an end to commissarial administration of public and private corporations and return to responsibility of directors, co-operation of all anti-Fascist parties and creation of advisory councils.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. What to do with Germany. M. Lupinacci suggests creation of a number of "Switzerlands" on German borders including bits of Germany and border peoples.

2. Monopoly of foreign commerce. Such a proposal is advanced by the Socialists in spite of the fact that the Fascist example showed it to be disastrous. Private initiative, supported by consular service is recommended.

3. The light that fails. Energetic protest; in recent days the light has not been forthcoming even on ration days.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Should Italy have a place at the Peace conference? P. Scarfoglio writes that all states would probably answer in the negative but they would be wrong... Today England and America must interest themselves deeply in European affairs; England, in particular must abandon her policy of "historic terror" of allowing any continental nation even the appearance of domination over another. This has been the historic guilt of England in her relations with Europe. Creating "parity" in Europe means loosing the German fury; thus the treaty of Versailles was not only an error but the premeditated assassination of 10,000,000 men. England through fear of a France or an Italy (sic) that might become too strong threw away the victory of 1918. Unhappily up to now

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religious liberty of the workers, organized democratically with their own autonomy and independence of political parties", re-establishment of communal autonomy with relative free election of officials, votes for women, an end to commissarial administration of public and private corporations and return to responsibility of directors, co-operation of all anti-Fascist parties and creation of advisory councils.

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2. Under announcement of pasta ration notes that heavy workers have been waiting for their supplementary ration since June.

UNITA' (Communist)

Box at top of page says 75 generals have been suspended; it would be interesting to know their names and places of residence.

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2. Compliments to Churchill on his appearance in Quebec. The sky is clear in Quebec; it is clear in Italy too in a sense. For though Italians realize they have a hard road ahead they now have unity among themselves.

3. Velio Spano writes in support of Socialist program.

4. Complaint that everyone finds it hard to get a permit for a car - except Fascists and their wives and friends.

5. Article by Marzi-Marchesi on the Annona, which he claims will have to do more than it has in the past. Private initiative is not adequate to the present situation. The difficulty is to find the right officials for the Annona. This is not easy but they are being found.

GENERAL: Arrest of Buffalo.... Churchill and Roosevelt meeting... Remarks of Sforza on Senators under judgment.

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11 SEP Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

10 September 1944

PRB/RS

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc. CARTHY		
Maj. MAS[illegible]		
Mai. DRAG[illegible]		
Cap[illegible]		
Col. FAV[illegible]		
C. C.		

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - rien a signaler.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. L. Bitter comment on the indifference of the Romans who do not seem to care - if they even know - that people are actually dying of starvation in the city. Not many, it is true, but even one death from hunger should arouse the citizens out of their indifference.

2. Comment on Gen. Brown's exposition of electric situation: the explanation is indeed exhaustive and the appeal for rigid economy is approved. Practical suggestion made that domestic electric equipment be detached and all current used for more regular ration of light.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. No time for illusions. Writer says that the words of Roosevelt make it clear that Italy is expected to look after herself. Help there will be but not in proportion to what the gravity of Italy's condition - which grows daily more serious - really calls for. RICOSTRUZIONE says that the Allies, now that they find it impossible to keep their promises to Italy, may be reasonably expected not to add to her woes by too much control and to allow the Italians greater liberty of movement. The article makes this specific request of the Allies, admitting there may be some real difficulties in granting it, due to war conditions, but arguing that other difficulties there are which cannot be justified and are therefore intolerable.

2. Cases of conscience. Ironic comment on discussion of street names. Claims that in France and England the Revolutions have not changed names of streets.

3. Article on need of one national cooperative just as there should be one national sindacato.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

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

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Comment on Caruso and Azzolini. La VOCE recalls that on 6 August it had predicted that Azzolini would have the protection of Acquarone; and indeed the defense lawyer will be Serrao, former council for British Embassy and from the 4 June legal representative of Casa Savoia and Acquarone.

2. On the oath of the workers VOCE remarks acidly on the devilish slyness of two classes of RR employees who did not take the Fascist Republican oath. One group refrained out of "bestial attachment" to the House of Savoy, another because they were shrewd enough to see the Fascist Republic would not live long. Now both these groups are making a virtue of their refusal to swear.

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3. Workers subsidy. F.G. writes as follows: The govt, in response to the appeal of the Confederazione, has granted a subsidy but if there are not more goods available and if the progressive devaluation of currency continues there will be another appeal for another subsidy before very long. It had been hoped that the response to the just demands of the workers would have taken the form of a co-ordinated and organic long-range economic plan, including, among other things definite attack on the crucial problem of transport. Nothing of the sort.... Propaganda pamphlets, distributed by Allied aviators promised liberation and not occupation. We ask that a few of our ships be left to us, a few railroads, some means of transportation - and above all we ask to be left to our own devices. Let us make contacts with other countries that know us, that have given us credit and will do so again, that can supply us with raw materials - and leave the rest to us. We shall do as the people of Cassino and Viterbo, who are setting about the rebuilding of their own houses, all by themselves. We too will, by ourselves, secure the necessary international co-operation if we are allowed to... without any supervision which is justifiable only when the means are adequate and the plans clear cut. Italy has fallen before and has arisen again. By herself.

4. Observes that the "giudici popolari" must swear to the King. Who is responsible for this absurd decision? The Minister? The people have a right to know.

5. Once again the contrast between the slow and uncertain punishment of Italian Fascists is contrasted to the summary action of the French in dealing with collaborationists. France will come out of this purified; we shall still be mired in Fascism, comments Pacciardi.

6. Gen. O'Dwyer's assertion that free commerce would not help in food situation but only swell the black market is categorically rejected by C. Muzzo.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Roosevelt and Italy. Nenni finds the President's remarks about Italy somewhat discouraging; there is no talk of making Italy an ally nor of giving her Lend Lease - no real assurance of UNRRA. It is understood, says Nenni, that certain measures such as encouraging exports of wine and oil, etc., creating a "counter-pool" [illegible]

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2. On supply problem: there are rumors that the Allies are about to form a consorzio of merchants and give them charge of the provisioning of Rome. This would be a grave mistake, thinks AVANTI, and a step backward. Obviously such a group would try to profit by its position and monopoly and corruption would spring out of such a scheme.

3. Comment on "Pasquino", comic weekly. It appeared under the German regime; while it was not favorable to the Fascist republic in

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tone it was definitely under the protection of the Germans. Now it turns up again (with a new name but recognizable). The editor, Maiuri, is asked to explain just what his relations were with the Germans.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. New Tasks. Article pointing out that a great part of liberated Italy (until the last few weeks) had been territory which had not lived under German domination and had not had the same trial by fire, with consequent growth of committees of liberation etc. Further the South still contains a number of reactionaries - or at least conservative - elements which have seen no need of changing their ways simply because there has been a change of government. The contrast between the two zones was very evident at the time of the formation of Bonomi's ministry. But since the South was predominant in number the months in Rome have come perilously close to making of Rome and Latium not so much the Southern front of the new Italy as the Northern front of the old. Now with the rapid liberation of the North there is no doubt of the supremacy of the way of thought of the renewed Italy. Some committees of liberation have indeed taken power in their own hands. It is clear that for the future the C.L.N. must work even more closely with the government, to whom it can render valuable service.

2. Report from Tivoli; epuration still needed.

3. Letter from Dr. Winkler, Frosinone. Malaria, typhoid, v.d. are rampant and doctors are discouraged by lack of transport and medicine and impossibility of sending bad cases to hospitals which are too remote to be of use.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Temperature. The usual complaint that the government is more concerned with politics than with practical measures to alleviate condition of the average man who is awaiting with terror the onset of winter.

2. The whole truth. Criticism of a UNNS release of 8 September in which a very pleasant picture of conditions in Italy is given. The statistics are correct; the implications are all wrong says I.N. Such releases do no service to the country.

3. Gleefully notes Schevenal's remark that some leaders of the syndical movement are "self-elected".

4. E.N.A.C. Article

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3. Gleefully notes Schevenal's remark that some leaders of the syndical movement are "self-elected".

4. E.N.A.C. Article by Cencic dell'Ardizio, fearing the worst from this organization. He feels this is not the moment for further restrictions on private enterprise.

5. Electrical energy. Discussion of the subject, starting with Gen. Brown's statement. Suggests cutting out household equipment, attention to the "cavi preferenziali" synchronizing of radio broadcasts with new needs.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Against arrogance and violence. Fiery words by Gonella against certain activities in the provinces which seem to be leading to the "regular Sunday brawls". For the first time, he says, the Socialists and Communists are in power in Italy; this should mean

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harmony and attention to preparation of the new social order but this order, awaited eagerly by all and especially by the masses, will never be established if the parties on the one hand have a common policy in the government and on the other hand fall upon each other outside the government. The C.D. party has clearly stated at Naples that "it will not tolerate handing over the destinies of the country to plutocratic or Jacobin clicks nor to party squadristi nor piazza insurrections." To this statement the Party is faithful and in order that the present disease may not spread it appeals to the action of the government and to the sense of responsibility of all citizens.

2. Public Welfare. Comment on Facciardi's remark that Chevalier has already been shot while Caruso has yet to be tried: this is not a difference to be ashamed of; it is precisely the difference between real justice and the justice, say, of Caruso himself.

3. Need of provincial elections. Opposed to RICOSTRUZIONE (9 Sept) which thinks elections should be postponed until prisoners and refugees have returned. POPOLO is for holding them now; they can always be regarded as provisional, of course.

4. "Diogene" has some words of amazed indignation at the sort of people - one can still find them - who say that after all Fascism did a lot for the country. There are even people who in all good faith still think everything would have been all right if Mussolini had stopped after the Ethiopian war.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The Socialists at Naples. Hopes that the Socialist party might become a democratic party of broad basis looking to the idealism of Prudhomme and Mazzini have been dashed. Nothing but Marxism of the most intransigent and demegogic sort has come out of the Socialist Congress. The writer rejects some of the party declarations e.g. that capitalistic society is breaking up, that the international situation may be cleared by understanding among the proletariat, and goes on to note the scant political sense implicit in the invitation to the Christian Democrats. The latter are about as likely to favor Socialism as the Socialists are to become priests. Lastly the writer asks if the inflammatory tone of the concluding paragraph in the Socialist manifesto is wise; are they quitesure they can beat the "forces of reaction" or are they inviting 1922 all over again ? (G. Pope)

TEMPO (Independent) - niente di nuovo.

1804

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TEMPO (Independent) - niente di nuovo.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. V.S. writes in favor of immediate provincial and communal elections.

2. Another article urging the A.S.A. be given wide powers as supply agent.

3. Interview between Bonomi and Nenni on holding elections.

GENERAL : Arrest of Giannini.... Confiscation of property of Edmondo Rossoni, Starace, Grandi etc... Meeting of ministerial committee on salary adjustment... Meeting of Christian Democrat National Council.

1805

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

10 SEP Recd

23

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

9 September 1944

PRB/R8

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - nihil novum.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - idem.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. The communes. Observations of E.M. on the recent campaign of "various parties" for municipal election. E.M. is also of the opinion that they should be held as soon as possible but makes some reservations. They should be held in liberated national territory and only after the return of prisoners of war, those deported for forced labor and refugees. Meanwhile he thinks it would be desirable if, in all communes large or small, a Giunta were named as well as a Sindaco. As it is the sindaco alone tends to continue the arbitrary system of the Fascist Podestà, no matter what the character of the nominee may be. Furthermore the lack of a Giunta leads to a difficult situation in communes where the local C.L.N. functions with de facto and extra-legal powers. As to suppressing these local C.L.N. committees that is a matter for the central C.L.N. but in any case a regular Giunta should be appointed.

2. Another article on land reclamation by Fossombrini. He observes that the most urgent work of repairing the "bonifiche" in the vicinity of Rome, and thereby keeping malaria at a distance, will cost 50,000,000 lire. Nor can this work be further postponed. He urges that a Consiglio Superiore Lavori Pubblici be reestablished. This was not a Fascist invention but the fruit of a daring reform of Bonomi made when he was minister of public Works. The government should bear this in mind.

3. Caustic report on the situation in the Direzione delle Belle Arti. Details of Fascist corruption are given - some very pointed remarks on how the people now in authority, particularly Palma Bucarelli got their appointments. It is remarked that some of these people are now on the best of terms with Allied experts, who, in their innocence probably do not realize what is going on. Vigorous epuration is needed.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Remarks that the newspapers of the government recall with sadness the episodes of last Sept 8. On the suggestion of Casati "bound by a double cord" to the Monarchy, an inquest will be held on what happened during that period. But, says La VOCE, we really should look to first causes, i.e. to the King. After a narration of what happened and a version of what might have happened under proper leadership, the article deplores the union of the six parties

SEEN.	INITIALS.	[illegible]
Col. Mc. [illegible]HY		
Maj. MAGRUS		
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt SALVADORI		
Col. PAVA		
C. C.		

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who, in collaborating with the King have made others share in his guilt. The parties seem to be sorry for it now but are they in a position to bring to trial their own allies? It is to be hoped that they are; otherwise however there are "uncontaminated popular forces" who will be glad to bring to the bar those guilty of the crimes of 8 September, 25 July - and others.

2. M. Frecone observes that a committee of magistrates is calling for restitution of independence of executive power; in his opinion the magistracy is at present unworthy of any such independence. He enumerates its deficiencies and asks for election of the "judiciary magistratura".

3. Supply problem. Another plea for free commerce, free circulation, abolition of fixed prices etc.

4. Notes decision of Committee for renaming streets to the effect that the Fascist Republican ordinance abolishing names of Casa Savoia should be revoked. Disapproves.

5. On intention of Commune of Reggio Calabria to erect a monument to Matteotti comment is adverse. Matteotti should have a monument but one, preferably on the scene of his kidnapping, is quite enough. This "monumentomania matteottiana" is another phase of the insane passion for commemorative statuary that Italians would do well to shake off.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Communist)

1. What Italy expects of the "partigiani". The work of the partisan bands of all nations is worthy of praise, writes Nenni, their contribution to the final victory is considerable. As for Italy; she does not yet stand as high as she should. Requests such as those made by the Socialist party for application of Lend Lease and dismantling of ACC run into grave difficulties. The efforts of Italian colonies in America and England to win aid and sympathy for Italy encounter the same difficulties which are made up of resentment and prejudice because of the sins of Fascism. We must count on ourselves and on our resolution of loyal efforts of cooperation to overcome these rancors. Herein lies the importance of the partisan struggle; may we hope that Milan can render to Italy a similar service to that given to France by Paris with the insurrection of 26 August.

