1909

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10000/125/106 33/PAT NEWSPAPER ARTICLES, AND PRESS REPORTS
NOV. 44 - FEB. 45

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19 FEB Recd 33

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

R26/WB46/PRB

17 February 1945.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 46
11 Feb to 17 Feb 45.

1. Political

It cannot be said that Italian reaction to the Yalta conference was happy, at least to judge by the press. Hopes were running high that some reference might be made to Italy in the now historic Crimea communique and the papers on the 10th had all carried the statement (usually in bold face or italics) that Bonomi had sent to the "Tre Grandi" a plea for allied status, some changes in the financial clauses of the armistice and readjustment in the status of prisoners of war. (Four days later, nowever, the Press Bureau of the government denied that allied status had been asked for.) The publication of this appeal at a time when everyone knew the conference was in session seemed to imply some hope of its being granted and consequently to find Italy passed over in silence in the communique which came from Yalta was a bitter blow. Jacchia, to be sure, writing in the GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (Government) assured his readers that Italy must have been discussed at the conference but evidently the Big Three had decided the time was not ripe for announcing their decisions and meanwhile Italians must wait and hope. AVANTI too took it with resignation, pointing out that this was another instalment in Italy's payment for the crimes of Fascism. But most commentary was not so patient in tone. ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) and VOCE REPUBBLICANA found themselves for once in agreement; to both this "ignoring" of Italy seemed a measure of the incompetence of the Bonomi government. Gonella too, in IL POPOLO (the organ of the Christian Democrat Party of which De Gasperi, Foreign Minister, is the leader) expressed dissatisfaction that Italy "was not even mentioned" and similar reaction came from the independent Catholic QUOTIDIANO.

It is clear from the press that some kind word for Italy would have given the government a boost in prestige as well as improving the morale of the country. However, the San Francisco meeting is not far off and already towards the end of the week editorial eyes were looking to the future rather than the past. Yalta aside, there have been some cheering items in the international field; Italian labor representatives have been invited to the Labor Conference in London though whether as delegates or observers IL LAVORO (CGIL organ) does not yet know. And it was announced that beginning in May large quantities of raw materials will be sent by the Allies into Italy and that further an interministerial committee is working out plans with AC for resumption of trade with Switzerland - a possible source of supply for equipment for Italian dam-

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facturing plants.

On the home front the joint Socialist-Communist declaration
is worthy of note. Their program, published on the 10th, reminds
the workers first of all of their duty to carry on the fight against
Fascism. It then asks the Allies for more autonomy. The abolition
of the political price of bread is accepted but it must be accom-
panied, says the manifesto, by confiscation of the patrimonies of
all "who have enriched themselves through Fascism, war or black
market dealings." The program also calls for a national convention
of the C.L.N. and for the formation of a "consultiva" (advisory
assembly). On the tactical side the parties announced that they
would work together in the administrative elections with common

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programs and candidat[illegible] in common, this last arra[illegible]ent however not to exclude agreements with other parties. Just how this complicated arrangement will work out is hard to say.

The Roatta trial is still going on and has thrown off two tangents which have been more provocative of discussion than the trial itself. The Leftist parties have been infuriated by the spectacle of certain witnesses summoned to the trial who, they claim, are members of the OVRA, still secure, serene - and in the employ of the state. The government denied that these witnesses were members of the OVRA whereupon the cry went up: the government must know who is, and if so the names should be published and the individuals put on trial. The Action party has been particularly ardent in this campaign and recently the CGIL has also joined the chorus, formally requesting the government to tell what it knows. The other tangent is the international one: Roatta, among others, has been asked for by Yugoslavia, being on the list of war criminals that Tito has marked down for trial. This brings up the delicate matter of whether Italy can be allowed to try her own war criminals if there is also competition from other nations. National pride and the sheer logic of the situation - for this is now an anti-Fascist Italy - are on one side of the debate but UNITA (for obvious reasons) and VOCE REPUBBLICANA (on the lines of its general mistrust in what it calls the Savoyard government) have indicated that they are for handing such people over to Tito. It seems possible that the matter will be turned over to the United Nations War Crimes Commission, sitting in London, for adjudication. Meanwhile, the business of epuration moved on a step with the setting up of the Central Commission. Bonomi spoke on the occasion and emphasized what has always been his line in this matter: epuration must strike those who had important charges and were blindly subservient to the regime, but for the lower ranks justice must be tempered with mercy. Above all the operation must be carried out with justice and legality.

The week has also seen a good deal of agitation and discussion revolving around the high cost of living. We have noted the Socialist Communist manifesto which used the return to the economic price of bread as a basis for demands for increases for the workers. Naturally IL LAVORO and other elements in the press and the public have taken up the cry. The week has seen the typographers and theatre employees threaten to go on strike and teachers are reported to be on the verge of one. The "maestranze" (skilled workers unions) and sindacati held a meeting on the ninth and warned that, sympathetic as they are to the government's difficulties, they cannot wait for ever, for people are hungry and if they find it necessary they will not hesitate to call a general strike. The government has not been idle. On the 15th the special interministerial committee met and drafted a general plan on the subject, including the specific intentions of "fighting rising prices and the black market" and "improving the food situation of the more needy classes."

To implement these intentions special "committees of the people" with representation from the C.L.N., the unions, the womens organizations and the police, are to be formed to fight the black market and control the restaurants. It is understood that the days of the

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To implement these intentions special "committees of the people" with representation from the C.L.N., the unions, the womens organizations and the police, are to be formed to fight the black market and control the restaurants. It is understood that the days of the "di lusso" restaurants are numbered and bread mills and pasta factories are to be strictly controlled. Yet the problem remains more fundamental; Lucci, an able analyst and the government's bitterest critic, wrote in ITALIA NUOVA that all measures of control and all attempts to bring salaries in line with mounting prices are vain unless production and distribution are improved. Yet, in spite of his sneers at the government, his only solution for the moment is "selling" the United States "the only nation that can help us", on the necessity of coming to the rescue now (particularly with transport) rather than a little later when rescue will be a much more difficult operation. How much of this week's intensified agitation on the high cost of living reflects an accelerated raise in prices and how much is political reaction to the return to the real price of bread is hard to say. But the papers today carry the story from the Italo-American PROGRESSO (New York) that AC is

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sitting on top of a volcano."

2. Newsprint Squall

Freedom of the press, Italian editorials have been saying of late, must be paid for; but by whom was not mentioned except by a few writers who thanked the Allies for granting Liberated Italy this democratic boon and more especially for importing newsprint from the United States where it is in acute short supply. The editorials were touched off by the blowup in Naples where no newspapers were published Thursday for the reason (Naples editors alleged) that there was no newsprint, all of it (they added) being used by Rome's 25 authorized daily newspapers (of which 19 at last count are actually published and are bought and scanned six times a week by the Public Relations Branch's Daily Digest of the Rome Press Section), not to mention 102 (correct) authorized weeklies and one tri-weekly publication. The Naples editors set up such a howl that the chairman of the Italian Press Commission and head of the Italian Government Press Bureau, Signor Rossini, travelled posthaste to Naples to investigate the affair only to find the Neapolitans somewhat hostile, whereupon he came back to Rome, leaving in his trail cries against Rome echoing in the Naples papers and a threat of an editorial delegation to complain against the Italian Press Commission.

The background, according to the Commerce Sub-Commission (which imports the newsprint) and the Allied Publications Board, which, since late November, has exercised a rather loose supervision over the Italian Press Commission, is as follows: The AC in 1944 had requisitioned 600 tons a month or 7,200 tons for the year, of which 2,670 tons never arrived. In fact, there have been no imports since November and none are expected until next month. In view of the then prospective tight situation, therefore, a freeze on further allocations of newsprint was ordered in September and a reserve built up which will last a couple more weeks. But when the Italian Press Commission, on AFHQ order, took over granting of licenses, the system built up by the APB went out the window, since the Italians felt that true freedom of the press meant that any and every newspaper that wanted to could publish, provided only that it was not Fascist. The Italian Press Commission immediately authorized 13 new dailies in Rome alone but passed on the responsibility of distributing the newsprint to the Association of Newspaper Editors in Rome. This, it was eventually discovered, led to some dubious practices and PWB investigators reported widespread black market activity in imported paper, 30 per cent allegedly disappearing into the black market, including stocks of PWB itself and those of the army morale papers. Newsprint from the U.S. was sold by the Allies to authorized recipients for $175 a ton. The reports said that it was being exchanged for black market local paper in a ratio which provided the papers with considerably more stock for the copies they printed above their original APB authorization. Prices for the imported stock were said to be as high as $2,000 a ton. How much of the 420 tons of imported newsprint allotted to Rome thus went under the counter no one could or would say.

Provincial papers, as in Naples (which has seven authorized dailies and 11 weeklies) and Florence (which has two dailies and six

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Provincial papers, as in Naples (which has seven authorized dailies and 11 weeklies) and Florence (which has two dailies and six weeklies) began complaining that they were suffering because of the preferential political treatment afforded the Roman dailies. One result followed. AC pressure turned the distributing agency to the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro. APB authorities insist there is newsprint in Naples and that the Naples squall is a political strike against the free-handed policies of the Press Commission. Roman papers have been apologizing to their provincial brethren of the pen, avering that it was a breakdown of transport to Naples which deprived that city of paper. To sum up, the situation has reached such a pass that the Allied Commission is asking the Allied Publications Board to ask the Italian Government to take action in the matter by making final recommendations as to what imported paper it needs for Liberated Italy

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and the North in order that the AC might submit a revised 1945 requisition to AFHQ. The original requisition was for 1,000 tons a month which would be a drop in the bucket if the same rate of publication were continued.

Whether the Government will recommend cutting the number of copies of each paper or rescinding the licenses of some dailies is yet to be seen; the decision is delicate and in essence political; in general the "established" papers (UNITA most firmly) favor cutting down the number of dailies now circulating in the capital; in general the newer papers argue that freedom of the press means quite simply freedom to print - which brings us back to our leading sentence. Meanwhile, the brief period of luxury in which all Roman papers were entitled to one four page issue a week has come to an end - an indication perhaps that the second alternative will be followed.

3. The Italian Fleet

After fifteen months of protracted negotiations with the Spanish government, the Regia Marina Italiana has received a welcome reinforcement by the return from Spanish waters of the light cruiser "Attilio Regolo", four destroyers and some small craft, reports the Navy Sub-Commission. The ships put into the Balearics after the Armistice in September 1943 instead of proceeding with the rest of the fleet to Malta - some because they carried survivors of the battleship "Roma", sunk by German bombers west of Sardinia, others alleging shortage of fuel. The Minister of Marine called off his expected visit to Taranto to welcome them in person, either because he found himself unable to get away from the Ministry or because it occurred to him that the conduct of the commanding officers had yet to be inquired into.

Since the Armistice the Royal Italian fleet has "co-operated to the fullest possible extent" with the Allied authorities, as Rear-Admiral C.E.Morgan (B), head of the Navy Sub-Commission put it - subject, of course, to the limitations imposed on the fleet at the surrender and the ability of the Allies and the Italian Government to provide facilities for modernization and repair. Of the five battleships, all in reserve, the two most modern - the "Italia" and the "Vittorio Veneto" - are interned in the Bitter Lakes of the Suez Canal. The one-third of the ships' complements kept aboard are allowed daily periods of recreation in the desert and received their Christmas mail by destroyer. Two of the older ships, which are at Taranto and Siracusa, occasionally go to sea for gunnery training of recruits. The fleet's six cruisers and eight destroyers are kept constantly at work and have rendered effective service in transporting men and materials at high speeds between Mediterranean ports, running harder in the Allied cause than ever they did for the Axis. Some idea of the extent of the relief thus afforded to Allied shipping can be gained when we realise that up to the end of 1944 the Italian Navy had carried 210,000 Allied personnel, moved 57,000 tons of stores, escorted 1,170 convoys - including 9,300 ships - and steamed a total of 1,600,000 miles. The lightness of design and the lack of spare

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to one of our marine battalions, is composed of Italian naval officers and men.

In general, the morale of officers and crews has been good. The men get more sea time than ever before and welcome any kind of active work to take their minds off the state of their country and of their families. With the traditional "pazienza" of the Italian contadino, the crews are docile enough, happy to be employed, fed and clothed, and they have tackled with a good will even such uninspiring tasks as repatriating unwashed and often verminous soldiery and prisoners-of-war. True, some of the younger and more energetic officers gird at the leisurely ways of the Ministry of Marine, and there was a case of one commanding officer, "plus royaliste que le roi", who refused to put to sea on the plea that the Minister had not sworn allegiance to the King. He was relieved of his command and put on half-pay for six months - "pour encourager les autres". The food situation is good. A Benthamite reform which equalized the rations for combat and non-combat personnel was received with great satisfaction by the latter, who got a considerable increase, and with the grudging acquiescence of the former, who lost a little by the change. The overall strength of the Navy is 79,000 and the numbers are kept down by discharging reserves and time-expired men in favor of young volunteers.

But the Regia Marina's greatest asset and by far its most important contribution to the Allied war effort has been the shipbuilding and repair facilities provided by its dockyards and harbour installations, especially at Taranto and Naples. To date more than 2,000 repairs, refits and overhauls have been carried out to Allied and Italian vessels and there have been over 1,000 dockings. The dockyards employ more than 35,000 Italian workmen, of whom some 14,500 are at Taranto, 14,000 at Naples, 3,000 at Palermo and 3,000 at Leghorn. Many of the repair units operate almost entirely under Italian direction, with a minimum of Allied supervision. The fact that some 150 Allied vessels are handled each month in Italian dockyards means there is no need for these ships to return to home waters for repair - a big relief to Allied shipping resources and one much appreciated at the time of the landings in France, not to mention the saving to Allied manpower in the Italian manning of port and harbour installations.

4. Odds and Ends

Congratulations to the following British officers who have been mentioned in dispatches in "recognition of distinguished services in Italy": Brigadiers G.R.Upjohn and A.P.Grafftey-Smith (to whom also felicitations on his promotion); Col.W.J.Legg; Lieut. Cols. C.R.Briggs, J.H.Giffen and D.G.H.Hartley-Smith; Majors P.E. Coxhead, J.A.Balfour, C.P.S.Goldson, H.B.S.Hoddinott and D.D.McColm, and Captains G.H.Campbell, J.B.Black, J.A.Kellett, R.C.L.Limbert and A.G.Mack....The Information Division of the Public Relations Branch has put out a handsome "Desk Guide to Italy" which should be peregulating to field offices soon.

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allocation of the product for military use has now ceased and the full production released for civilians; the Officine Meccaniche e Fonderie plant at Terni is making olive oil presses. ..Nomenclature: The title of Chief of Staff at HQ. has been abolished and that of Executive Commissioner resumed; vice presidents of sections will be known simply as vice presidents and not also as deputy chiefs of staff....Brigadier General Edward B. McKinley is now serving as Acting Vice President of the Economic Section pending final designation of the man to fill the post....The Economic Section, incidentally, is out to stir up the salvage question in the hope of getting some scrap for industry and other agencies, old tin cans, for example, making a good substitute for tiles on new houses, in the experience of our Public Works officers....Full control of Naples schools and higher educational institutions has been turned back to the Italian Government, including 6,000 teachers, 186,312 pupils in nearly 600 schools....January exports of Italian products surpassed those of any previous month and totaled 19,592 tons, representing a value of 153 million lire....Plans are being made to activate six sugar mills having a production of 20,000 tons of sugar and 6,000 of molasses....In 1944, Naples Reports, 58 of the 376 dogs impounded had rabies....The Economic Section brain trust and the Italian Government interministerial committee will discuss the question of prices at their next weekly meeting, 22 February, especially farm prices which are considered the key to the Italian price structure....The Carabinieri now stands at 60,064, but there are only 45,719 effectives....5th Army AMG reports that several large caches of arms of Italian, German and Allied make have been found around Pistoia, apparently hidden away by Patriots....20,000 pigs are expected to be slaughtered also in the 5th Army area and 200 tons of salt already received for curing....The Italian Government will be invited to send representatives, at need, to sit with AC delegates at pertinent meetings of the Allied Forces Local Resources Board....The Granai del Popolo currently reads 10,735,115 qtl or 90 per cent of the 11,600,000 qtl goal....Abruzzi-Marche Region industries are on the up-grade despite occasional power shortages, the following enterprises being in operation: Woolspinning plant at Aquila; cement and lime works at Bomba; various brick factories; maiolica plant at Teramo; shoe factory at Chieti; Montecatini chemical plant at Bussi; leather tannery and foundry at Tolentino; paper mills at Fiorano and Fabriano; silk mills at Ancona; match factory at Jesi, with largest production in Liberated Italy; lignite mines at Scoppito and Bussi; asphalt mine at Scafa, and sulphur mines at Pentiana and Cabernardi....The olive oil collections are now 233,329 qtl or 24 per cent of the target figure, despite perennial shortage of transport for control officers....By providing needed solvents and truckage to refineries, it is also expected to extract 45,000 qtl of edible olive oil from the sansa or pressed olive residue which usually goes into soap making....Forged AM lire which were last showing up around Florence are now making appearance around Bari and Brindisi....

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We regret to announce the death of Col. M.B.King, Regional Public Health Officer for Piemonte Region. Col. King was killed

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passed those of any previous month and totaled 19,592 tons, representing a value of 156 million lire....Plans are being made to activate six sugar mills having a production of 20,000 tons of sugar and 6,000 of molasses....In 1944, Naples Reports, 58 of the 376 dogs impounded had rabies....The Economic Section brain trust and the Italian Government interministerial committee will discuss the question of prices at their next weekly meeting, 22 February, especially farm prices which are considered the key to the Italian price structure....The Carabinieri now stands at 60,054, but there are only 45,719 effectives....5th Army AMG reports that several large caches of arms of Italian, German and Allied make have been found around Pistoia, apparently hidden away by Patriots....20,000 pigs are expected to be slaughtered also in the 5th Army area and 200 tons of salt already received for curing....The Italian Government will be invited to send representatives, at need, to sit with AC delegates at pertinent meetings of the Allied Forces Local Resources Board....The Granai del Popolo currently reads 10,735,115 qtl or 90 per cent of the 11,600,000 qtl goal....Abruzzi-Marche Region industries are on the up-grade despite occasional power shortages, the following enterprises being in operation: Wool-spinning plant at Aquila; cement and lime works at Bomba; various brick factories; maiolica plant at Teramo; shoe factory at Chieti; Montecatini chemical plant at Bussi; leather tannery and foundry at Tolentino; paper mills at Pioraco and Fabriano; silk mills at Ancona; match factory at Jesi, with largest production in Liberated Italy; lignite mines at Scoppito and Bussi; asphalt mine at Scafa, and sulphur mines at Perticara and Cabernardi....The olive oil collections are now 235,329 qtl or 24 per cent of the target figure, despite perennial shortage of transport for control officers....By providing needed solvents and truckage to refineries, it is also expected to extract 45,000 qtl of edible olive oil from the sansa or pressed olive residue which usually goes into soap making....Forged AM lire which were last showing up around Florence are now making appearance around Bari and Brindisi....

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We regret to announce the death of Col. M.B.King, Regional Public Health Officer for Piemonte Region. Col. King was killed in a motor accident near Caserta.

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5. Announcement

Mr. G. Stewart Brown, former vice chairman in charge of public relations for the American Red Cross, has been appointed Director of the Public Relations Branch, succeeding Major Lionel Fielden (B), who is going home on leave to England. Prior to the war Mr. Brown was United Press correspondent in Rome and other European capitals.

T. G. Bergin

T. G. BERGIN, Maj., AUS
D/DPR.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH SECRET

R26/W845/PRB 10 February 1945.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 45
30 Jan to 10 Feb 45.

1. Political

The Council, meeting on the 7th, tackled, as predicted last week, the thorny question of the political price of bread and, "after exhaustive discussion", decided to abolish the political price "as soon as possible" since it had become "an intolerable burden to the state" (Quotes from the official communique.) The Council also expressed its unanimous conviction that the needy classes must be compensated for the effect of this action and instructed the competent ministries to prepare concrete suggestions so that the "necessary operation of bringing the price of bread up to its real cost might have the character of an act of national solidarity." Press reaction to this decision was very mixed. Lucci, in ITALIA NUOVA thought it laudable but late and feared there might be too much delay in working out the compensation measures. Approval also came from the Liberals and from IL QUOTIDIANO but of course the parties of "the masses" were anything but pleased. L'EPOCA (a new daily of Socialist sympathies) said that nothing else could have been expected from the present government "which follows a policy far from favorable" to the poorer classes and predicted gloomily that other food prices would go up too. Nenni, in AVANTI, said this was another example of beginning at the wrong end; just as in the matter of epuration the big names were spared and the little fellows attacked, so here it is the poorer classes that must make the sacrifices. Lizzadri had already given his opinion before the fact; writing in IL LAVORO a day before the decision was made public he argued that the price should not be abolished until the ration could be increased and that it would be a good idea to raise salaries to meet the additional cost of bread anyway. A cool and objective appraisal of the economic effects - as apart from the political - of the Council's decision appeared in IL GLOBO. Here the action was approved but the writer remarked that the relief it will give the state budget will probably be only temporary; the undervalued lira can only be saved by increased production. He added, a propos of currency that it is neither inflation, nor AM lire nor the expense of maintaining the Allied armies which is - or collectively are - responsible for devaluation but rather and simply "the complete absence of any form of production."

It seems likely that the tactics of the workers' parties, instead of fighting the return to the real price of bread will be to press for more increases in salaries. The matter was indeed

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It seems likely that the tactics of the workers' parties, instead of fighting the return to the real price of bread will be to press for more increases in salaries. The matter was indeed discussed at the first meeting of the CGIL Executive Committee which took place on the 2nd. The Camera del Lavoro followed with an order of the day on the 7th asking employers and public administrations to increase immediately salaries of all workers and employees. UNITA and LAVORO joined the chorus, both suggesting that the state should proceed more vigorously with confiscation of funds of those "who have benefitted by Fascist corruption" and LAVORO (DeVittorio speaking) declaring "we will not be frightened by the specter of inflation"

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The government made a statement on prisoners of war on the 6th. The official statistics state that there are 340,000 in British hands, 110,000 held by the Americans and 35,000 by the French. 670,000 soldiers and "several hundred thousand" civilians are detained in Germany and are not given the proper status of war prisoners as Germany does not recognize the Bonomi government. The statement

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added that accurate figures on prisoners held by the Russians are unobtainable. The government's report was objective, not to say purely statistical in tone, and for this it was taken to task by ITALIA NUOVA which feels that the government should press for repatriation of prisoners detained by the United Nations and urge them to compel Germany to give recognized status and better treatment to those in German hands. Sforza, too, writing in IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO said that one of the most "urgent and painful problems" is that of Italian prisoners in the hands of the Allies. Half a million families ask themselves, he said, "why the government doesn't think about this" and the soldiers who want to fight for the Allies are puzzled by the paradoxical detention of their comrades. It was announced that Casardini will take up negotiations on this subject with the British authorities (the matter has been up to now in the hands of the Swiss Embassy in London). The news release carrying this information added the piquant item that a delicate aspect of the matter of the Italian POWs in England was their popularity with the British girls and consequent resentment on the part of the local swains. This should simplify the matter of repatriation, we would think.

The second meeting of the Council this week took place on the 8th. A new Commissariat for Veterans was set up. This will deal not only with veterans but also civilians in the areas to be liberated and, through the partisan organizations, will also be concerned with assistance for the patriots, said IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO. Casparotto was named Alto Commissario. At the same meeting the Minister of Foreign Affairs reported on the steps "which it has been considered opportune to take at this time"to persuade the heads of the United Nations to re-examine the Italian question from the economic, financial and international point of view. The phrase "at this time" is significant.' Naturally there has been much speculation on the agenda of the conferenza a tre. It was announced on the 9th that Bonomi had sent a telegram to the Big Three setting forth Italy's case, and asking for allied status. What odds and ends of rumors and news that have come across the Atlantic have been, from the Italian point of view, good. Much publicity has been given to Marcantonio's intention to ask the House to make Italy a full-fledged Ally. Bonomi's statement that the armistice "does not prejudice Italy's future" also provided a cheering note, reinforced as it was by the declaration of U.S. Acting Secretary of State Grew that "there is no article in the armistice concerning future territorial arrangements." Italians have heard similar reassurances before but coming at a time when they are sure their fate is being debated, these are regarded as particularly significant.

2. Confusion twice confounded

The following by way of sequel to the Salvarezza affair as set forth two weeks ago in our Bulletin (No. 43 for 28 Jan.) The dramatic not to say histrionic disappearance of Salvarezza on the day before he was to give his press conference and "tell all" led of course to the wildest speculation

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cigarette-lighter. In his possession were found two revolvers, one of German make, a German "carte d'identite" and various documents in the German language. His secretary, an Egyptian named Arcadipane and said to have spent two years in Germany, was also arrested. Both were hailed off to Regina Coeli and Salvarezza was submitted to a thorough grilling, from which however nothing has yet emerged for public consumption. A few days later the father of the gobbo - who started all this - was stabbed, though not fatally. The haze has by no means lifted. As yet the compromising documents (but compromising to whom?) have not come to light, nor has Salvarezza's name been brought into direct contact with any leading personality in the political scene. Tupini, Minister of Justice, did however state for public consumption that "if there were great names back of Salvarezza they would be punished; justice would take its course", thereby suggesting to the Press that there might be some fire under all the smoke. The leftist papers have taken up the cry; why was Salvarezza arrested by the special unit of police assigned to the High Commissioner? why was he grilled by a special prosecutor before being turned over to a magistrate? And VOCE REPUBBLICANA hinted strongly that the Questore of Rome may have had reasons for his reluctance in the pursuit of the fugitive; was not the questore the same man who was once Questore of the Royal Household? From that the step was easy (for VOCE REPUBBLICANA) to monarchist implication in the plot (whatever it is). Some color was lent these suspicions by Salvarezza's own statement, quoted in AVANTI, that he was sure Roatta (whom he described as a military genius) would be saved by Badoglio and that he himself was a devout monarchist though uncertain as to whether the next King would be Humbert II or Victor Emanuel IV. The monarchist ITALIA NUOVA which was at first the most insistent for investigation in the affair has contented itself with cataloguing the "common crimes" of the accused and reminding AVANTI that the gobbo held membership in the Socialist party. And as for us, gentle reader, we promise that we shall return to the subject only when we have more facts.

3. The Black Market

This hoary subject, on which probably every AC officer feels he's an expert, is currently coming in for some fresh and constructive investigation in the Economic Section. Major F.W. Tooby (B) is analyzing the situation at the request of AFHQ and while, as he says, there will be nothing revolutionary in his eventual disclosures, the memorandum he is now preparing will at least have the merit of tying up a lot of loose ends. The basic facts, in this preview, may be outlined as follows: (1) The Italians are receiving only about 800 calories of food on their official ration, whereas the absolute minimum subsistence requirement is 1,600 calories: ergo, they have to try to make up this deficiency in some fashion; (2) There is a shortage of consumer goods and Italy has always had to import wheat, the total amount of which is not covered by Allied imports large as they

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at illicit services for gain is another matter. The Provost Marshal General of MTOUSA reports that in 1944 his Criminal Investigation Department handled 2,000 black market cases involving military property, of which 20 per cent had to do with civilians directly stealing or diverting goods and 35 per cent with civilians being in illegal possession of Allied property, both types of offenses having no "definite" trace of collusion. The remainder were, however, clear cases of misappropriation and illegal sale involving conspiracy between the civilian and military to obtain goods or services, usually use of WD transport. The main military items figuring in the deals were food, clothing (including blankets) and petrol, though there were cases where deals were turned for a case of nails or transporting civilian furniture. Carrying of grain and olive oil are examples - which have now become familiar - of the abuse of military transport.