2. Comment on census (see POPOLO for details) is approving and urges all to cooperate.

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3. Sanitary conditions of city. A report by Assessore Egidi who states that they are satisfactory. There has been some increase in tuberculosis - due to poor nutrition and overcrowding - and in malaria. The latter is under control. Inspections of bakeries are going on all the time; it is recognized the bakers have their difficulties but good bread can be produced if the baker "has a sense of responsibility."

4. Formal resolution of the Camera del Lavoro on urgent need of high cost of living subsidy now under discussion. The resolution mentions that certain employers are planning on dismissing personnel if and when subsidies have to be paid and protests vigorously. AVANTI approves, recommending the government's vigilance on the latter point.

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5. General Brown explain reason for electric shortage. Factual account.

6. AVANTI adds its voice to others protesting against projected dismantling of Teatro di Caracalla.

7. Sympathetic description of return of Antonini to Valleta Irpina, his pnese that he had left 36 years ago.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Our frontiers. Agrees with Pocciardi (in VOCE REPUBBLICANA, 7 Sept) that Gorizia, Trieste and Istria are and must remain Italian. Goes on to say: "We are against all nationalism, including Italian and Slavic nationalisms. The fight will be hard, therefore all who think along the same lines should remain united.

2. Elections and prefects. In order to assure proper communal and provincial elections, in an atmosphere of confidence, a radical "renewal" of prefects is necessary. The prefect has been for 20 years a provincial king, supported by his police who maintained order in the past. The people do not trust him. It would be advisable to suspend, at least for a year, all the career prefects"di ruolo" and replace them by "boni viri" who are numerous. Lists of acceptable substitutes could be provided by the C.L.N.

3. Possibilities of rebuilding - in a modest way - the merchant marine are discussed. It is noted that at present there are 150,000 unemployed as a result of the paralysis of this industry. It is suggested that shipyards might begin the construction of small ships - a good thing too for the ever pressing problem of transport.

4. Resolution of Camera del Lavoro receives favorable comment. (See AVANTI, supra).

5. News from Rieti province is not good. The same people in power who were there under Fascism.

6. Sharp criticism of a young man who bet 20,000 lire on every race at Villa Glori. This is an immoral spectacle when is so much misery abroad.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Comment on Roosevelt's statement. ITALIA NUOVA finds it unsatisfactory. The President made no reference to Lend Lease and said simply that there is the possibility that UNRRA may do something for Italy which means it is also possible that it wont.

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1. Comment on Roosevelt's statement. ITALIA NUOVA finds it unsatisfactory. The President made no reference to Lend Lease and said simply that there is the possibility that UNRRA may do something for Italy which means it is also possible that it wont. At the same time the statement of Capt. Stone, so flattering to the Italian effort, shows how Italy, even thus reduced to the last extremity, has not lived only on Allied charity but has given generously to the common cause... The American government, in view of this information, seems strangely slow in recognizing Italy's need. This slowness may well be a result of a certain lack of confidence in the present political situation. If this is true then the men who are subordinating the physical welfare

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of the people to their own political careers and revolutionary schemes, are taking on a terrible burden of responsibility.

2. Lucifero, quoting story of banditry in RICOSTRUZIONE (8 Sept, 1) uses it as point of departure for an attack against the C.L.N. which he asserts the local committees of Florence and Northern Italy have repudiated and against the government, which, even according to some of the parties which form part of it, is incapable of keeping order. The government is asked to have the decency to resign.

3. Apropos of the notice of distribution of medicine for certain zones (announced yesterday) the suggestion has been made that there should be a Board of production and a board in charge of distribution. ITALIA NUOVA favors only the former.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Anti-bourgeois. Thus Gonella defines the C.D. party. Firstly because the bourgeoisie, with its emphasis on economics and deification of capitalism, is essentially materialistic and so opposed to the basic thought of Christian Democracy. Secondly because though its members often spring from the proletariat it has no sympathy for the workers and above all no desire to educate them. This is in contrast with the political line of the C.D. party. It may be said that historically arguments may be advanced on behalf of the bourgeoisie, as it is now it is decadent and must be opposed.

2. Notes Princeton Survey of Public Opinion has revealed that almost half American population doesn't know U.S. never belonged to League of Nations, 54 million have never heard of nor read the Atlantic Charter etc. Notes further that London News Chronicle in reporting this does not show any surprise and draws the conclusion that if the "average American" is like that one should hardly be surprised or discouraged by the average Italian.

3. Roosevelt announces new aid for Italy. Report of President's Press Conference. Adds that he is to see Gen. O'Dwyer on Wednesday.

4. Quotes Capt. Stone on contribution made by Italian Armed forces (in statement made yesterday) and says he spoke of "a more direct participation on the part of Italy in the struggle for her liberation."

5. Statement by High Commissioner Cingolani on difficulties of confiscating Fascist property. It is difficult to collect the "beni mobili"

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5. Statement by High Commissioner Cingolani on difficulties of confiscating Fascist property. It is difficult to trace and collect the "bene mobili". And when confiscation takes place it must be done in such a way as not to damage the economic fabric of the nation. And it is necessary to think of administering confiscated property as well as simply seizing it. Further much of the work is delicate and cannot be carried on succesfully without a certain reserve which makes it impossible to give continuous publicity to the activities of the commission. It is not true that the personnel is inadequate; the ministries of Treasury and Finance have cooperated loyally; it does however take

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some time to set up machinery.... Comment is sympathetic and urges confidence and patience on the part of the public.

6. Another anti-Masonic article. (E.F.)

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal). Niente di notevole.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Protest for treatment of certain anti-Fascists (specifically Giuseppe D'Annunzio) who are still confined in the insane asylum, on the pretext that they are mad. Those jailed were released but these unfortunates, the majority of whom are perfectly sane, have been forgotten.

2. Notice of coming census as a necessary prequisite of reconstruction - and of getting Lend Lease. It is to take place between 15 Sept. and 15 Oct. There will be three aspects : demographic, agricultural, industrial. It will not have any "fiscal or inquisitorial intention" and all citizens are urged to cooperate.

3. Bread, the wrath of God. Paragraph state that the time has passed for observation and comment; the bread produced by some bakers has reached such a state that it is a matter of simple denunciation. For example the baker on Via Tacchini, in whose shop bread was sold yesterday of such a nature that we invite the authorities to come to our office and taste the samples.

4. Where is the soap promised for the first week of September?

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Journalists and epuration. UNITA' disapproves of many of the names chosen to form the epuration commission. Bergamini, Ardizzone, Azzarita, Monicelli, Ferruzzi, Sinibaldo Tino are all studied and analyzed with varying degrees of disapproval. Some of them are honest men but they are all anti-Fascists who were once Fascists; all have, in some way and at some time, profited by the regime. Spataro has said of Bergamini that "when he understood the aims of Fascism he went over to the opposition". But this criterion will not do, says UNITA'; if it is all to be reduced to a question of intelligence why not absolve those, less perceptive than Bergamini, who went over to the opposition in 32 or even in 43? The broom should be wielded by those who understood and opposed Fascism, early and openly, as far back as 23 March, 1919.

2. Italian dignity. Velio Spano writes that epuration is not a matter of personal vendetta but a matter of giving other peoples

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2. Italian dignity. Velio Spano writes that epuration is not a matter of personal vendetta but a matter of giving other peoples a new confidence in Italians and Italians a new faith in themselves; it is a question of changing the moral and political climate. So it is well enough to talk about pardon and indulgence and indeed for those misled by the regime that may well be the right thing but as for the leaders merciless epuration is the only solution.

GENERAL: President Roosevelt's statement appears in all papers, usually bracketed with Capt. Stone's... Notice of the census... Resolution of the Camera del Lavoro... Notice of Anglo-American Labor people's visit to Bari.

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10 SEP Recd

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N°2.

COL. McCARTHY A

PATRIOTS 128

SEE	INITIALS	DATE
Col. Mc. CARTHY		
Maj. MAGNUS	P.D.	
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SALVAGGI		
Col. FAVA		
C. C.		

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10

1944, 9 September

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

Correspondents are still concentrating their attention on the operations in Southern France, while the break through of the Gothic Line has again aroused interest in the Italian theatre of operations.

Considerable space was devoted to the Italian Socialist Party Congress held at Naples, particularly the resolution which hinted at possible violent methods should the Monarchists or other right reactionaries attempt to re-establish themselves. The "demobilisation" hint to the A.C.C. also attracted notice.

BRIA (AP) : National Council of Socialist Party meeting in Naples pledged itself to combat with "revolutionary violence" any attempt of the Monarchist and "reactionary forces" to re-establish themselves by force.

In any such attempt it would not hesitate to appeal to workers to out down with revolutionary violence any neofascist attempt to block the people's freedom. It warned the working classes that there was a danger that the Monarchy, faced with loss of its privileges "will attempt a solution by force".

MOORAD (OBS) : After dealing with operations in Southern France and Italy....."On the political front.....the Italian Socialist Party has just closed its convention with an appeal for "world wide revolution against the capitalistic order" ..... and a Socialist international conference to precede and concur with the military peace conference. From the United Nations they demand the right to organise Partisan Brigades in greater numbers.....Lease-Lend.....demobilisation of the A.C.C..... and a clear statement explaining the policy of the Allied military currency."

LUMBY ("Times") : Final resolution of the Italian Socialist party at Naples shows the impatience which parties of the Left feel, to enter into the heritage which they think they see waiting them at the end of the war. It pronounced for immediate holding of municipal elections in Liberated Italy and for an international Socialist Congress to precede and accompany the Peace Conference.

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to take a definite stand in the "institutional question". All these three parties include a certain number of Monarchists in their ranks who have as yet refrained from making any clear declaration of policy, for or against, the Republic, on the ground that one of the conditions whereon the present Government was formed was that the question be shelved until the summoning of a Constituent Assembly.

HODEL (Zurcherzeitung) (in German):
Writes a despatch on the freedom of the Rome press and the polemics in which it is indulging in its new won freedom. Quotes the Socialist Congress resolution that the proletariat will not hesitate to take up arms against reactionaries seeking to deprive the people of their freedom.

SCHMID (Stockholms Tidning) (in German): Also quotes the resolution of the Socialist Congress regarding the defence of the people's freedom and points out the nervousness of the Left parties at the failure of the present Government to solve urgent daily problems of unemployment and shortage of food. It is not certain, however, what the reaction on the Allied side would be if violent methods were resorted to by the Left parties to counter Monarchist pressure.

BERGH (Stockholms Handelstidning): Says there is still political chaos, with all parties accusing each other of reactionary actions. But the masses are more concerned at the moment with the immediate pressing problems of food and work. They want transport to bring in supplies and transport to take out emigrants. It is significant that France and the Ukraine are mentioned more in emigration, rather than overseas.

HODEL Journal de Geneve) (in French) : Again quotes the Socialist Congress resolution that it will take violent measures if necessary to counteract Monarchist reactionaries, and remarks that Italian experience of dictatorship is so recent that the slightest move is seen with suspicion.

LUMBY ("Times"): With the Gothic line pierced it is only a matter of weeks before AMG authorities will be faced with the biggest task yet encountered. The administration of Southern and Central Italy is simple compared with the industrial areas of Northern Italy and their large populations. Northern Italy factories have been kept going by the Germans using them to their full extent for war purposes and there has consequently been little unemployment. Within a few weeks this may cease. Allied

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before fresh supplies can be imported. For a certain period, therefore, large scale unemployment among the industrial population may have to be dealt with.

LUMBY ("Times") : Through this correspondent a certain Miss D. Neville Lees, of Florence, sends an account of "Florence after Liberation".

Florentines are rejoicing at their liberation and the appearance and behaviour of the troops have made the best of impressions. Life is still hard in the city. Food, apart from the official ration, is scanty, with 7 oz of bread daily. Meat, eggs, cheese, butter, rice, macaroni, and olive oil are only memories. Vegetable supplies are quickly bought up. Fruit and vegetables abound in the surrounding countryside but there is no access to them. There is no gas nor electricity, and a 9 pm curfew, but the unremitting efforts of the Allies are appreciated. The "Corriere di Firenze" and broadcasting vans at fixed hours help to keep the people in touch with the news.

E. PACKARD (UP) : Archbishop Cardinal Elia della Costa, of Florence, has commenced the compilation of a white book on the war damage suffered in Florence. It will documentate exactly when, where, and for what official reason each individual building suffered. The document is expected in Vatican circles to establish responsibility of future recriminations between the belligerants as to where blame should be laid. Everywhere posters have appeared in Rome's ghetto signed "Comrades of the political struggle" exhorting the Jews not to add the miseries of the common people by operating in the black market. The posters were put up overnight. It adds that everybody knows that the Jews suffered much under the Nazis and fascists and that they produced many good patriots, but nevertheless they should not resort to the black market.

BRIA (AP) : Owing to a shortage of electricity in Vatican radio has suspended its night broadcasts to North and South America.

Monsignor Walter Carroll, attache of the Vatican State Secretariat, has been appointed head of the special commission to deal with the Allied military authorities on economic, political and religious questions of interest to the Holy See.

Col. Poletti is preparing to assume the post of Regional

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rance and behaviour of the troops have made the best of impressions. Life is still hard in the city. Food, apart from the official ration, is scanty, with 7 oz of bread daily. Meat, eggs, cheese, butter, rice, macaroni, and olive oil are only memories. Vegetable supplies are quickly bought up. Fruit and vegetables abound in the surrounding countryside but there is no access to them. There is no gas nor electricity, and a 9 pm curfew, but the unremitting efforts of the Allies are appreciated. The "Corriere di Firenze" and broadcasting vans at fixed hours help to keep the people in touch with the news.

E. PACKARD (UP) : Archbishop Cardinal Elia della Costa, of Florence, has commenced the compilation of a white book on the war damage suffered in Florence. It will documentate exactly when, where, and for what official reason each individual building suffered. The document is expected in Vatican circles to establish responsibility of future recriminations between the belligerants as to where blame should be laid. Everywhere posters have appeared in Rome's ghetto signed "Comrades of the political struggle" exhorting the Jews not to add the miseries of the common people by operating in the black market. The posters were put up overnight. It adds that everybody knows that the Jews suffered much under the Nazis and Fascists and that they produced many good patriots, but nevertheless they should not resort to the black market.

BRIA (AP) : Owing to a shortage of electricity in Vatican radio has suspended its night broadcasts to North and South America.

Monsigner Walter Carroll, attache of the Vatican State Secretariat, has been appointed head of the special commission to deal with the Allied military authorities on economic, political and religious questions of interest to the Holy See.

Col. Poletti is preparing to assume the post of Regional Commissioner; Milan Region, as soon as Italy's industrial heart, has been liberated by Allied forces.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph") sends a story that a group of partisans actually lived for 7 months in the Palazzo Venezia prior to the Liberation of Rome. They planned to use the palace as a centre of resistance if fighting broke out. The work was worked out by a girl employee of the Museum. The conspirators are said to have enlarged the conduits for gas and water pipes in full view of passers by, fencing off the pavement for the purpose. While work was in progress patriots brought arms and food to be

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stored in the palace. They lived most of the time in the ex-Duce's bathroom on the third floor.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")

The Italian Republican party is planning to launch a determined campaign against the Monarchy as soon as Germany's defeat brings an end to the present truce on the monarchical question. Giovanni Conti, one of the party's leading men, and editor of the party paper claimed in an interview that the Republicans have at least 150,000 pledged supporters in Liberated Italy. He said there was a strong Republican movement in Lombardy and Liguria, though he conceded that Piedmont retained its loyalty to the House of Savoy. Authoritative impartial opinion inclines to the view that if the people are faced with a clear cut choice in referendum or plebiscite the Monarchy will win by a small majority. If, on the other hand, the decision is made by a Constituent assembly whose vote would be determined by party alignent , the majority would probably be cast for a Republic. No reliable forecast can be made until the voice of the populous North can be more clearly heard.

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SEEN.	INITIALS.
Col. Mc. CARTHY	
Maj. MAGNO	
Maj. DRAGE	
Capt. SALVADORI	
Col. FAVA	
C. C.	

9 SEP Recd

PRB/RS

PRESS RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

8 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Notes visit of Poletti and Bianozzero to Hospitals.

2. Under "Exemplary sentences" : account of punishment accorded Moroccans implicated in train crime.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Comment on accusation of the Annona that bakers are not making proper use of fuel (see ITALIA LIBERA, 7 Sept.). IL POPOLO feels that the bakers are not at fault and that the only real difficulty is transportation. Reproaches the Annona for this general accusation of a whole class of people.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. It can't go on this way. Disquieting reports of Communist interference with other parties in the communes of Latium. If the party really means to work with the other parties in the government some action will have to be taken against these communal disturbers of the peace.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Zuccarini has another article on the need of clarifying the currency situation. He repeats all the old arguments and concludes by saying that whatever Italy's obligations are she will honor them but the Allies should make some clear-cut statement on their monetary policy.

2. Reprints TIME (July 3) story of all members of the govt of Bonomi being obliged to sign armistice terms.

3. Many letters pouring in asking for speed and efficiency in epuration.

4. Some indignat observations of "vir". He notes for one thing that the religious plays in the Sapienza attract a large audience. The tickets cost 250 lire and almost everyone has his car waiting. Where do they get the money, where do they get the gas? Again, given enough money it is possible to get two meals a

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4. Some indignat observations of "vir". He notes for one thing that the religious plays in the Sapienza attract a large audience. The tickets cost 250 lire and almost everyone has his car waiting. Where do they get the money, where do they get the gas? Again, given enough money it is possible to get two meals a day in a number of Roman restaurants - a meat course with each meal. He calculates that 180,000 meat portions are served. Yet many Romans haven't seen meat for months and it is hard to get even for hospitals. Of course every time a restaurant serves meat it is in violation of law but no one pays any attention to it.. We deplore the excesses of the French Revolution but such spectacles make it easy to understand them.

5. Appeal for abolition of the Centrale del Latte as well as the Annona.

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Anniversary noted. Badoglio's message is recalled; he said Italy was obliged to cease fighting because overcome by superior forces. But while this was true enough, remarks AVANTI, the armistice didn't bring peace to Italy. The deeper truth - that the people did not want to fight on the side of the Germans - was ignored and between the 25 July and 8 September Badoglio made no preparations for the new war that was inevitable. Actually the General Staff and the Monarchy did not intervene to destroy Fascism but to save it.

2. Imminent repatriation of prisoners of war (see RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE), 8 Sept.)

3. Further declaration from the Socialist congress: rights for women, insistence that CGIL is the labor organization for all Italy, appeals for the Allies to protect Italians interned in Germany, promise to PCWs that party will do all in its power to assure their repatriation.

4. On the debate between the Annona and the bakers AVANTI feels that it is another example of the need of thorough going control of whole supply problem by one authoritate body.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. 8 September. This date, says the writer, that could be superficially regarded as an occasion for mourning inasmuch as it recalls an unconditional surrender and the bringing of the war into Italy, is actually to be celebrated as the beginning of the revival of the nation. Fascism fell but the nation began to live. The year of partisan warfare and national effort that has passed should put an end to the "regime of expiation" to which apparently we are to be subjected. For Italians after a year's waiting do not know yet the terms of the armistice or what the plans of the Allies are for them. These consequences of the capitulation of Fascist Italy must be swept away and there must be a plan of internal renaissance and a more intimate connection with the rest of Europe.

2. Concio Baldazzi tells the story of attempted popular resistance in Rome and how the efforts were frustrated by the General Staff. Action Party volunteers were forbidden to give out arms and organize resistance and were assured that the Staff had things well in hand.

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3. Account of Gen. Taylor's visit and discouraging advice given him by Badoglio and Carboni.

4. 12 judges chosen for the Corte D'Assise of Rome have refused to swear loyalty to the king. They have been given two days for the matter to be considered. Comment is that it is high time this formula of the oath was abolished - if one wishes to get the right kind of judges.

5. Provisioning of Rome. Prints UNRRA release and remarks that, no matter how optimistic it sounds, the fact is that nothing but fruit and vegetables has come in. No meat, no fowl etc. And there is a lack of oil and salt.

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6. Text of two telegrams sent by Croce to Universities of Louvain and Paris.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Anniversary. Enco Selvaggi writes that the 8th of September last and the days immediately following were perhaps the bitterest in recent years. The Nation had trusted in the Army, the best units of which had been expended in various foreign campaigns. Those who might have taken charge and used their prestige to unite the people were silent. To many the King's departure seemed an escape, a flight. Yet the people were aware that the gesture of surrender and what should have been consequent action might serve as redemption for twenty years of Fascism and as preparation for being received on a footing of dignity as an Allied Nation with full rights. Reason - apart from errors of judgement which time will decide on - would indicate that the essential thing was scrupulous observation of the armistice. And, alas, there is still no one in sight able "to direct the people according to its will and its interest."

2. Recognition of the honest expression of intentions on part of Socialist party. Now they have said they want a republic and intend to impose their kind of a republic we know exactly where they stand.

3. Tolfa. At this town, near Civitavecchia "partisans" are said to be turning their hands to cattle-stealing.

4. Eulogy of General Gonzaga, killed last Sept. 8 on refusing to obey command of Germans.

5. Paragraph on heroic action of the Frecce Rosse (sons of Italians resident abroad) who fought valiantly on the 8 September. Many of their parents still do not know whether their sons are alive or dead nor what conditions they are living in.

6. Teachers' Union. Its organization and position still not clear. Action is urgent.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Notes revocation of Sindaco and Giunta of Palermo and nomination of Barone Merlo as Commissario Prefettizio. Remark is: is it always necessary to have barons in Sicilian administration?

2. On anniversary of armistice "f." remarks that many people consider the affair something to be ashamed of but it should never

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2. On anniversary of armistice "P." remarks that many people consider the affair something to be ashamed of but it should never be forgotten that the armistice was of great military value to the Allies and hence a real contribution of Italy to the war. And the argument that the Allies could have taken by force all they got - fleet, air fields, arsenals etc. - does not change the fact that there is a great difference between fighting in a hostile country and fighting in a friendly one. The Italians should remember the armistice with "measured pride."

3. There are 5000 Italian refugees from Libia; the office charged with taking care of these people was transferred to Cremona and there is no place for them to turn. This situation should be remedied.

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4. Notes with some irony Antonini's alleged speech, quoted by the Socialists, to the effect that the Socialist party should be the strongest in Italy and similar speeches by Communist leaders. Wonders how these two contestents for the primacy will get along.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Some harsh words for Carandini's critics who are said to be Fascist in tone. In spite of all that has been said the Liberal party is just what Carandini said it was: progressive, believing in the need of a spiritual and material renewal in Italy, not the slave of doctrinaire dreams but "classic rather than romantic".

2. Provisions for high cost of living subsidy are said to be before the Allies for consideration. It is hoped that they can be presented to Council of Ministers next week.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Article by Politicus on Atlantic charter. The terms are such as to make it a point of departure for a new world order; it is to be hoped that its implementation will be in the same spirit.

2. Report of Gen. Caracciolo on 8 September in Rome. Confusion and uncertainly among the military is clear from this report.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Another anniversary article full of bitterness because of the failure to make a clean sweep - as the Roumanians did when their turn came. Accuses the interim government of being more anxious to "channel" the popular antifascist movement than to prepare for defense against Germans. (Speno)

2. End of an airport. Personal account of an officer of incident of 8 September.

3. Giuseppe di Vittorio urges need of immediate provincial and communal elections.

4. Report on situation at Macerata. Much unemployment and high prices.

5. Announcement (no authority cited) that now that gas has been restored electric ovens etc. can be turned off and as a result it will soon be possible for Romans to have some electric light every day.

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GENERAL : Meeting of the Council of Ministers, principal business of which was revival of Chambers of Commerce.... Funeral of. Gen. Simoni.

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8 - SEP 1944

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

	INITIAL	DATE
Col. McSherry	September 1944	
Maj. MACGREGOR		
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SALVADORI		
Col. FAVA		
C. C.		

Daily Digest of Rome Press

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Article defining Church's position on private property. It is, according to Catholic concept, a natural right of man but that does not mean that the monopolistic distortions of modern Capitalism are to be defended. The state is justified in intervening.

2. Bonomi's message to patriots (as in yesterday's papers.)

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Article on property similar to that in OSSERVATORE. (Federici)

2. Melancholy description of the present state of Villa Sciarra, the famous "Villa of the Peacocks"... Even the peacocks have gone - roasted and devoured no doubt like any common fowl.

3. Complaint from a group of "incaricati" University professors that their position is unsatisfactory - there should be a "ruolo d'incaricati."

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Franco Caburi, a journalist of long experience; writes that in the course of press epuration it should not be forgotten that the people most in need of the epurators are the stockholders. Under fascism the staffs of the newspapers had become merely a band of helpless and underpaid puppets. No doubt some of these poor devils will need purging too but the real villains are the owners of the journals.

2. Box, signed g.d.t., noting that Saragat realizes the importance of liberty as a basis for democratic society, even when Socialism is the goal, approves of this attitude and points out that all the parties must realize the importance of liberty.

3. Article on the "concorsi magistrali femminili". Speaks of the bad legislation in the matter and concludes by pointing out that there have been no concorsi for 12 years and now there are only 20 posts available for 1250 competitors.

4. An outbreak of prisoners in Regina Coeli yesterday. Soon quashed by police, with active intervention of M.P.s.

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5. Casati's order of the day to the Army, quoting General Browning's complimentary remarks at ACC meeting and saying that all members of the Army should share in the praise bestowed.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Our frontiers. Pocciardi recalls the remark of a member of the ACC to the effect that Sicily is not ready for democracy and wonders what is behind it. He admits that the centralization of the Italian state has created many problems and he is in favor of

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regional autonomy" but this specific allusion to Sicily disturbs him. He makes the remark that a few months study of Italy in a training school and a few months acquaintance with her in her present exceptional state hardly justify summary decisions. It is true that Sicily is in many ways different from Latium but what would Americans, for example, think if an Italian, noting somewhat similar differences, should observe that Texas was not ripe for Democracy because it was not like New York ? He feels the government - perhaps under pressure - has made a mistake in the appointment of High Commissioners for the Italian islands.... He then passes to a discussion of the Eastern frontier and here there is even more obscurity; no clear cut answer has been given as to where the Eastern boundary will be drawn. He declares that these matters must be worked out by cool, internationally minded representatives on both sides but affirms that some things are simply beyond discussion, notably Trieste, Gorizia and Istria.

2. Notice of heroic deeds of Garibaldi Division in Jugoslavia; comment says this is a happy augury for future good relations between Italy and Jugoslavia.

3. Approval of the customs union between Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. This is one step toward the United States of Europe which can be the salvation of the continent.

4. Letter from one L.L.B. on food situation. What has been done since June 5 he asks and answers - Much -- and nothing. The increase in the bread ration is very good but it is not after all enough to live on and the few edibles that have come into Rome have been priced so high as to mean ruin for many families. He suggests requisitioning of every truck in the country and establishment of a supply service under one organization. Comment on letter approves writer's analysis of the problem but thinks the creation of a Supply Agency would be a mistake, and proceeds to make the usual charges of inefficiency against the Annona.

GENERAL :

Publication of sentences given Moroccan troops involved in train rape of July last. Also Bonomi's address to patriots, meeting of liberals, progress of Hoepli case and other matters appearing in yesterday's morning papers.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Statement adopted by Socialist Party in Naples convention is as follows: The war, which has brought into the open the essential

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realizes that Italy's problem is only a part of the great European problem and proposes an International Socialist Congress to "precede and accompany" the Peace Conference. The Socialist Party, in the field of immediate needs, asks of the Allies recognition of the right of the Corpo di Liberazione and the patriot bands to bring to the war a contribution commensurate with the strength of the popular forces they represent. It asks also that Lease Lend be extended to Italy and for progressive demobilitazion of administrative, economic and financial branches of the ACC in order torestore to Italy its autonomy of decision, and for a statement of reassurance on the financial policy being pursued by the Allies. It asks of the government that immediate attention be given to the unemployment problem. It asks for rigorous application of epuration sanctions, especially towards high functionaries, prefects etc. And as a first step in allowing the people to express themselves the party demands that municipal elections be held. It concludes with a statement of cooperation with the Communists and again invites the Christian Democrats to join in the battle for the republic and for Socialism. The attention of the workers in drawn to the possibility that the monarchy and other forces of reaction may well turn to violence to stop the movement towards a new political and economic order. If this should happen the Socialist party would not hesitate to ask the workers to cut short by revolutionary violence any such attempt.

2. Bread, mills and bakers. Writer holds that much of what is wrong with the bread goes back to bad milling and says the mills are not sufficiently supervised.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Comment on Socialist statement is that many of the things recommended are such that any Italian would agree but what is lacking is some really forward looking leadership; the tale of the war being the logical crisis of capitalism, for example, is a tale heard in 1918 and indeed before that. Furthermore it is to be deplored that the economic-social planning of the party program should be so blithely left to the Executive Committee of the party. And the appeal to the Christian Democrats is simply old fashioned political dealing; actually no one knows whether the C.D.s are a republican party or not.