The black market, in its larger sense, may be called a free market, that is, controlled only by the law of supply and demand, to which it responds mercurially, especially when official food sources are able at times to glut the market with a product at a price competitive to the black market one, such as happened when potatoes were flooding Naples through official channels last year. The major fact at the moment is the mere existence of the black market and the effect it is having on the population that may not have enough cash to meet its rocketing prices. The following table gives an idea of what a family of five had to spend in 1938 to reach its more or less normal diet of 2,200 calories each, and what it would have to spend now for the equivalent diet (if it could be found) and what percentage of that sum would have to be spent in the black market to obtain such a diet:

City	1938	Now	Black Market Percentage
Florence	426 lire	9,342 lire	95
Rome	448 "	11,192 "	96
Naples	394 "	9,270 "	96
Bari	337 "	4,798 "	90
Palermo	364 "	5,477 "	94
Cagliari	409 "	5,341 "	91

Revelatory also is the another table which shows the percentage breakdown of the average weekly expense for food by urban families in Liberated Italy:

Region	Ration Card	Black Market	Home-Grown
Lazio	1.51	93.45	5.04
Abruzzi	4.41	65.86	29.73
Campania	3.46	90.14	6.41
Puglie	10.11	83.49	6.40
Calabria	6.52	83.18	10.30
Sicilia	3.14	92.26	4.60
Sardegna	7.58	58.14	34.28

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Sicilia	3.14	92.26	4.60
Sardegna	7.58	58.14	34.28
Average	4.34	88.68	6.98

Manual workers who get supplementary rations patronize the black market less than other classes, spending only 84.06 per cent there for food. The "other" class, (mostly white-collar workers who have even less to spend) spend 93.59 per cent. These last without doubt feel most tragically the effects of the vicious price spiral. For example, bread in Rome used to cost 1.85 lire a kilo in 1938. Now it costs from 80 to 120 lire a kilo on the black market, depending on how white the bread is. Pasta which used to cost 2.7 lire now costs 220 if white and 200 if dark. Olive oil in 1938 was 7.68 lire a liter but now is 450 to 500 lire. Cheese cost from 13.58; now costs 200 to 650. Meat used to be 9.67 a kilo and is now 500 to 600 a kilo. Where it will all end, Maj.Tooby will report to us

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when he is through investigating.

4. Note on the Call-Up

The Italian military call-up has been meeting with readier response of late and present enrollments give cause for keen satisfaction, the Land Forces Sub-Commission reports. Whereas several months ago the response to anticipated enrollments was only approximately 25 per cent, it is now nearer 60 per cent, an improvement attributed to the intensified campaign put on by the Italian authorities. It is of interest to learn that the call-up in Sicily (with its attendant disturbances) was not a call-up but a recall, that is, a call for registered persons who were illegally absent. Phase 1 of this recall for the Classes of 1922-1924 started 15 December and ended 7 January. The Italians anticipated an enrollment of 8,000. Answering the call were 4,953, of whom 2,823 reported in December and 2,360 in January. Phase 2 of the recall for the Classes of 1918-1921 started 3 January and is still continuing. In January, 4,355 responded and 453, as of last report this month, a total of 5,908 for this phase. Anticipated, according to the Italian military estimates, were 12,000. The Allied officers of the Land Forces Sub-Commission, however, have consistently and realistically cut those anticipations in half. Thus, the 9,538 men who answered the two Sicilian recalls to date amount to about half of the 20,000 the Italian staff had first estimated. Recruitment at the Patriot enlistment centers has also jumped considerably, although volunteers other than Patriots are also accepted at these posts. Such recruitment was 2,586 in January, 432 in December, 375 in November and 553 in October. Lastly, General DeSevin, French representative to the Allied Commission, has been asked to inform the AC as to the manner in which the Maquis and FFI in France were absorbed into the French Army.

5. Odds and Ends

Establishment Section is having its hands full these days, getting housekeeping arrangements for the North ready for any contingency: Full teams must be on hand; Hq. attachments reduced; with the eventual plan looking to officers of Southern Region, Sicily and Sardinia, being more or less transplanted in a body to Venezia Region, Lazio-Umbria Region staff to Lombardy, Abruzzi-Marche to Piemonte and Tuscany to Liguria....The Public Health Sub-Commission is arranging the transfer of 600 tons of rock salt from Sicily for use in making chlorine and purifying water against possible typhoid threats....Colonel Nelson W. Montfort (A), who is Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer, 15th Army Group, now has the additional duties of assistant chief of staff, G-5, for 15th Army Group....Being on guard against possible use of V1 and V2 rockets by the Germans against future liberated areas in the North, the Public Safety Sub-Commission held a national conference on civil defense arrangements in Rome this past week....Sardinia, which once was crammed full of Italian soldiers - close to 200,000 - now has only 4,000 effectives on duty there....Nearly 100,000 new elementary school books are being sent from Florence to Rimini and

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to the Allied Commission, replacing Maj. Gen. Susloparov who has been assigned to head a mission to France....Former vice president of the Economic Section, Brigadier General William O'Dwyer, is now in civil life as executive director of the U.S. War Refugees Board.... Colonel Charles Poletti is back on the job as Regional Commissioner of Lazio-Umbria Region after two months in the States where he welcomed a glass of milk, was continually struck by the plenitude of electricity and steam heat and participated in the Anglo-American conferences concerning future operations in Italy: the Colonel who came back the morning of Feb. 6 had not been in Rome two hours before Italians began leaving messages at his hotel, learning of his arrival before most of his fellow-officers....A total of only 5,300 tons of imported seed potatoes will be available for the 1945 planting season, a fifth of original estimates....Another glass plant has started at Empoli in Tuscany; it makes 1,000 sq.m. of hand-blown glass a day....Completion of the Terni-Chiusi 120,000-volt power line will provide a second source of power for Florence, which last week was tied into the Central Italy electrical grid system....Olive oil collections up to 31 January amounted to 203,880 qtl of pressed oil....The Granai del Popolo is now 90 per cent of the 11,600,000 qtl goal or 10,674,002 qtl....Brigadier J.K. Dunlop, Regional Commissioner of Southern Region, reports that after welcoming the delegates to the labor congress at Naples, he playfully cautioned them about returning each of the 1,200 blankets they had been issued for sleeping: when the blankets were finally turned in, there were 1,204....Local Government Sub-Commission is having headaches getting Italian officials selected for AMG provinces to go to their posts: one turns up sick, another can't leave his family; one official so assigned went into hiding in Rome and four months passed before his absence was discovered...Two trains were held up and robbed in Sicily the last of January....We Hang Our Heads in Shame Dept.: In last week's Bulletin the piece on the Roatta trial mentioned that one Col. Emanuelle had been sent abroad with 2½ million lire to outbid the Ethiopians in armament buying; his funds were actually 50 million lire: a sizeable error.

T. G. BERGIN,
Major, AUS
D/Director,
Public Relations.

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R26/33

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

4 February 1945.

R26/WB44/PRB

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 44
29 Jan to 4 Feb 45.

1. Political

This week may go down in history as the week in which the women of Italy were given the right to vote. There had been a campaign in the summer in which the various parties through their leaders and their newspapers had expressed their approval of this demonstration of modern democracy and Bonomi had expressed himself as favorably inclined on the occasion of a visit paid him by representatives of the Unione Donne Italiane. However, the matter had somewhat lapsed until the talk of preparation of the new electoral lists (which are to be ready by April 10, it is understood) had brought it to the fore again. Spurred on by an incipient new press campaign and, no doubt by the example of the other democracies at whose side Italy is now fighting, the Council took action and, at the meeting of 30 Jan, gave women the right to vote under the same conditions and restrictions as men. ITALIA NUOVA found the announcement of the important measure "bureaucratically arid" but it covered the ground adequately even specifying that the names of female voters should appear in the first electoral lists now under preparation. The press hailed it with rather subdued enthusiasm since all the big ammunition had already been used in getting the campaign under way. AVANTI, UNITA and VOCE REPUBBLICANA seemed to think the women would vote well because they had shown they were capable of being good irregular soldiers, AVANTI referring to the partisans and Pacciardi in VOCE REPUBBLICANA recalling the heroic deeds of the women in Spain. RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE thought the women would vote with their men and the new measure would make no difference in election results and ITALIA NUOVA looked to a better world with women's "well-known sense of justice" now politically functional. Just how the ladies will vote is a much debated question; some think their religious tendencies will swell the ranks of the Christian Democrats, others think that Communists and Socialists may be the gainers. We make no prophecies; this indeed is the land in which the phrase "varium et mutabile semper foemina" was coined.

The press gave rather more attention to financial matters than to women suffrage. At the weekly press conference of the Presidenza it was announced that the government has asked for an equivalent of all AM-lire issued in Italy. Something has been done in this [illegible] States which recently credited five billion [illegible] soldiers in this

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The press gave rather more attention to financial matters than to women suffrage. At the weekly press conference of the Presidenza it was announced that the government has asked for an equivalent of all AM-lire issued in Italy. Something has been done in this direction by the United States which recently credited five billion lire to the Italians against money spent by American soldiers in this theatre but the press, notably ITALIA NUOVA, has pointed out that this is insufficient and in any case no word has come from London though Churchill has stated that three quarters of the troops in the theatre are British. ITALIA NUOVA, as might have been expected, applauded the government's new stand and urged them to stand firm and speak frankly to the Allies; "it is impossible to describe Italy as a free country or to hope for the beginnings of democracy as long as Italians must bear the full cost of an army of occupation at the same time as they are obliged to suffer numerous requisitions of their goods and their producing plants." Hope on this score is running fairly high, partly because of the government's stronger attitude which, it is argued, indicates a knowledge of Allied sympathy partly because great things for Italy are expected from the Big Three conference. The remarks of Harry Hopkins on the Italian situation, his statement to Eleanor Packard of the U.P. that the American public was not satisfied with the situation in Italy, intensified this optimism. Another financial matter that reappeared during the week is the political price of bread.

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Obviously the overburdened treasury would be much healthier if the price of bread were allowed to be "real" or "economic" and there have been frequent allusions to the possibility of doing away with this form of subsidy. But it may not be easy; it is not called a "political" price for nothing and AVANTI at least did not take kindly to the rumors of change, pointing out that even the discussion of the matter had sent the black market price of bread up from 90 to 110 lire a kilo.

The CGIL held its convention at Naples during the week. Bonomi sent his good wishes at the beginning of the session, urging the delegates to remember that "unions and parties are different things with different functions" and counselling them to keep their syndacal operations "above parties". The deliberations, followed with attention and approval by AVANTI, UNITA and IL POPOLO, representing the parties entrenched, and with scepticism by ITALIA LIBERA (the Action party being frozen out of leadership) came to an end with Lizzadri's speech calling for solution of the unemployment problem and a betterment of the standard of living of agricultural workers. The Congress passed several resolutions the most notable being to the effect that "new contracts must attempt to extend to all industries worker participation in the management" and "the Congress deplores the slowness with which reconstruction is proceeding because of lack of organic national planning", recommending that such planning should have in view the general interests of the country and not "the private interests of certain plutocratic groups" and, of course, urging "nationalization of private economic monopolies and key industries." The three members of the "segretaria generale", Lizzadri, Grandi and DiVittorio were re-elected by acclamation.

Two other items of the Council meeting may be noted. General Ronco was named Chief of Staff and the Stato Maggiore passed under control of the War Department. And Bonomi announced that 322 functionaries of the first four grades of the "state hierarchy" had been epurated, including a number of generals and admirals. The work of epuration in the higher brackets, he said, is very nearly concluded and in a short time the functions of the state may be carried on in "full tranquillity and with restored prestige."

Tarchiani, off for Washington, told the press that he felt the important part of his mission was to convince the United States that Italy should have allied status. A few days earlier he had given an interview in which he expressed his conviction that the American people did not hate the Italians but regarded them more as victims of Fascism than exponents of it. Questioned about Italian emigration to America, a subject of burning interest to Italians, he said the subject was delicate and had to be approached with care. This is a matter we shall no doubt hear more of in the future.

2. AMG with the Armies

Notwithstanding the fact - or perhaps because of the fact -

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2. AMG with the Armies

Notwithstanding the fact - or perhaps because of the fact - that the Eighth Army front has been almost static for many weeks, normal living conditions are being re-established behind the lines at a phenomenal rate. This is due to a new relationship between AMG Eighth Army and the staff of Emilia Region, proposed last November by Group Captain Benson and supported wholeheartedly by Col. Bowman, Emilia Regional Commissioner. The two organizations have closed together as a team, the one supplementing the other, under command of SCAC Eighth Army. There has been no sinking of their identity, but the co-operation and good-will between them have been complete. Administrative head of the Region side, in the temporary merger, is Lieut.Col.Hartley, Regional Executive Officer, who acts as S.O.I (2) AMG Eighth Army with Lieut.Col.Benton-Jones S.O.I, commanding officer of AMG Eighth Army Rear HQ. On paper, the plan of operation looks complicated. In practice, because the give-and-take has been so cordial all along the line, front-line AMG officers are operating

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with a much greater consideration than ever before for long-term civilian requirements, and Regional officers have developed a keen appreciation of military necessity in framing their initial policies. All the schools are functioning already as far forward as Corps boundary lines, and some have been opened even within Corps areas. Prices and wages are being adjusted toward levels prevailing in Southern Italy. The needs of farmers are being met on an extended scale. Drainage of the flooded areas near Cervia has already begun, and pumping stations will be in operation as far north as Ravenna by the end of February. Civilian transport has been reorganized, and machine shops are repairing or cannibalizing vehicles in Forli and in Ravenna. In Rimini, local engineers and architects have drawn up a basic plan for the reconstruction of their shattered city, the plan has been approved by AMG and by the Italian Government and 325 men are at work clearing away debris in conformity with the planners' intentions. Italian courts are functioning in Ravenna and Forli, in some instances handling cases of minor infractions of military proclamations. Rehabilitation of industries has begun, though the lack of electrical energy is still an acute problem. With the co-operation of the Civil Affairs Section equipment has been supplied for mine-clearing and a School of Mine Removal, with Patriot instructors under Army direction, has already graduated one class. There are some headaches , of course. Fuel is in very short supply, with only 150 tons a month allocated for hospitals, schools and bakeries when the hospitals alone need 600 tons. There is wood in the area, but the terms of sale of wood-working tools has not been fixed and necessary material has not been released. The property control officer is having difficulty in Forli because the provincial records have been destroyed. Carabinieri uniforms are not coming forward as quickly as had been hoped; AMG has allocated transport for their delivery, but the clothing is not forthcoming at the other end.

In other parts of the area, Faenza was bombed 23 January but not badly. Bagnacavello is still under artillery fire but evacuation is proceeding. In fact, civilians have been evacuated along all the front lines. A raid made on the headquarters of the Communist and Christian Democrat parties at Rimini disclosed nothing more than a clandestine mail service between Rome, Rimini and Forli communes. Typhoid has cleared up in the San Marino-Rimini area. Three brick works at Cesena are making a total of 850,000 bricks monthly while production of 500,000 bricks has started at Meldola. Spare parts for farm tractors have been found at Ravenna, enough to supply a greater part of Italy. 600 tons of old flour were sent to Rome recently by rail. An issue of lard in place of olive oil was made in Faenza and Ravenna. Food supplies for three months were sent into 14 mountain communes likely to be isolated by the winter. Timber felling has commenced in the Pineta di Classe, 70 per cent being slated for fuel and the rest for construction work. Livestock is depleted, though less than expected - cattle being 52 per cent below 1941 levels, pigs 13 per cent, horses 24 per cent and sheep 32 per cent. School supplies for 1,000 pupils were found at Forli.

In the Fifth Army zone, where operations are likewise stagnant, work of rehabilitation is progressing at the same time as the Fifth Army AMG is looking toward its future role in North Italy. Refugees are coming through the lines since the Germans stopped food supplies in the Apuania area, 200 persons a day being sent South through the Lucca center. Few Patriots have come through, however. Crime is under control, although a triple murder (believed political)

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3. Labor

A new voice is making itself heard in the economic councils of AC these days in the person of Mr. William Henry Braine, who has been newly appointed as director of the Labor Sub-Commission. A senior official of the British Ministry of Labor for the last 25 years, Mr. Braine has already been hitting the mark among his confreres by reason of his extremely lucid explanations and his know-how of the Italian labor scene. He also holds the post of labor attache to the British Embassy and has been in Rome since last September, since which time he has developed many contacts. After the basic (but more or less technical) job of insuring an adequate supply of labor for the Allied forces, Mr. Braine considers that the big problem facing his Sub-Commission is how to help instill into Italian labor leadership a responsible sense of democratic industrial relations without any shadow of attempting to impose such a manner of solution. In any event, Mr. Braine is making all sorts of literature available and many of the young Italian labor leaders (with almost no experience behind them but tremendous energy and good-will) are seeing for the first time such standard publications as the "Industrial Relations Handbook" of the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry's "Gazette," which may give them an idea of how to approach their complicated jobs with less rhetoric and more facts. Mr. Braine recognizes that the employers must be organized for industry's benefit since an agreement entered into with a union will be worthless if the employing group is not truly representative of industry. Speaking of employers and employees, the question of internal commissions, as the Italians term the works committees set up in some factories, is coming in for serious study in the planning, for in North Italy the Fascist Republicans have been encouraging workers to take a greater share in the management of industrial plants in the hope of buying their support. Internal commissions, however, had a history long before Fascism in Italy and from all appearances, the last has not been heard of them, especially when we get to Milan.

4. The Travels of Colonel Fiske

Colonel Norman E. Fiske, Deputy Chief of Staff and vice president of the Establishment Section, who probably gets about more than any other two people in HQ., recently returned to Rome after a trip to Paris (and then he was off again to the 8th and 5th Army fronts to present some Bronze Stars) with some interesting anecdotes - and what will interest American officers particularly - some hints about the future. The Colonel accompanied General McNarney, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Mediterranean Theater, in what was to be a mission to London to discuss Austrian planning. Bad weather grounded their plane in Southern France and so they travelled to Paris in a Wagon-lit, which, Col. Fiske says, was just as fancy as in the old days. With bad flying weather continuing, the London officers of SHEAF came to Paris instead, so four days of conferences passed in the French capital where it was bitter cold and where the demoiselles of the Folies Bergere went through their antics sneezing and coughing in the all-together while the audience sat huddled in greatcoats and winter underwear sympathizing no end. Paris still seems the Paris of old as far as the Colonel could tell from his hotel windows, though friends reported [illegible] (in Rome

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5. Italian Sky Fighters

The reputation of Signor Mussolini's Regia Aeronautica, in spite of its experience in Ethiopia, Spain, the Middle East, Eritrea, North Africa, its brief adventure in the skies over London and the interest and enthusiasm shown for it by the ever ebullient Duce, has always been a little obscure. Its collapse, therefore, was not entirely unexpected but before it finally expired it left in Liberated Italy 31,000 trained men, 108 fighters, 37 bombers and 33 seaplanes. Unfortunately, for one reason or another, over seventy-five per cent of these machines were unserviceable. This, then, was the material at the disposal of the Air Forces Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission when it first started to create, from this very embryonic organism, the new Italian Air Force. The first act of the Sub-Commission was to transfer approximately ten thousand technicians, engineers and fitters to the Allied Air Forces. Scarcity of material rendered them useless to the I.A.F. The remainder were absorbed into the I.A.F. and the problem of finding planes and equipment for them was attacked with vigour. During these early days the gallantry of the Italian aviators, flying their obsolete and unserviceable machines was almost unbelievable. Day after day they flew to Jugo-Slavia with supplies and in many cases with the knowledge that their worn-out machines could never make the return journey. From occupied territory anxious to join the IAF they turned up in anything they could find, old fighters carrying as many as three and four men, packed like sardines in a tin, sitting on the knees of the pilots and crash-landing their pitifully out-of-date machines in the sea or on the landing grounds of Liberated Italy. By June 1944, conditions had improved beyond recognition. Scouting parties of experts were sent to North Africa and the Middle East to find spares and replacement parts and soon a valuable flow of material started to arrive in Italy. The invasion of Northwest Europe opened a new field of potential supplies and a similar group was sent to France and Belgium searching for parts. They, too, were successful. The strength of the I.A.F. was now growing and included one squadron of Spitfires, two squadrons of Airacobras and two squadrons of Baltimores, a total of eighty Allied planes. Improvisation in the workshops was carried out and parts from obsolete Allied aircraft were modified and adapted for use on Italian machines. In the meantime the I.A.F. had become operational and operationally effective. Sorties over Jugo-Slavia took place daily and many hundreds of tons of supplies were dropped to Marshall Tito's forces. Attacks were made on German supply dumps, trains, bridges and transport. Since September 1944 the I.A.F. have destroyed 450 enemy trucks on the roads and have attacked, damaged and sunk large numbers of barges, schooners, motor launches and fishing boats. By December 1944 the strength of the I.A.F. had increased to 78 fighter craft, 54 bombers and 30 seaplanes, all serviceable and of Allied and Italian types. During its active period, of approximately ten months, it has flown 8,000 sorties and has served so well in Jugo-Slavia that special mention of its services has been made by the A.C.C. Balkan Air Force and a message of appreciation and congratulation has been received from Marshall Tito himself.

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6. Volcanic Verdict

A detailed and challenging report on Sicily's recent disturbances has been made by Lt. Colonel Howard of the MMIA and Major Manley of the PWB, who were in Sicily from January 7th onwards. The report has been sent to the Regional Commissioner whose reactions we shall doubtless obtain. It comes down extremely heavily on the Italian Army, the CCRR, and the local Italian administration. Main causes of the riot are listed as "failure of the civilian authorities to foresee...violence; disgraceful and sometimes cowardly conduct of the Carabinieri; inefficiency of the Italian units employed".

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The report states that "generally speaking most of the operations carried out by Italian Army units large and small violated all the known principles of war: punctuality was noticeably absent from all operations: reinforcement and supply columns never once arrived on time during the whole course of operations". It adds that "CCRR have lost much of their prestige, were inefficient and were not prepared to put up a fight when attacked."

Whether these harsh and somewhat sweeping criticisms are justified, even in their own report, may perhaps be questioned. Perhaps we should remember that it is an Anglo-Saxon report. The Italian Army and the CCRR did, in fact, quell the riots without Allied intervention being necessary. The report pays a tribute to Lt.Mariani "whose able and courageous defence of the ammunition dump at Vittoria undoubtedly...saved a dangerous situation in the Province from becoming critical." It also notes that some troops who were disarmed by the rebels in the early stages "in accordance with orders did not have their weapons loaded." And of the 200 conscripts on board a train which was stopped by the rebels hand grenades, not one tried to use the opportunity to desert. So there may have been some sheep among the Howard-Manley goats.

In assessing the background and causes of the disturbances the authors (after stating categorically that "Sicilians are very individualistic and selfish people who have little team or public spirit..,corruption and deceit are rife in all classes) have the following points which we quote cum grano salis:

"A.M.G. administration raised the peoples hopes to expect a new era of honest and efficient administration. They were soon dismayed to find that many former Italian officials were still in office and could not understand, firstly, why they had been retained and secondly, why many officials were still open to bribery and corruption.

The public administration without A.M.G. behind it began to lose the respect and confidence of the people and was the target for much criticism much of which was incorrect or unfair.

The seperatists claimed at different times to have the support of either Great Britain or the U.S.A. and began a new intensive political campaign together with criticism of the Italian Government."

The authors of the report assume that between 300 and 800 "rebels" armed with machinepguns, rifles and hand-grenades are still at large: and "isolated acts of violence" are therefore likely to occur. In this presumption they seem to be correct; Major Manley's latest report tells of an attack on a CCRR patrol at Sciacca on January 15, in which one Carabinieri was killed and one wounded, while on the same day at Delia an armed band stole over a thousand quintals of grain, twenty of which the Carabinieri had recovered by the 20th. On January 16 grain was stolen at Gibbesi where a large armed band raided a lonely farmhouse. Armed robberies occurred on the

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intervention being necessa[illegible] of the ammunition dump at [illegible]
"whose able and courageous defence of the ammunition dump at [illegible] undoubtedly...saved a dangerous situation in the Province from becoming critical." It also notes that some troops who were disarmed by the rebels in the early stages "in accordance with orders did not have their weapons loaded." And of the 200 conscripts on board a train which was stopped by the rebels hand grenades, not one tried to use the opportunity to desert. So there may have been some sheep among the Howard-Manley goats.

In assessing the background and causes of the disturbances the authors (after stating categorically that "Sicilians are very individualistic and selfish people who have little team or public spirit...corruption and deceit are rife in all classes) have the following points which we quote cum grano salis:

"A.M.G. administration raised the peoples hopes to expect a new era of honest and efficient administration. They were soon dismayed to find that many former Italian officials were still in office and could not understand, firstly, why they had been retained and secondly, why many officials were still open to bribery and corruption.

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The seperatists claimed at different times to have the support of either Great Britain or the U.S.A. and began a new intensive political campaign together with criticism of the Italian Government."

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7. Trial scene

This week the attention of the Roman press was still focussed on the Roatta-Suvich trial, in which Roatta, Suvich, Jacomoni, the mysterious Captain Petragnani, and the dark and sinister-looking Colonel Emanuelle produced some spicy pieces of information on

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Italian back-alley diplomacy. Particularly mentioned were the pre-Greek invasion intrigue for which Jacomoni, former "viceroy" of Albania denied any responsibility. Jacomoni, suffering, according to his doctors, from facial neuralgia, spoke almost inaudibly for four hours and told the court a long story of personal probity, honesty and innocence. "Mussolini and Ciano" he said, "were responsible for the decision to invade Greece and the reason for the invasion was to offset the effect of the occupation of Rumania." Jacomoni said that the first he knew of the plot was on being summoned to Rome on October 14th, where he attended a secret meeting at the Palazzo Venezia in the company of Ciano, Badoglio, Roatta, Soddu and the Duce himself. The invasion was planned for October 26th and Epirus had to fall within two weeks in order that the campaign should be under control before the rains came. To find a pretext for war, Mussolini suggested a fake attack on the Italian consulate and the suggestion was carried out. Jacomoni's protestation of innocence and his assertion of his peace-loving propensities were spiked by the judge who, reading from the minutes of the meeting, quoted Jacomoni as saying "the Albanians are delighted at the prospect of war against Greece." Rather mournfully Jacomoni informed the court that fifteen days after the campaign had started Mussolini held another meeting to discuss the impending disasters facing the Italian Army in Greece, but this time, Jacomoni, who had become non persona grata, was not invited.