2. Statement published by the Annona, which has been accused by the bakers of not supplying enough fuel. The Annona affirms that more fuel was supplied during August than during July (when there was no complaint of insufficiency.) Claims bakers are using their fuel for other kinds of baking and cooking which bring greater rewards. Comment supports the Annona

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Strong criticism of Socialist program. It is even more Left and more intolerant than the speeches of Nenni or the program of the Communists. Apparently all private property is condemned and the future is visualized as either Marxism or nothing. This is Trotskyism in the opinion of the writer and indeed in tone and largely in program it is Fascism. It is pointed out that hostility against non-Marxist nations ill accords with the appeal for lend lease from the United States. The provocative talk at the end of the

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statement reminds the writer of the tone of the Fascists in the early days.

2. Feature article on the soup kitchens. It is made clear that they are frequented by the middle class of professional and white collar people whose salaries no longer allow them to buy their normal meals. And the "proletariat"? They have become black market dealers or have taken up other unworthy careers - they do not need to frequent the "cucine popolari".

3. Box calling attention to the fact that there are too many people in illegal possession of arms. The crime statistics show that. These arms might serve for another "march on Rome" - they should be collected.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Acknowledgment made of many letters of protest on publication of hours of rationing for light, gas and water. Il POPOLO answers that it merely prints the official story; the editor well realizes that schedules don't work out as they should. In the future he will say what the rationing "is supposed to be" and not what it is.

2. Comment on release about sentences passed on Moroccans is that the punishment has been severe but the crimes were such as to call them forth. And at the time it was said the guilty would be punished; it is good to know that promise was kept.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Report of discussions that have been going on between Govt and Allied authorities on POWs. Announcement is made that some prisoners are now being repatriated by the Allies - those who are sick and those in certain age categories. Other classes are under discussion. As yet no news from Russia and the position of those in Germany is even more obscure.

2. Vigorous protest on the telephone companies' spy system. The company claims that it investigates thoroughly all alleged violation of rules. This investigation is infringement of personal liberty - who is the telephone company that it should take on the functions of a secret police ?

TEMPO (Independent)

1. V.C. observes, as Bonomi said some time ago, the Foreign Ministry will have the task of leading Italian policy back to its traditional path. After the necessary epuration the Ministry must

1837
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. V.C. observes, as Bonomi said some time ago, the Foreign Ministry will have the task of leading Italian policy back to its traditional path. After the necessary epuration the Ministry must become the port of entry and of exit for any foreign dealings. To this end it would be advisable to have the government publish some definitive measure making the Foreign Office responsible for everything concerning realtions with other nations.

2. The destruction of the Teatro Caracalla. There is talk of doing away with this theatre on the grounds that it is of Fascist construction. TEMPO, associating itself with the employees of the Teatro dell'Opera protests against any such project; this is now a part of the patrimony of the people and to many of the people it provides employment.

1838

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1176

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Favorable comment on arrest of Sanschelli, Rinaldi and confiscation of goods of the Pisciatelli at Naples.

GENERAL : Meeting of Committee of Ministers on subsidy for workers... Punishment of Moroccans...Message of Bonomi to Prime Minister of Belgium... Socialist Congress... Statement of Annona that fuel supply for baking has been sufficient... Preparation of Court for Caruso.

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1840

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

1 of 1 Copies

To United States Army Support Command, Hawaii ... Attn: ...

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc. CARTHY		
Maj. MAGGIUS	P.T.	
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SALVADORI		
Col. FAVA		
C. C.		
PRP/PS		

-7 SEP Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

6 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Notes warning of Walter Schevenals to Italian Labor that labor organizations must be free of politics.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Calls attention to private efforts to deal with street urchin problem. Urges more interest on part of individuals.

2. ACC release on Via Tasso briefly summarized.

3. Report of head of Deputazione Provinciale for Rome province is summed up: urgent matters are repair of war damage, reorganization of hospital and welfare institutions, road mending.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Favorable comment on Carandini's speech. Notes that Liberals would like to be a center part and agrees that such is their logical place; expresses regret - as Carandini did - that there is no real conservative party. Agrees with Carandini on his resistance to certain socialist tendencies in the world to-day; Labor Democrats do not wish state control extended to all industry but only public services and monopolies. Admires Carandini's frankness and admitting his party contained both monarchists and republicans - the Labor Democrats are for a republic but a democratic republic and not a soviet republic.

2. Article in praise of hard work being done in Scoccimarro's epuration office. Attention is called to lack of means and difficulty of setting office in motion. But now the work is going forward - and would go better if there were not a cabal at work "in high places" to protect certain individuals, Malfettani being the best example.

3. ACC Via Tasso release briefly summarized; also report of Deputazione Provinciale as in QUOTIDIANO, 3, supra.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - Tace - introvabile.

MORNING PAPERS

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

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Article by Renzo Ghitti on metallurgical industry. Recommends a Commissario to collect scrap - there will be a lot available as a result of the war - and obtain raw materials from abroad and then distribute them to various industries according to their importance in national reconstruction.

2. Why the bakers get no wood. Article claiming the reason is in part the fixed price and in part the desire of owners of

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transport to use their trucks for goods that bring a higher return. Suggests that a Communal Agency be formed, entrusted with tasks of provisioning the city (and fuel would also be in its province). The approach of winter makes the question particularly urgent.

3. Pathetic note about requisitioning of car belonging to a "mutilato di guerra". The thing is shocking, says the writer; even more shocking the "ultrafascist" manners of the carabinieri. Is this "Freedom from Fear" ?

4. Another note on pitiful condition of those living on pensions. And no measures have been taken yet on their behalf.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Note on repaving of Via Ostiense. The damaged part of the road is being left as it is; another section, perfectly good, is being torn up and repaved with inferior material. This is the old Fascist racket.

2. Asks Allied authorities to turn off broken fountains; some streets are full of mud and there is a great waste of water. Also with some bitterness asks where is the improvement that was supposed to be visible in water supply after the citizens had been asked to go without water for 72 hours.

3. A Branch of Regina Coeli. Forte Boccea is to be a prison for the "repubblichini". It is hoped that the prisoners will not live in comparative luxury - as they are said to do in the concentration camp for example. The Allies are too kind to these people.

4. Cites article written in 1942 by one prof. Crispigni. The author has some fulsome praise for Mussolini, yet he is still at the University.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Maiden speech. Analysis of Carandini's speech; he is alleged to have danced on three tight ropes. His explanation of the liberal point of view is sound and traditional, conventional too his cool and courteous manner which revealed again that the Liberals are the party of the elite whether they like it or not. His efforts to call his party a center party are regarded as vain; it is the Right and being the right and truly liberal should be for the monarchy in the opinion of the writer. Lastly, Carandini's efforts to justify the inclusion of his party in the C.L.N. - and even the existence of the C.L.N. - are called masterpieces of

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2. Prominence and approval given to Schevenals remarks on need of keeping Labor Unions free of politics.

3. Long article on necessity of keeping politics out of the Associazione Nazionale Mutilati ed Invalidi di Guerra. It is feared that politics are creeping in.

4. Half a column on hard treatment accorded state employees who refused to go North with Germans. They are still waiting for

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their pay.

5. Humorous picture of life at Reginn Coeli. The Allies treat the prisoners so well that several genuine anti-Fascist who never owned a shirt of any color out white have been seriously asking if singing Giovinezza under the window of Allied HQ might not get them a room in the jail.

6. Paragraph in Italics calling attention to unseemly condition of pavement of Galleria Colonna.

POPOLO (Christian Democratic)

1. Gonella writes of the Communist and Liberal use of the word "progressive". They are both in favor of "progressive democracy" but the adjective is certainly ambiguous; for the Communists it may well mean progressing far beyond the bounds of democracy, the Liberals might well use it to defend the liberal attitude against Leftist currents which their scheme of things could define as the denial of progress.... Carandini, he says, bewails the absence of a conservative party - but how could we expect any party in times like this to be naive enough to give itself that name? And in any case, what is there to "conserve" ? A conservative favors the status quo but no one could defend the present state of things in Italy. Concludes stressing his party's difference from the Liberals. The latter have a "lay" concept of social and political life; the C.D.s affirm the need of a religious concept.

2. Discussion of the housing situation saying the legislative measures have been provided and practical planning has been done - one may say the work is beginning well. (P.L. Nervi)

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. International economic cooperation. V.D. writes that Italy will need help from abroad - and this may be expected in the early days from Lend Lease and UNRRA, later on various kinds of investment will be necessary - but that Italians should have a sense of responsibility and a good idea of what this foreign help will mean. For it obviously cannot be a free gift. Therefore - while rejecting the absurd autarchy of the Fascists - it would be well if Italy took stock of her resources and sought foreign investment of material and capital with caution and consideration and not blindly and ignorantly.

TEMPO (Independent)

[illegible] opening the Borse di Valori (Stock market)

1845

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

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Strong appeal for opening the Borse di Valori (Stock market) of Rome and Naples, without restrictions. This has been done in Paris - even while the city was still in the Combat Zone - and for that matter the Borse of Northern Italy are still open. Italian and Allied authorities are requested to act. (A.R.N.)

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Velio Spano asks some searching questions of the "Scalera gang", touching their grafting operations under Fascism. Suggests they "spontaneously" return their illicit profits to the people.

2. Giuseppe Di Vittorio writes on De Gasperi's circular letter

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regarding Labor organization. While much of it is good, he says, he is greatly disturbed about De Gasperi's plan to form "Professional Association" of partisan nature within the framework of the national union. This would of course call forth similar organizations among the other parties and would destroy the very idea a unified labor group which De Gasperi and the other pioneers in the movement have considered essential.

3. Announcement that Gas Company has consented to supply 120 tons of coal to bakers. (No source given).

4. Officers of The Guardia di Finanza the Killers of Patriots. Long and detailed account, naming names.

GENERAL : Bonomi's message to the patriots: harass the enemy in occupied Italy, surrender arms and cooperate with Allies in Liberated Italy.... Formation of new party of Catholic Communists to be known as Christian Party of the Left... Announcement of possibility of writing to POWs in Russia, the Italian Red Cross to help... Meeting of Liberal Party Executive Committee... Control Commission of epuration of journalists.

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BEEN.	INITIALS.	D
Col. Mc. [illegible]RTHY		
Maj. MAGNUS	F.O.	
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SALVADORI		
Col. FAVA		
G.S.O./R. TO		

6 SEP Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

33

6 September 1944

Trend of Story filed by correspondents

A number of correspondents have devoted space to the story of the brutalities of the Gestapo and of the Republican Fascists in the Via Tasso.

BRIA (AP) : Says that the ACC has announced that 800 to 1,000 people were shot, killed, or beaten to death, and more than 6,000 people were severely injured during the Nazi occupation of Rome. He gives the names of the three notorious ringleaders and their general background, and of what took place.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph") : Devotes a despatch to the main portion of the story.

PEARCE ("Daily Herald" London) features the story in its broad outlines.

COOPER ("Daily Express" London) sends a brief story.

BRIA (AP): Allied intelligence agents have smashed a huge Sicilian counterfeit ring, recovering nearly $500,000 in "queer" currency. 37 arrests have been made, and seven plates for making 1,000 Lire notes have been confiscated in breaking up the gang which had its headquarters in Palermo. Information was conveyed to the Allies by a paroled prisoner of war.

KILGALLEN (INS) : Has filed three lengthy articles on the story of the German massacres in the Ardeatine caves, covering practically everything given in the official release on the subject.

BUCKLEY (Reuter) : The appointment of military censors of Italian nationality but under Allied control, in each Rome newspaper office, is the subject of comment in most newspapers. A group of newspaper editors after a meeting with the Allied authorities drew up a long note which was published in the "Unità", "Avanti", "Italia Libera" and "Il Popolo". It said that they hoped the recently established military censorship will not leave its sphere of action and invade the political field. This would undermine that freedom

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On the Allied side it is pointed out that all over liberated Italy it has been Allied practice to attach military censors to each newspaper office. Only in the case of Rome was there a shortage of personnel and this was not remedied until a few days ago. On the Italian newspaper side it is argued that the system worked at present by which all news connected with military operations is received through the Psychological Warfare Board and has already passed the military censors has been satisfactory during three months.

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MILLER (Cleveland Press) : has written a lengthy article on Fascist methods of bribery in,order to undermine the democracies. While a considerable number of records had been removed before the Allied entry into Rome yet many important archives had been left behind. He had been shown photostat copies of certain documents giving the names of people living in various countries who were implicated and in order to verify the information he had called on the Allied archivist in charge of impounded Fascist records. The latter had refused to let him see any of the original documents as they were secret, but he had stated that they are being examined. and reports being made to the proper quarters in Washington and London.

A certain Professor Scott, formerly head of the Romance Language Department of Western University, figures in the records. The correspondent points out that he had often described the Fascist activities of this individual. Professor Scott had twice interviewed Mussolini, and the ex-dictator and his subordinate Gayda had often placed some value on the reports which this American citizen had submitted to them.

The correspondent says that there is definite proof that the British Union of Fascists had been subsidised by the Fascist Government, and that Sir Oswald and Lady Moseley were by no means the most prominent people concerned in its activities.

DURRANCE ("Time") has filed a two page despatch on the exploits of a certain T.D. Martin, of Seattle, who posed as a war correspondent in the Italian theatre of operations. Martin is said to be a deserter from the Canadian Artillery. He claimed acquaintance with many well-known correspondents, lived in style at the Majestic Hotel on the Via Veneto,Rome, borrowed money from all and sundry, and was finally cornered by officials of the Canadian Public Relations office while having lunch with an American girl at the Grande Hotel. He tried to keep up the deception right up to the last moment by asking permission to phone various acquaintances that "he would be out of town for some days". Martin is now in a Rome prison and his trial is expected to take place some time this month.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
AL[illegible]ED CONTROL COMMISSION

Patriot 123A
Branch

PRB/R8

5 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

SEEN.	INITIALS	etc.
Col. Mc [illegible]	[illegible]	
Maj. Mac	P.T.	
Maj. Drac[illegible]	[illegible]	
Capt. [illegible]		
Col. [illegible]		
C. C.		

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO. Rien a signaler.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Another long article on street urchins. Only concrete suggestion is reopening of schools.

RICOSTRUZIONE. Unobtainable.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Article by Concitator accusing the farmers of Latium of lack of energy and enterprise.

2. Observation on the electric system in Rome. It could be improved if the SRE and the AGEA would work together instead of at cross purposes, says the writer.