Suvich also indulged in a hymn of innocence and protested that he was a strong supporter of collective security and of the League of Nations where, he said, "I was popular." He insisted that he was a mere figurehead and denied any responsibility in the murder of King Alexander of Jugoslavia. He also denied that he had had any knowledge of the existence of the Croat terrorists in Italy. He confessed that a Foreign Office official was entrusted with the running of the Croat terrorist camp but, he said, "I did not know anything." He further qualified the statement by adding, "I did not want to know anything." Speaking of his past career Suvich denied that the purpose of his pact with Laval was to allow Italy a free hand in Ethiopia. "Laval", said Suvich, "was only interested in the Djibuti-Addis Abeba railway. If you want to expand to Abyssinia go on", said Laval, "but leave the railway to me."

The star accused and witness was Col. Sante Emanuelle, who is facing 16 charges of supporting Fascist crimes. The Colonel is well known as a purger of anti-fascists. Emanuelle said that he sent 3 officers abroad with 2½ million lire to buy up all the arms they could over the heads of the Ethiopian agents and thus prevent the supply of arms to the Negus. Emanuelle confessed to sending the instructions for the murder of Rosselli to an espionage organization in Turin where a luxurious spy set-up existed running brothels, bars, cabarets and night clubs in addition to its purely professional activities.

The trial now continues with an almost interminable string of witnesses. Correspondents who have already sat through one or two of these trials are beginning to wonder whether this raking up of the hazy past in so much detail is worth the time spent and the cables sent on the subject. Ani Berlinguer, Associate High Com-

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The trial now continues with an almost interminable string of witnesses. Correspondents who have already sat through one or two of these trials are beginning to wonder whether this raking up of the hazy past in so much detail is worth the time spent and the cables sent on the subject. And Berlinguer, Associate High Commissioner for Epuration, remarked that at the present rate he would still be holding these trials when he was 85 - unless he had himself been arrested by then.

8. Oils and Fats

The olive oil campaign is beginning to show results, collections having passed the 200,000 qtl mark...200 tons of hides, 1,000,000 sheep and goat skins and approximately 15,000 qtl of wool are available in Sardinia...Abruzzi-Marche Region reports that, up to 31 Dec., 158,867 mines, 600 unexploded bombs and 800 tons of abandoned ammunition have been removed from the Provinces of Chieti, Pescara and Teramo, and that 180 Italians have been killed and 406 seriously wounded by mines

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since the Allied occupation...Lieut. Col. J.D. Scholtz (A), executive officer of the Abruzzi-Marche Region, will succeed Lieut. Col. John D. Ames (A) as Actina Regional Commissioner Lazio-Umbria until Colonel Poletti returns; Col. Ames is going back to civil life to take care of his newspaper publishing business in Chicago: we are all sorry to see him go...All American officers in AC are getting new AGO cards...Brigadier General E.G.McKinley has been visiting HQ.; he is to act as economic liaison between AC and G-5...The staff of Emilia Region is proud of Pvt. Martin A. Watkins (A) who recently won the MTOUSA theater-wide essay contest on "What Shall We Do With Japan?"... In Sicily a quintal of wheat is selling at 8,000 to 13,000 lire... Ancona is feeling great relief with the final arrival of a 750-ton salt ship...U.S. felt manufacturers have asked the Commerce Sub-Commission to look into the possibilities of resuming the export of Italian human hair (an industry centered in Sicily which in 1939 exported more than 50,000 kilos of processed and unprocessed human hair valued at nearly 2,000,000 lire) useful in making felt, wigs, hairnets and surgical sutures...Congratulations to Lazio-Umbria Staff Sergeant Daniel C. LeFebvre who is being awarded the Silver Star 8 February for gallantry in action with the Fifth Army last fall... Felicitations also to six 8th Army AMG American officers who have been awarded the Bronze Star: First Lieut. William A. Lessa, Col. Charles J. Farinacci, Maj. John A. Steele, Maj. James C. Grizzard, Major Steve Mavis and Capt. Edmund E. Torcellini...The Granai del Popolo now stands at 10,418,871 qtl or 90 per cent of the 11,600,000 qtl target...Only 500 Italian officials are available to fill about 1,200 posts, the Local Government Sub-Commission reports...Civita-vecchia, wrecked by the Germans, will be back almost to pre-war standards by late Spring: 1,000 tons a day are being unloaded now... 37 UNRRA personnel are already working in Southern Italy displaced persons' camps, AC hoping to withdraw all officers there by April 1... Lieut. Col. G.E.Rhodes (B), deputy director of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission, is leaving AC to return to England, good luck to him in his very responsible appointment in Berlin...The HQ. Priorities Board, playing Solomon, this week juggled 36,000 requests for 2,800 tires by allocating more than half to the regions, small allotments being made for olive oil control, Italian State Railways, public works, etc.

Envoi

At the end of 44 Bulletins (would you believe it?) the under-signed bids farewell to readers, with grateful thanks for many appre-ciative comments. Under his learned staff the Bulletin will continue as usual, or better than usual, until the Brave New World without Bulletins arrives.

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LIONEL FIELDEN
Major,
Public Relations Director.

1944

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

R26/WB43/PRB

28 January 1945.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 43
22 Jan to 28 Jan 45

1. Political

Addio, mia bella, addio,
L'armata se ne va
Se non partissi anch'io
Sarebbe una vilta!

Il sacco è preparato,
Sull'omero mi sta,
Son uomo e son soldato,
Viva la libertà.

(Soldiers' song)

The revitalized war effort, symbolized by the recent call to arms, and its various political tangents have formed the main theme of the week. The press having swallowed Churchill's words with indignation, injury or resignation, according to their temper and political color, have presented more or less of a united front, agreeing that for reasons of national prestige, decency or simply self-preservation an Italian war effort is necessary, regardless of how much or how little the new Italy is appreciated in London or elsewhere. "The shadow of the war we fought for Mussolini and for the Germans must be shaken off," wrote Jacchia in the GIORNALE DEL MATTINO, "and this is good enough reason for FIGHTING even if Churchill and Eden will not utter one single word on the increasing cordiality of England towards Italy." De Gasperi made an appeal to Italian youth, pointing out this was a time for discipline and not debate, and later in the week, speaking at Salerno, recommended the example of the English people as worthy of imitation. Casati also addressed the recruits and urged them by their enthusiasm and good-will to restore to Italy "her austerity and honesty", adding, as a practical footnote, that those who are to be called up may be assured that their families will be taken care of. There were two meetings of youth organizations during the week in which the younger elements of the Communists, Socialists, Christian Democrats and the Sinistra Cristiana expressed their enthusiasm for the war. The absence of the other parties, we suspect, hardly indicates less enthusiasm for the war effort but rather less well-organized youth groups. Certainly their press has been equally ardent, RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE even proclaiming that if the young men hesitated the old and middle aged would fill up the ranks. And Omodeo, leading member of the Action party, Magnifico Rettore of the University of Naples and Minister of Education in the second Badoglio government, telegraphed his willingness to serve with his reserve rank

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D'armata se ne va
Se non partissi anch'io
Sarebbe una viltà!

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Two new government agencies found their first public expression during the week. Bergami, new Commissario of the new Commissariato per l'Alimentazione (Food Commissariat) held a press conference on the 23d. He announced that one "Direzione generale" would take the place of the two divisions of "alimentazione" and rationing. He promised to facilitate the organization of cooperatives and group kitchens, and to encourage interregional exchanges and cooperation with UNRRA. On plans for supply of non-rationed goods the High Commissioner announced

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the following program securing from the Allies permission to get food from foreign markets, persuading the producing population to accept the principle of the same prices for export as for local sale, and providing food at lowest possible prices to people with low fixed incomes. Scoccimarro, the new Minister for the new Ministry of Occupied Italy, also spoke to the press, asking the gentlemen of the fourth estate for their cooperation in "mobilizing public opinion in favor of the partisans of the North." He announced that the 18th of February would be set aside as a "day of national solidarity", dedicated to patriots, soldiers, sailors and aviators. He said that preparations must be made for the fusion of the partisans with the regular army; this would indicate national unity in the material as well as in the spiritual sense. A strong army thus created might easily induce the Allies to call on Italy to participate in the invasion of Germany. He concluded by saying that his Ministry was above party politics and said that he and his Liberal sottosegretario, Medici Tornaquinci, worked together as if they belonged to the same party, a statement which called forth, according to the GIORNALE DEL MATTINO, the "eager confirmation" of the sottosegretario himself.

The campaign, initiated last week, to call a national convention of the C.L.N. lagged a little this week. There was one good presentation of the case; Francesco Fancello wrote in ITALIA LIBERA that the C.L.N. is the only authentic and readily available "political current of national revival" and that there is certainly need of some kind of national body since the government in Rome, by force of circumstances, lives in a sort of vacuum. ITALIA NUOVA snapped back sharply and, suspecting the six parties of wanting to make the C.L.N. a national Assemblea Consultiva (which indeed is not improbably their intention), said that on the two major issues of the day, reconstruction and the war effort, no party or group of parties had a monopoly and anyway the C.L.N. has no raison d'etre in Liberated Italy.

Some not entirely unexpected sparks were struck off the Roman press by the announcement that the Press Commission had authorized 13 more dailies. (4 have been weeklies, the rest are nuovissimi). AVANTI remarked sardonically that Rome had now more newspapers than Paris or London and could at last claim "one world's championship". UNITA took it more seriously and waxed indignant over the fact that a city without light or food in plenty should have this plethora of newspapers, and suspected (inevitably) a reactionary plot. ITALIA NUOVA contented itself with noting ominously "for the record" the names of the members of the Press Commission which had given the authorizations. Only RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, faithful to the old liberal cult of free trade and free competition, seemed to think it a good thing. As for us, gentle reader, we shall watch them and try to tell you what the fledgelings are like. The recent new ones are the GIORNALE DEL MATTINO which speaks for the government and serves a useful purpose, and LAVORO, the daily of the CGIL, out less than a week, which has had some good articles by Lizzadri and others as well as rather full information on labor problems.

The Council met on the 24th and heard De Gasperi express

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The Council met on the 24th and heard De Gasperi express his satisfaction over the clarification of Churchill's speech which he said would cut the ground from under speculations in various quarters made on certain phrases of the speech, taken out of context. The "precisazione" which came from Downing St. on the 23d reads (in part) as follows:

The Prime Minister is quoted as saying "We do not need Italy", whereas what he actually said was: "We say once and for all that we have no political combinations in Europe or elsewhere in respect of which we need Italy as a party..."

These words relate to the suggestion which has been widely made that Great Britain was embarking on a system of "power politics" in Europe, and especially in the Mediterranean.

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They in no way supersede or modify the Prime Minister's statement last August about Italy..nor do they imply that Italy now or in the future should be excluded from an honorable role in the European political system.

Otherwise the Council concerned itself with routine administrative matters, the only noteworthy action being the suppression of the Ente della Stampa, a press governing body established in Fascist days and out of tune with democratic practice. ITALIA NUOVA reported dissension again brewing among the four parties - but that may well be wishful thinking; there have been no open indications of it. During the week Boeri, lately returned from exile in Switzerland, was named secretary of the Commissariato for Sanctions against Fascism. Since he was a founder of the Action party the appointment gave ITALIA NUOVA the opportunity for mischievous quotation of Dante's line:

L'ombra sua (il Sforza) e tornata, che era dipartita...

(Lo,the shadow hath returned of him who hath departed)

Much space in the press has been given to following up the threads of the "gobbo" case. (See last week's Bulletin). The various articles and "revelations" hint at a background of conspiracy and corruption, evoking a world that is made up of equal parts of E. Phillips Oppenheim and Edgar Wallace. The trail of the gobbo leads somewhat uncertainly to the Headquarters of the Unione Proletaria which was raided by the Carabinieri on Friday. We give you some further details in Section 3 of this Bulletin.

Correction: We stated last week that Tarchiani, newly appointed ambassador to Washington, had held the post of Minister without Portfolio in the second Badoglio cabinet. Actually he was Minister of Public Works. This comes of reading RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE instead of our own Bulletin: see Weekly Bulletin No. 3 for April 22, 1944 where we had it right.

2. Odds & Ends from Florence

Enemy radio stations made quite a fuss recently about an alleged typhus epidemic in Prato, Florence Province, said to be the worst in history. The Provincial Medical Officer of Florence (Italian) has just issued an official report on infectious diseases in the Province since 1936, and this report is being given wide radio and newspaper publicity in the area. There has not been a single case of typhus in the Province in the last four years. The only infectious disease which has not decreased since the Allied occupation is typhoid fever, and the spread of typhoid is directly due to the systematic destruction and pollution of water systems, sewer systems and wells by the retreating German forces. Here are a few comparative figures which show how effectively Allied measures are checking the rate of disease among Italians:

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	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Measles (Cases)	1941	492	5267	794	1820	240
Scarlet fever	431	503	673	773	503	106
Chicken pox	674	561	786	675	661	200
Typhoid fever	227	180	322	390	313	950
Paratyphoid	125	196	170	166	118	100
Dysentery	17	20	67	23	22	3
Diphtheria	516	458	299	713	900	582
Whooping cough	247	536	513	564	336	87

Civilian motor vehicles in and around Florence are being fuelled in steadily growing numbers by natural gas (Metano) which is carried in metal cylinders fixed on passenger cars and trucks. The compressed gas is derived from wells 33 miles away with a daily yield of 20,000 cubic metres. By the end of January 50 trucks will

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have been converted to burn Metano, and conversio will continue at the rate of 50 vehicles a fortnight thereafter. Metano-burning civilian vehicles are issued ten times as much fuel as petrol-burning cars. When AMG took over one of the garages in Florence in the early days of occupation, it was found to be the terminus of the pipe-line leading to the wells. Surveys showed the army had made 25 breaks in the line as they fell back. Repairs took three months to complete, and were carried out by S.A. Idrocarburi Nazionale under AMG Fifth Army direction. Some of the gas now being piped into Florence will be used as domestic fuel.

3. Confusion

"Everybody is in it - police chiefs, generals, officials, prefects, and doubtless many more". Thus spoke L'UNITA this Saturday, referring to the rumours following on the "Gobbo" case. L'UNITA indeed, in this editorial, argued that what ITALIA NUOVA called "political banditry" was the result of the "multiplication of parties and multiplication of newspapers" both engineered, according to L'UNITA, by the "obscure forces of reaction" in an attempt to confuse the public mind and pave the way for a new Fascism. What the Communist party's solution would be, L'UNITA did not specify: but confusion is certainly the right word both in reference to the Gobbo case and the long-awaited Roatta-Suvich trial. The latter, after two days of legal quibbling, fizzled out into an adjournment until next week, Roatta's lawyer, Casinelli, having been suddenly though not unexpectedly eliminated by epuration, and Roatta himself having appealed for trial by a military court. The accusations against Roatta (former Chief of Staff) Suvich (former undersecretary of Foreign Affairs) Jacomini (former "viceroy" of Albania) are numerous and diverse, ranging from terrorist activities which include the assassination of King Alexander of Yugo-Slavia to "having exposed Italy to war risks; turned the SIM over to the Germans and transformed it into a politically subversive instrument; indulged in political espionage, denounced anti-fascists; arranged the assassination of the Rosselli brothers by bribing French Cagoulards with one hundred Beretta rifles; organized shipwrecks, fires, railroad disasters; spread epidemics by bacteriological methods;" and so on.

It looks as if the trial might be a long one.

Meanwhile, out of the political mud stirred up somewhat unexpectedly by the shooting of the hunchback there emerged this week the strange figure of Umberto Salvarezza, head of the Unione Proletaria party. Salvarezza, whose career includes the post of secretary to the Liberian delegation to the League of Nations as well as numerous prison sentences in various countries for blackmail, forgery and theft, made headlines in the Rome press through the week, and vanished without a trace on Saturday after having announced a "press conference" for Sunday morning, at which he was to reveal the contents of documents which he claimed to hold incriminating highly placed individuals. From the jumble of conflicting facts available not much can yet be discerned with

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is the incriminating documents which he claimed to possess. It has been suggested that Gobbo when shot was on his way to obtain such documents by blackmail, and that Salvarezza tipped off the Carabinieri. L'UNITA even alleged that the Gobbo was killed not by the Carabinieri but by shots fired from the Unione Proletaria. We have probably not heard the last of this peculiar case.

4. Tobacco

Observers in prewar Italy frequently stated that if Fascism was subjected to a series of strains, it would go up in smoke. That it did this is to the credit of the observer's perspicacity but what is surprising is the knowledge that before Fascism disappeared in smoke it practically lived on it. Tobacco in Italy was, and today still is, a state monopoly and the largest of all the monopolies controlled by the Italian Government. It contributed in revenue approximately 17% of the total taxation collected and 9% of that contributed by all the monopolies, and in the year 1942-43 the estimated hand-over to the treasury amounted to 4813 million lire. The method of collecting this money was simple. The entire revenue of the industry was handed over to the state which subtracted twenty per cent and gave it back to the industry for administrative expenses. In its happier days the industry directly employed 270,000 people in the growing, processing and packing departments and indirectly many others in transportation, warehousing and distribution. The German army in its retreat, for one reason or another, possibly as a result of a distaste for Italian cigarettes, destroyed practically all the machinery and factories coming within its grasp. The effect of this was that 14% of the cigarette making machines and 20% of the tobacco cutting machines were completely destroyed. The industry was virtually crippled, the Italian Treasury deprived of an important source of revenue and Italy's seven and a half million male and legal smokers (only males over the age of 17 are entitled to buy) left without cigarettes. For many reasons it became necessary to rehabilitate the industry. The Italians needed cigarettes and the treasury needed money. Money was loaned to the industry by the Industry Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission to buy and replace machinery. Materials, such as unobtainable and unimprovisable parts and cigarette papers, unobtainable south of the Pisa-Rimini line, were brought from the United States. Staff for the industry was found and brought to the factories. The military authorities who had requisitioned tobacco factories and plants were persuaded to derequisition. Transport was obtained, fuel and electrical power made available, and slowly the industry began to breathe. Results, so far, have been that production has reached surprising figures and monthly, the tobacco plants turn out, for Liberated Italy, 131,500 kgms of cigars, 79,835 kgms of cut tobacco and 375,500 kgms of cigarettes. This means 375,000,000 cigarettes are produced monthly. So much for the pure production results of the programme. The sale of tobacco now helps to fill the coffers of the treasury to a considerable extent. The gross monopoly revenue for the five months July to November 1944 was 1,015 million lire. The six months July to December 1944 will produce approximately 1420 million lire and seventy-five to eighty per cent

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5. Shall Italy trade with neutrals?

The Economic Section staff and the inter-ministerial committee of Italian ministers tackled this problem at last week's regular meeting between AC experts and the Italian Government, when the Italians expressed a desire to get back into the swim of world trade and AC officers had to tell them regretfully that the middle C in ACC had not yet been fully muted as far as foreign trade was concerned, so that all Italian

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proposals for such trade would have to go through the AC screen. The Italians say that they would like to get ball bearings and machine parts for electrical equipment from Switzerland (much of the Italian hydro-electric plant is Swiss-made). Sweden has wood pulp for Italian paper, besides already having offered to rehabilitate with technicians and material the Southern Italian telephone system. Spain has an Italian tire making plant. The Argentines, in a report that is really no more than a strong rumor, are supposed, through the medium of "syndicate of Argentine financiers", to have offered to provide meat, ships and funds in a deal with the Comune of Rome. It is not known what Rome would have offered in exchange except a hearty appetite. The Italians were told to draw up programs for neutral trade, outlining what they propose to import, listing what existing frozen assets were available and suggesting what exports they could provide. The AC would then screen the proposals on the basis of their general soundness, making sure such exports did not interfere with the Italian war effort or civilian economy, verifying whether or not the exports were not required by the U.S. or U.K. and keeping in mind the tenets of economic warfare as applied to neutral countries. After this examination and if an o.k. were gained, the Italians would be free to start concrete negotiations with the neutral countries through regular diplomatic channels, though all deals would have to be consummated on a government-to-government basis. The Allies hold the key to the neutrals' position in the question through the issue of navicerts or permits for ships to ply Allied-controlled waters. The French now want to begin trading with Italy, their first request being for perfume oils. The U.S. and U.K. to date have been getting citrus fruit, perfume oils, wine and odd lots of minerals. The French, of course, as reported some time ago, have already bought Italian products for French consumption without authorization through local resources channels, a procedure which has been under review by AFHQ. Similar representations have now been made concerning Yugoslav purchases near Avellino where grain, vegetables and machinery has been purchased without AC authority for export. The Italians would also like to bring in goods from Libya and Eritrea, particularly tuna fish and leather.

6. Odds and Ends

The Granai del Popolo stands, as of 27 January, at 10,383,780 qtl. or 89% of the 11,600,000 qtl. goal..Olive oil collected by the same date amounts to 174,896 qtl. of the 800,000 qtl. target, which will be distributed as follows: 375,600 qtl. in a general issue;84,000 qtl. to special and supplementary classes; 41,360 qtl. to the Italian Army; 12,000 qtl. to devastated areas, and (all of the foregoing being for Liberated Italy) 294,720 qtl. into a stockpile for the North..G-4(A) of AFHQ has tentatively promised the Commerce Sub-Commission about 10,000 old uniforms for distribution to heavy outdoor workers of the armed forces..Shipped to the US during the week were 51,000 kilos of argols (deposits on wine vats),15,000 kilos of tartaric acid and 1,500 kilos of onion seed..An Allied Railway Board has been formed to deal with railway problems of Italy:AC,Military Railway Service and Italian State Railroads to sit on the board in addition to AFHQ..The first 72 truck chassis of the 1,700 promised Italy by the US last Fall have arrived; in the meantime AC has got its hands on considerable salvage material from War

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LIONEL FIELDEN
Major, DPR.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

R26/WB42/TRB

21 January 1945.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 42
14 Jan 45 to 21 Jan 45

1. Political

On the 13th the government's mobilization decree, calling the classes of 1914 through 1924 to arms was published and posted. The government, at one of the regular press conferences, put the case mildly enough, explaining that the call was made in order to equalize the contribution of men from the various regions and to replace the older classes with younger recruits. But the press sensed that the moment meant - and should mean - more than that. Sforza was quoted as saying that this was the moment for Italian youth to show the strength of its desire to contribute to the rehabilitation of Italy and in general all parties urged not merely compliance but enthusiastic response to the call to arms. A large section of the press found the time again opportune for bringing up the matter of changing Italy's status. "The Allies," wrote Enzo Selvaggi in ITALIA NUOVA, "must now recognize that rights and duties exist on both sides", going on to say that a situation like that in Greece must be avoided and concluding with the frank statement that Italians want abolition of the armistice clauses, guarantee of their frontiers and a full alliance. QUOTIDIANO on the same theme remarked that an armed Italy with a victory to its credit will be assured of having a voice in the formation of the new Europe. Climaxing this line of thought the C.L.N. addressed a message to Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill and DeGaulle asking to be allowed "a strong national army, capable of taking its place at the side of the Allies." The anti-monarchist papers of course found it also a good moment to insist on Army reform; ITALIA LIBERA affirmed that there should be no connection between the new army dedicated to the victory of democracy and the old one," condemned, as it had been, to failure in an ignominious war," and VOCE REPUBBLICANA assured its readers that the youth of Italy was anxious to fight for the country but not for the King. In the University of Rome the students held a meeting on the 18th to express their enthusiasm for the new army and their willingness to serve in it. They too asked for alliance instead of co-belligerency and carried banners reading "La guerra, si; ma non ad occhi chiusi." (War, yes; but not blindfolded).

This tide of adolescent effervescence, as might have been expected, undergraduates being what they are, broke its bounds and poured over to the Viminale where the Council of Ministers was in session. Bonomi was coaxed to the balcony and made a short speech, urging the young men (according to IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO) " to be

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in foreign affairs department was the announcement of the appointment of Alberto Tarchiani as Ambassador to the United States. Tarchiani (born 1885) is a real anti-fascist; once editor of the "Corriere della Sera" of Milan, he went into exile in 1926 and in Paris became associated with Rosselli, Lussu and Cianca in the publication of "Giustizia & Liberta". He traveled widely in his years of exile and is well-known abroad. He served in the last Badoglio government as Minister without Portfolio. Incidentally he is a member of the Action party and his appointment may somewhat console that sensitive group for their sense of injury over "L'affaire Sforza".

Two speeches abroad take for rather somber reflection in Italy this week. Rightly or wrongly, Churchill's declaration in the House of Commons that "England does not need Italy as a partner" dampened any hopes of a conciliatory spirit in that quarter, and his statement that British arms are playing the main role in the Italian campaign was interpreted by Italian papers to mean that "Tory England" would have the dominant policy on the peninsula. Nenni remarked, more in sorrow than in anger, that Churchill doesn't understand the new Italian democracy and warned that an unsympathetic British policy might well drive Italy into what Churchill calls "Trotskyism" or back into exasperated nationalism.. The French Foreign Minister, speaking on the question of Tunisia, pointed out that it was not France that had torn up the Convention of 1896 (which had given preferred status to Italian residents in Tunisia and which was abrogated by Mussolini), and while France recognized that there was now a new regime in Italy, and one worthy of French sympathy, negotiations would have to be carried on with the recognition that the terms of the Convention were a dead letter. Italy is paying dearly for Mussolini's gangster-like diplomacy but perhaps nowhere more dearly than in the delicate field of Franco-Italian relations.

Einaudi was formally installed as Governor of the Bank of Italy on the 2nd. in the presence of Bonomi, Admiral Stone and other personages. He and Soleri both made brief speeches, the latter expressing moderate optimism on Italy's financial future and looking to the winding up of the Fascist nationalistic money policy and a return to "free exchange and open and plurilateral agreements." Einaudi and he both spoke of counting heavily on Allied understanding and cooperation in these matters.

In the field of anti-Fascist sanctions, announcement was made of the appointment of four Vice Alti Commissari Aggiunti, a new office and, one would think, an indication that the process is to be speeded up since these officials do not replace the existing Commissari but assist them. Grieco, too, taking over from Scoccimarro in the field of administrative epuration, stated his intention of carrying on his work along the lines laid down by his predecessor. Nevertheless the charge persists in left-wing papers that the departure of Sforza and Scoccimarro means a slackening of epurative zeal. On the other hand, it may simply mean a more objective and legal approach to the business.

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Meanwhile the Roman press has been full of discussion of the imminent trials of Suvich (ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Roatta (ex-chief of Staff), which are slated to begin next week, and the defense lawyer, one Cassinelli, famous for his forensic furberia, has created a certain amount of consternation mixed with hilarity by calling an imposing list of defense witnesses including such names as Badoglio, General Franco and our own Generals Mason MacFarlane and Max Taylor, and Mr. Macmillan. Aided by that device and the inevitable illness of Roatta (for Caruso set a fashion in these matters) it is charged that he has been hoping to postpone the trial. Latest development however is that Cassinelli has himself been disbarred (epuration at work) and the trial will go on without him - and without, at least, some of his witnesses.

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Connection

It has been pointed out to us that the three billion lire mentioned in the government decree of last week were allotted for repairs to public works and not buildings as we had it. True enough and it makes a difference. Scusi tanto.

2. Italia Combatte

The call to arms, which last week provoked widespread disorders in Sicily, was greeted this week by an enthusiastic display on the part of Roman students - possibly fired by the CLN declaration of 17 January - who (as reported under Political) drew a balcony speech from Bonomi. Indeed throughout the week the Roman press has been agitating for a greater Italian share of bellicosity. No doubt they argue that if the war comes to a sudden end it will be nice for Italy to have a large army, and much less dangerous for those who join it. Nevertheless there would seem to be a growing feeling in Liberated Italy that a larger Italian army will be an indispensable factor in the liberation and administration of Northern Italy. The Land Forces Sub-Commission of the AC, also known as the Military Mission to the Italian Army (in which latter role it is not under the control of the AC) presided over by Major-General Langley Browning, has for some considerable time been occupied in rebuilding the Italian Army to the extent to which Allied resources and interests permit. In August 1944 there were 20,000 Italian combat troops (C.I.L.) in the line, and it was decided by AFHQ that the ceiling for the Italian Army should be set at 313,000; (of this, roughly speaking, 83,000 were to be US-ITI, furnished with American equipment, 157,000 BR-ITI including combat troops, furnished with British equipment, while 60,000 would be ITI-ITI guard and administrative troops mainly furnished from Italian stocks); the ceiling for the Carabinieri who are regarded as part of the armed forces was set at 65,000. The size of the Italian Combat Force was limited by the ruling that it had to fight with Italian equipment captured in Italy. The remainder of the army was used on lines of communication work - a factor of no small importance in saving Allied manpower.

In August the Supreme Allied Commander asked the Combined Chiefs of Staff to authorize the issue from England or Africa of 3 British Divisions worth of equipment for the Italians: with this he intended to form 6 "Combat Groups" each 9000 strong. At the same time General Browning asked Allied authorities to stop dipping into Italian Army reserves for any old job that they wanted done, since Italian troops were required to assist the war effort [illegible] also suggested that patriot bands should not be incorporated into the Italian Army as units: pointing out that this could not be done under the fixed ceiling (which represented an 18% cut in the Army strength) but agreeing to take individual Patriot volunteers, though each volunteer would oust a soldier from the Army.

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speech from Bonomi. Indeed throughout the week the Roman press has been agitating for a greater Italian share of belligerosity. No doubt they argue that if the war comes to a sudden end it will be nice for Italy to have a large army, and much less dangerous for those who join it. Nevertheless there would seem to be a growing feeling in Liberated Italy that a larger Italian army will be an indispensable factor in the liberation and administration of Northern Italy. The Land Forces Sub-Commission of the AC, also known as the Military Mission to the Italian Army (in which latter role it is not under the control of the AC) presided over by Major-General Langley Browning, has for some considerable time been occupied in rebuilding the Italian Army to the extent to which Allied resources and intentions permit. In August 1944 there were 20,000 Italian combat troops (C.I.L.) in the line, and it was decided by AFHQ that the ceiling for the Italian Army should be set at 313,000; (of this, roughly speaking, 83,000 were to be US-ITI, furnished with American equipment, 150,000 BR-ITI including combat troops, furnished with British equipment, while 80,000 would be ITI-ITI guard and administrative troops mainly furnished from Italian stocks); the ceiling for the Carabinieri who are regarded as part of the armed forces was set at 60,000. The size of the Italian Combat Force was limited by the ruling that it had to fight with Italian equipment captured in Italy. The remainder of the army was used on lines of communication work - a factor of no small importance in saving Allied manpower.

In August the Supreme Allied Commander asked the Combined Chiefs of Staff to authorize the issue from England or Africa of 5 British Divisions worth of equipment for the Italians: with this he intended to form 8 "Combat Groups" each 9000-strong. At the same time General Browning asked Allied authorities to stop dipping into Italian Army reserves for any odd job that they wanted done, since Italian troops were required to assist the war effort [illegible] also suggested that patriot bands should not be incorporated into the Italian Army as units: pointing out that this could not be done under the fixed ceiling (which represented an 18% cut in the Army strength) but agreeing to take individual Patriot volunteers, though each volunteer would oust a soldier from the Army.

As a result of the permission to form the six new groups, to be known as FRIULI, CREMONA, LEGNANO, FOLGORE, MANTOVA and PICENO, MMIA found plenty of work on its hands. It had, as General Browning put it, "the largest old clothes and old boots business in the world" (400,000 pairs of old boots) and was "well established in the foodstuffs and grocery business". The whole of Italy - including the North - was organized into military regions, districts and depots so as to provide an organized overall control by the Ministry of War. Ration scales had to be devised and revised. Equipment and its wastage had to be worked out item by item. Bids had to be made for quantities of leather, thread and nails. A large system of repair and manufacture - mainly at Naples and Bari - had to be set up, Italian manufacture thus providing, for instance, 17,000 towels and 10,000 wool jackets - but only 62 overcoats - and repairing 125,000 caps and 12,000 blankets. A repatriation camp was started at Taranto in November for Italian soldiers returning from Greece and the Balkans, and 23,367 officers and ORs had passed through it by January.

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Meanwhile the organization and training of the six combat groups went ahead under British instructors. In November the FRIULI and CREMONA groups, fully equipped, passed through Rome on their way North. The LEGNANO & FOLGORE are expected to be ready for action by the end of February. The MANTOVA will probably be ready by the end of March. The PICENO will act as a reinforcement group. Such are the beginnings of the new Italian Army.

But it must be added that 48,000 men are still required to complete the calling - owing to war weariness (some Italian soldiers have now been fighting for 5 years), widespread desertion, over-lenient exemption laws, and lack of enthusiasm to enlist. The call-up in Rome and Lazio - target 14,000 - resulted in 3,700, and in Abruzzi - target 6000 - in 2000. We know what happened in Sicily. Call-up are pending in Sardinia and Umbria. The Roman Press and party leaders nevertheless continue to stress Italy's desire to fight. And speaking of the press. The Italian Army is now to have one of its own in the form of a daily morale newspaper, to be called "Patria", with an initial circulation of 50,000 and to be published at Rome, Bari and Florence.

3. The Gobbo of Quarticciolo

Early this past week a maresciallo of Carabinieri shot and killed Giuseppe Albano, alias 'Il Gobbo' (The Hunchback), 18-year-old boy leader of Rome's most formidable gang and two days later, January 18, over 1000 Carabinieri, Italian infantrymen and Questura agents successfully rounded up the main elements of his leaderless horsemen whose operations have ranged from Beniamino Gigli's villa in the Salaria district to the headquarters of a political party in Trastevere and whose crimes have included car stealing, extortion and murder.

Police investigations concerning the death of a Carabinieri and the fatal shooting of a British corporal had already led to the poor Quarticciolo and Gordiano districts where in the slum dwellings of the former and in the ancient catacombs that extend for miles under the latter the gang was known to be siding with considerable stores of arms, ammunitions and stolen property. There remained only the execution of carefully laid plans for a general clean-up of the area when Il Gobbo was killed and four members of his gang were captured. On January 16 three of the gangsters were apprehended by Carabinieri near Beniamino Gigli's villa where, it is believed, they had gone on a blackmailing mission. On the same day across the Tiber in the Trastevere district two boys, one a five-foot hunchback with brown hair and eyes and, witnesses say, the face of an angel, were approached by three Carabinieri. Carabinieri fashion, they attempted to take Il Gobbo into custody without using their weapons when suddenly Angel-Face Gobbo whirled around, fired several times in quick succession with his Bernetta pistol, and raced across Via Fornovo before one of the two wounded Carabinieri, a maresciallo, took careful aim with a pistol and killed the gang leader in the doorway of the party headquarters [illegible]

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At 4:30 AM January 18, Lt. Col. Bruto B. Bersanetti of the CC.RR., having flung a dragnet employing 870 Carabinieri, 220 Italian infantrymen and 120 Questura agents over the adjoining Quarticciolo and Gordiano districts, began systematically to comb the area. At a cost of one civilian death and four children wounded, one seriously, (when gang members attacked with hand grenades) the day-long search netted 74 draft dodgers, 9 deserters from Italian Army units, 11 car thieves, 38 arrests for unlawful possession of weapons, 16 taken into custody for armed rebellion, 141 persons detained for public safety reasons, the capture of one allied deserter and 22 members of the Albano gang, including the notorious Archangel, alias 'Er Cipolletta' (The Small Onion), who was killed. Property seized included the following interesting items: 18 rifles, 12 revolvers,

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1 Jorma machine gun, 4 military telephone exchanges, 12 gas masks, a military automobile, 40 pounds of explosives, 3,000 projectiles of various calibres and an assortment of 60 swords, daggers and bayonettes.

Since Il Gobbo was killed on the doorsteps of the Unione Proletaria headquarters the press has imposed a strong political flavor into the affair, seasoned on one side by AVANTI which claims Albano innocent of political connections and spiced on the other hand by UNITA which alleges that the gunplay was the arent of sinister elements within the Unione Proletaria. A well informed source traces this schism in the UNITA-AVANTI political front to the fact that at the time of the Allied occupation of Rome Albano cancelled his membership of the Communist party and joined the Socialists.

4. The Course of Epuration

In a report on the activities of the Assistant High Commission for Epuration from 16 August to 31 December 1944 the former Assistant High Commissioner (Scoccimarro) describes the task of the legislator to rehabilitate the public administration "in a spirit of wide human understanding". At the close of the year the organization of the Commission ranged from a general and a special secretariat through 16 offices of investigation (one for each ministry one for government dependent or controlled bodies, one for the province and commune of Rome and one for the professional lists in the province of Rome), offices for the provinces, for commissions of first instance, for suspensions and for appeals, down to an information office, technical services and a police office. In 61 of the provinces of Liberated Italy were delegates appointed on designation of the local CLN in conjunction with the prefect - men chosen for the immaculacy of their non-Fascism. One hundred and twenty-five commissions of first instance were functioning, with a further 44 about to be appointed; there was a provincial commission for Rome and nine more to be appointed for Avellino, Benevento, Macerata, Matera, Puglia, Potenza, Rieti and Salerno. Finally, there was a Central Commission, with its own work and organization, which dealt with appeals lodged against the findings of the commissions of first instance.

In the period covered by the report commissions of first instance concluded 5,588 proceedings, deciding on 697 dismissals, 1,461 "lesser sanctions" and 1,530 acquittals. The Assistant High Commissioner, to whom the decisions were conveyed, presented 827 appeals to the Central Commission. He requested 1,252 suspensions from service and obtained 600. A further 2,917 suspensions, mainly of lower officials, were effected on the initiative of the various administrations, but in many cases the suspensions were revoked by the Assistant High Commissioner, concentrating rather on getting the big fish into his net. This was partly because the suspensions had been made under Allied ordinances not consistent with the July decree "Sanctions against Fascism" and partly because he did not wish to clutter up the works with a mass of cases involving unnecessarily prolonged sufferings or discomfort for the smaller fry unjustified

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Although "unyielding to reprehensible weaknesses or to corrupting influences" the Assistant High Commissioner issued general directives from time to time, opposing excessive rigidity and extremism.

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The spirit of the la[illegible] was always to prevail over the letter. Many factors were to be taken into careful consideration. For instance, the repentant Fascist and the good official were not to be removed out of hand as a result of nasty judgment, because the law was designed as a means of moral rehabilitation, not as a measure of po-itical persecution. The aim was to "remove the irreconcilables". As a general rule greater clemency was recommended for the lower grades, especially where dismissal would involve the ruin of families. Effective epuration of the higher grades would, it was argued, effect such a sound cure in the administration that minor dishonesties would find it hard to breathe in the healthy atmosphere created. It was hardly likely that the ardent "squadrista", "antemarcia" or "marcia su Roma" could have remained with faith and mentality unchanged without considerable advancement! And such a title as "squadrista" might have been more nominal than indicative of intransigent Fascism. Ever continued allegiance to the republican fascist government, where the loyalty was due primarily to avoid loss of employment, family hardship or starvation, was to be judged with full regard to all extenuating circumstances, and sanctions, if unavoidable, were to be of the smallest degree. Loss of pension in particular was to be avoided, except in the most flagrant cases of peculation or collaboration. Nor was suspension during proceedings to have any bearing on the decisions of the commissions.

By such means it was the desire and hope of the High Commissariat to carry out the task of epuration by "tempering the necessary severity with wholesome criteria of impartiality and indulgence and by showing a sense of juridical and political understanding".

5. Economic Front

LANDED COSTS - R.H.Bankon, price economist, has received the first sizeable batch of consolidated advices on the landed cost of goods being imported into Italy, a piece of information keenly sought after, and in view of the growing import of essential materials, urgently needed. Definition of the cost of these goods is the first step toward a sensible attitude toward Italian prices in relation to world prices, Mr. Bankon explains. Complete lists of landed costs should be available within about three weeks, after which they will be published in the form of Italian equivalents. For example, the landed cost of 100 lbs. of wheat is $4.68. For the Italian equivalent, read our next issue.

PRIORITIES BOARD - The Hq. Priorities Board, set up to decide what should be given to whom first, has met, organized itself, is working out procedures and has got far enough along to tackle its first problem, that of salvaged clothing, or "rags", as Col. Evans, director of the Commerce Sub-Commission puts it. The board consists of Col. Donsmore, acting vice president of the Economic Section, as chairman; Mr. Harland Cleveland, executive director, Economic Section; Col. R.R.Cripps, chief staff officer of the Civil Affairs Section, and Col. G.W.I.Shipp, chief staff officer to the Chief of Staff. Priority claims are filed with sub-commissions which have materials or services to allocate. The board then sits in judgment [illegible]

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Allied processing are 80,000 lbs. of wool clothing, 149,000 lbs. of cotton and 81,000 lbs. of mixed, besides 10,000 pieces of uniforms. The decision arrived at was to distribute available clothing on a pro rata basis to agencies of the Allied forces employers doing heavy work in exposed places.

OLIVE OIL CAMPAIGN - The Agriculture Sub-Commission is getting close to the frying stage itself from the heat being generated by its olive oil program. There are daily arrivals from the field of the officers assigned to the campaign. Short training courses are being given at headquarters to the recruits. Explicit instructions on what Allied officers may and may not do in Italian Government territory to help the Italians are being worked out. Regional commissioners in AMG territory are to be asked, exhorted and finally instructed to make a good showing and set a good example for the AMG side of the collection. Of the 600,000 qtl. target, 170,000 are to be collected in AMG areas, notably Tuscany. To date the collections for entire Liberated Italy, as of 15 January, were 147,306 qtl., compared with 489,563 qtl. collected by the same date two years ago. Transportation Sub-Commission is pitching in with some good coordination, being ready to provide 50 to 100 trucks for the second pressing of the olives. Incidentally, of the 60 officers assigned to the drive, 41 will be used in the Southern Region and 19 in AMG areas. Lastly, there is the question of whether the Italians are holding back on olive oil for fear the Allied Armies will take it all. Agriculture officers report this as a real fear in the villages. It has been requested that AC put out a statement saying that none of the olive oil will go to the Allied troops. But can it? Especially when one thinks of all the officers' messes and dinner salads over which AC has no control.

REQUISITIONING - The AC won the other day what the Industry Sub-Commission(active agent in the case) modestly will not term a victory but a hopeful sign for the future. Peninsular Base Section wrote into Hq. asking about the possibility of requisitioning the machine works of the big Solvay caustic soda plant at Rosignano, essential to Italian economy. AC immediately contacted AFHQ and got a ruling that the key plant was not to be touched. What most gratifies the economic people is that, at long last, it will at least have a voice in ruling as to the utilization of industrial premises and even hopes to get plants requisitioned through the newly-formed Industrial Coordination Committee of AFHQ.

EXPORTS - Permission previously granted by AFHQ to AC to handle matters of exports directly with London and Washington has now been confirmed by messages from those capitals.

CENTRAL POWER - A notable step forward in the electrical power reconstruction of Central Italy took place late Saturday, 20 January, when a long-cherished plan of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission was put into effect amid not inconsiderable fanfare not to mention social tea and cakes and how-do-you-do's. The event was the establishment of a central control system for electrical generating facilities whereby surplus energy can be transferred to points more urgently needed, a more steady supply to essential installations made possible as well as the regulation of the up-to-now rather erratic frequencies and voltages. The new system

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s.o collections for entire Liberated Italy, as of 15 January, were 147,308 qtl., compared with 465,660 qtl. collected by the same date two years ago. Transportation Sub-Commission is pitching in with some good coordination, being ready to provide 80 to 100 trucks for the second pressing of the olives. Incidentally, of the 80 officers assigned to the drive, 41 will be used in the Southern Region and is in AMG areas. Lastly, there is the question of whether the Italians are holding back on olive oil for fear the Allied Armies will take it all. Agriculture officers report this as a real fear in the villages. It has been requested that AC put out a statement saying that none of the olive oil will go to the Allied troops. But can it? Especially when one thinks of all the officers' messes and dinner salads over which AC has no control.

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EXPORTS - Permission previously granted by AFHQ to AC to handle matters of exports directly with London and Washington has now been confirmed by messages from those capitals.

CENTRAL POWER - A notable step forward in the electrical power reconstruction of Central Italy took place late Saturday, 29 January, when a long-cherished plan of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission was put into effect amid not inconsiderable fanfare not to mention social tea and cakes and how-do-you-do's. The event was the establishment of a central control system for electrical generating facilities whereby surplus energy can be transferred to points more urgently needed, a more steady supply to essential installations made possible as well as the regulation of the up-to-now rather erratic frequencies and voltages. The new system will operate at a frequency of 45 cycles. Col. L. A. Jenny (A), director of the sub-commission, who, incidentally, has just won his eagles, for which congratulations, gives full marks for the achievement to Lieut. Col. W. A. Lapper (B), his electrical expert, who has had many years' experience on the Central Electricity Board of England. The centralization of control in such a tightly-knit hydro-electric economy as Italy has been long over-due and is a radical innovation in Italian practice. The linking of all the smaller systems into one grid system was celebrated at headquarters with speeches by Col. Jenny and Minister of Public Works Ruini who cut a pretty red ribbon and then spoke into the telephone giving the first order for linking up the systems. Afterwards some scores of

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guests, both Italian and Allied, drank tea, sipped vermouth and ate fancy little cakes handed around by bustling white-coated waiters from the Grand Hotel. One fine sweet had a fancy superstructure in the shape of a turbine. (Let it be added that the description of the sweets regretably comes from visual, not oral, experience, because we were too busy to stay for the festivities.)

6. A Horrid Tale from Marina Palmense

Marina Palmense, which (you may or may not know) is not far from Macerata, was importunately inseminated, so it appears, by what the Germans probably called a Commando raid on January 17. The raid, as Major Jackson, Provincial Public Safety Officer, remarks, achieved nothing; but the incidental details, as reported by the local CCRR, are so lurid that we think some of them might please detection-minded readers. Here is an extract:

"There seems to be no doubt of the fact that the signals noted at the highest point of the fraction of Torre di Palma were made by a German spy. In fact, in the course of the investigations carried out, it was discovered that on the 24 or 25 of this month, about 1100 hours, an individual disguised as a pilgrim, of medium-robust stature, with reddish hair and beard, with a reddish complexion, with a round face, age approximately 40 to 45 years, wearing a civilian cap of a dark red color with a visor, with a faint dark red overcoat, ragged and carrying a stick, was seen going around the fraction and paying attention to the points which overlooked the beach. An adolescent boy, sensing that he might be a spy, asked him, "Do you speak German", and he acted as if he would hit the boy with the stick, showing evidently that he well understood what the boy meant. He spent about half an hour in the inhabited part of the fraction, then the pilgrim went toward the beach, where he was lost to view.

"Yesterday, the 26th, at about 1100 hours, the same self-styled pilgrim was seen to go past on the road that leads from the Adriatic national road to the fraction of Capodarco, in the direction of that town, with a sack on his left shoulder. Following this, according to orders received, a search was immediately begun for the criminal, but up to now it has been without result. At the same time, neighboring stations were notified so that they could provide for similar searches in their territory unless higher command provides otherwise."

So now you know who to look for - unless higher command provides otherwise.

7. The Nice Art of Rebutting Criticism

Embarrassing Allied newspaper correspondents are apt to cable to the world some of the acid comments of the Italian Press, and visiting MPs and Congressmen also swallow them eagerly. AC PRO

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"Yesterday, the 16th, at about 1100 hours, the same self-styled pilgrim was seen to go past on the road that leads from the Adriatic national road to the fraction of Capodarco, in the direction of that town, with a sack on his left shoulder. Following this, according to orders received, a search was immediately begun for the criminal, but up to now it has been without result. At the same time, neighboring stations were notified so that they could provide for similar searches in their territory unless higher command provides otherwise."

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Enterprising Allied newspaper correspondents are apt to cable to the world some of the acid comments of the Italian Press, and visiting MPs and Congressmen also swallow them eagerly. AC PRO is supposed to mitigate such evils as best he can. Here is an example:

On December 15 the RICOSTRUZIONE of Rome published a particularly violent article describing in harrowing terms the plight of Foggia. The article conveyed the impression that Foggia, having been thoroughly bombarded and fought over, was being systematically looted and despoiled by the Allied Air Forces. Not knowing the correct answer we sent this article, for information, to the Southern Regional Commissioner, whose interesting reply is worth quoting. He wrote, in part:

"The article is like every similar article dealing with a devastated city. It is exaggerated, but not to a degree which could justify our claiming that it was distorted. It is perfectly

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1972

true that a very great deal of the available accommodation, which remains intact in Foggia, is occupied by Allied units. It is also perfectly true that buildings are being used for Allied Clubs. It is further perfectly true that a good deal of materials, bricks, stone etc., have been taken out of the city of Foggia to be used in the construction of huts, flooring of tents etc. in the camps and airfields of the American Air Force. The maintenance of a reasonable balance between troop requirements and the needs of the civil population becomes one of our greatest preoccupations. While there is no doubt that the standard of accommodation demanded by the Air Force is high, I am not prepared to sit in judgment upon it. The young officers of the Air Force are engaged in hazardous combat work and deserve reasonable comfort, when they are not flying. There are two real answers to the article. The first is the general one that you cannot embark upon a major modern war without running risk of bringing misery to your own population. The second and more particular one is that the best way in which the Allies can help Italy is to bring the war to an end as rapidly as possible. One of the most potent instruments towards an early close of the war is an Allied Air Force operating from its bases in Foggia Province."

This seemed very sensible, although of course it would do nothing to assuage the millions of armchair humanitarians back home who, after reading extracts from RICOSTRUZIONE, blame AC and AMG. A little later we had a letter, equally interesting, from Lieut. Colonel H. N. Bright, Zone Commissioner of Foggia, to whom Brigadier Dunlop had forwarded the article. He wrote, in part:

"The article was written by the Director of the Polygraphia in Rome - a close friend of the Sindaco SBANO of the same Political Party - Democratic Labour. SBANO was a "small" lawyer in Foggia before becoming Sindaco, and by virtue of this appointment has materially increased his practice. He is, moreover, an ambitious man and an aspiring Politician. Most of his time, therefore, is spent either in the Law Courts or in writing or inspiring newspaper articles of the type mentioned. Nor does he confine himself to one paper, vide various articles in attached "RICOSTRUZIONE DAUNA", and other papers in the Province. The theme throughout is the same, i.e. the self-glorification of SBANO so that he may be acceptable to the people of Foggia, probably during the coming Elections".

"Much of the article is true, as you so rightly say. I do feel that after 16 months occupation more consideration should be given to this bombed city by the Italian Government. Foggia Province has received little or no consideration by the Italian Government for its great work in grain producing during the last harvest. No allotment of clothing has been made to either its agricultural labourers, its salt workers, its charcoal workers, its woodcutters and its street cleaners. No railway facilities exist linking its important towns with the capital and with connections to Lucera, where both the Prefettura, Hq Allied Commission, Appeal Court, Alimentation etc., offices are located. It's bus services, such as [illegible] are deteriorating for lack of spare parts and tyres. [illegible] Foggia

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Brigadier Dunlop writes in this connection that he is doing what he can "to secure better rail communication between Foggia and Lucera and to help in other ways the admittedly difficult situation at Foggia".

1974
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Foggia is over one problem. But, gentlemen dealer, if you were us with these facts in your possession, and were expected to erase the effects of the RICOSTRUZIONE article, how would you do it? Its a nice parlour game for the long winter evenings at CHIANCIANO and MONTECATINI.

6. Odds and Ends

Col.E.B.Mayne, 5th Army AMG chief of staff, is back with us after a leave in his native South Africa..Four trucks with food for snowbound Castel del Sangro in the Abruzzi have been battling the impassable roads for nine days to get into the town while Italian-flown planes of the MAAF finally succeeded in dropping 10 tons of flour a few days ago..The Transportation Sub-Commission has just received a thorough over-hauling at the hands of its director, Mr. Merritt H. Taylor (A), and newly joined Deputy Director Col. M.B. Thomas (B), who will now direct a Planning Staff and five sections: Administration, Movements, Rail, Road and Ports and Warehouses..The Granai del Popolo, as of 20 January, stands at 10,360,810 qtl. or 86 per cent. of the 11,600,000 qtl. target..Good news for American officers came through again this week in the form of 29 more promotions: two to Colonels (Alfred C. Bowman, Emilia Regional Commissioner, and Louis A. Jenny, Public Works S/C director); nine to Lieutenant Colonel; five to Major, and 13 to First Lieutenant - to all congratulations..19000 tons of UNRRA goods, mostly food, are expected to arrive by the end of February; Transportation S/C is making preparations to store the goods in its warehouses until the UNRRA organization is prepared to take over such physical details..Mr. John Rayner will head PWB 15th Army Group and Mr. George Ekman PWB in 4C Italy during the liquidation of the latter in the re-organization of PWB now going on..The glass industry is looking up, though not fast enough to put glass into all schools and hospitals needing it during this winter; still, the Solaura works at Rome now goes into immediate production of 15,000 sq.m. monthly and at Col di Val d'Elsa near Siena enough soda ash has been allocated for a production of 12,000 sq.m...Automobile parts, another critical shortage item, got a boost this week when Industry S/C succeeded in requisitioning all but 16 of 150 machines in the ARCO plant in Rome, machines necessary for the manufacture of interchangeable spare parts..35,000 greatcoats idle, infested and almost rotting have been discovered in a Naples warehouse: steps to disinfest them and put them to use are being taken by the Public Health S/C and the War Materials Disposal and Prisoners of War S/C..Two moves were taken this week to get further better mutual acquaintance between regional commissioners and Headquarters sub-commissions: Space and staff are being provided at Hq. for visiting RC's and directors and deputy directors have been instructed to visit every region within the next two months..70 head of cattle, the first instalment of livestock from Sardinia, have arrived at Civitavecchia for re-stocking of the Lazio-Umbria Region..77 boxes of silk worm seeds arrived at Naples by air from the Middle East, of which 47 badly damaged boxes were saved by fast emergency repair work by the airport staff. 60 officials in charge of silk seed breeding

1975
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Mr. Harriet H. Taylor (A), and newly joined Deputy Director Col. M.B. Thomas (E), who will now direct a Planning Staff and five sections: Administration, Movements, Rail, Road and Ports and Warehouses..The Granai del Popolo, as of 20 January, stands at 10,380,610 qtl. or 89 per cent. of the 11,600,000 qtl. target..Good news for American officers came through again this week in the form of 89 more promotions: two to Colonels (Alfred C. Bowman, Emilia Regional Commissioner, and Louis A. Jenny, Public Works S/C Director); nine to Lieutenant Colonel; five to Major, and 13 to First Lieutenant - to all congratulations..19000 tons of UNRRA goods, mostly food, are expected to arrive by the end of February: Transportation S/C is making preparations to store the goods in its warehouses until the UNRRA organization is prepared to take over such physical details..Mr. John Rayner will head PWB 15th Army Group and Mr. George Ehman PWB in AC Italy during the liquidation of the latter in the re-organization of PWB now going on..Too glass industry is looking up, though not fast enough to put glass into all schools and hospitals needing it during this winter: still, the Scianna works at Rome now goes into immediate production of 10,000 sq.m. monthly and at Col di Val d'Elsa near Siena enough soda ash has been allocated for a production of 12,000 sq.m...Automobile parts, another critical shortage item, got a boost this week when Industry S/C succeeded in forequisitioning all but 16 of 150 machines in the ARCO plant in Rome, machines necessary for the manufacture of interchangeable spare parts..30,000 greatcoats idle, infested and almost rotting have been discovered in a Naples warehouse: steps to disinfest them and put them to use are being taken by the Public Health S/C and the War Materials Disposal and Prisoners of War S/C..Two moves were taken this week to get further better mutual acquaintance between regional commissioners and Headquarters sub-commissions: Space and staff are being provided at Hq. for visiting RC's and directors and deputy directors have been instructed to visit every region within the next two months..70 head of cattle, the first instalment of livestock from Sardinia, have arrived at Civitavecchia for re-stocking of the Lazio-Umbria Region..77 boxes of silk worm seeds arrived at Naples by air from the Middle East, of which 47 badly damaged boxes were saved by fast emergency repair work by the airport staff, so officials in charge of silk cocoon production can heave a sigh of relief this time, remembering a series of such misadventures previously..The new match production at the Saffa plant in Naples has now reached 70,000 packets a day, with a ceiling of 200,000 aimed at; but lack of power for the Jesi match factory threatens to disrupt the nation-wide match distribution program..