3. Semi-humorous comment on the ineffectual gestures of traffic police. Perhaps they are afraid they will give the Fascist salute if they aren't careful and measured in their movements. But as it is no one sees them or pays any attention to them; better risk an occasional saluto romano and really direct the traffic.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Space given to full text of Nenni's speech at party congress in Naples. A summary of the Socialist program and a history of the movement, it contains nothing particularly new or noteworthy. Nenni asks that the Allies distinguish between the Fascist regime, responsible for the war, and the Italian people who never wanted it.

2. Censorship. It is announced that military censorship now exists in newspaper offices in Rome; it is to be hoped that it remains strictly military and does not become political.

3. Notes special committee of Ministers has recommended special subsidies for workers and state employees along lines suggested by AVANTI. But awaits final [illegible]

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3. Notes special committee of Ministers has recommended special subsidies for workers and state employees along lines suggested by AVANTI. But awaits final figures before giving full approval.

4. Article in praise of Italian housewives whose behavior has been "heroic" during these trying times.

5. Bakers protest of yesterday morning noted. A number called at AVANTI's office and pointed out the impossibility of getting fuel. A paragraph following contains statement of the Annona that lack of transport in the reason.

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1855

fashion; their alliance with the Democratic party of the South; the opinion of the writer the negotiationary strength of the Democrats will prove too much for the Liberals to cope with. And Liberals will prove too much for the Liberals to cope with. And Germandi admits that his party is divided on the institutional question; how can there be any hope for democracy if the democratic parties are divided on the most elementary promise of democracy which is to get rid of the monarchy ?

2. Censorship note in line with all others.

3. Denial of charge made in ITALIA NUOVA that members of Action Party were involved in act of violence.

4. Synchronal accord. Under leadership of Party of Action a meeting was held of synd cal Groups that are not part of the "tri-partite monopoly." Safeguarding of political autonomy of future organizations - as opposed to the principles of the "monopoly" was the subject of discussion.

5. Summary of ACC release on Vin Tasso crimes of Germans.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Ideas and facts. Article by Enzo Selvaggi on unemployment. Points out the sad situation of Italian industry at the moment and says the only field really open is the work of rebuilding destroyed towns and property. This being so it is ideal of the moment to proceed to rebuild and experiments which might satisfy doctrinal theories based on experiences of nations the situation and resources of which are far different from Italy's.

2. Pence negotiations ? A proyos of various rumours the comment is that the war's ending may well come unexpectedly but it is certain to be a matter of unconditional surrender on Germany's part.

3. Notes "warning" of Scievenelis to Italian workers to keep their unions free of politics and to work for national unity, always safe Guarding minority rights. Such is alleged to have been tone of Scievenelis talk at Naples.

4. Summary of ACC release on Vin Tasso crimes.

5. Long commentary on the story of fatalues to defend Rome which appeared in recent numbers (58,60,61) of EXN-O. Dne Wilkes, Lifeboat Industry, notes an attempt to defend General Cardona, who, in his opinion was one of those most responsible for this metional catastrophe.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Socialists and Liberals. Comment on Nenni's speech to the effect that what he has to say about a program against industrialists and big landowners contradicts with Action Party thought. But deplores Nenni's omission of discussion of specific problems of Italy to-day, the unsettled condition of youth, the Southern question, the specific form of Italian Socialism etc. On Carandini's speech the remarks are as follows: the Liberals are as conservative a-pos as could be found in the C.L.N.; further to the right are only frankly reactionary forces. The Liberals, professing to fight for liberty in the abstract may not be defending it very well in practice; their alliance with the De-Labreale was a mistake. In fashion; the optimism of the reactionary strength of the Democratic Liberals will prove too much for the Liberals to cope with. And Communist admites that party is divided on the institutional questions; how can there be any hope for democracy if the democratic parties are divided on the most elementary premise of democracy which is to get rid of the monrchy ?

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6 SEP Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Patriot 123A
Branch

PRB/RS

5 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

SEEN.	INITIALS	DATE
Col. Mc. BY		
Maj. M&G	P.D.	
Maj. DRAKE		
Capt. S.A.C. (W)		
Col. FAVA		
C. C.		

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO. Rien a signaler.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Another long article on street urchins. Only concrete suggestion is reopening of schools.

RICOSTRUZIONE. Unobtainable.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Article by Concitator accusing the farmers of Latium of lack of energy and enterprise.

2. Observation on the electric system in Rome. It could be improved if the SRE and the AGEA would work together instead of at cross purposes, says the writer.

3. Semi-humorous comment on the ineffectual gestures of traffic police. Perhaps they are afraid they will give the Fascist salute if they aren't careful and measured in their movements. But as it is no one sees them or pays any attention to them; better risk an occasional saluto romano and really direct the traffic.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Space given to full text of Nenni's speech at party congress in Naples. A summary of the Socialist program and a history of the movement, it contains nothing particularly new or noteworthy. Nenni asks that the Allies distinguish between the Fascist regime, responsible for the war, and the Italian people who never wanted it.

2. Censorship. It is announced that military censorship now exists in newspaper offices in Rome; it is to be hoped that it remains strictly military and does not become political.

3. Notes special committee of Ministers has recommended special subsidies for workers and state employees along lines suggested by AVANTI. But awaits final figures before giving full approval.

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1856

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3. Notes special committee of Ministers has recommended special subsidies for workers and state employees along lines suggested by AVANTI. But awaits final figures before giving full approval.

4. Article in praise of Italian housewives whose behavior has been "heroic" during these trying times.

5. Bakers protest of yesterday morning noted. A number called at AVANTI's office and pointed out the impossibility of getting fuel. A paragraph following contains statement of the Annona that lack of transport is the reason.

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liberty in the abstract may not be defending it very well in pre fashion; their alliance with the Demo-Liberals was a mistake. In the opinion of the writer the reactionary strength of the Demo-Liberals will prove too much for the Liberals to cope with. And Carandini admits that his party is divided on the institutional question; how can there be any hope for democracy if the democratic parties are divided on the most elementary premise of democracy which is to get rid of the Monarchy ?

2. Censorship note in line with all others.

3. Denial of charge made in ITALIA NUOVA that members of Ac- Party were involved in act of violence.

4. Syndacal accord. Under leadership of Party of Action a meeting was held of syndacal groups that are not part of the "tri-partite monopoly." Safeguarding of political autonomy of future organizations - as opposed to the principles of the "monopoly" was the subject of discussion.

5. Summary of ACC release on Via Tasso crimes of Germans.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Ideas and facts. Article by Enzo Selvaggi on unemployment. Points out the sad situation of Italian industry at the moment and says the only field really open is the work of rebuilding destroyed towns and property. This being so it is ideal at the moment to proceed to reforms and experiments which might satisfy doctrinal theories based on experiences of nations the situation and resources of which are far different from Italy's.

2. Peace negotiations ? A propos of various rumours the comment is that the war's ending may well come unexpectedly but it is certain to be a matter of unconditional surrender on Germany's part.

3. Notes "warning" of Schevenels to Italian workers to keep their unions free of politics and to work for national unity, always safe guarding minority right. Such is alleged to have been tone of Schevenels talk at Naples.

4. Summary of ACC release on Via Tasso crimes.

5. Long commentary on the story of failure to defend Rome which appeared in recent numbers (58,60,61) of TEMPO. The writer, Alfonso Dimitry, notes an attempt to defend General Carboni, who, in his opinion was one of those most responsible for this national catastrophe.

1857

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Socialists and Liberals. Comment on Nenni's speech to the effect that what he has to say about a program against industrial and big landowners coincides with Action Party thought. But deplores Nenni's omission of discussion of specific problems of Italy to-day, the unsettled condition of youth, the Southern ques the specific form of Italian Socialism etc. On Carandini's spee the remarks are as follows: the Liberals are as conservative a par as could be found in the C.L.N.; further to the right are only frankly reactionary forces. The Liberals, professing to fight for liberty in the abstract may not be defending it very well in pra fashion; their alliance with the Demo-Liberals was a mistake. In the opinion of the writer the reactionary strength of the Demo- Liberals will prove too much for the Liberals to cope with. And Carandini admits that his party is divided on the institutional question; how can there be any hope for democracy if the democrati parties are divided on the most elementary premise of democracy which is to get rid of the monarchy ?

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6. Another protest, good natured but vigorous, against curfew.

7. Suggestion to advance clocks an hour and get more light at end of day.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Difficulties. The feeling in the air that all is not going well is due as much to the slowness of the epuration process as anything else, writes Giulio Andreotti. Justice and fairness are necessary of course but speedy and efficient action are what the people are looking for.

2. Some harsh words about Humanite, the reappearance of which was saluted by Nenni the other day. It is pointed out that Humanite was suppressed because it was pro-Axis in the early days of the war when the Russian-German accord still existed.

3. Article by Luigi Corvaglia, urging one food supply agency with full powers. One trouble with the situation now is that there are too many authorities having a hand in the business.

4. Note on censorship in line with AVANTI's.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Comments approvingly on discourse of Carandini which it calls a program for work, work of clarification and criticism among the parties work of political reconstruction to give an impulse to new forms of political economy to the government, work of spiritual rehabilitation for the individual.

2. Much space and prominence given to ACC release on Via Tasso.

3. Party militia. Article alleges that bands are being formed, armed and paid by certain elements in Foggia province. These are said to be a special militia and were red arm-bands. The govt should intervene.

4. Registers protest of 368 out of the 500 bakers in Rome. Their grievance is that they cannot get right fuel for baking. The Annona claims lack of transport is responsible and the Allies have the wrong idea of the kind of fuel needed. The Annona and the Allies should get together and set this right.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Summary of speeches of Carandini and Nenni. On Carandini's insistence on the value of private initiative at this time comment is a little sceptical. No comment on Nenni's speech.

1860

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4. Note on censorship in line with AMGOT's.

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2. Summary of ACC Via Tasso release.

3. Letter from reader expressing doubts about successful functioning of EWAC.

4. Too many gas leaks. Suggested the Company investigate before turning on gas.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Velio Spano writes on the need of holding local elections as soon as possible; too many communes are still in control of ex-Fascist and reactionary officials who have been appointed in

1080

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haste and who do not truly represent the new order. Nenni's suggestion for immediate free election of provincial and communal officials.

2. Box at top of page urges epuration of Guardia di Finanza, saying again that officers of the G.F. have shot patriots.

3. Scorching criticism of Carandini. He doesn't seem to have learned anything, he has no sense of reality - unless this apparent innocence masks a tenacious desire to protect the status quo. He is all for the protection of private initiative, industrial capitalism, even the latifundia - for the next hundred years anyway. Comments that the audience was typically "bourgeois" and apathetic.

4. Opinions. Notes that the ITALIA NUOVA speaks of epurating the communist party. Advises the writer to go out to the towns and villages of Italy and then coming back - if he gets back - he will have a good idea of how many millions would have to be epurated.

5. Comment on press censorship in line with that of other papers.

6. ACC Via Tasso release given prominence and much space.

GENERAL : Largely taken up with speeches of Nenni and Carandini. Nenni aside from what is notes also asked the Allies to extend lend lease, to reduce the "gigantic machinery of ACC to functions of proper military control", to refrain from disarming partisans and to increase Corpo di Liberazione. Also provisions recommended by special ministerial committee for subsidy for High Cost of living.

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- 5 SEP Recd

33 Patrat 122

Branch

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc. CARTHY	PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH	
Maj. MAGNUS	ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION	
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SILVADORI		
Col. TAV.		
C. C.		

PRB/R 10

Sept. 4 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

The break through the Goth line has now diverted the attention of correspondents from the fighting in Southern France to that in this theatre.

The repatriation of 1,000 American and other Allied airmen from Roumania also provided a considerable amount of joyful copy. They arrived clad in a varied assortment of uniforms, quasi-uniforms and civilian clothes garnered from Roumanian and German sources and their interrogation on arrival seems to have been hilarious. The first Russian troops into Bucharest arrived in Jeeps and their meeting with the interned airmen was apparently at first a little austere until the juice of the grape broke down the barrier of reserve and overcame the difficulties of language.

A.C.C. activities have come in for little comment.

HADFIELD ("Times")

Has filed a lengthy despatch to his foreign news editor entitled "Rome today". In some respects, he says, the eagerly awaited hopes of Romans after the liberation had been realised. An Italian politician who recently escaped from Milan to Rome said that the freedom allowed the press in liberated Italy would astonish those in territory still under Nazi control. Even the theatre in Rome has its sly digs at the Allies and at Italian politicians. But the fourth freedom has yet to come "freedom from want". Correspondent then quotes the well known list of complaints i.e., shortage of food, high prices, black market, lack of electricity, and shortage of transport; "Even such an essential item as salt has practically disappeared from the market." In the case of food one cannot say that the situation is actually critical, although according to qualified observers Rome is worse off now for food than ever Naples was. It is cut off from its sources and transport is the chief

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4/- a pound for flour
5/6d pasta (weight not stated)
2/6d bread
1/ - potatoes
5/- tomato paste
9/- cheese
8/6d to 9/6d for meat
5/- for salt
11/- to 14/- for sugar
25/- a litre for olive oil.

1879

1864
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The prices may not seem excessive to British eyes but they must be reviewed in relation to wages. Some of these wages the correspondent then quotes. The average workman receives about 1,000 lire per week (Two pounds; ten shillings). Even a senior Government official may draw only 6,000 Lire (Fifteen pounds) a month. The poor are selling everything. When everything is disposed of a breakdown is in sight. It is regrettable that after 3 months liberation a more cheerful picture cannot be given. The A.C.C. does however, realise the gravity of the situation and with the co-operation of the army is taking steps which will go some way towards making conditions more bearable. Correspondent then quotes some of the measures outlined by Col. Legg at the press conference given by Brig. Gen. O'Dwyer. But these are only promises and projects, he says, Unless something is actually done, the Bonomi Government may be forced to resign and it will not be easy to find an administration to take its place which would command the confidence of both the Allies and the Italians. In spite of the transfer of authority to the Italian Government it is the Allied armies which ultimately are responsible for welfare and order in Italy. This is an aspect of Allied administration in occupied enemy territory which must never be forgotten. The problem which is present here will recur when we reach Germany as General Maitland Wilson was careful to remind an audience of A.C.C. officials the other day.

MacCORMICK ("Times" New York)

Has visited Florence and gives an account of the feelings of hatred against the Germans, which is very bitter. One citizen said that there are Florentines who demand a law forbidding the city to German tourists, salesmen and students.

COE (Blue Network)

..... The A.C.C. has had a tough job. Its work has been to maintain order and see that the Italian people have the necessities of life. German destruction has been primarily responsible for Italy's economic loss. The food problem has been pretty well licked, for sufficient food stocks are now coming in. But everyone realises that the Winter will be tough, whether the war in Europe ends or whether the Germans fight on. Italy will keep on suffering.....

The cruiser "Aurora" created a sensation the other day when

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

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The cruiser "Aurora" created a sensation the other day when it put into Naples port with 40 W.R.N.S. Standing stiffly to attention at the rails.

SPRIGGE (Reuters) : Sends an account of the death of the Italian naval officer, Carlo Fecia di Cossato, and says that his suicide has given rise to vigorous competition for political ends.

Monarchists declare he did it because Bonomi suspended the Ministers' oath of loyalty to the King. "Avanti" accuses the Monarchists of attributing the officer's death to political reasons and says he committed suicide through neurasthenia. "Unità" praises the officer's death and says he was the victim of reactionary forces

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1867

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which precipitated the Fatherland into the abyss.

"Osservatore Romano" says the officer's death was traceable to 4 years exhaustive war strain and condemns all parties for making political propaganda of it.....Lieut. Giovanni Sforza, who addressed a letter to the King stating that he considered himself released from his oath and loyalty because the King was an enemy of the country, has been sentenced to 10 years confinement. He is proclaimed a national hero by the "Voce Repubblicana".

BRIA (AP)

Quotes Count Nicolò Carandini's speech on Italian liberal ideals. Liberals include both Monarchists and Republicans, and he hoped all parties which have mutual ideas will enlarge their bases.

Liberals in Italy want Italy to be an element of balance between East and West in Europe "friendly to Great Britain and the United States."

WDSN.	Init.
Col. Hq.	
Maj. Hq.	
Adj. Gen.	
Capt. Info. Room	
Col. AV	
C. C.	

4 SEP Recd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

3 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. In commentary on Pope's broadcast there are words of thanks to local authorities for allowing general use of electric current and to Allies for special loud-speaker arrangements.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Full text of Pope's broadcast.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. E.M. comments that the Pope's attitude towards capitalism and socialism is the same as that of RICOSTRUZIONE. Hence he finds the speech very satisfactory.

2. Under From Day to Day Prince Doria is thanked for lending his pictures to art show. This is a real service to Italy as it will give the Allies a different idea of Italians than they get from the sight of so many bootblacks and girls "in search of cigarettes and adventures."

3. The Baistrocchi case. Article calling for action on this first class Fascist, still at large.

4. Bad baking. Severe criticism of the Roman bakers. According to writer Roman bread hasn't been good for twenty years. The Roman bakers are behind the times. Suggestion that there be exchanges of bakers between Rome and Florence and Bologna. Concrete suggestion for the moment: reduce the loaf to 100 grams in size; it is impossible to bake a decent loaf of 200 grams.

5. Pleasure expressed at free trade in eggs. True, some are rotten and we shan't complain because the various authorities would simply pass the buck but the idea is sound and eggs are available once the impediments of market control are done away with.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Aspects of the situation. Two aspects are seen as of importance. One, that to have any [illegible]

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Aspects of the situation. Two aspects are seen as of importance. One, that to have any kind of government post or state appointment character, training, suitability mean nothing - what is essential is to be a member of one of the six parties of the C.L.N. This is the old Fascist tessera system in new form. Secondly, there is much talk about the parties of the masses and the will of the masses. But at the moment the need of the masses is education; therefore the cry for government by the masses is an appeal for quantity rather than quality and it is quality that we should look for in the government. The author (Zuccarini) concludes by saying that for the good of Italy another year of Military Government by the Allies would have been advisable.

1077

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2. Notice that the "Movimento Rinnovazione Democratica" of Naples has fused with the Democratic Party.

3. Fifth Column ? Notes incident in which four "girls" accompanying American soldiers were the objects of invective from a group of women standing by. On being questioned as to their reason for protesting one of the women answered: "I don't know; they gave me 50 lire for it."

4. Another article of homage to Fecia di Cossato, signed by "una donna italiana."

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Saragat affirms that the difference between Socialist democracy and other democratic elements lies in the greater determination with which Socialists fight the forces of reaction. This determination and awareness of the need of battle is of course signalized by hypocritical reactionaries as anti-democratic fervor. But, says Saragat, we know this music and we know the players too - we shall not be deterred.

2. Complaint that the confiscation of property of Vaselli et. al. is proceeding too slowly.

3. The bread is inedible. Indignant article saying bread is getting worse and calling for more vigilance in the matter; the makers should be strictly controlled.

4. Announcement of Spataro's epuration committee for press.

5. Notes Communists fraternal telegram on occasion of Socialist Party congress.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The C.G.I.L. and the Action Party. Another exposition of the partisan nature of the C.G.I.L. The Action party does not approve. Promises cooperation - and criticism.

2. Cooperative "ristoranti popolari." In process of forming and have put before the commune their suggestions and requests.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. For one Union. G. Clarotti writes at some legth on point of view of his party toward the CGIL. It had taken no part, he says, in the discussion among the parties of the C.L.N. on this subject two months ago because it believed that the three parties which had, however illegally, taken charge of the Confederation, none the less were acting on behalf of the workers. Now, however, the visit of the Anglo-American delegates [illegible]

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

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2. Cooperative "ristoranti popolari." In process of forming and have put before the commune their suggestions and requests.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. For one Union. G. Clarotti writes at some legth on point of view of his party toward the CGIL. It had taken no part, he says, in the discussion among the parties of the C.L.N. on this subject two months ago because it believed that the three parties which had, however illegally, taken charge of the Confederation, none the less were acting on behalf of the workers. Now, however, the visit of the Anglo-American delegates and the ensuing discussions, the failure of the Confederazione experiment can be clearly seen. The Democratic party takes this opportunity to clarify its own position which is definitely in favor of one national Union. The self-styled directors of the Confederazione have stated that their organization "could associate itself in the action of the democratic parties of the masses" and have thereby confessed that their Confederation is not

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and can be neither free nor independent nor democratic. Hence the CGIL can never become the single representative of Italian workers, whose interests, as the authors of this coup de main have frankly confessed, may be subordinated to the interests of the parties. Sindical unity then will have to be reached through the fusion of unions constituted in freedom and not by means of illegitimate and violent action.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Work and fight. Writer (b.S.) writes an appeal along now familiar lines for the Italians to be given opportunity to work and fight.

2. National inventory. Need for same argued by "g.f.c." (This is a theme also heard before, notably from AVANTI).

3. The suicide of Fecia di Cossato is again commented on. IL POPOLO believes that while the integrity symbolized in his gesture may well stand as a reproof to the easy cynicism of so many today, nonetheless one must live in order to fight for ones ideals and by the very act of suicide Fecia di Cossato ceased to be the fighter and the hero that was so worthy of admiration.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Enzo Storoni writes as follows on the subject of currency: In order that Italian economy may be set up again, in order that saving should come again into respect and that prices may not continue their vertiginous ascent it is vital that the Allies tell us simply and sincerely what we shall be expected to do with the paper money they are issuing. Will we be able to exchange it for currency of value ? Has it a fixed and guaranteed purchasing power for Anglo-American merchandise ? This is all we need to know from the Allies; a simple communique of three lines would be sufficient to resuscitate confidence that is fast failing.

2. Complaint against Società dell'Acqua Marcia. The Company had announced repairs in progress, then later that the repairs had been succesfully made. Because since then there has been less water than ever.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Another article on Fecia di Cossato. There is a sort of halo about this story that makes it stand out from the rather sorry chronicle of daily life. And certainly there is symbolic expiation here for Italy has not only lost a war but must expiate for her sins in the eyes of the world. It is not for us to criticize, says the

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UNITA' (Communist) 1076

1. Box on first page urging epuration of the Guardia di Finanza. It still contains even officers who have shot patriots, Don Morosini for example.

2. Appreciative article for Nenni's speech at the Socialist Party congress telling of working with Communists.

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3. The Sicilian problem. After stating that the people of Sicily are thirsting for land and liberty and that nothing can be expected of the "philofascist" aristocrats the writer makes the following suggestions: renovate the administrative system by allowing the working classes to take it over, attack seriously the problem of land distribution and prepare immediately a program for a general economic reawakening with specific and constructive measures for industry, housing and transportation.

4. Notes message of encouragement and exhortation sent by Henry Grady, ex- V.P. of Economic Section to the Italian partisans.

5. Mario Alicata gives report of interview with Pesenti, Under-Secretary of Finance. Pesenti reported that the ravages of war were now relatively invisible in Sicily, reconstruction of buildings has gone very well (even in Messina) reconstruction of men is another matter. Any one who has land or is connected with the latifondisti looks well and prosperous but the great mass of workers and poor farmers are badly off. They are not given a chance to speak; most communes have no Giunta. He produced figures to prove that where the latifondisti were strongest the contributions to the Granai del Popolo were smallest. He added that the Communist party was well organized and prepared to carry on a real struggle for better administrative organization and settlement of the agrarian problem. He also said the State would have to come to Sicily's aid in the matter of economic reconstruction.

6. Indignant article on Del Vecchio, one of the most Fascist of all professors at University of Rome. He would be allowed to take his place to-day however, if he were not sick. And why ? Simply because he is a Jew ? But that will hardly do; all of us, says the writer, were opposed to dismissing a man simply because he was a Jew, we are equally opposed to reinstating one of the blackest of Fascists simply because he is a Jew. The racial laws were a "kick in the pants" for Del Vecchio but a kick from a master he had served loyally since even before the March on Rome.

GENERAL: Epuration committee of press, list of prefects suspended, relaxing of restrictions on Italian interned in U.S.

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Dec'd G3S
4 Sep Rec'd

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R26/WB22

SECRET

3 September 1944.

ACC WEEKLY ~~BULLETIN~~ NO 22
~~28 Aug - 3~~ Sep 44

1. Political.

The Council of Ministers, in successive sessions on 31 Aug and 1 Sep, tackled an agenda full of serious matters, some with long term and international implications. The meeting on Friday approved a decree providing for the naming of Commissioners (of the sort described in last week's Bulletin) to take over the running of "editorial enterprises", and information agencies which, since 8 Sep last, have published books, newspapers or pamphlets or carried on any activities in behalf of Fascism or the Germans. It was further explicitly stated that the old Roman papers such as "Il Messaggero" were not to reappear under the old names. This is a ticklish matter in the capital since the papers with the widest circulation were naturally those of Fascist prominence and their eventual fate has been of some concern to the new papers that came out at the time of the Liberation. Of greater national importance were the measures taken in regard to Sicily. The High Commissioner, Aldisio, was present at the meeting of the Council and after "ample discussion , in which all the ministers shared" a number of resolutions were made. It was decided that the government would reinforce the administrative apparatus of Sicily and resolutely combat the separatist movement on the island; the six parties represented in the government are also to enlist their strength as parties in the same cause. The government also announced its intention of giving "efficacious form to decentralization and regional autonomy." The specific measures to be taken are to be left to the Constituent Assembly, suggestions meanwhile being welcomed from the island itself, but special provisions are under consideration, among them "concrete and organic resolution of the latifundia problem." This is not the first Italian government to embark hopefully on such an enterprise and the working out of these good resolutions is sure to be followed with attention by all Italians and indeed by the world. Among other measures of lesser importance, a draft decree for machinery for gathering the necessary statistics, which are basic for reconstruction planning, was approved. This is the beginning of the "inventario" for which the papers, notably "Avanti", have been pleading for some time. The government was, in a sense, "scooped" in this matter, for at the press conference of the ACC Economic Section held on Wednesday a representative of the Italian Bureau of Statistics had already indicated such a survey was under way.

Friday's meeting was of equal significance for the requests of the Confederation of Labour, presented to Gronchi on 9 Aug and already the object of a special meeting of the ministers without portfolio were, in substance, heeded. The Council decided after "ample and minute" debate to entrust to a special ministerial committee the task of working

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Churchill's farewell message to Italy was, on the whole, well received. It has been said, and with some accuracy as nearly as we may judge, that it was somewhat disillusioning to the optimists who had hoped for the announcement of some concrete piece of good news, and cheering to the pessimists who found comfort in such phrases as "the gift of liberty", "Italy taking her place among the nations" and the allusion to "large Italian forces" soon to join the Allies in the

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the fight against Hitler. "Avanti" and "Unita" left out Mr Churchill's recipe for liberty, which included a warning against any kind of totalitarianism, an omission to which other newspapers gleefully called attention. "Avanti", somewhat sheepishly, said something about "lack of space" and "Unita" as yet has not deigned to explain. But comment even from these papers was favourable; only the "Voce Repubblicana" detected support for the monarchy lurking in Churchill's phrases and informed him that the spirit of the Risorgimento to which he would have Italy adhere was essentially Republican.

The Pope's broadcast was another highlight of the week. It too seems to have satisfied all parties. True, the insistence on the right to private property may have been in theory a little painful to the Marxist parties but they played up his remarks on the need of coordinating capital with the interests of society. It is hardly news that the Vatican is not Communist and the Left seems to have reasoned that they had been given as much as they could expect - especially as both Communists and Socialists are still courting the evasive Christian Democrats. One chord the Pope struck found a response in all Italian hearts; his allusion to the state of the prisoners of war. The obscurity which enshrouds those in Russia and the anomalous position of those still in Allied hands no less than fears for the safety of labourers in Germany have been a constant source of concern; a special meeting of Ministers without Portfolio surveyed the situation earlier in the week and papers of all parties have presented the problem; much is expected from the Pope's remarks which, it is hoped, will focus world attention on the matter.

The visit of the American and British Labour delegation has been the subject of a good deal of comment. There is no doubt that the contacts they have made have given Italians a feeling of "belonging" again. But their meeting with the Confederazione del Lavoro - logical and natural as it was - set the parties at odds. For the Confederazione is regarded by "outsiders" as a "monopoly" of the Socialists, Communists and Christian Democrats. The other parties all went to some lengths to point out that the "Anglo-Saxon representatives" must "look behind the façade" (as the Action Party puts it) and not depart with the impression that the triumvirate of the self-styled parties of the masses can speak for all aspects of the labour problem - or indeed for all workers.