6. Quote from an Esteemed Contemporary

"Luse: anything softer than stone."
- from R. H. Macy's Glossary of Unfamiliar Words and Phrases in Advertising as quoted in TIME, American news magazine, Dec.11,1944.

Lionel Fielden.
LIONEL FIELDEN
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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15 JAN Rec'd 33

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 514
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

R26/WB41/PRB

13 January 1945.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 41
7 Jan 45 to 13 Jan 45

1. Political

On the eve of Epiphany (Twelfth Night) all good little Italian children go to bed with the happy conviction that the benevolent Befana will visit them during the night and bring some little present for them. The Council of Ministers, meeting on the 8th, took over the Befana role very handsomely and allotted five billion lire for a housing program, surely one of the most practical and essential measures to their credit. It might more correctly be called a shelter program since it was stressed that the funds were to go to urgent repairs rather than to new construction (that must await a more fitting time for nationwide planning) for the idea is to reduce as soon as possible the number of 'senza tetto". Of the five billions set aside three are for repairs to public buildings and two for private ones. It was stated that the Ministries of Public Works and Industry have notified AC of their needs in the way of raw materials, transportation and coal. Special committees have been formed in all communes to deal with the problems of the shelterless, thus assuring that the matter will be approached from a local as well as a national point of view. Also posters are to be put up everywhere explaining the machinery of the law so that the average simple householder will know where and how to put in his claim. Still playing the part of the Good Fairy the Council also approved measures to improve the lot of the fighting soldiers, raising their food allowance and doubling their cigarette ration, sanctioned decrees raising the pay of functionaries of the judiciary and prepared to examine with benevolence the possibility of larger subsidies to needy soldiers' families.

Sforza's letter of resignation from his High Commissionership of Sanctions against Fascism was read at the meeting. He gave statistics on the work done under his administration, which he surveyed with moderate satisfaction, and expressed the belief that the process would be carried out much more rapidly in the North where it would be a simple matter of getting an answer to the question: did you or did you not collaborate with the enemy? Sforza's place is not to be filled, at least for the time being; the four Commissari Aggiunti will report to Bonomi. "A compromise solution", growled ITALIA LIBERA, which follows Sforza and all things affecting him with jealous vigilance. It is all to the good that the matter should not be entrusted to a magistrate said the ACTION mouthpiece but Bonomi has not the time to give to this work - nor, indeed, is he the right man. Grieco, a member of the Communist party and only recently returned from Tunisia was named to Scoccimarro's old post, Alto Commissario Aggiunto per

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children go to bed with the happy conviction that the benevolent Befana will visit them during the night and bring some little present for them. The Council of Ministers, meeting on the 5th, took over the Befana role very handsomely and allotted five billion lire for a housing program, surely one of the most practical and essential measures to their credit. It might more correctly be called a shelter program since it was stressed that the funds were to go to urgent repairs rather than to new construction (that must await a more fitting time for nationwide planning) for the idea is to reduce as soon as possible the number of "senza tetto". Of the five billions set aside three are for repairs to public buildings and two for private ones. It was stated that the Ministries of Public Works and Industry have notified 40 of their needs in the way of raw materials, transportation and coal. Special committees have been formed in all communes to deal with the problems of the shelterless, thus assuring that the matter will be approached from a local as well as a national point of view. Also posters are to be put up everywhere explaining the machinery of the law so that the average simple householder will know where and how to put in his claim. Still playing the part of the Good Fairy the Council also approved measures to improve the lot of the fighting soldiers, raising their food allowance and doubling their cigarette ration, sanctioned decrees raising the pay of functionaries of the judiciary and prepared to examine with benevolence the possibility of larger subsidies to needy soldiers' families.

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Rossini, Capo dell'Ufficio Stampa della Presidenza - i.e. Chief of the government's Public Relations Office, gave another press conference on the 9th. He stated that the government was pleased with Macmillan's declaration that the Allied plan for Italy looked toward progressive restitution of responsibility for political and administrative life. He further affirmed that the Italian government had nothing against the publication of the armistice clauses nor could the government understand, "in the sphere of its competence" what were the military reasons for delaying the publication to which President Roosevelt had referred. And he admitted that there was serious

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disorder in Sicily. This, he said, was caused by rumours circulating to the effect that Sicily was going to be sacrificed for the benefit of other countries. Sicily has indeed been in the headlines all week and the island of fire has cast a more lurid glow than ever over the political horizon. Details may be found elsewhere in our Bulletin; the simple fact is that the young men are resisting the call to arms, either because they have been infected with separatism as some claim or are unwilling to fight for the King (as the Leftists claim) or are simply tired of war. At any rate resistance has gone so far as to produce the paradoxical spectacle, notably in Ragusa, of men fighting in order not to fight.

An event of higher political importance than routine administrative matters or party manoeuvring was forecast in a press release of Jan 7. The release quoted the Chief Commissioner as announcing that "Rome will enjoy the first free interchange of news in over 20 years on Jan. 15th when domestic and world news agencies such as the Associated Press, International News Service, Reuters and United Press will begin the distribution of news directly to the Roman newspapers". This means, as the communique went on to state, that "world news agencies will be free to sell news to any individual Italian newspaper, and the newspapers in turn will be free to buy any world or domestic news service they wish." This, being real freedom for the press, strikes a blow for democracy and was appreciatively hailed by the Roman papers. "The long servitude of the Italian press comes to an end", said ITALIA LIBERA and similar expressions of satisfaction were to be found in the columns of POPOLO and RICOSTRUZIONE, the latter remembering to thank the Allies for this new freedom.

Two illustrious personages were invalids this week. The King was reported as in "condizioni preoccupanti" - the supplement of ITALIA LIBERA on Monday suggested that he might be dead and was promptly confiscated. And Badoglio was also reported ill - how seriously no one will tell us.

On the 8th there was a meeting of a special Interministerial Committee, headed by Gronchi, to tackle the business of "disciplining prices and fighting the black market". In bocca al lupo!

2. The Armies

No last minute news is available from the Armies, but Fifth Army AMG reports that December was "the most uneventful month since last winter". The village of Barga in Lucca province changed hands twice in the space of a few days, being the first commune since the landing at Salerno to be lost after the setting up of Allied military government. It is back now in Allied hands but not before the Republican Fascist radio had put out a message of grateful thanks to AMG for a ten-day stock of civilian food the enemy found in the village. In Florence agitation continues against the prefect and at the end of the month the Provincial Commissioner and the city SCAO had to ad-

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1980
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The work of the Carabinieri comes in for special praise and the reserve waiting to go north has proved extremely useful during the lull in military operations. In Florence there were several cases of serious crime, including the theft of Allied property and attempted bribery of the military police. A band of Patriots broke jail in Pistoia to liberate a prisoner held for wrongful possession of arms: the liberators are now in jail, but the ex-prisoner is still free. The arrest of 11 ex-partisan terrorists also in Pistoia has caused widespread satisfaction. A remarkable increase in forged currency is reported, 90 counterfeit 1,000 lire notes having been discovered in Florence and some 50 elsewhere. It is suspected that the notes enter through the port of Livorno. Health in general is good, except for Prato where a typhoid epidemic hospitalized 10% of the population. Over 3,500 refugees were evacuated during the month, nearly all to Southern Italy. In Lucca there was a run on the banks, fortunately not too serious, by a population over-sensitive to war rumours.

5. Guerra Siciliana

Sicily, since January 5, has been having a little war of its own. We all know by now that the causes of war are extremely difficult, not to say dangerous, to analyze: far be it from us to make the attempt.

But perhaps it may be said that one GRANCATO made a flaming Fascist speech at Agrigento on January 7 and that Major J.T.Manuel, in an extremely interesting report on Public Safety in Sicily during December, analyzed Sicilian protests against the call-up as follows:

(a) As ITALY had not been declared an Ally and was presumably regarded as a conquered people, for what was one fighting?
(b) Why were the Armistice Terms not published?
(c) What were the conditions of service, equipment, etc., (one rumour stated that recruits were to be sent to fight JAPAN).
(d) Why had the call-up been made immediately prior to the Christmas and New Year festivities?
(e) Why serve while brothers and other relatives were still over-seas in P.O.W. Camps?
(f) Why leave families to starve in present difficult economic conditions?
(g) Why should those with Separatist and/or Republican sentiments fight in the Italian Army?

It was reported on January 7 that conditions were serious in the towns of Vittorio, Comiso and Modica, that 100 Italian soldiers had been disarmed by the populace, that further troops had been despatched and that unconfirmed reports indicated 4 Italian soldiers and 8 CCRR were killed. After this a positive hail of conflicting reports began to come in from various authorities. Judging [illegible] rather that reinforcements of 200 Italian [illegible] postponed until

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1982
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waters was also authorized. On the 19th 300 Italian troops (whose train from Agrigento had been held up by rioters with machine-guns) entered Vittoria; total Italian army casualties 6 wounded; civilian, 8 killed and 20 wounded. Comiso - to judge from our information - was holding out to the last man, having presumably swallowed the artillery unit and tank and possibly Colonel Leonardi as well of whom no more had been heard by us. But on the 11th came, we must confess, something of an anti-climax, when we learnt that "General Briscotto's troops entered Comiso at 1200 hours. Population showed no reaction at all to entry of troops". This PWB report adds "Although order now restored main towns Ragusa province, practically no rebels or arms captured. These will remain a potential danger..." And District HQ remarks laconically" Anticipate this action will terminate disturbances but further disorders are likely to occur".

In these somewhat confusing skirmishes the Allies were, needless to say, strictly non-belligerent and non-interventionist. (We could wish that communications did not share this detachment). Last time that Sicily was having its fun, we understood on the best authority that Catania had now no AC officers and said so, unguardedly, in this Bulletin. Which brought us a prompt and just protest from Lt.Colonel Walker, who informs us that he, as Provincial Commissioner, with an Executive officer, Supplies officer and an Export Division officer, are all at Catania. We apologise. A picture postcard from the island would not come amiss.

4. -and Sardinia

In Europe's seventh largest island, Sardinia, 1944 came to a close with a gradually returning normality symbolized by the departure from Cagliari on December 30 of the steamer "Abbazia" to resume regular service with Naples on the mainland. The return of the ship, which is plying on a bi-monthly basis and can carry up to 500 passengers and a cargo of 1,000 tons, is awaited among others by between 50 and 60 time-expired prisoners from the penal colonies, due for repatriation to their home communes in Liberated Italy. Shipping activity in December was brisk, reports the Regional Commissioner, Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuick, and 6,800 tons of imported wheat and 7,200 tons of barley were unloaded at the wharves. 750 tons of rock phosphate and 252 quintals of white bean seed also came in and the arrival of 70 tons of tobacco ensured a whole two months' cigar smoking (rationed) for the islanders. Exports for the year came to over 250,000 tons, more than a quarter of a million of which consisted of coal for the mainland.The total coal production was 376.000 and it is estimated that by using means at present in sight, and additional miners unfortunately not quite yet in sight, the monthly production could be raised from 40,000 to 70,000 tons. After coal the chief exports were salt (10,465 tons), fireclay (2,800 tons), lead (2,561 tons), paint pigment (2,000 tons), magnesium sulphate (1,104 tons), kaolin (1,300 tons), firebrick (843 tons), fertilizer (739 tons), pecorino - sheep's milk cheese- (705 tons), skins totalling 250,000 and weighing 494 tons, cork (256 tons), and smaller quantities of talc, hides, fibre and antimony.

1983 Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

(We could wish that communications did not shame this statement). Last time that Sicily was having its fun, we understood on the best authority that Catania had now no 40 officers and said so, unguardedly, in this Bulletin. Which brought us a prompt and just protest from Lt.Colonel Walker, who informs us that he, as Provincial Commissioner, with an Executive officer, Supplies officer and an Export Division officer, are all at Catania. We apologize. A picture postcard from the island would not come amiss.

-And Sardinia

In Europe's seventh largest island, Sardinia, 1944 came to a close with a gradually returning normality symbolized by the departure from Cagliari on December 30 of the steamer "Albazia" to resume regular service with Naples on the mainland. The return of the ship, which is plying on a bi-monthly basis and can carry up to 300 passengers and a cargo of 1,000 tons, is awaited among others by between 50 and 60 time-expired prisoners from the penal colonies, due for repatriation to their home communes in Liberated Italy. Shipping activity in December was brisk, reports the Regional Commissioner, Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuick, and 5,800 tons of imported wheat and 7,300 tons of barley were unloaded at the wharves. 750 tons of rock phosphate and 292 quintals of white bean seed also came in and the arrival of 70 tons of tobacco ensured a whole two months' cigar smoking (rationed) for the islanders. Exports for the year came to over 280,000 tons, more than a quarter of a million of which consisted of coal for the mainland. The total coal production was 600,000 and it is estimated that by using means at present in sight, and additional miners unfortunately not quite yet in sight, the monthly production could be raised from 40,000 to 70,000 tons. After coal the chief exports were salt (10,468 tons), timeclay (2,800 tons), lead (2,561 tons), paint pigment (2,000 tons), magnesium sulphate (1,104 tons), kaolin (1,300 tons), firebrick (643 tons), fertilizer (739 tons), pecorino - sheep's milk cheese - (705 tons), skins totalling 680,000 and weighing 494 tons, cork (256 tons), and smaller quantities of talc, hides, fibre and antimony.

The long spell of dry weather before the heavy rains broke on Christmas Day was most beneficial to winter cultivation. Wheat collections for the year totalled 275,686 quintals, barley 29,266 quintals and the olive oil crop is reported to be exceptionally good. Meat prices are reasonably low, lamb being available at less than 30 lire a kilo - and no black market. Surplus cattle, horses and sheep are to replenish depleted herds on the mainland. With repairs continuing to schools and other buildings, road construction going on, work progressing on drainage schemes and on the hydro-electric installation at Flumendosa, the island is getting back more of its pre-war appearance. In Cagliari alone 900,000 lire has been spent on the clearance of war debris. The city now enjoys extended gas and electric lighting facilities and there is street lighting once more in all the main towns.

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Tradition, however, in the shape of the island's unenviable reputation for organized brigandage and casual robberies, dies hard, and was kept alive in December by an increase in the number of murders to 11 and armed robberies to 36 (compared with a monthly average of 5 and 25 respectively). Against this resurgence of irresponsibility emerges the rock-like figure of the prefect of Nuoro, "unhurt and unperturbed", after his office and dining room windows had been sprayed with bullets from an automatic weapon. And in the north of Cagliari province the shepherds' vendetta was carried one vicious stage further when a whole flock of 315 sheep was wantonly slaughtered on December 21. Nevertheless the Regional Commissioner was able to report the month as "reasonably quiet".

5. Olive Oil Campaign Starts

The olive oil campaign which was getting slowed down to a walk by reason of hoarding and black market operations is getting a shot in the arm this week as a result of a decision taken to help the Italian Government with AC personnel and plans, but at the same time making it crystal-clear that the responsibility for efficient collections in Italian Government territory belongs to none other than the Italian Government. Mr. Leland S. Albaugh (A), director of the Agriculture Sub-Commission; his olive oil brain truster and field man, Maj. J.R.T. Crawford (B), and Maj. G.M. Duncan (B), respectively, and sundry Italian officials met at Naples this week to lay detailed plans which will shortly be sent to the field. Sixty teams, in which Allied officers will participate with Italian officials and police who will total about 400, will be sent throughout Liberated Italy into the olive oil areas (except Sicily, by the way) to insure that collections are made. (There will be modifications in procedure, of course, in AMG territory). Italian Government road blocks will be manned 24 hours a day, trains will be searched, records of olive oil mills and presses will be examined. Italian courts have been ordered by the Government to make examples of violators and a wide publicity campaign has been organized. The goal has been set at 800,000 qtl. by the end of April, enough to give all ration card holders 200 grams a month south of the Pisa-Rimini line, fill Italian Army requirements, to provide for the devastated areas and even stockpile for the North in a small way. Collected to date have been 118,382 qtl., a bad show when one recalls that the comparable figure for two years ago was 419,455 qtl. Allied officers are being carefully instructed that in Italian Government territory they must only advise and supervise but not take part in actual seizures or executive action. Arrests (except of Allied personnel carrying oil on military vehicles) will be carried out by Italians, especially action against black market rings who are believed to be holding considerable quantities of oil for future sales. Special Italian agents, armed with letters of authority from Prime Minister Bonomi, also will impress on Italian prefects the necessity of drastic action. Let us hope for the best.

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6. PWB Loves On

The Psychological Warfare Branch, whose tentacles of radio, film, press and leaflet propaganda have been spreading more and more widely through Northern Italy and the Balkans is now withdrawing some of them from Liberated Italy in conformity with the general policy of allowing Italians to run their own house. In recent months there have been a good many discussions, about the functions, present and future, of the PWB. To put the matter in a nutshell, it may be said that propaganda backed by force, if too long continued, may develop into a monopoly of controlled opinion which has little in common with democracy. In the course of its varied activities the PWB has naturally built up large staffs of Italians and - what is perhaps more important - "invisible" assets in training of personnel, circulation of newspapers, methods of distribution, and channels of

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information, besides visible assets, now difficult to remove, such as the materials used to repair radio transmitters and printing presses. The vexing question is how such assets can be transferred to other ownership without creating, on the one hand, another monopoly of a purely Italian kind, and, on the other, chaos and confusion in the world of news. On January 15 PWB Italian Theatre Headquarters ceases to exist, and PWB will be divided into two separate units - PWB XV Army Group, and PWB AC Italy, the latter extending over Liberated Italy up to the Rear Army Control Line and being only "a liquidation operation". In other words PWB will now withdraw its activities fairly rapidly from Liberated Italy. On the same day, January 15, the news agencies of the United Nations will be permitted to sell their news direct to the Rome newspapers. Italian news agencies will also be allowed to operate, the AC thing once, as far as it can, to prevent the growth of any monopolistic screening agency such as STEFANI was. For the time being the PWB will continue to supply news to the provinces, until recommendations for its channels of distribution (a knotty point when communications are as poor as they are to-day) have been made by a technical committee now sitting under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner. The PWB-controlled newspaper, CORRIERE DI ROMA, will also disappear, at least as far as its name is concerned: the Rome press is much exercised to know whether its machinery and employees will revert to the former owners, who, so it is said, flourished under Fascism. Other legacies of PWB such as films, publications, propaganda shops, and even perhaps the hush-hush "D" intelligence section, are likely to come under AC control or coordination, modified by the participation of OWI and MOI and the Rome embassies, and in the course of God's, or the Allies', good time, reverting to Italian hands. Perhaps the most interesting point about the shift in ownership or control of all such projects and propaganda weapons is that no one has yet discovered a method which is not either arbitrary or plutocratic. In other words, a newspaper or radio station can be handed to a Government or a deserving group, which is an arbitrary action, or allowed to find the highest bidder, which is a plutocratic solution. Short of breaking things up altogether, there seems to be no solution which could be called strictly democratic.

7. Odds and Ends

Lieut.Col.F.Craig(S) has left coordinating the devastated areas headquarters relief staff and taken on the directorship of the Patriots Branch...Mrs. Susanna Agnelli, a relative of the Fiat family, has donated the Public Health Sub-Commission five brand-new ambulances, complete with drivers and English-speaking nurses, to serve in the Fifth Army AMG area...The first regularly scheduled civilian passenger train between Rome and Naples will leave Rome the morning of January 22 as the start of what is hoped will be a thrice-weekly timetable...Another first will be the navigation by regular shipping of the River Tiber within a few days when a schooner will traverse the channel for the first time since 1939 to bring coal to Rome's gas works from Gaeta, while shortly thereafter barges and tugs with coal from Civitavecchia [illegible] up the river...The Public Works and Utilities Sub-

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Colonel French, incidentally, has just arranged to feed Castel Del Sangro, town of 6,000 isolated by snow, from the air through this HQ...The Grand Del Popolo now stands at 10,248,069 qtl. or 89 per cent. of the 11,800,000 qtl. target...Sixteen Fascists who in 1923 forced some of their fellow citizens to imbibe castor oil for other than reasons of health have been brought to book in Grosseto and given sentences running up to three years in the Italian courts... Recent visitor to AC HQ.: Lord Schuster, chief legal advisor for Austria (when we get there)...The Civil Affairs Section has recommended to AFHQ that Patriots be allowed to enlist in the Italian army en bloc if at all feasible...American EM at HQ.(and probably later in the regions) will undergo a course of military orientation, beginning about February 1, on orders of MTOUSA...British CR's will probably have a similar course in the near future, according to present intentions...The American promotion logjam was broken this week with 91 promotions: 80 from Captain to Major, 11 from Major to Lieutenant Colonel and one Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel, the word continuing that some further promotions will be announced within a couple of weeks...Brigadier Upjohn, vice president of the Civil Affairs Section, on January 12 presented Mr. S.M.Keeny, chief of the UNRRA Mission, to Prime Minister Bonomi, making the occasion the first official contact between the civilian agency and the Italian Government...Limited service enlisted men numbering about 600 will replace an equal number of general service men on the AC American strength, the transfers taking place in groups of 20 or 30 and allowing time for the replacements to be properly trained in the jobs they take over... Mr. Macmillan, Acting President, has been meeting directors of sub-commissions at Hq., getting briefed on the general picture...Commerce Sub-Commission reports Italian holders of real goods increasingly loath to part with their stuff for lire in view of the fact replacement of their stocks is quite uncertain at this stage of the game... First steps toward reconstruction of the port of Civitavecchia(so that tonnages up to 3,000 tons a day can be handled) have been taken, with fine cooperation from PBS and AFHQ, AC engineers report...The Carabinieri are finally at their ceiling strength of 65,000, but the Public Safety Sub-Commission wants the ceiling increased to 69,000, since of the paper strength, 6,000 actually are non-effective and another 2,000 are doing MP Itai duties for the Italian Army...France has asked for permission to send commercial visitors to Italy, joining the list of American, British, Swiss and Swedish firms who have asked for the same thing...Lieut.Col.Pollock(E) has left the somewhat hectic life of supervising the Roman police to take up the Austrian planning at AFHQ... Southern Region is reorganizing its headquarters on the pattern of AC Hq. with Civil Affairs, Economic and Establishment Sections...The Land Forces Sub-Commission has asked for the repatriation of 31,000 technician POW's to help complete reorganization of the Italian Army...We fully appreciate how cold it must be in the field, especially up in the mountains, but you ought to be in AC Hq., where the heating system has broken down completely, where business has to be conducted in coats and while walking briskly up and down our cubicles and where it is hoped that conversion of coal furnaces to fuel oil might get us some heat eventually(time not specified)... A permanent Northwest Italy planning committee will be set up at Ha

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Sections...The American promotion logjam has broken this week with 31 promotions: 30 from Captain to Major, 11 from Major to Lieutenant Colonel and one Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel, the word continuing that some further promotions will be announced within a couple of weeks...Brigadier Upjohn, vice president of the Civil Affairs Section, on January 12 presented Mr.S.L.Keeny, chief of the UNRRA Mission, to Prime Minister Bonomi, making the occasion the first official contact between the civilian agency and the Italian Government...Limited service enlisted men numbering about 300 will replace an equal number of general service men on the AC American strength, the transfers taking place in groups of 20 or 30 and allowing time for the replacements to be properly trained in the jobs they take over... Mr. Macmillan, Acting President, has been meeting directors of sub-commissions at Hq., getting briefed on the general picture...Commerce Sub-Commission reports Italian holders of real goods increasingly loath to part with their stuff for lire in view of the fact replacement of their stocks is quite uncertain at this stage of the game... First steps toward reconstruction of the port of Civitavecchia(so that tonnages up to 5,000 tons a day can be handled) have been taken, with fine cooperation from PBS and AFHQ, AC engineers report... The Carabinieri are finally at their ceiling strength of 65,000, but the Public Safety Sub-Commission wants the ceiling increased to 85,000, since of the paper strength, 6,000 actually are non-effective and another 2,500 are doing MP Ital duties for the Italian Army...France has asked for permission to send commercial visitors to Italy, joining the list of American, British, Swiss and Swedish firms who have asked for the same thing...Lieut.Col.Pelloux(R) has left the somewhat hectic life of supervising the Roman police to take up the Austrian planning at AFHQ... Southern Region is reorganizing its headquarters on the pattern of AC Hq. with Civil Affairs, Economic and Establishment Sections...The Land Forces Sub-Commission has asked for the repatriation of 31,000 technician POW's to help complete reorganization of the Italian Army...We fully appreciate how cold it must be in the field, especially up in the mountains, but you ought to be in AC Hq., where the heating system has broken down completely, where business has to be conducted in coats and while walking briskly up and down our cubicles and where it is hoped that conversion of coal furnaces to fuel oil might get us some heat eventually(time not specified)... A permanent Northwest Italy planning committee will be set up at Hq., with Colonels Marshall and Feusey as co-chairmen...Despite the intensive spurative efforts of the Education Sub-Commission on elementary textbooks, it remained for the eagle eye of the Czechoslovak representative in Rome to discover that the fifth grade geography still described (in six lines) "Slovuechia" as established in 1939:(correction is in mid-printing and being made)...The Chief Commissioner has been visiting 15th Army Group...General Nunes, who commands No. 2 District with whom AC/AMG has a lot to do in forward planning, also is in charge of Algiers, Marseilles, Corsica, Sardinia, etc., etc., an AFHQ memo informs us.