2. Re-making the Patriots.

The Patriot situation, which a couple of months ago was becoming a major headache, seems now easier, partly, perhaps, because Italians are taking an increasing share in its control. A pool of 60 Patriot representatives is being formed by the Committee of National Liberation and the Comando Supremo for work further north. Patriot representatives are working in teams of two in the field smoothly screening authenticity of Patriots while other Italian teams recruit for the Italian Army, and every Province has its own Patriots Committee for employment. A national Patriots organization is also in process of formation to establish national policies on Patriot rehabilitation and compensation. In brief, the Patriot problem is now organized and the representatives are paid (150 lire a day plus rations, transport and petrol). In the initial hullabaloo about the [illegible] ation afforded the Patri[illegible]

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Officer of Region V and Patriots Branch representative, is planning to withdraw Carabinieri from static or routine jobs and putting at least another 50 Patriots to work. It is also of interest to learn that a Patriot must have joined by March 1944 to get a certificate of merit. For men who joined the Patriot forces after this date, the band leader issues a certificate of "collaboration" on his own authority.

3. AMG with the Armies.

As we go to press the Allied Armies in Italy are forging ahead after the breaching of the Gothic line by the Eighth Army in the Pesaro sector, described by AAI as "a decisive victory for Allied arms."

Pisa fell on September 1 and in the evening a CAPO entered the town with 50 Carabinieri augmented by a further 25 from Army Mobile Force. Ford trucks which had been concentrated in the vicinity were also sent in. Further details are not yet known.

The city of Florence has been placed "off limits until the operational situation clarifies." Reasons for this are clear from the following report received from Major Bullock:

Civilian casualties in Florence since 11 August, the day the Germans pulled back from the north bank of the Arno behind the Mugnone, have been 380 dead and 1,261 wounded, and these figures are only up to Tuesday of this week. Last Sunday morning, March of Time filmed a pitched battle on the Piazza Dalmazia when British troops and Patriots drove the Germans back 200 yards in house-to-house combat. Shelling and sniping have gone on every night since the Germans retreated across the Arno during the early hours of 3 August. Citizens are still being blown up on mines strewn around the Ponte Vecchio area. The stench of dead bodies is met in every corner of the town. Florence is still without electricity. The mains which carry water from the south bank to the main part of the city on the north cannot be repaired until thousands of tons of rubble and mines have been shifted. Burials in the emergency cemetery in the Boboli Gardens reached 200 before the 11th, when the first AMG elements crossed into the main part of the city. A new, greater field of the dead has been opened in the Botanical Gardens just off the Square of St Mark. Into it have gone 400 bodies, in scenes which defy description, for there had been no burials for many days in the ancient City of Flowers by the time the Germans pulled out. How many dead remain under the rubble to be excavated as clearing proceeds nobody knows. Any exact keeping of vital statistics stopped on the 8th.

The Germans spared the Ponte Vecchio, but in sparing it they destroyed one-third of the 13th and 14th century houses of Florence, including the interior of the Palace of the Guelphs. All the old overhanging houses on both banks of the Arno which gave the city its characteristic mediaeval appearance are either completely demolished or partly smashed. They can be rebuilt, but if they are Florence will be a Hollywood set, not any longer the city of the Medici. The list of historic buildings hit by shell fire reads like a page [illegible] the Misericordia Cemetery was blasted, many fine tombs [illegible] San Lorenzo was hit seven

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/ fighting

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fighting equipment was smashed or taken away by the Germans. The one fire-engine AMG found during the early days of South Florence was smashed by a German shell on the night of its discovery. It has been established that children died of hunger in the Ospedale Innocenti, oldest foundling home in the world, during the last days of the German occupation. Women and children were shot by Fascist Republican snipers in bread and water lines after the Germans withdrew. At 2000 hrs last Sunday a Fascist Republican threw a bomb in front of a British truck near Hotel Excelsior, killing one civilian and wounding six. Within an hour the Carabinieri had arrested him and he had been identified.

Careggi Polyclinic Hospital, in the northern outskirts of Florence, is still being stubbornly held by the Germans with machine-gun posts all around the building and artillery on the hill behind. Inside, with the defenders, are 3,700 Italian refugees and Allied internees. On Saturday these unfortunates began to escape through the sewers. Nothing more terrible has been seen in Florence than these desperate men, women and children, crawling out of manholes in the streets of Florence, choking, sobbing, smeared with sewage. One hundred came down on Saturday. Forty more on Sunday. Then the movement ceased. The Germans had found the exit and machine-gunned the last small group to come out.

Among incidental points noted on Florence are:

The noblewoman who wrote: "Baroness X presents her compliments to the management of the AMGOT and would be glad to know where she can obtain canned foodstuffs and groceries, tea, sugar, butter etc., also soap. With compliments and thanks." The local bank which wrote to inquire whether hunting rifles and pistols pledged as security for loans might be returned to the owners on redemption. The finding of the tiny widow of Ras Nasibou, stalwart Abyssinian chieftain who fought the Italians with such stubbornness, living in destitution with her seven children in Florence. The attempts of black marketeers to cash in on a dearth of insulin urgently needed for 18 dying children, and how AMG put the fear of God into them and got generous supplies from many sources, including anonymous donors. The Fascist in the Black Shirt who was mobbed on the stairs leading to the Cinquecento room in the Palazzo Vecchio and badly mauled before AMG could get him into protective custody. The intervention of two British CMPs who stopped a public execution of alleged looters by Patriots in the early days of our occupation. The defiant, red-headed young woman who was escorted to the Palazzo Vecchio last Sunday afternoon by a great crowd howling that her hair must be cut off on the Palazzo balcony because she had expressed pro-German sentiments. The burial, with full British and Patriot military honours, of Potente, remarkable young Patriot commander, killed in action against Fascist Republican snipers, and the murmur which ran around the graveside during the funeral oration when a comrade mentioned "the proletariat" and the Florentines muttered: "Not proletariat, but people." The arrival of 20 quintals of lemons in Vatican trucks for the hospitals of Florence, a gift of the Pope. The German racket of requisitioning cattle, driving them off, selling them some miles away, then re-requisitioning and re-selling them over and over again. The great auction sales in the squares during the last days of German occupation when the Krauts re-sold their loot at

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the sewers. Nothing more terrible has been seen in Florence than these desperate men, women and children, crawling out of manholes in the streets of Florence, choking, sobbing, smeared with sewage. One hundred came down on Saturday. Forty more on Sunday. Then the movement ceased. The Germans had found the exit and machine-gunned the last small group to come out.

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The noblewoman who wrote: "Baroness X presents her compliments to the management of the AMGOT and would be glad to know where she can obtain canned foodstuffs and groceries, tea, sugar, butter etc., also soap. With compliments and thanks." The local bank which wrote to inquire whether hunting rifles and pistols pledged as security for loans might be returned to the owners on redemption. The finding of the tiny widow of Ras Nasibou, stalwart Abyssinian chieftain who fought the Italians with such stubbornness, living in destitution with her seven children in Florence. The attempts of black marketeers to cash in on a dearth of insulin urgently needed for 18 dying children, and how AMG put the fear of God into them and got generous supplies from many sources, including anonymous donors. The Fascist in the Black Shirt who was mobbed on the stairs leading to the Cinquecento room in the Palazzo Vecchio and badly mauled before AMG could get him into protective custody. The intervention of two British CMPs who stopped a public execution of alleged looters by Patriots in the early days of our occupation. The defiant, red-headed young woman who was escorted to the Palazzo Vecchio last Sunday afternoon by a great crowd howling that her hair must be cut off on the Palazzo balcony because she had expressed pro-German sentiments. The burial, with full British and Patriot military honours, of Potente, remarkable young Patriot commander, killed in action against Fascist Republican snipers, and the murmur which ran around the graveside during the funeral oration when a comrade mentioned "the proletariat" and the Florentines muttered: "Not proletariat, but people." The arrival of 20 quintals of lemons in Vatican trucks for the hospitals of Florence, a gift of the Pope. The German racket of requisitioning cattle, driving them off, selling them some miles away, then re-requisitioning and re-selling them over and over again. The great auction sales in the squares during the last days of German occupation when the Krauts re-sold their loot at bargain prices. The dirt in the streets because no Florentine who is not a street cleaner will wield a broom in public, and the street-sweepers are all still in No -man's-Land. The finding of eleven million in eight-tenths fine silver hidden from the Germans. The disappearance of 1,400 Yugoslavs who were in Florence prisons when the Germans arrived in September. The finding of the British Institute intact, with its furnishings, 20,000 books and its pre-war Italian secretary still on the job. The single ambulance which brought in 109 wounded from No-man's-Land in one day.

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4. Economics and the Press

A new and very welcome step was taken this week when Brigadier-General O'Dwyer inaugurated the first of a series of regular Press Conferences designed to explain the work of the Economic Section in detail to the Allied and Italian press. The General neither withheld facts nor minced words. He flooded correspondents with figures hitherto secret - such as the 700 calories per head which Roman citizens are getting, the 600,000 tons of Allied wheat required by Liberated Italy alone in the next twelve months and the German destruction of 94% of all electric plants - and made no bones about Italy's grave plight. Allied correspondents, to whom Italian food and power questions had an interest which was academic rather than personal, wrote down the figures and reported them: the Italian journalists, however, whose interest was both more lively and more informed, opened a cannonade of sometimes unanswerable questions on the General and Mr Antolini, and made some pertinent suggestions. Their reporting was detailed and fair: such conferences will undoubtedly be of the greatest value in keeping public opinion in this country informed of the activities - and difficulties - of the ACC.

5. Southern Region Debut.

Colonel Temperley, new Regional Commissioner of the mammoth Southern Region, got his staff off to a good start on Aug 31 at the first meeting of the reorganized group whose job will be to watch Allied interests in an area that formerly comprised three regions and more than 300 officers. Now there will be only 100 officers, with 70 military vehicles and 150 requisitioned ones, for six zones comprising 15 provinces. Officers in charge of zones will be called Zone Commanders. The first priority will be to hand back to the Italians all purely administrative work, without damage to Allied interests, so that a 50 per cent reduction in the regional staff can be effected within six weeks. Specialist officers will be used in other zones than their own whenever necessary. Amassing of olive-oil is the top field problem. The public safety officer also must clean up the matter of Allied deserters in the Salerno area and return them to military justice. Another strain on ACC manpower in the new region is that ACC must provide officers on call to defend soldiers up on court martial. Transport, as ever, for the Italian economy is and will be a painful situation. Some of the railroad locomotives have been already sent north. Tires are wearing out. A factory has been opened at Bari for re-treading tires, but only for the armed forces. A similar factory is ready for operations at Naples, but there are no materials. And the black market price for tires is now 40,000 lire each. At least Colonel Temperley will have all the old, familiar problems with him. We wish him luck.

6. Green cards.

This concerns a particular headache of the Public Relations Branch about which we should like you now to be warned. When we came to Rome there were some 600 Italian journalists milling around. The PRB [illegible] itself willy-nilly besieged by a crowd of new acquaintances [illegible] but also curfew passes,

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/ (a)

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(a) They declare their life history in a "Scheda Personale" and are vetted by Security;
(b) They go before the Committee of Epuration set up by the Italian Government;
(c) Their names are given for inclusion (or refusal to include) in the Register of Journalists of the Federazione Stampa;
(d) Their names are checked by the officers who have examined the records of the Ministry of Popular Culture, which contain names and details of journalists employed by Fascism.

Some journalists (you'll be surprised to hear) have survived these tests and to them has been issued a green card bearing their photograph and signature, the signature of the Directors of the Security and Public Relations Branches, giving a general recognition and permission to travel, enter official buildings and be out after curfew.

We could tell you a long story of the complications which have arisen over the four hoops: what we want to stress here is that we invite you to extend to any possessor of the green card such facilities and courtesies as you can. We believe them to be good people who can and will do much to create good feeling between the Italian people and the ACC.

7, <u>Odds and Ends.</u>

Samuel Reber, former Vice-President of the Political Section, now has the job of advising General Eisenhower on the French show ..... Work at ACC HQ is systematically punctuated these days by peals of bells which come from the Church of Santa Maria della Concezione, a Capuchin chapel set in the middle of the Ministry of Corporations Building ..... Final approval of the manpower reorganization of ACC headquarters sections and personnel is awaited; the result will be that more officers will find themselves in field jobs, and more operating responsibility, willy-nilly, will have to be assumed by the Italian Government ..... The Public Relations Branch, acting on the suggestion of General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, has issued a 15-page release with 17 pictures documenting the treatment of political victims by the German Sicherheitsdienst in their Via Tasso headquarters in Rome ..... The Economic Section is trying to get for Italy two floating power stations from the United States, one for the Adriatic and one for the Tyrrhenian coast, to provide power to replace the 94% destroyed Italian hydroelectric system..... Commendation should go this week to Major Huston D. Crippen, who at present is unfortunately ill with malaria in 73rd General Hospital in Rome, for his work in Rieti Province where, at great risk, he supervised the de-mining of five locomotives in a tunnel which the Germans hoped to blow shut ..... The Granai del Popolo as of September 2 had collected 4,735,727 quintals of wheat in Italy south of the battle line ..... The wheat price recommendation for Northern Italy, to date, with no official announcement as yet, is to continue the present prices paid in Southern Italy .....The Allied Publications Board has frozen all issue of newsprint temporarily because of shortages in imports ..... Documentary films about the Italian armed forces - Army, Navy and Air Force-will be made

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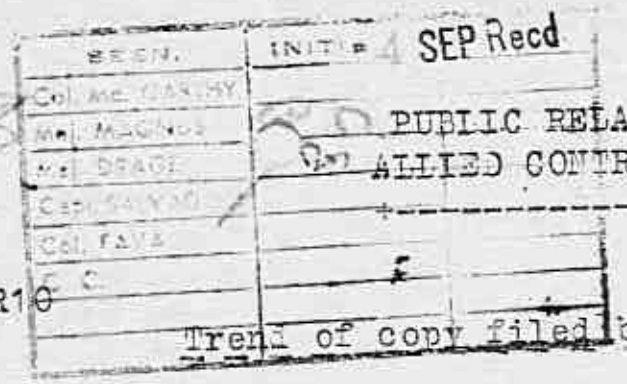
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Lionel Fielden

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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Col. McCarthy
Patriot Br.

PRB/R10

2 September 1944.

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

Correspondents are still chiefly concerned with the operations in Southern France. These in Rome are being "fed" first hand stories by their colleagues on the spot. Events in the Balkans are also attracting their attention. One item is that about 800 airmen who have been shot down over Roumania at various times are returning to Italy. A certain amount of interest is being displayed in the work of G.5. Civil Affairs officers in newly liberated France, but the problems are not so difficult as those encountered in Italy and the French appear to have matters well in hand.