LIONEL FIELDEN
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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Patriot Pa.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R8/PRB

January 6, 1945.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - Not available.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. It is evident that the Lublin Polish Govt works in harmony with Moscow, while the London Polish Govt represents an obstacle to Russian imperialistic objectives. The Foreign Office and the White House continue to recognise the London Govt, and Moscow keeps silent watching the reactions. A difficult problem. (Giano Giani)

2. Council of Ministers met this morning.

a) It approved measures for urgent repairs of damages to public and private buildings. Instructions have been given to encourage private and local enterprises; 3 billions have been allotted for repairs to public buildings and 2 to private ones. Ministries of Public Works and of Industry have informed the A.C. of the necessary needs in raw materials, transportation and coal, so that works may function and produce the indespensable material;

b) Immediate shelter for the shelterless must be provided; special Committees have been formed in all Communes;

c) Re Epuration; after having taken note of Sforza's resignation and thanked him for his work, the Council suggested that epuration and punishment of Fascist crimes should be completed as urgently as possible and that this action should also be peripheric; the four Alti Commissari Aggiunti will act instead of the Alto Commissaric;

d) Measures in favour of fighting troops were approved of; and also some in favour of the poorer soldiers' families;

e) Decrees concerning better payment to Judiciary personnel were approved;

f) Other decrees concerning military tribunals and trading in bonds.

3. Macmillan's declaration leads us to hope, writes Il Q., that very soon the Anglo American agreement on relief to our Country will bring about a new International "Statuto Giuridico"

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4. Against a weekly newspaper which has published photographs of naked or almost naked women.

5. The first C.G.I.L. meeting will be held in Naples at the end of the month.

6. Qualified organisms continue their studies towards the forming of the Assemblea Consultiva which, it is hoped, will begin to function by the end of the month.

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7. Radio Londra announced that Allied Chiefs of Staff discussed the possibilities of increasing help to Italy.

8. Long awaited soap is going to be distributed; but one cake of a hundred gramms after three months is not very much, writes e.b.

9. A national lottery will soon be held; its profits will be turned over to the E.N.D.S.I. and the C.R.I.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. The Alliance between the Socialist and the Communist parties resembles an ill assorted marriage, in which the husband, aware of the bad behaviour of the wife, waits for the day when, owing to inevitable disillusionment, she will return to him.

2. Carlo Salsa writes an imaginary interview with Mussolini who ends by asking his help to be made Duce of the anti-Fascist coalition.

3. Re Gas rationing R. notes that the number of people of which a family is composed, ought to be taken in consideration.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. "The help given by the Allies to the E.N.A.C. shows the seriousness of this much criticized institution organised by Cerabona", so writes Ricostruzione insisting too much on the fact of the Allies' help, says V.R. But, V.R. goes on, it is not enough to have reduced to 17 minutes the time necessary to have a permit and to pay - per weight and per distance - what is due for the importation of the goods; what about blocks, and transport, and petrol ? Evidently the Allies have been badly informed - if the above statement is true.

2. What about meat supplements for the sick ?

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. In his letter Sforza summarizes the work he has done while Alto Commissario; in the field of epuration this work has been very hard, but much has been done all the same. As for epuration in the North, he says, a much speedier method will have to be used; the Epuration Commissariat will only have to know who helped the criminal invaders; he ends by saying that all that has been done proves that 20 years of a corrupting regime has only corrupted

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2. Nenni reviews Sforza's letter and disapproves of one thing; according to him initiative should come from the bottom, and the C.L.N. should be given the necessary power to interfere immediately in the complex matters of epuration and sanctions, following special rules which he gives.

3. Yesterday afternoon Bonomi received Admiral Cunningham, Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet.

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4. The Allies deem it more convenient to reactivate sugar-works in Southern and central Italy, than to import sugar from America; the necessary machinery will be brought over before next summer, and by next autumn the production should be sufficient.

5. The paper-mills of Foggia, destroyed by the Germans, have been set into working conditions again by the patient labor of all the workers; there only remained one machine which it was absolutely impossible to mend; but the Allies, moved by the seriousness and thoroughness of the work which had been done notwithstanding innumerable difficulties, gave one.

6. About 150 clandestine newspapers are published in Northern Italy.

7. Six British M.P.s have arrived in Italy; during 3 weeks they will visit the liberated territories.

8. Another article against S.E.P.R.A.L. and A.S.A. and Food Commissariat which are not capable of doing anything against black market.

9. It seems that among all the different currency notes which pass through our hands, there will soon be even a 5.000 lire one.

10. The "ex-Federale" of Harrar and Pistoia arrested yesterday in Via Veneto.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Editorial approval of Mac Millan's words. Italians must share his optimism for the future, while recognising with him that reconstruction must be tedious and slow.

2. Comment on epuration situation; the solution is a compromise. I.L. is glad that Sforza is not to be replaced by a magistrate, but fears that Bonomi, who becomes actual head of epuration, has too many other things to do, and further cannot be trusted to carry through on the principles favoured by the Action group. As for changes in the law, I.L. feels they will be acceptable if the spirit of the law is maintained.

3. I.L. points with pride to recent struggle and sacrifices of its Comando Militare in Bologna. Such actions indicate the importance of the C.L.N.

4. Reproof to Donella who wrote a defence of Franco in "Il Popolo". His "apologia" is precisely along the lines followed by certain conservative elements in justifying Mussolini.

5. Lack of milk in Rome is in part due to black market arrangements of producers. The Trappist monks are cited as leading offenders. Article somewhat technical; suggests powdered milk distribution as temporary measure.

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5. Lack of milk in Rome is in part due to black market arrangements of producers. The Trappist monks are cited as leading offenders. Article somewhat technical; suggests powdered milk distribution as temporary measure.

6. No review of Carabinieri today. Perhaps, says I.L., the "Important Personage" has thought twice about putting in an appearance.

7. Story of recovery of silver of Royal Household, stolen by the Germans and hidden in "a big hotel in the centre of Rome".

8. C.G.I.L. appeals to "intellectual workers" to enter unions. I.L. supports appeal.

1101

1996
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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Commenting on the present situation of the magistracy in Italy, Roberto Lucifero agrees with Pilotti that law must be effectively equal for all, and that in the eyes of the law, the State has the same importance as private individuals and has the same right as they have. The magistracy should be completely renovated, without regard to what might be the political constitution of the State in which this magistracy will have to function.

2. Great Britain, France and the United States have asked the Swiss Government to stop sending merchandise to nazi Germany, and not to give Germany transit right through the country.

3. The Christian-Social Party has joined the Democratic party.

4. The clerks of the Ministry of Justice have had their salary raised.

5. Small change has disappeared; it is almost impossible to find notes of one or two lire.

6. The Advisory Council for Italy has examined the latest political events in Italy.

7. Answering Italia Libera, Bebeuf says that nowadays, rather than accept a solution which would at least guarantee the punishment of those who have big responsibilities, an enormous amount of power has been given to the President. He can only use it to defend his Presidency.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the Fascist regime, the schools depended entirely on the State, writes Edoardo Fenu. Schools should now be free and decentralized, without class privileges.

2. Article of Giuseppe Sala on the situation in Sicily. The reactionary tendencies of the Sicilians have been partly caused by the lack of interest shown by the Rome Government about the Sicilian problems. Besides, the Sicilians want to defend a few interests which would be made to suffer by a national renovation. It is difficult for the new leading class to make deep social reforms.

3. It seems the agents of the O.V.R.A. were 4.000. They freely offered their services to the organization and have no excuse whatever, says Diogene.

4. The review of the Carabinieri which was to take place in Via dell'Impero has been postponed.

1967
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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Erasmo reviews the past tendencies of Socialism and Protectionism.

2. A certain quantity of sugar, arriving from America, is expected in Rome soon.

3. Arrigo Benedetti describes an adventurous journey through flooded roads and dark villages.

1998

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4. The Commissario Colasurdo arrested; also a certain number of agents taken to Regina Coeli.

5. It is rumored that the Allies will requisition Palazzo Ruspoli; if this happens also the Corso Cinema would be requisitioned; and this is not fair, says R.L.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Article on pathetic condition of veterans. Though badly dressed, poorly fed and survivors of an unjust war, these men are still "Italy", says the writer. What does Casparotto think of their plight ?

2. Desorders in Ragusa; young men resist being called to colors.

3. Violent protest against action of Italcable which has been accepting cables for abroad (with money to pay for them) for the past 7 weeks - and as yet not one cable has been sent. Does not the Minister of Post and Telecommunications know this ? And if so, how can he permit it ?

4. Cantachiaro in process of being reimbursed by Communists for edition seized two weeks ago.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Unità comments on MacMillan statement and says that nothing definite is said about the means which the Minister thinks might give greater independence to the Italian Government. A great many promises have been made during the last months and have never materialized.

2. The patriotism of the anti-fascist of Cerignola has been considered as a crime. The magistracy will not acknowledge that it is a duty to kill a fascist whenever it is possible.

3. Misdeeds of the Sicilian landowners; they try to keep their oil and underpay their workmen.

Sardinian landowners are still more obstinate; they have declared they won't give one drop of oil.

4. Itinerant sellers are to be found all over Rome attempting to sell vegetables and all kinds of things at exaggerated prices. Of course they don't bother to have a licence.

5. What is the Commissariato Alloggi up to: it gives to various people permission to occupy the same flat.

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5. What is the Commissariato Alloggi up to: it gives to various people permission to occupy the same flat.

6. The C.G.I.L. asks the engineers, technicians, and intellectual workers to support its program.

GENERAL

1. The Council of Ministers: approval of a plan of works for the reconstruction of damaged buildings. Bonomi will now direct epuration; no High Commissioner will be appointed. Initiative of the State in favour of the combatants and their families.

2. Together with his resignation, Sforza has sent a report on his work of epuration to Bonomi.

2000

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3. Strikes and agitation against the Germans in North Italy. The Germans answered by the lock out.

4. Visit of Admiral Cunningham to Bonomi.

5. Interview of Churchill with De Gaulle and Eisenhower; agreements have been made; new French divisions will be armed.

6. Statement of Roosevelt: a new program for more abundant supplies to Italy. - Asked whether he thinks it would be a good thing for the clauses of the armistice to be made public, the President has answered that competent military authorities still give importance to this element.

7. New Spanish Ambassador in Rome: Don Jose Antonio Sangroniz Castro. The Belgian Government is going to appoint a Charge d'Affaire.

8. Trouble in Sicily between the Police and drafted young men.

2001

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2002

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
PATRIOTS BRANCH
APO 394

8 January 1945

Ref. 32/PAT.
Copy to 33/PAT.

Subject : Press Communique and
Daily Digest of Home Press.

To : U.S. Public Relations Branch.

The above named publications are no longer required by this Branch.

Would you, please, discontinue sending copies to Patriots Branch.

F. CRAIG,
Lt. Colonel,
Director,
Patriots Branch.

FFC/mlc.

(402)

2003

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

S. J.A.C. Rec'd 1/33

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Box 8

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R8/PRB

January 7, 1945.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPER

OSSERVATORE ROMANO did not appear.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) did not appear.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Senator Lister Hill made a declaration in praise of the Italian Patriots; their contribution to war is of the greatest importance, he said; the knowledge that they have friends behind the enemies' lines, gives our troops a greater confidence; we go on in 1945, he ended, having behind us a whole year of friendship and collaboration between the Allies and the Italian people.

2. The Voce Repubblicana published - a few days ago - the news that the President of the Council is paid 30.000 lire per month; he should be paid 45.000, R. says, if his salary had been increased as much as newspapers have been.

3. The "Order of Lawyers" has asked for immediate abrogation of Fascist laws and codes, which no longer represent the juridical and political conscience of the Country. (Giuseppe Nardelli)

4. Bonomi received the "Giunta Militare" of the C.G.L.N.

5. Antonio Garboli writes on the possibilities of beginning reconstruction without waiting for arrival of help from America; there are three problems to consider, he says; materials, transport and financing; raw materials exist, a little everywhere, and it surely should not be too difficult to put it into useful condition again; transport - the Govt should ask the Allies to stop requisitioning private cars and trucks (which anyhow are so few compared with what they have) and even to derequisition some, and allow Italians a certain amount of petrol; as for the financial question the writer suggests means of raising funds.

6. Sad times for open air gambling; the Police are beginning to do something.

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6. Sad times for open air gambling; the Police are beginning to do something.

7. No 5.000 lire notes will be issued.

8. Why don't they always do it ? Yesterday the Police requisitioned 30 kilos of pastries illegally made; these pastries will be distributed, through the U.D.I., to the poor children of the town.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) did not appear.

MORNING PAPERS

1129

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni reviews an article - evidently written by Togliatti -

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which appeared in "Rinascita". This article puts for the first time the problem of a single party of Italian workers - outside all political currents -. But unity of action, Longo says, comes before a single party.

2. Favorable comments on the work done by the Epuration Commission while Sforza was Alto Commissario; its directives have been: hit in higher spheres and be more indulgent in lower ones.

3. The "Sinistra Cristiana", in answer to the Osservatore's declaration (see digest of Jan. the 3rd, under Quot. 1.) asks that "the Supreme Authority be kind enough to point out the items in its (S.C's) program which may be wrong.

4. Article by Saragat on two famous anti-Fascists, Turati and Rosselli.

5. Even Mussolini can be of some use. The director of one of Rome's chief cultural institutions, not knowing how to pay the salaries to its employees - as all the funds had been transported to the North - had the idea of selling frames glasses and cardboards of all Mussolini's portraits; he so managed to raise 25.000 lire.

6. Giuseppe Romita writes on the possibility of changing Rome into an industrial town; he gives figures and dates.

7. Freedom from fear, is one of the four freedoms declared by Roosevelt. But this is certainly not possible for small nations unless the great powers of the world are themselves free from fear; and they are not; the complicated diplomatic manoeuvres which go on in Europe are the proof that this fear exists, says Zingarelli. He goes on examining the reasons of the disagreements among the Allies.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. People are too much concerned with everyday difficulties to remember the origin of our misfortunes; but they cannot forget the calamity itself; towns are destroyed, families are broken up, people have been killed. Many may think that by asking the Allies to take a more active part in the war effort, we merely think of our national honour; it is not so; we think of that, of course, but chiefly of our future, of the future of our Country, of the future of our children. All, poor and rich, have a right to ask that their material existence be assured, but they must not forget that no future peace and well-being is possible until the directive bureaucratic military and financial classes are done away with by

2005
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

(3.) a program which may be wrong.

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2. The "Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche" has been made an auxiliary institution in post War technical reconstruction; this was an absurd thing to do, writes Guido De Ruggiero, as this institution had been formed for research in pure and applied sciences and is not therefore in a position to solve the present task assigned to it.

3. The ACCI (Associazione Culturale Cinematografica Italiana) will hold today a public discussion on "Accusation and defence of the Italian Cinema".

2006
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4. Roman regional railways are beginning to function again.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. A great many promises have been made to Italy about its economic rehabilitation. The people will ask its Government that the plans of reconstruction be entrusted to competent men and not to the empirism of statesmen. The Allies know that Italy has technicians, and to send even for a short time engineers or technicians to help the Italians would hurt the price of the people. Italy only needs raw materials and machinery. - Italy must start her work of reconstruction, regulating the production in accordance with the present possibilities, and keep in mind that the supplies she gets from England or U.S.A. will have to be paid for. (Vincenzo Luci)

2. Italy will not acknowledge the debts of the fascist republican Government. (Statement of Soleri)

3. Supplies for reconstruction will begin to arrive next July.

4. The Italian Government has the monopoly of paper and allots it according to political motives.

5. Article on Trieste, the most anti-German of all Italian cities. (Giusto Montemuliano)

6. Avanti is illogical: after accusing the Monarchy of having violated the Statute, it criticises the beginning of a constitutional restoration. - After clamouring for the convocation of the Consultive Assembly it makes fun of the first attempt at parliamentary reorganization. (Bergamo)

7. The pawn-brokers's shops are now frequented by small employees, intellectual workers, officers etc, writes Quirinetto.

8. It would be useful to have some informations about gas rationing.

9. People have lost the 'sense of the law', writes Carlo Bini; they no longer feel the need for civil order.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Guido Gonella comments on the four Freedoms; Roosevelt has framed not only in space but also in time the realization of these freedoms which can be achieved in 'our epoch and generation'.

2. Sforza says 600 functionaries have been suspended at the request of the Deputy High Commissioner; the Deputy High Commissioner announces he has suspended 1258 functionaries. Who is right ?

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2007

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Article by Manlio Lupinacci expressing admiration for England both for her war time discipline and her adaptability. England is undergoing revolution now but she will, as she always has, somehow preserve the best of her traditions even while accepting the most extreme revolutionary measures.

2. Story of Drew Pearson's revelation of note of Lord Halifax. 1938 Much time has passed since then, writes Lorenzo Barbera, and it seems

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relatively unimportant now. Anyway it would be foolish to think American and British policies are always in accord - and "base Machiavellism" to hope to profit by their differences.

3. Soleri's radio talk on financial situation reproduced. The inheritance of fascism and the war have made Italy's financial condition precarious but Soleri is cheered by evidences of the confidence of the Italian people and of understanding abroad.

4. On the IRI. Advantages and disadvantages of maintaining it. It can be useful if fitted in the general economic planning which should soon get underway. (Piccardi)

5. Long article complaining of excess profits made by dairy farmers and cattle raisers.

6. Cornelia Tanzi has been asked, by a representative of a London paper, to write her memoirs. Preferably with pictures.

7. A special "Veterans' Week" is being planned. Not so much for money as to call attention to the plight of these men. Once repatriated, nothing is done for them, and they sometimes are detained in camps far from their families.

8. Much of Roosevelt's message to Congress reproduced.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Interview of Dezza with banker Scaretti just back from New-York: America is ready to give financial and economic help to Italy when the Italians have proved they are united. The competence of the Allied Commission should be limited to the territories which are still under military control.

2. Commenting on the Roatta trial, Tempo points out the responsibility of the O.V.R.A.

3. Article of Igor Man on the Sicilian situation: there is no lack of patriotism in Sicily, only hunger and despair. The students have rebelled because they want to know what concrete result their fighting would bring.

4. Many speeches about very serious things. It wouldn't be a bad thing if somebody gave informations about public services, markets, etc. (Particone)

UNITA' (Communist)

[illegible] of the Communist Party: during

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2009

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Statement of the Direction of the Communist Party: during the crisis, the party has been faithful to its policy of national unity, though opposing the forces of the right. It considers the Committee for Liberation as the organs which realize the unity of democratic and anti-fascist forces, and hopes the C.L.N. will extend their sphere of action. The divergences of opinion with the Socialist party will in time disappear. The Communist Party is at present opposed to the creation of a block of the left parties against the parties of the right. A strong and united organization of the workers is the only way to obtain better living conditions for the working classes.

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2588

2. Moscow comments on the contribution of Poland to the defeat of Germany. The present Polish Temporary Government will give satisfaction to the wishes of the Polish nation.

3. There should be no paper for defeatist newspapers.

4. Popolo takes the part of the Baltic barons and Polish landowners.

5. There should be a war radio and a radio for national unity; all broadcasts should be made taking this in consideration.

6. Black market is thriving all over Rome.

7. Most Russian intellectuals have joined the Soviets, writes Kalinin.

8. Commenting on the question of transport, Alello says that the coasting trade should be reorganized. Motor sailing boats and small steamers should be salvaged when possible. The existing motor-sailing boats should no longer be under Cogana, but under a Cooperative Society which would employ them more rationally through regular services. The ships which are being built should be finished without delay.

9. Report of the High Commissariat for Epuration on its activity. Distinction must be made between high and low ranking fascists. Too much extremism would not be advisable.

GENERAL

1. Message of Roosevelt to the Congress: the new year may see the end of nazi fascist terror; it must see the concrete beginning of an organization for the world's peace. In Europe, the Allies are going to take the offensive. Germany is trying to undermine the good understanding which exists among the Allies but has failed and will fail. Divergences of opinion mustn't divide the victors and make them blind to their interest in winning the war and building peace. All nations must be free and independent and decide for themselves.

2. The Pearson case: Pearson published the text of an official and confidential document, handed to the U.S. Government by Lord Halifax on August 22nd, and saying that if the U.S. meant to increase the amount of supplies for Italy, this might mean a divergence in the policy of the U.S. and that of Great Britain.

Stettinius

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Stettinius has disapproved of the publication of this article which wrongly gives the impression that both Governments do not agree about the help to be given to Italy.

3. No 5.000 Lire notes will be printed.

4. Plastiras has formed a Government. - Alexander and Macmillan have arrived in Athens.

5. 6 British Members of Parliament have arrived in Rome.

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2012

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m&c.

8 JAN Recd 33

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

6 January 1945.

R26/WB40/PRB

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 40
31 Dec 44 to 6 Jan 45

1. Political

Politics, it may be said, resembles at times nothing so much as a lusty bouillabaisse. Various ingredients including all varieties of fish and some seasonings that one would never dream of tasting by themselves, are thrown into the pot and one has to rely on the experience of the cook and a little on fate for what the combination will taste like. Sometimes too certain ingredients will float to the top in the course of the simmering and remain until displaced by other buoyant elements or until thrust back by the vigilant fork of the chef. The Azzi case was bubbling merrily on the surface of our Roman bouillabaisse last week only to be firmly buried by the action of the Council which sternly admonished the Army that this was a time for strict discipline and not reformist caprices. The "Azzi scandal" as it was described by Nenni, thus became the Azzi anti-climax, leaving only AVANTI muttering discontent at the outcome, and the innocent spectator somewhat puzzled at the schizophrenia of the Communists whose UNITA' had backed Azzi to the limit but whose representatives in the Government must bear their share of responsibility in supporting his removal.

At the same meeting (on 30 December) the President was pleased to announce reception of a message from the C.L.N.A.I. (Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alta Italia) affirming its unity with the Government in the fight for reconstruction. This group has been recognised by the Italian Govt as the "representative organism of all anti-Fascist parties in occupied territories", but Bonomi was careful to point out that the Allies have accorded the CLNAI no political recognition whatever, though they have agreed on military measures. Other actions of the Council were largely routine; noteworthy is the draft of a law to give pensioners (this long neglected category) the subsidy benefits already extended to other classes.

Epuration which has so long given a predominant flavour to our bouillabaisse, continued to simmer. Cianca wrote a long and well-reasoned article in ITALIA LIBERA on the thesis that epuration is in essence a political and not a bureaucratic affair and that the substitution of a "magistrate" for Sforza would be a calamity. It may be that this point has been taken, for in

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varieties of fish and some seasonings that one would never dream of tasting by themselves, are thrown into the pot and one has to rely on the experience of the cook and a little on fate for what the combination will taste like. Sometimes too certain ingredients will float to the top in the course of the simmering and remain until displaced by other buoyant elements or until thrust back by the vigilant fork of the chef. The Azzi case was bubbling merrily on the surface of our Roman bouillabaisse last week only to be firmly buried by the action of the Council which sternly admonished the Army that this was a time for strict discipline and not reformist caprices. The "Azzi scandal" as it was described by Nenni, thus became the Azzi anti-climax, leaving only AVANTI muttering discontent at the outcome, and the innocent spectator somewhat puzzled at the schizophrenia of the Communists whose UNITA' had backed Azzi to the limit but whose representatives in the Government must bear their share of responsibility in supporting his removal.

At the same meeting (on 29 December) the President was pleased to announce reception of a message from the C.L.N.A.I. (Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alta Italia) affirming its unity with the Government in the fight for reconstruction. This group has been recognised by the Italian Govt as the "representative organism of all anti-Fascist parties in occupied territories", but Bonomi was careful to point out that the Allies have accorded the CLNAI no political recognition whatever, though they have agreed on military measures. Other actions of the Council were largely routine; noteworthy is the draft of a law to give pensioners (this long neglected category) the subsidy benefits already extended to other classes.

Epuration which has so long given a predominant flavour to our bouillabaisse, continued to simmer. Bianco wrote a long and well-reasoned article in ITALIA LIBERA on the thesis that epuration is in essence a political and not a bureaucratic affair and that the substitution of a "magistrate" for Sforza would be a calamity. It may be that this point has been taken, for in AVANTI of Jan the 5th, after announcement of Sforza's formal resignation, it was stated that his post might well be left vacant until the occupation of northern Italy. It appears now that one, Grieco, has taken the place of Scoccimarro; the functions of the new Ministry for occupied Italy to be directed by the latter have yet to be defined. There has been some discussion during the week of administrative elections - it is hoped that electoral lists will be ready by April the 15th. Presumably the ladies will not vote this time, says RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, pointing out that all parties and Bonomi have agreed in principle on woman suffrage but no one has yet initiated the necessary legislation. However, there are some indications that definitive action may be taken before long.

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Nenni's speech on the 31st was on the whole moderate in tone; his main point being that Italy is now divided between those "reactionaries" - a minority in his opinion - who look back to Giolitti, and the great mass of Italian workers who are looking forward. It was the retrospective slant of the Govt he felt, which made it impossible for the people to follow it. More to the immediate point was the statement issued by Mr. Macmillan, Acting President of the A.C., to the Allied Press on Wednesday. He made it perfectly clear that A.C. has recommended that Italy be granted all possible liberty in internal affairs consistent with the successful prosecution of the war. In the economic field all will be done for her that can be - here again within the limitations imposed by the necessities of fighting a global war. But he stressed the point that all the Allies might do, could and should be nothing compared to what Italy must do for herself. On Thursday the statement of Stettinius reinforced Mr. Macmillan's declaration of the desire of the Allies to help Italy. Nothing has yet been said about changing Italy's status from cobelligerency to full alliance - although RICOSTRUZIONE bobbed up again with the old appeal this week.

There were two new appointments during the week. General Luigi Chatrian replaced General Cxilia as Undersecretary for War and Luigi Einaudi, the well-known economist, who had only recently returned from exile in Switzerland, was named head of the Bank of Italy, Introna the present incumbent being made Direttore Generale. Carandini is back from London for a short visit, convinced that the people of England bear no ill-will to the Italians, and Candidus, whom Italians knew well as a radio voice in the dark years, has also returned. He remarked that Rome seemed much further from the war than London and was naively astonished at the existence of the black market. Needless to say he has been a long time away.

2. Mr. Harold Macmillan

The Acting President of the Allied Commission, who is also Resident Minister at Allied Force Headquarters - a post which involves juggling with all the political balls of the Mediterranean Theatre - is leading a strenuous life these days. He arrived in Rome via Caserta on Saturday, having flown from Greece that day, spent four days and nights of almost continuous discussion of the affairs of the Commission - including two lunches and a cocktail party for the Press, which had been complaining of his "elusiveness" - and returned to Caserta late on Wednesday night, bound for Greece next day, and hoping to return to Rome on Wednesday. Thereafter - if no other part of his diocese boils up - he intends to divide his week between Caserta and Rome. During his brief visit this week he managed to convey an invigorating sense of impending action to implement the declarations about A.C. policy which have been wafted to us, from time to time, from Higher Spheres in other lands. The proposals for the Commission's future which Mr. Macmillan took to London early in December, which were accepted by the British

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Allied countries such as France, Belgium, Holland and Greece, Italy could scarcely expect more than a low place on the priority supply list. But its claims, Mr. Macmillan added, were being and would be pressed.