LUBY (Times) sends a despatch on the last Italian Cabinet meeting. Conditions in Sicily provided the principal topic, and special measures were considered with a view to countering the Separatist agitation which has profited by unemployment and other discontent and gained a certain amount of popular support. The Cabinet pronounced in favour of a policy of decentralisation and regional autonomy which, however, would have to be ultimately approved by a Constituent Assembly. A number of proposals put forward by Alisio, a former Minister of the Interior, were approved. These include a scheme of special credits by the Bank of Sicily; the putting into effect of the long delayed plans for the agrarian reform; the creation of a transport Bureau under the High Commissioner, to promote exports; and a scheme of public works. The views of the Regional Council for Sicily are to be heard on the subject. These decisions show that the Cabinet is looking ahead to the post-war period, and thinking constructively.

The Cabinet also nominated a special commission to investigate why the Italian forces failed to defend Rome against the Germans, after the King announced the Armistice last September.

COOPER ("Daily Express") Has filed a lengthy despatch on conditions in Rome. There may be 24 political parties and some thin like a score of daily newspapers, he says, but they all discuss the food problem first, and politics second.

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COOPER ("Daily Express") Has filed a lengthy despatch on conditions in Rome. There may be 24 political parties and some thin like a score of daily newspapers, he says, but they all discuss the food problem first, and politics second. The position is little different than when the Germans were here. It is a little better because there is just a little more rationed food, principally more of the sodden cardboard that passes as bread. Despite the Vatican soup kitchens and despite increasing Allied supplies, most Romans are still hungry, and must remain so until the military position releases more transportation to bring grain from the Foggia plain or eventually from the Po valley which was the capitals' foodstore ..... There is a joke here in Rome that one person was awarded a medal for living on rations without recourse to the black market. It was awarded posthumously!

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The correspondent then describes a visit to a black market restaurant in the former foyer of an unoccupied theatre.

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A meal of sorts with two drinks costs 1340 lire - or £3.7. But most restaurants are sold out and closed by the evening. The cheaper places, the sort of place corresponding to the wayside cafes for lorry drivers on the Great North Road, a charge of 10/- is made for bread, a piece of fish, some tomatoes, and a rough sort of wine.

Correspondent then gives some prices for various articles of clothes and household utensils, and continues that many Romans look with envy on Naples and its propserous black market. Once they spoke of Naples with scorn. They claim that the food problem in Rome could be solved by permitting them to travel to Naples to bring in foodsturrs, but the Allied Commission says no. In the long run this will probably be the best solution, for supplies will be organised. But in the meantime dealers are paying high prices for brokendown lorries in order to sneak in supplies privately. A lorry with a Vatican mark, or a military lorry is worth its weight in gold. One politician told the correspondent that given food, transport and light, half the political parties would disappear. One of Rome's latest jokes is: "If you are hungry why don't you tighten your belt?" The reply is: "Because I ate it last night".

SPRIGGE (Reuter): In connection with the Socialist party's national council meeting, the Secretary of the party, Pietro Nenni, forecasts in "Avanti" the early dissolution of the present 6 party government. It will make way for a bloc of all parties pledged to the cause of an Italian Republic.....

BRIA (AP)
MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")
SPRIGGE (Reuter) HAMMOND (Kemsley Press)

All report at some length on the gruesome finds in the Ardeatine caves where the bodies of those massacred by the Nazis are being exhumed.

LUMBY ("Times") : Attlee has left for the front for a few days. He has met a number of Italian politicians and has had a talk with Bonomi and acquainted himself with Italian internal affairs.

The British Trade Union delegation has also left Rome on a tour of cities in Southern Italy and Sicily, where they will meet representatives of Italian labour. Naples, Bari and Palermo, will be their principal ports of call.

Writing of the crop of comment on Churchill's message to the Italian people, correspondent says that the Roman press shows that it is generally accepted as healing, if with a slightly unpleasant medicine. Italians

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Writing of the crop of comment on Churchill's message to the Italian people, correspondent says that the Roman press shows that it is generally accepted as healing, if with a slightly unpleasant medicine. Italians don't like being told they must bear the consequences of their country's entry into the war on the wrong side. Hence the argument that Italians have already suffered enough and that Mussolini with Victor Emmanuel are the guilty parties, not the Italian people, appears in nearly all the press. But the benevolent tone of the message is recognised.

"Avanti" says that in its austere form one senses a vein of sympathy which always appeals to us Iyalians. The Liberal organ "Risorgimento Liberale" hails the message as possibly marking the end of Italian isolation from the Western powers. Both Socialist

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and Communist papers which suppressed the passage in the message about unscrupulous parties which might endanger liberty, hasten to assure their readers that they are all for liberty. The "Corriere di Roma" produced under Allied auspices publishes a mild rebuke to these papers for mutilating the text of the speech of one of the Allied chiefs. It says that in addition to the four freedoms guaranted by the Allies they claim a fifth freedom "freedom not to accept freedom".

SPRIGGE (Reuter): Sends a brief message on the comments about Mr. Churchill's speech. Both Right and Left see each other as the villains towards whom the finger is pointed.

4 SEP Recd 33

SEEN.	INITIALS
Col. Mc [illegible]HY	
Maj. MAG[illegible]US	
Maj. DRAGE	
Capt. SALVADORI	
Col. FAVA	
C. C.	

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

2 September 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO . given almost entirely to full text of Popes radio broadcast.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. The bridge. F. Alessandrini recalls the story of the Piedmontese official who, in his zeal to undo all the French had done during their occupation of Turin, was perfectly willing to destroy a useful bridge over the Po. This is reactionary blindness of the worst sort. The analogy is then made to the Concordato; it is absurd to think it necessarily bad simply because made during the Fascist regime. There follow the usual arguments for its preservation.

2. Notes interview of moving picture people with Spataro, who assured them that negotiations are already under way with the Allied authorities to reach a solution of the most urgent questions.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Francavilla, naming no names, writes on the reports of dissensions and quarrels among the parties represented in the govt. (Probably reference to violence in Taranto between Christian Democrats and Communists). He feels that attempting to play up such purely local disturbances which probably have a personal rather than a party s significance is simply an attempt on the part of certain opposition currents to"divide and rule". On the other hand the situation must be faced honestly and the parties and the people alike must learn discipline if the State is to survive.

2. Allied points of view: Transport. Essentially an explanation and a defense for the E.N.A.C. (National Transport Association) which has been set up by Transport s/c of ACC and Italian Ministry [illegible] This group will take over all trucks in Italy

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2. Allied points of view: Transport. Essentially an explanation and a defense for the E.N.A.C. (National Transport Association) which has been set up by Transport s/c of ACC and Italian Ministry of Communications. This group will take over all trucks in Italy (except very small ones) and organize for them best national service. Allies to provide gas and, it is hoped, tires. Spare parts to be blocked and requisitioned. Appeal is made to civic spirit of Italians to back this new plan.

3. Working for Sicily. Commenting on the two immediate problems of Sicily writer says the Granai del Popolo are really not going too badly; thinks the Allied fixed the quantity to be amassed a little to high. Separatism however must be combated and it is good news that the six parties intend to work together to this end. Regional autonomy of rather generous nature is to be encouraged however. Sicilians should be asked and given an opportunity to say what they really want.

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4. Letter from one Sepigni Giorgio who is very anxious that the partisans remain "apolitical". He even views with alarm the Partisan Association as a possible nucleus of a new squadrismo. The comment is that RICOSTRUZIONE too shares His views on the need of keeping the movement free from politics but reassures him that the Association is in no danger of becoming a political organisation.

5. Article pointing out need of professional people - lawyers for example - to have light for study. Transformers suggested to step down current if necessary.... Also plea for use of elevators; some people have to climb six flights of stairs, often carrying water.

6. Complaint made that those awaiting ... trial in Regina Coeli get too easy treatment.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. To avoid monetary Chaos. Another article by Zuccarini who complains of the lack of attention to his article "The other destruction" of recent date. Yet the currency problem is basic. He has received a letter from Soleri whom he thanks and whose openmindeness and willingness to listen to others he admires. But he can not agree with the minister that these questions should not be aired in the newspapers. He then proceeds to repeat his opinion of what is needed to meet the present deplorable situation, to wit: Suspension of all new issues, declaration that money issued after a certain date will not be accepted (this for Germans) and a clear cut understanding with the Allies about what their policy is to be. There is no need in treating this last point with too much mystery, says the writer, the Allies must be as much concerned about the currency situation as we are and the question should be frankly faced. And the vital thing, he repeats, is that amount of currency in circulation must not increase.

2. Article applauding action of young Bari officer who was sentenced to imprisonment for frankly stating he no longer felt himself bound by oath to King.

3. Plea for daily pasta. Writer thinks it could be done by honest and rigorously severe distribution to individuals with no exceptions for organizations, cooperatives - and favorites.

1895

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6. Complaint made that those awaiting ... trial in Regina Coeli get too easy treatment.

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4. Approval of relaxation of food importation measures. This is a step in the right direction, says V.R.

5. Authorized bread distributing center at 8 Via Banchi has given out biscuit instead of bread and this biscuit is full of worms. Proprietor claims he is not responsible but someone should look into this.

MORNING PAPERS

"AVANTI" (Socialist"

1. Saluting the reappearance of "Humanite" and "Populaire" Nenni

1896

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writes of the necessity of accord between Latin peoples and the need for work to reestablish the position of workers in Latin countries.

2. Paragraph in defense of peddlers. It is pointed out that such ambulant merchants always were numerous at times when crowds of strangers were in town; nothing more natural then, than their presence now. And many have turned to this trade as the only way of making a little money. They should not be discouraged, it is better to have the streets a little crowded than to have an increase of delinquency and prostitution.

3. Article reassuring and at the same time scolding ITALIA LIBERA for its fears that Anglo-American labor delegates would concentrate their studies through the CGIL. This is the natural channel, says the writer, and the proper channel but there is no intention of "violating minority rights".

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Sicily. Deplores the fact that full information about Sicily is not available to public. It should be aired and discussed in all the papers and eventually by an Advisory Assembly; as it is only the Council of ministers and the C.L.N. are privileged to know the facts.

2. Notes article in Manchester Guardian reporting that groups of American Liberals of the American Labor and Democratic parties are pressing to have Italy received in the membership of the United Nations, with naturally application of Lend Lease measures. Article is also alleged to report that La Guardia and other liberal friends of Italy are pleased with the respect in which Casa Savoia is held.

3. Enzo Selvaggi has words of praise for Pope's speech. He finds the Pope's condemnation alike of unrestricted capitalism and Marxist Socialism is in harmony with the world compromise that has been taking place, noting how the Anglo-Saxon Nations with the New Deal and the Beveridge Plan have been assimilating aspects of Socialism while at the same time the Soviets have restored private property rights. Such an air of compromise and conciliation is vital to Italy which cannot hope to arise again without help, the help in turn depending on a harmonious and peaceful world... He also approves the Pope's reference to the [illegible]

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of making a little money. The should not be discouraged, it is better to have the streets a li tle crowded then to have an increase of delinquency and prostitution.

3. Article reassuring and at the same time scolding ITALIA LIBERA for its fears that Anglo-American [illegible] delegates would concentrate their studies through the CGIL. This is the natural channel, says the writer, and the proper channel but there is no intention of "violating minority rights".

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

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4. Cantachiaro. Feelings a little hurt by review of that name, in one scene of which a black shirt appears wrapped up in a copy of Italia Nuova. But good naturedly approves of show.

5. Bread. Notes in heavy type that ACC has fixed 31 % as maximum humidity. Good news, this.

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3. Factual article of some length on death of Fecia di Cossato. His attempt to resign from the navy had had repercussions and led to manifestations; naturally political factionalism on however High a plan can not be tolerated in the services. He had then been removed from the command but he had not been imprisoned. His story is told very sympathetically but the article points out that he had simply confused patriotism with personal loyalty to the King.

4. Article asking the Questura to clear the shoe shine boys off the streets. And suggesting schools should be cleared and reopened.

5. Notes with some bitterness that the promise that electricity would be available so that all might hear the Pope's broadcast was not kept.

UNITA (Communist)

1. The example of France. Spano compares expeditions and summary manner in which the French are getting rid of collaborationists and indulgence of Italians toward Fascists. Deplores Italian slowness in punishing the guilty.

2. Article on fish supply. It is very low and what little that does come in finds its way to the black market. Suggestions are made; withdrawal of restrictions now in force against exporting fish from Naples and Littoria provinces, provision by the Annona for buying up entire catches for city distribution. The situation will be much improved when the Allies are able to supply ice and when commerce is restored with Sardinia.

GENERAL:

Pope's speech given coverage by all papers though much of it is summarized. Outstanding points: social justice recognizing rights of private property but also necessity of seeing that it is used for public good, help and charity for war sufferers including POWs, need of spirit of peace and conciliation and of some kind of world machinery to insure duration of same.

Business of Council of Ministers in all papers: preparation of measures to bring salaries of workers and state employees in line with new cost of living (nothing specific yet), abrogation of Fascist Charter of Labor, establishing Sicilian Sulphur Corpo-

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Also Anglo-American delegates visit to Fosse Ardeatine and tributes paid by them to Buozzi and Matteotti.

Some papers remark on absence of current which prevented hearing Pope's speech; further mention Gigli's presence at the opera, some disagreement on mood of audience towards him.

1900

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Gonella writes in praise of Pope's broadcast. Finds that the Pope's economic and social thinking puts the Church in the vanguard of democracy.

2. Article on currency by A. Gilardoni, following lines of that in VOCE REPUBBLICANA (supra) but less critical of government. Need of controlling issue of notes be stressed.

3. Notice of coming measure to oblige owners to inform authorities of vacant apartments.

TEMPO

1. Article suggesting rationing system should be improved, a return to the "customers' register" would be advisable.

2. Letter from one Vito Lollo protesting indignantly against anti-Masonic article in POPOLO, 25 August.

3. No gas turned in Monte Mario. And discourtesy from company when appealed to.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Principal first page article is Action party's labor platform, in favor of free, democratic, anti-totalitarian labor organization.

2. Long discussion of the grain situation in Sicily. Much detail given; no conclusions reached. There is a suggestion that the govt is keeping the price too low and the writer is impressed and alarmed by a new kind of class bitterness - city against country. For he makes the point that those who are hiding the grain are not the big proprietors only but farmers of all economic ranks. (s;g;)

3. Article on Gigli at the opera. Finds it in poor taste that he should go with two Allied officers when only a few months ago he had been photographed smiling with Kaltzer. And criticises his efforts to get his "claque" to have him reinstated by false "popular applause".

1901

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. A new world. Such is promised by Pope's noble speech, according to the writer. The new world as indicated by the Pope is one that appeals to the liberals and they welcome his message with gratitude and hope.

2. Sindacalism and politics. Objects to the monopoly of the three parties of "the masses" in labor organizations. Article on lines similar to ITALIA LIBERA's protest of 1 Sept.

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1903