3. Tendencies of the Liberated

Major Sullock, who has been roving around up north with an eye on developments other than operational, sends us the following comments - which, he cautions, are those of a newspaper man from the Dominions who does not speak the language and is "somewhat at sea in judging between realities and appearances in this complicated country"

"In very forward communities, like Faenza, Russi and Bagnacavallo, which are still under fire and some aerial bombardment, no political activity is evident. In places like Cesena and Forli, where military needs tend to interfere a great deal with civilian life and where the conduct of our troops sometimes leaves much to be desired, there is tension. This whole area around Mussolini's birthplace looks as if it may have been a strong centre of Fascism.

In Forli, last Sunday morning, there was a mass demonstration of about 2000 woman in front of the Municipio and Prefettura which succeeded in preventing the military authorities from requisitioning eleven streets of buildings required for operational purposes. The military finally contented themselves with one street and half a dozen other scattered houses. Merchants flatly tell Allied personnel, even officers, that they won't sell them anything. One Allied unit borrowed about 50 chairs and a dozen tables from various civilians for their Christmas celebrations and returned them all smashed; this has got around and is doing no good. There are 1200 unemployed men in Forli between the ages of 16 and 60, yet when 100 were needed on Tuesday of this week to clean streets, the Sindaco had to go out into the rural parts of the commune to get them. Hordes of idle, able-bodied young fellows crowd the streets all day long. The city's water and sewer systems would be operating now if the men would work, but they will not. The head of the local "Alimentazione" ran a statement in the PWB newspaper, "Libera Voce", suggesting that the privately-owned food shops should be pooled and run as a communal organization. The local merchants may interpret this as official AMG policy and resent it.

Major John Steele, CAO in Forli, is having the same trouble we have been meeting ever since we entered Florence with able-bodied young men who will not work. Apparently Fascist kept hordes of youths in para-military and "Studenti" organizations, paying them pittances for food and smokes, vino and times-like prostitutes. These fellows have never worked and do not intend to do so. Early on in Forli, AMG ran into one of their rackets, a "Labour Union" which tried to prevent the local brickworks from re-opening unless they paid a scale of wages dictated by the "Camera" and turned those wages over to the "Camera" for distribution to the workers. AMG smashed that one.

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My impression, which is only an impression as yet and which may not be confirmed as I learn more, is that the people around here still listen to Axis broadcasts and tend to believe their versions of political news, while they listen to us for operational news. I have noticed that even AMG's Italian employees speak of the BBC as "Radio Londra" and will repeat German and Republican Italian versions of our "promises" to the Italian people."

4. Voice from the Abruzzi

Although leftist voices have recently been raised to complain of political interference from the pulpit, the chief grouse of the inhabitants of the Abruzzi-Marche Region is undoubtedly

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their bread ration. The regional executive officer, Lt. Col. J.D. Scholtz (A), in an end-of-the-year report, describes the situation as "fantastic". Much of the region is mountainous, much again, especially in the Abruzzi, has been devastated by war, but there is no lack of rich valleys with good agricultural land, so that whereas Pesaro Province in the extreme north is deficient, in other provinces, such as Macerata, there is a big surplus of grain. The wheat collections for 1944 for the whole of the region totalled 233,195 tons, over 12,000 tons more than the target figure. Large amounts of the surplus grain were sent to other parts of Italy, no less than 14,000 tons going to help feed Rome. Meanwhile the population, itself living on a 200-gram ration, wistfully watches its surplus grain disappearing over the mountains on its way to "deficient" parts of Italy such as the Southern Region, where the bread ration is half as much again. After grain, at least in national interest, the chief crop for 1944 was potatoes. 6,903 tons of the big harvest of the Fucino basin were distributed, Rome getting 3,250 tons for food and another 1,233 tons for seed. In fact, potatoes offer such advantages to the farmer in comparison with grain that unless the Italian Government steps in pretty quickly with strict control measures it seems likely that very large areas will be planted with potatoes in 1945. Teramo is the most well-behaved province for olive oil collection. In all the other provinces more olive oil is confiscated at the road blocks than handed in at the official collection points.

In six months over 500 engineering projects were carried out. 132 bridges were completely reconstructed, 32 more partially reconstructed and 95 temporary wooden structures erected. Road works numbered 164, including diversions, temporary passages and retaining walls. 42 public buildings were repaired and debris removed from 52 sites. Projects on waterworks and sewer lines came to 20. Six power lines were repaired and power stations producing a total of 7,020 KW put into working condition. The Somba cement plant was reactivated and throughout the region smaller industries are gradually coming to life again, notably the Jesi match factory and the Miliani paper mills at Pioraco and Fabriano. The region, it is hoped, will shortly produce enough soap for its own needs. From July to December the regional warehouse at the Ortona railhead handled nearly 3,000 tons of AMG supplies. Rock salt imports amounted to some 2,500 tons. Transport in general had its good and its bad sides. A central clearing house handled civilian and military needs, some 500 AC/AMG trucks operating from seven pools. 75 bus lines were licensed. On the other hand spare parts are badly needed to get the region's allotment of captured Italian vehicles going again. The schooner traffic on the Adriatic coast, too, is disappointing.

Schools at the close of the year found nearly 500,000 students enrolled, including 22,967 in the kindergartens, 238,981 in the elementary schools, 34,929 in the secondary schools and 4,032 in the universities. Regional financial officers prepared [illegible] state or parastatal agencies in each province and

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Schools at the close of the year found nearly 300,000 students enrolled, including 22,987 in the kindergartens, 232,961 in the elementary schools, 34,929 in the secondary schools and 4,032 in the universities. Regional financial officers prepared budgets for statal or parastatal agencies in each province and for 80% of the region's 705 communes. Inhabitants of that part of the Abruzzi just north of last winter's battle-line received 7,000,000 lire compensation for assistance given to Allied soldiers when the territory was under German occupation. Allied military courts tried 8,000 cases, bringing the accused to book within a few days of their alleged offences.

Perhaps now that the Carabinieri are at full strength and their morale improved by recent arrivals of clothing, stronger measures will be taken to combat the black market which first centred round wheat, then concentrated on potatoes and is now focussed on olive oil. At Ancona, the chief port, there is a well equipped fire-fighting service and in general Army firemen and Italian brigades are co-operating well. Some 80 tons of

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medical supplies and between 300 and 400 tons of clothing were distributed to the population, particular attention being given to the devastated areas of the Abruzzi, where the excellent work put in by the Red Cross gets special commendation.

5. Sorry

We must apologize for a misleading sentence in Bulletin 38 (Item 3: Little by Little) which said that "19 of Sardinia's 43 schools were functioning." Actually, of course, Sardinia has many more schools, there being over 800 in the province of Nuoro alone. What we intended to, and didn't, convey was that of 35 elementary schools visited by the education officer 19 were found by him to be functioning.

6. Transport - controlled and uncontrolled

Approximately 1,500 privately owned passenger-carrying small trucks and motor tricycles in Rome are grossing in the neighborhood of 6,000,000 lire daily for their operators who use fuel primarily from black market sources, according to the motor transportation division of the Lazio-Umbria Region headquarters. A recently created consultative commission sitting under the chairmanship of Giovanni Persico, Prefect of Rome, and including representatives from the old Railway and Autobus Agency of Rome (A.T.A.G.), the new Camion Owners Union (U.E.S.A.P.) and other interested parties, thinks the approximately 300,000 clients now served daily by this means of transport can get more and better rides cheaper and safer with fewer vehicles and is meeting this week to draft proposals for a vastly improved service.

A decree aimed to encourage local owners to take their vehicles to transportationless communes in the region provides that after January 10 only a fixed number, probably about 300 passenger-carrying private vehicles, each licensed and legally entitled to a gas ration, will be permitted to circulate in Rome. But even a reduction by 80 percent of the Camion Union's strength does not greatly lessen its voice. The problems which brought the commission into being still remain. It still must decide how individual private operators can be persuaded to adhere to fixed timetables when the normal practice is not to start the vehicle unless it is overloaded, how to convince them that fixed routes and stops are better than ranging over the city at will and converging on a few select piazzas where trade promises to be brisk, or how to increase the safety factor in motor tricycles which, since they carry all of their weight on one lone front wheel lack not only equilibrium but the confidence of insurance companies, not one of which will sell an accident or liability policy to an operator at any price.

The stake of the owners in their passenger-carrying small trucks and motor tricycles, many of which have been refashioned from private automobiles and motorcycles by converting shops which specialiis represented in the chart below which is a

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The stake of the owners in their passenger-carrying small trucks and motor tricycles, many of which have been refashioned from private automobiles and motorcycles by converting shops which specialize in the business, is represented in the chart below which is a sampling of passenger loads actually carried by camionette now in service and the mileage traveled per liter.

The fuel is almost invariably obtained on the black market at prices which range from 30 to 90 lire, the average being about 50. The fares charged customers range from 10 lire for short rides to 25 lire for the longer distances, with the average about 20.

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MAKE	PASSENGERS	KILOMETERS PER LITER	P/KM/LITER
Augusta	7	7	49
Balilla	6	7	56
Ford	10	5-6	50
Fiat 509	10	6	60
SPA	12	4-5	48
Ansaldo	12	5	60
Artena	14	4-5	56
Bianchi	14	6	84
Astura	16	4	64
Dilamda	16	3	48
Motor Tricycle	6	13	104
" "	10	12	120
" "	12	11	132
" "	14	12	168

A sample of the kind of service Romans may reasonably anticipate in the near future is shown in the chart below which contains some of the routes and timetable recommendations for the city of Rome as proposed by the A.T.A.G.:

ROUTE	LENGTH (KM)	PERSONS (DAILY)	VEHICLES and SCHEDULES 6-9:30AM Veh.	Frequency MIN.	9:30AM onwards Veh.	Frequency MIN.
V.le Parioli - Via Veneto	3.2	3,500	10	2½	7	3½
Esquilino - Stazione Tuscolana	3.2	10,000	22	1⅔	15	1½
P.le Flaminio - P.le Clodio	2.7	6,000	12	2	8	3
Colosseo - Piazza Cavour	3.1	15,500	27	1⅔	13	1¾
S.M.Maggiore - Piazza Cavour	4.2	11,000	20	1½	10	2½
Ferrovia - Piazza Cavour	3.4	12,000	20	1½	13	2½
P.le Ponte M.-Tomba di Nerone	4.8	2,000	4	8	2	16
S.Trastevere-Borg.Ducad Aosta	6.0	4,000	10	3½	6	5½

It has been estimated that the camionette are wearing out at the rate of 10 to 15 vehicles a month for lack of materials for proper maintainance and upkeep, but a reservoir of 1,500 vehicles should (if control can be successfully exercised) guarantee their service to the community for some time to come.

7. Odds and Ends

Revised Electrical Note: Central Italy before the Allies arrived had 1,150,000 kw., of which Rome had 115,000; the Allies found 57,000 in Central Italy, of which 20,000 [illegible] in Rome; at present Central Italy has 105,000 kw., of which Rome gets 30,000 to 50,000.....The British Navy wants to recruit 24 Italian divers for work in the Far East and would like to hire 3,000 other workers for the same area; AC is suggesting that some of the unemployed technicians

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60 officers with strong words to the Italian Govt. insisting on their (I.G's) responsibility.....A labor camp for 2,000 Patriots is being established at Livorno.....The new prison ration scale is 250 grams of bread and 80 grams of pasta daily and 100 grams of tinned meat a week.....AFHQ has authorized the creation of mobile battalions of Carabinieri, two of which will probably be sent to Sicily.....The Allied Screening Agency which pays off Italians who have helped escaped British prisoners of war has had 14,000 claims, of which it has settled 2,000.....2,500 tons of sugar arrived at Civitavecchia on New Year's Eve for Rome and the North.....Schools in various parts are closing or about to close because of the cold weather and lack of glass.....Elba was finally taken over by Toscana Region 20 December..... A contract to supply 360,000 fishing corks to the Balkans has been placed.....One unit of the Piana della Rocca power plant, with a capacity of 14,000 kw., has been restored this week but actual electricity produced amounts to only 2,000 kw. owing to the shortage of water, the reservoirs being still in enemy hands.....With the approval of AC, the Italian Government has fixed the landed cost of imported coal at 2,000 lire per ton and Sardinian coal at 1,650 lire per ton.....Lignite has been bid for to burn 20 million bricks in the Rome area as part of the general housing program.....British decorations announced this week include a CB for Brigadier Lush, OBE for Colonel Hancock and MBE for W/C A.R.M. Picken, who, be it noted, managed to run the AC's Message Centre from November 1943 to October 1944 without going insane: congratulations to all.....Commander J.J.Lawler, joint director of the Finance Sub-Commission, has just returned from Washington with a promotion (more congratulations) and the news that the Italian financial mission which he was escorting in the States would probably stay there another month in discussions.....U.S.Senators Harold H. Burton (R.,Ohio) and James M. Tunnell (D.,Del.), members of the Senate Mead (formerly Truman) Committee, are visiting Italy and are investigating relations between civilian and military agencies among other things, it is reported.....Six British MP's arrived on Friday for a tour of Italy and were so well entertained to dinner somewhere in the South that (so Mr. Robert Bernays, one of the party, told us) a general officer fell backwards into the fire.

6. Quote from An Esteemed Contemporary

"In a general order issued by Rome Allied Area Command, the following locations, buildings and areas have been placed 'off limits' to Allied military personnel: 1.All houses of prostitution; 2. All public baths; 3. All civilian restaurants; 4. The establishment operated at Via Carlo Alberto 4;5.The distillery located at Via Alfredo Rocco 158; 6. The royal estate of Castel Porziano; 7. Wine shops and bars in Nettuno and Anzio. The first three restrictions do not apply to war correspondents." --Stars and Stripes, 7 January 1945.

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produced amounts to only 2,000 kw. owing to the shortage of water, the reservoirs being still in enemy hands.....With the approval of AC, the Italian Government has fixed the landed cost of imported coal at 2,000 lire per ton and Sardinian coal at 1,600 lire per ton.....Lignite has been bid for to burn 20 million bricks in the Rome area as part of the general housing program.....British decorations announced this week include a CB for Brigadier Lush, CBE for Colonel Hancock and MBE for W/O A.R.M. Picken, who, be it noted, managed to run the AC's Message Centre from November 1943 to October 1944 without going insane: congratulations to all.....Commander J.J.Lawler, Joint Director of the Finance Sub-Commission, has just returned from Washington with a promotion (more congratulations) and the news that the Italian financial mission which he was escorting in the States would probably stay there another month in discussions.....U.S.Senators Harold H. Burton (R.,Ohio) and James M. Tunnell (D.,Del.), members of the Senate Mead (formerly Truman) Committee, are visiting Italy and are investigating relations between civilian and military agencies among other things, it is reported.....Six British MP's arrived on Friday for a tour of Italy and were so well entertained to dinner somewhere in the South that (so Mr. Robert Bernays, one of the party, told us) a general officer fell backwards into the fire.

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Lionel Fielden

LIONEL FIELDEN
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R8/PRB

January 5, 1945.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - N.H.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. De Gasperi received Carandini this morning.

2. Work is all right, writes Igino Giordani, but it must be interrupted by spiritual joys; not only family and friendship joys; but one must also remember - and return to - religion.

3. Supplements for the sick should really go to the sick and not be sold in the black market.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. The President of the Court of Cassation, inaugurating the new Judicial Year, summarised the work which has been done and the future orientation of the "Supreme Magistrature" of the Country; among those present there were also representatives of the Allied Commands. Pilotti's speech given in full.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Pacciardi, speaking of Italian diplomatic relations says that the British Ambassador in Rome is not really accredited to the Italian Govt; he is something more and at the same time something less than an Ambassador. As for relations with France, he points out that there are really no territorial questions, but of course Italy has to look after the interests of her men working abroad. As regards Yugoslavia, Austria and Spain, we are still at sea. In many matters it is exactly as if there had been no anti-Fascist movement. But, P. ends, has there been one ?

2. C.C.A. gives a list of writings - by Badoglio and other Generals - in praise of Fascism. Nowadays, he says, no one will admit having ever been a fascist, ever having participated in the "Marcia su Roma" or having been awarded the "Sciarpa Littorio". All these people have repeated the same lie so often, that now they probably believe themselves what they say.

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3. V.R. hopes that an office which will give information on Italian prisoners in Germany will soon be set up.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The absurd and tragic financial situation is accepted by the leading class, because it is not a sanguinary one; Saragat gives figures of black market prices.

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2: Avanti insists on necessity of epuration among Carabinieri.

3. Sforza's letter announcing his dismissal from Alto Commissario for Sanctions against Fascism, will be read tomorrow; nobody will take his place until the whole of Italy is liberated. At the head of the four sub-commissions will be placed the following : a) Punishment of fascist crimes, Berlinguer; b) Fascist profiteers, Cingolani; c) Liquidation of Fascist patrimonies, Stangoni; d) Epuration, Grieco.

4. The Allied Commission serves the cause of the Allies, but at the same time it serves also the cause of the Italians, said Mac Millan; he then announced that London and Washington were coming to a complete agreement on the question of giving more help to Italy. He ended by saying that he is anxious to go to America so as to "accomplish and carry through such an important task".

5. Many people arrested in an unexpected police raid on open-air gambling tables.

6. High time to free the porters from their obligation of reporting to the Police.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Italia Libera does not agree with Popolo which would like to see a Magistrate at the head of the Epuration Commission; epuration, I.L. says, is a political matter, and it must not be allowed to become a bureaucratic organism.

2. Carandini, interviewed by the N.W.U., said that he is grateful to Britishers of all social conditions and responsibilities, for having helped him in his difficult task. He said that English people are very sympathetic towards Italy, and follow with hope all progress in our resurrection; though he has naturally found many who criticize Italy, he has however found no one who did not want to have faith again in Italians. The proof of this is given by the fact that Italian prisoners lead almost the same life as British civilians. But epuration must be carried on, he insisted. He ended by saying that a certain number of Italian journalists should go to London, and see the life that the English lead; there everybody works for war.

3. Revelations of the Roatta trial: the S.I.M. used to steal documents from the safes of the foreign Embassies.

4. Text of radio-speech by Comandini, on epuration and dignity of magistrates. Laws must become once more the conscious and thought-out expression of the will of the people

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5. Steps should be taken by the Police to stop those open-air dealers who have no permits; it would be one step towards fighting black market.

6. Thefts continue at Borgata Gordiani, and the Police is conspicuous by its absence.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. In a democratic regime, it is possible to demand a great concentration of power, this on two essential conditions: a possibility of control and criticism, a real political responsibility of the organs of the authority towards the other organs of society. This never exists in a totalitarian regime. (Carlo Sini)

2. Why should the Government make a separation and a classification among the veterans of the last war and those from this war ? Is it really necessary to create a High Commissariat to look after them; it would be more sensible to give help and supplies to the already existing organization for relief to the combatants.

3. Relief to the refugees should be better organized. Instead of that, the work of the High Commissariat is constantly hampered: for instance, the Cesano Camp where life was getting normal, had to be destroyed for the place was required for the drilling of an Italian division.

4. The food situation is disgraceful; it is inadmissible that there should be food in some provinces while people are starving elsewhere. The High Commissariat should organize a system of exchanges between the provinces, the commodities of which there is abundance in one place could be sent to another province which would give foodstuffs instead.

5. Complaints: nothing has been done for the soldiers who are in Albania. It is not even possible for them to send or get messages.

The cigarettes get everyday worse and more expensive.

Gas has been rationed, but no consideration is taken of the number of people composing one family. Definitely a triumph for bachelors who can always manage to cook one meal at least.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. A new civil war in Spain would be a disaster not only for Spain, but also for Italy writes Guido Gonella. Answering John M. Coffee's proposal, he says it would be better to extend the Lend Lease law to Italy, which is fighting with the United States and is much more useful to the United Nations than the efforts of a few anti-Franco leaders.

2. Any proposal which might bring about great changes in the organization of industry should be considered inadequate, writes Ing. Silva, ex director of the Fascist Union of electric enterprises. This is the spirit in which one of the classes which it concerns

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2. Any proposal which might bring about great changes in the organization of industry should be considered inadequate, writes Ing. Silva, ex director of the Fascist Union of electric enterprises. This is the spirit in which one of the classes which it concerns prepares a post-war program, writes Popolo.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Following certain plans which have been suggested Poland ought to be divided; in other words it might lose territory on the east and gain some on the west. Sandro De Feo hopes the Polish problem will be solved so as not to cause further discontent.

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2. It seems that crops will be good in Lazio and Umbria. R.S. hopes this will mean more food for Rome

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The Italian tax system is wrong writes Nomo: thus, in Italy, those who have no money pay the taxes, small employees whose fixed income is known, small landowners are mercilessly taxed; you pay no taxes if you buy a Rolls Royce; on the contrary, beware if you mean to invest your money in real estate. Why does not the Government try to tax all the people who do black market and obviously have plenty of money to spend ?

2. Article of Eric A. Johnston: the individual economic organization of America compared to Russian collectivism. The best thing for United States and Russia would be to have close commercial relations.

3. Tempo publishes a letter by a soldier: the soldiers have given the best years of their life to their country, and now nobody takes the least trouble about them. They are made to feel that they are a great nuisance.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Some Communists have murdered a Fascist in Carignola; the police should be punished for interfering, for it is 'the noble duty of every Italian' to kill Fascists. The reactionary magistrature is trying to strike the anti-Fascists.

2. Statement of Cripps: Germany must be entirely disarmed without possibility of re-armament. The frontiers of Europe should be established in a way which would give peace and well-being to the people.

3. Carabinieri and police agents have no right to make inquiries about the number and names of the Communists inscribed in the Party.

4. The Prefect of Florence is sabotaging the work of the Government.

5. The refugees of Cinecittà are starved and cold.

6. Revolutionary vigilance is necessary to defend the Communist Party against its numerous enemies writes D.F.

GENERAL

2033

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GENERAL

1. Statement of Mac Millan on the Italian problem. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain are examining the new plan for Italy. Whatever the help given to Italy may be, it will be nothing compared to the effort that Italy will have to make. It is difficult to give efficacious help because of the lack of transport.
Statement of Stettinius: the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States agree about the question of giving help to Italy, to enable it to rehabilitate its economic life.

2. It is probable that no High Commissioner of denazification will be appointed.

3. The Council of Ministers will deal with finance, reconstruction and transport problems.

4. Statement of Carandini who expresses hope that his mission in London will be successful in bringing more comprehension among both nations.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RS/PRB January 4, 1945.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. A ship arrived in Naples from Spain, full of food bought by the Vatican.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Rufo Rufio reviews the international political events of Dec.

2. The National Press Commission has decided that daily newspapers will be allowed to appear on four pages once a week.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Italy cannot afford, at present, to have a revolution; if we had a revolution, writes Carlo Delfino, the Allies would refuse to help us, and without their help we cannot possibly live; we need everything: food, clothing, raw material, coal, medicines. Dirty linen should be washed at home; but at home, now, there are guests, so we should wait.

2. Fifth article by Vi.Se. on crimes committed by Fascism in Africa.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. continues to write against the "monarchic army" and hopes to see soon a "national army".

2. Facciardi is pleased that the Republican, Socialist, Action and Communist parties all agree on the necessity of "changing" the army. The Communists say "epuration must begin at the top", but what do they mean exactly by "top" ? They speak of General Gazzera; and what about Badoglio ? The Roatta trial should bring to light some of the dirty goings-on which took place while Badoglio was at the head of the Italian (fascist) army. We don't speak as Republicans, P. ends, and we don't ask for a Republican army; we speak as Italians and we want a United National Army.

3. Violent words against the spying senators.

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4. Candidus seemed very surprised at learning of the existence of black market which, he said, is not known in England; but does C. know why we have black market here ? because food distribution, controlled in a very complicated bureaucratic military manner, does not ensure to the population the minimum necessary to live.

5. There really was no need to create the "Alto Commissariato per i reduci" when so many institutions already exist, whose task it is to solve all problems concerning the Veterans; this means rendering more bureaucratic the already "over-bureaucraticised" machinery of the State. (L'Osservatore)

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6. Students are against the abolition of the faculty of Political Science; also against Arangio Ruiz, who now does all he can to make the people forget the days when he lectured in a black shirt.

7. Something should be done to prevent complete destruction of all Roman trees.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni gives details of Fascist domination of a village in Sicily, which he claims is symptomatic of the general situation. Solution would be to give power to the Local C.L.N. to epurate those residues of fascism. He urges Bonomi to act.

2. Summary of Osborne's article in "Life". "We are making one mistake after another", says O., thus exhausting the reservoir of good-will Europeans have for Americans, and, in Italy, driving the people to leftist extremism.

3. Financial article by Pietro Battara. Urges war costs be paid those who have profited by fascism, black market profiteers and by those among the wealthy whose holdings have not been affected by devaluation of the lira.

4. Zeal and indifference. Within ten days a Democratic General has been removed and the Council has supported his removal. Meanwhile there are two other generals - one of whom makes monarchist speeches to the troops and the other brags of having fought "the reds" in Spain. And conditions of rationing and clothing among the soldiers are lamentable. More urgency in these matters would be appreciated; the zeal in punishing Lazzi seems inconsistent.

5. Important fascist trial in Rieti slowed up for lack of transport. Judges cannot find cars to make the trip from Rome.

6. Fountain in Piazza Navona mutilated by street urchins.

7. Various ways of stealing electric current enumerated. More than on detective efforts of the companies, the solution depends on discipline of the citizens.

8. Group of soldiers in Avanti office to support Lazzi's thesis and to complain of irregularity of rations, indifference of superiors, etc.

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ITALIA LIBERA (..ction)

1. The Govt should get out of the isolation in which it is sinking; it must realize that it is a Govt born among exceptional conditions and crises, and that it cannot therefore base its work on antiquated peace-time routines.

2. Article by .. Marocco on the military tragedy in Dalmatia, after the 8th of Sept.

3. Many more schools could function with just a little more good-will. Some schools only lack a few window panes, in others

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the water pipes don't function; and so the children have no lessons.

4. Cantalupo has been suspended for one week, as punishment for having published Mussolini's speech. The Govt however cannot possibly allow private citizens to confiscate newspapers.

5. At last ! Romans will be given a cake of soap next week.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Epuration must take place, but not as it is taking place at present, writes Scrutator. It is scandalous to see the epuration law approved by Senators and Ministers of Mussolini, who are directly responsible for all the unlawful acts which brought about dictatorship. After twenty years, they have come back to power and are now sending to jail people who are only guilty of believing that by serving Fascism they were serving their country. The magistrate who will preside the High Commissariat should at least condemn the main culprits.

2. Article of Vincenzo Luci on the financial situation and on Prof. Einaudi's task as Governor of the Banca d'Italia.

3. In the 'Kiwanis Magazine', Stettinius writes that the proposals made at Dumbarton Oaks for the constitution of an international organisation represent the only way to avoid further disastrous wars. This is not the plan of a single nation, but the common agreement of the four biggest powers in the world. This organization not only aims at protecting all nations, but also guaranteeing complete equality of rights to the various states.

4. No wonder food supplies do not get to Rome: the Prefects of the provinces declare that they will send food only if they get something else in exchange: thread, nails etc...

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. At present, the two chief tendencies are democracy and collectivism. Democracy has been able to achieve realization in the political but not in the social field. Collectivism has done much in the social field and little in the political one. These two ideals should complete each other. (Vincenzo Cecchini)

2. Belfager of 'Unità' should be better informed before expressing an opinion. When he excludes the possibility of even questioning the full independence of the three Baltic States he probably had not read in Saturday Evening Post an article of Forrest Davis, faithful interpreter of Roosevelt's policy, saying 'the pretension of Soviet Union to absorb the Baltic States and Eastern Poland, is based still more [illegible]

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3. Giuseppe Sala writes about Sicily of today: misery and disappointment of the people who live by their wits, trying to get the commodities required for every-day life, which become rarer everyday. No safety anywhere because of the 'mafia'.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Lorenzo Barbaro says that the renewed Italian diplomatic relations are really so only in theory.

2. After the 15th of this month all Communes will start preparing their election lists which should be ready by the 15th of April. All electors named on the lists can be elected, as long as they can read and write and are not, for other reasons, unsuitable to become members of the local administrations.

3. Spanish Republicans have decided to try to persuade Franco to come to an agreement which will allow a pacific change of Govt without the horrors of a new civil war. Having given this news Ramiro Corsini goes on writing on the history of the Spanish revolution.

4. A group of American Socialists and Liberals held a meeting in Madison Square Gardens to express their opposition to the Franco Govt.

5. Polish soldiers fighting in Italy have offered 3.000.000 lire towards reconstruction of Montecassino.

6. Starting today, a twice daily car service between Rome and Ostia.

7. 16.000 square metres of glass are being manufactured in Rome.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Walter Lippman believes that after this war neither Germany nor Japan will ever be as powerful as they have been; he gives the example of Spain and France which after having been really beaten were never able to raise their heads again. America and Russia are the two powers of tomorrow; will they come to an agreement or will they be rivals ? They should both be interested in a European settlement which will not cause war. One civilized Nation is enough to start a world-war. Last time we were not able to make peace, though we had won the war; we may fail again this time; if we do, we shall immediately prepare for the next war. The point of tension lies west of Russia; those territories cannot represent a military barrier, as it would too easily be broken through by

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3. Spanish Republicans have decided to try to persuade Franco to come to an agreement which will allow a pacific change of Govt without the horrors of a new civil war. Having given this news Ramiro Corsini goes on writing on the history of the Spanish revolution.

4. A group of American Socialists and Liberals held a meeting in Madison Square Gardens to express their opposition to the Franco Govt.

5. Polish soldiers fighting in Italy have offered 3.000.000 lire towards reconstruction of Montecassino.

6. Starting today, a twice daily car service between Rome and Ostia.

7. 16.000 square metres of glass are being manufactured in Rome.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Walter Lippman believes that after this war neither Germany nor Japan will ever be as powerful as they have been; he gives the example of Spain and France which after having been really beaten were never able to raise their heads again. America and Russia are the two powers of tomorrow: will they come to an agreement or will they be rivals ? They should both be interested in a European settlement which will not cause war. One civilized Nation is enough to start a world-war. Last time we were not able to make peace, though we had won the war; we may fail again this time; if we do, we shall immediately prepare for the next war. The point of tension lies west of Russia; those territories cannot represent a military barrier, as it would too easily be broken through by either Germany or Russia; on the other hand Russia might even make an alliance with Germany. Does this mean that Poland and the Balkan countries must be incorporated by the Soviet Union ? This question cannot be answered yet, but it seems that a good arrangement of Russian Western border depends on the respect that Russia will show for the neutrality of her neighbours.

2. Epuration in the Ministry of War will end within the month. Particulars of the Rinti trials given.

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3. Article against the Ufficio d'Igiene which does nothing to put the schools in healthy conditions.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Velio Spano's article in memory of Romain Rolland.

2. The work of the C.G.L. : What has been done about reconstruction is mainly due to the initiative of the workmen; the C.G.L. has protected the interests of the various categories of Italian workmen. It has managed to break the tradition of proportional increase of salary, which emphasized the disproportion between low and high salaries, by obtaining the indemnity for the high cost of living which is equal for all. It has hit a blow at the 'iniquitous Mezzadria'. (Giuseppe Di Vittorio)

3. Freedom of press does not and cannot exist as long as paper has to be rationed. Press should be definitely anti-fascist, for there is a war going on.

4. Speaking about the oil question, S.P. says that olive producers had better be careful and give everything to the Russians, otherwise, the patience of the people might come to an end.

5. Attack against Prince Ruspoli; Unità says he was a friend of Dolmann; therefore, his palace should be requisitioned.

6. The Roma Lido railway should be re-established.

GENERAL

1. Fighting goes on in Athens; General Plastiras has formed the new Government. Elections for a Constituent Assembly will probably take place.

2. The Polish temporary Government claims to be the only legal authority. It has adopted the Democratic constitution of 1921, and proposes to establish friendly relations with Russia, Great Britain and the United States.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RS/PRB

January 3, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The Pope received the representatives of the "Corpi Armati Pontifici" and explained to them the characteristic duties of their task of defence and honour.

2. Myron Taylor's radio message and Bonomi's answer given in full.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Principles and tendencies of the so called "Sinistra Cristiana" are not consistent with the teachings of the Catholic Church, so those who belong to that party have no right to speak as representatives of Christian thought, nor to pretend that all Catholics should join them. (From the Osservatore Romano)

2. Nenni said in his speech that one must never go back; but, notes Jor, the orator seems to be fixed for all his verbal agitations, to an antiquated isolation.

3. The Sindaco was not present at the T^ DEUM in the Chiesa del Gesù so "the offer of the Cup" could not take place; surprise and disappointment of the many people present.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. B.M. asks that co-belligerency be replaced by alliance; Italian collaboration towards an increased war effort would be easier, and the fact of having an Italian military bulletin would give more enthusiasm to the troops.

2. Increasing unemployment is specially due to the fact that, owing to the uncertainty of the value of currency, no private owner or producer has the courage to start his works again; and the first two effects of this fact are: diminished production and increased "accapparramento" and therefore higher prices; even if transportation were easier, prices would remain high because of inflation. In France, to face a similar situation, the State has opened an unlimited public subscription - at the low interest of 3% - the amount of which will be used to reduce the circulation of currency. The same thing should be done in Italy, writes O.P.

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task of defence and honour.

2. Myron Taylor's radio message and Nenni's answer given in full.

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2. Nenni said in his speech that one must never go back; but, notes Jor, the orator seems to be fixed for all his verbal agitations, to an antiquated isolation.

3. The Sindaco was not present at the 7th Drum in the Chiesa del Gesù so "the offer of the Cup" could not take place; surprise and disappointment of the many people present.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. T.N. asks that co-belligerency be replaced by alliance; Italian collaboration towards an increased war effort would be easier, and the fact of having an Italian military bulletin would give more enthusiasm to the troops.

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3. The Rome Regional Associations for Northern Italy have decided to open - among their members - subscriptions for the benefit of those - now liberated - who suffer for want of everything.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The Italian Govt has so far treated the financial problem as a private matter, and the Minister of Treasury has so far published no details which can be checked, nor any items showing what measures the Govt intends taking. Giving the figure of the total debt and saying that this is four and a half times the credit, the Minister forgets Northern Italy where war expenses are faced by printing more currency and contracting all sorts of debts; and what about the Allied issues ? We don't know the plans of our economic mission in the United States, nor do we know the real meaning of Roosevelt's declaration about opening credits to counter balance the "Am-lire" issued here. No attempt at stabilization is possible until London and Washington solve the matter of the postwar exchange rate of the dollar and the sterling and unless economic nationalism is abolished.

2. The non recognition by the Allies of the C.L.N. of the North, leaves the partisans in as bad a situation as they were before, says V.R.

3. Against "Alter" who, in "Domenica", wrote that the Republican Party has some past conservative sins on its conscience. V.R. notes that if these sins belong to the past, it means that the Republicans have changed; then what does "Alter" want ?

4. Text of Pacciardi's radio speech on the reform of the Army. One must have a mediaeval mentality to believe that an army which fought the Allies - he said - can suddenly turn round to fight with them, against Germans and also against Italians; a Royal or "Luogotenenziale" decree is not enough to obtain this; moral and political reform are necessary.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The "real Azzi case" according to Nenni, is not a matter of discipline, but of politics; and it is from a political point of view that we wait to learn the opinion of the Govt and of the Minister of War. As there are so many reasons why we should participate more actively in the war effort, why don't we ? Firstly because too many Italians have been taught to consider French and English and even Americans and Russians, as enemies, and secondly because the Allies have not been able to create those conditions which are essential to a trustful collaboration, but the main reason lies in the fact that our Govt has done nothing to awaken

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DURING PARTIES

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The "real Nazi case" according to Nenni, is not a matter of discipline, but of politics; and it is from a political point of view that we wait to learn the opinion of the Govt and of the Minister of War. As there are so many reasons why we should participate more actively in the War effort, why don't we ? Firstly because too many Italians have been taught to consider French and English and even Americans and Russians, as enemies, and secondly because the Allies have not been able to create those conditions which are essential to a trustful collaboration; but the main reason lies in the fact that our Govt has done nothing to awaken the national enthusiasm. The Army is still a Fascist one; it is not the army of a democratic Nation; if the reform suggested by Nenni had been carried out, we don't know if the Army would have had a gun or a pair of shoes more than it has now, but we know that all the partisans of the recently liberated territories would have joined it, even unarmed and barefooted. This, ends Nenni, is the problem which must be solved.

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2. A. reviews and answers the criticisms made by various newspapers of Nenni's speech, on Sunday.

3. Succlpino, on occasion of Romain Rolland's death, gives a brief history of the famous writer's life.

4. Luigi Einaudi has been made Governor of the Bank of Italy.

5. Council of Ministers, which should have met today, will meet on Friday.

6. A. gives a list of the black market prices of various kinds of Italian, English and American cigarettes; these prices vary from 80 to 120 lire for packet of 20.

7. More strong language against gambling; croupiers have now made an alliance with black market dealers, and gambling goes on in the open air, notwithstanding the cold. (Ugo Zatterin)

8. The sixth member of the "Lake Gang" has been arrested.

9. Azzolini, the ex-Governor of the Bank of Italy, has become, in prison, a very diligent librarian.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The Action Party proposes to create contacts among the various peripheric anti-fascist political forces so as to create, through exchange of ideas and experiences, a common sensitivity to national questions, which will allow the most urgent problems to be attacked and solved.

2. The FIOT (Federazione Italiana Operai-Impiegati Tessili) asks that the recent agreement drawn between the C.G.I.L. and owners and employers, be modified so as to extend to 200 hours - for all workers of all liberated Italy - the extraordinary "gratifica". d.g. approves.

3. Rossini, spokesman of the Presidency, speaking about renewed Italian diplomatic relations said that he hoped that soon those Italian soldiers who, by joining the partisans, "have set the basis of new friendly intercourses between the two Countries" would be repatriated from Albania.

4. The Communist party is free to change its mind whenever it feels like it (on the 28th of Dec it expressed the hope that Azzi would not be punished, as he had done nothing wrong; on the 2nd of Jan it gave its complete approval to the measures taken by the

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5. Prof. Pgidi, interviewed on the general health situation of Rome, said that it on the whole it is not at all bad; much better than might have been expected, in fact.

6. Refugees about to be repatriated must be inoculated.

7. A Fascist criminal, the diplomat and Generca Arrivabene, arrested yesterday.

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ITALI, NUOVA (Democrat)

1. It seems that not only internal but also foreign policy is suffering from uncertainty, inaction and also from an attempt at more or less unstable equilibrium between the various parties. Why doesn't Italy send a representative to the United States ? Why doesn't the Government settle the question of diplomatic representation in France and in many countries where a large number of Italians are living. (Franco Marano)

2. American help to Russia goes on increasing.

3. Why create a special organization for the ex-combattants of this war when the association of the veterans of the last war already exists ? The association in charge of the interests of all the ex-combattants will be very powerful. Perhaps some people do not wish the Associazione Nazionale Combattenti to acquire such importance. It is obvious that the party which could directly or indirectly control the mass of the ex-combattants would be all powerful. (Sebouf)

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

The Christian Democrats propose a plan of tax reforms, which aim at promoting a more equal distribution of social wealth, help the lower classes to obtain better living conditions, eliminate excessive concentration or accumulation of riches, making possible a truly democratic social order where every sound energy would have a possibility of development.

2. The Polish Government of London is the last Government freely appointed by the representatives of the Polish Nation, and it is acknowledged by all Allied Nations. Poland was supposed to make concessions from the territorial point of view, but she won't have a government enforced by foreigners. The Committee of Lublin was born in Russian territory and backed up by Russia, while in two thirds of Poland, the forces of the resistance, expression of the Government of London are fighting the Germans. It isn't Lublin against London, it is Lublin against Warsaw.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. "Power without the right of establishing taxes, is a mere word" wrote Alexander Hamilton in 1787. It is also impossible to "accomplish anything, even important matters when these matters depend on various governments". In these two sentences Luigi Einaudi finds the subject of his article. The idea of a "League

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. "Power without the right of establishing taxes, is a mere word" wrote Alexander Hamilton in 1787. It is also impossible to "accomplish anything, even important matters when these matters depend on various governments". In these two sentences Luigi Einaudi finds the subject of his article. The idea of a "League of Nations is a bad one, as it is based on the principle of "State Sovrano" which is the enemy number one of human civilisation. Confederacy is the only sensible solution - as in the United States of America - War may not disappear, but it will be pushed to the far limits of the Confederacy.

2. An Interministerial meeting was held yesterday, under the Presidency of Bonomi, to examine the various problems concerning the reorganisation of the army and the increase of the Italian war effort.

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3.The special "gratifica" to State employees, fixed in the last Council of Ministers, will be paid within the first fortnight of the month.

4. Yesterday the Prince, accompanied by Myron Taylor, visited the depot of the UNRRA.

5. Following an old tradition, all British soldiers who die in war, are buried in their woollen blankets; this tradition has now been interrupted - in Italy - and these blankets go instead to the "sinistrati". So we were told last night on the wireless by the Sindaco. All Italians should be grateful and touched.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Filippo Sicilli blames the obstinacy of the Polish Government of London. The Polish question has been solved on Polish soil without taking in consideration the will of the Government which is London. In the territory occupied by the Russians, there can be no other authorities than that of the Lublin Government, and when Russia has liberated all Poland, the whole territory will come under the Lublin Government. Now the Polish question can only be solved at the Peace Conference.

2. In the premises of the Ghetto in Rome, cattle is being unlawfully slaughtered and sold in the black market.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. It is not true that for the Communists, épuration is a way of creating disorder, writes Velio Spano. The Communists are ready to show indulgence to those who were misguided into following Fascism, but important people must be struck by épuration.

2. Cantachiaro should never have published Mussolini's term; this was a political offence.

3. Why has the Government allowed the publication of several daily papers which no one needs at a time when life is difficult for most papers ? Profits made under the fascist regime or in the black market should be confiscated for the country and not invested in journalistic industry.

4. Unità comments on Gonella's pessimism. Germany will be done away for ever if Great Britain and Russia meet in Berlin. The three Baltic Republics are or will soon be free and become Soviet Republics so, they have nothing to complain about. As for Poland she is only required to abandoned territories which are not [illegible] by Russians, so etc should be quiet about

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2054

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Filippo Cicilli blames the obstinacy of the Polish Government of London. The Polish question has been solved on Polish soil without taking in consideration the will of the Government which is London. In the territory occupied by the Russians, there can be no other authorities than that of the Lublin Government, and when Russia has liberated all Poland, the whole territory will come under the Lublin Government. Now the Polish question can only be solved at the Peace Conference.

2. In the premises of the Ghiaccia di Roma, cattle is being unlawfully slaughtered and sold in the black market.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. It is not true that for the Communists, separation is a way of creating disorder, writes Velio Spano. The Communists are ready to show indulgence to those who were misguided into following Fascism, but important people must be struck by separation.

2. Cantachiaro should never have published Mussolini's text; this was a political offence.

3. Why has the Government allowed the publication of several daily papers which no one needs at a time when life is difficult for most papers ? Profits made under the Fascist regime or in the black market should be confiscated for the country and not invested in journalistic industry.

4. Unità comments on Cavalli's pessimism. Germany will be done away for ever if Great Britain and Russia meet in Berlin. The three Baltic Republics are or will soon be free and become Soviet Republics so, they have nothing to complain about. As for Poland she is only required to abandoned territories which are not hers for they are peopled by Russians, so she should be quiet about it and do what she is told, writes Saffagor.

5. Unità feels that the other newspapers do not deserve to get a larger paper supply. Why should they have a four pages number if nobody reads them.

6. The proposal of the Communist Party for the creation of a large Italian [illegible] has been unanimously approved.

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GENERAL

1. Statement of the Chief of the Press Office of the Presidency of the Council about the international relations of Italy which are getting more and more normal. - The internal situation is normal too and is improving in Sicily.

Einaudi and Introna have respectively been appointed Governor and General Manager of the Bank of Italy.

2. Statement of Roosevelt: he will soon meet Churchill and Stalin.

The policy of the United States will aim at giving all the people of the liberated countries the possibility of chosing freely their Government and the men by whom they are composed.

3. The Polish Government of Lublin will not be responsible for the financial engagements which may be taken in future by the London Government.

4. General Plastiras has consented to form a new Government in Greece.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

1 January, 1945

R8/PRB

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - not appeared.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - Not Appeared.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Article on inhuman way foreigners working in Germany are treated - overworked, undernourished, morally humiliated, beaten and whipped on the slightest provocation. (Francesco Callari).

2. Myron Taylor spoke on the wireless yesterday expressing his hopes that the UNRRA and the ENDSI, will be able, in this new year, to do more for Italy than they have done till now. Bonomi then said that by the creation of the ENDSI a link of friendship was formed between U.S. and Italy; he thanked the Americans in the name of the whole Italian population.

3. The Polish C.L.N. declares itself temporary Govt of the Polish Republic.

4. Fiorello La Guardia sent a new radio message of hope and encouragement to the Italian people.

5. Evidently the directors of the A.S.A. are poets at heart; they thought, a few weeks ago, that promising abbacchi and cacciotte for Christmas to the Roman population would be better than doing nothing at all; they forget that vague promises do not calm 2.000000 hungry people.

6. The Allied Commission stated that the increase of available electric energy will all be used towards war effort and economic rebirth; private citizens will have to be contented with what they have at present.

7. The Università Popolare began yesterday its 27th Academic year; lectures will be given every Sunday, some by representatives of the

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) Not appeared.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Much space given to Nenni's speech which is reproduced in full; his basic thesis is that there is now a conflict between reactionary forces which wish to go back to "Giolitti" and progressive forces which look to a new Italy based on recognition of rights of workers. The Socialist program is : Republic, expropriation of latifundia and

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socialisation. The last two items can be carried out with relatively little action by the State; there will be only a small part of industrial holdings affected, but it is necessary to break the hold of the plutocrats. He rejects indignantly the suggestion of cleavage between Socialists and Communists. He realizes that the war effort comes first but it is precisely the feeling that the new ideas are not clearly recognized and accepted by the Govt. that impedes a whole-hearted effort. An indication of this may be seen in the contrast between the enthusiasm and number of the partigiani and the difficulty the regular Army has in getting recruits. Feeling as they do the Socialists could not join the Govt. but they are represented in the C.L.N. and in the movements of the North. Italy must not turn back and she must be allowed to govern herself. ....Comment tells of large crowd, enthusiastic applause etc.

2. Saragat remarks on speech above: stressing the first duty is to win the war and very closely linked to it is the obligation to fight reaction. The Socialists feel this is not the time for "tactical" victories but for honest statement of their position.

3. More revelations from Roatta trial. Ciano responsible for Rosselli assassination.

4. Incident during Nenni's speech. A parachute trooper of the Nembo division shouted "We are fighting the war". Avanti admits that some good fighting is being done by regular army units. But they fight as monarchists thus representing not the Nation but a faction.

5. Box in heavy type : A.C. tells Romans there will be no increase in electric power for them until next summer.

6. New Year article urging people to take initiative in reconstruction. The effort of the Russian people is an example to follow.

7. Borgognattara dominated by gangsters.

8. Bar Egidi in Via Nazionale smashed by Allied soldiers. 50.000 lire damaged.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

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of the partigiani and the difficulty the regular Army has in getting recruits. Feeling as they do the Socialists could not join the Govt. but they are represented in the C.L.N. and in the movements of the North. Italy must not turn back and she must be allowed to govern herself. ....Comment tells of large crowd, enthusiastic applause etc.

2. Bonomi remarks on speech above: stressing the first duty is to win the war and very closely linked to it is the obligation to fight reaction. The Socialists feel this is not the time for "tactical" victories but for honest statement of their position.

3. . More revelations from Roatta trial. Diano responsible for Rosselli assassination.

4. Incident during Nenni's speech. A parachute trooper of the Nembo division shouted "We are fighting the war". Avanti admits that some good fighting is being done by regular army units. But they fight as monarchists thus representing not the Nation but a faction.

5. Box in heavy type : A.C. tells Romans there will be no increase in electric power for them until next summer.

6. New Year article urging people to take initiative in reconstruction. The effort of the Russian people is an example to follow.

7. Montignattaro dominated by gangsters.

8. Bar Diddi in Via Nazionale smashed by Allied soldiers. 50.000 lire damages.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Italia Libera approves of Nenni's speech; Action Party agrees with the Socialists in the necessity of carrying on the fight against fascism and eliminating not only the artificial scaffolding of it but its hidden causes; the C.L.N. is the organism through which this work can be done; it agrees also on the necessity of increasing the Italian war effort with an army which must be free from influences of the monarchy and the Stato Maggiore; it finally agrees on the necessity of considering fight against fascism - internationally - as an incurable contrast between old European ruling classes-directly and indirectly responsible for reaction - and the new popular masses which try to find their future, specially in newly liberated countries.

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2. The President of the C.L.N. of Naples has been made Sindaco of the town.

3. General Azzi points out, in a short article, that 6.000 Italian soldiers still live and die in miserable conditions in Albania; their country should not forget them.

4. Interview with Bocri on cultural activity of Italian refugees in Switzerland.

5. Another article on the difference between the cost of living and the salaries of the majority of workers; cost of living has increased, during the last four years, one thousand per cent and salaries about three hundred per cent.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The present inertia of the Italians is due to despair and to the impossibility of coping alone and without means with the work of reconstruction, writes Franco Marano. Besides, the Italians are lectured everyday on their past faults of which they are quite conscious. The Italians are quite willing to work if only they are given the means. Mrs McCormick has shown great comprehension of the situation.

2. Italia Nuova hopes it will be possible to reconcile the huge requests of the titulary of the Ministry for occupied territories with the needs of the present situation.

3. Unfair distribution of paper to the newspapers.

4. More refugees will be coming down from Tuscany. The good organisation of Cinecitta is due to Zaniboni; nevertheless, the refugees need blankets, clothing, food, drugs.

5. No police control in the small markets of the town; the greengrocers take advantage of their clients.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Guido Gonella comments on the work and charitable initiative of Mr. Myron Taylor.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Ennio Flaiano writes on the complete destruction of Francavilla, once a famous sea-side resort. Last Dec. the

2064

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1. Guido Gonella comments on the work and charitable initiative of Mr. Myron Taylor.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Ennio Flaiano writes on the complete destruction of Francavilla, once a famous sea-side resort. Last Dec. the Germans had the town evacuated in a few hours, and then the whole town was destroyed, house by house. Now that the Germans have gone the people are no more afraid of "mines", but there is no work and no food and no shelter.

2. Reviewing Nenni's speech Leone Cattani says that it is understandable that a man like Nenni, who has lived so many years abroad, should not understand, as well as one who has suffered in Italy under Fascism, the deep unitarian exigencies, the repugnance for permanent revolutions, the desire for true freedom and order. The Italians want only one Govt., efficient and Democratic. Every party must feel its responsibilities, if it wants to participate in the

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effort of national liberation and in the huge task of the United Nations.

3. Starting on the 20th of January there will be a train three times a week, from Rome to Naples, via Cassino.

4. 3.000 refugees from Tuscany will shortly join the numerous ones already living at Cinecittà.

ACINO (Independent)

1. Aldo Airoldi comments on Nenni's speech: Nenni is an 'agitator'; he will seldom be found arguing about questions of principle or ideologies. The writer asks whether the development of class struggle mightn't bring about another dictatorship. Class struggle mustn't end in class dictatorship, and the elimination of the monopolies mustn't bring about the creation of a State monopoly.

UNITÀ (Communist)

1. Writing about occupied Italy, Scoccimarro says that the first condition for the reconstruction of Italy is the destruction of Hitlerism and fascism, Italy must have an army fighting with the Allies.

2. About General Anfuso's case, the press office of the Communist party communicates that the communist ministers have approved the communication of the Council of Ministers. The conditions of the army must be such as to allow collaboration between soldiers and officers of more or less advanced opinions, while guaranteeing liberty of political opinions to the officers and soldiers of every tendency.

3. No action is taken against gambling. People gamble everywhere in Rome.

4. Syndical activity of the Camera del Lavoro. A greater participation of the workman in syndical life will help the work of the Camera del Lavoro.

GENERAL

1. The Polish Committee of Lublin transformed into a temporary Government. The Polish Government of London answers saying that the Committee has assumed the powers without taking in consideration the will of the people, and is destroying the freedom of the Polish nation. Statement Nottingius: the Government of the United States will

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about another dictatorship. Class struggle must be ... in class dictatorship, and the elimination of big monopolies mean't bring about the creation of a State monopoly.

UNITA (Communist)

1. Writing about occupied Italy, Scoccimarro says that the first condition for the reconstruction of Italy is the destruction of Hitlerism and fascism. Italy must have an army fighting with the Allies.

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4. Symbolic festivity of the Camera del Lavoro. A greater participation of the citizen in symbolic life will help the work of the Camera del Lavoro.

GENERAL

1. The Polish Committee of Lublin transformed into a temporary Government. The Polish Government of London answers saying that the Committee has assumed the powers without taking in consideration the will of the people, and is destroying the freedom of the Polish nation. Statement of Stettinius : the Government of the United States will soon acknowledging the London Government.

2. Archbishop Damskinos asks for an immediate cessation of fighting as a first step towards a resolution of the crisis. E.L.A.S. declares it is ready to negotiate.

3. Myron Taylor asks for more American help for Italy.

4. Hitler's speech : war will get still harder during 1945.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

December 31, 1944.

R6/PRB

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - Not available.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Measures on increase of "direct taxes" and abolition of "tassa sui celibi" to be published soon.

2. Council of Ministers met this morning:

a) The President announced reception of a message from the C.L.N. of the North affirming its unity in the fight for reconstruction; it notes the declaration of the Socialist and Action parties to support the Govt in any action towards the development of war. It feels certain that the creation of a Ministry for occupied Italy will help the whole fighting population of the North.

b) The President stated that the declaration of Dec the 21st, saying recognition by the Allied of the C.L.N. of the North as representative organism of all anti-Fascist parties in occupied territories, is not right; Allies have accorded no such recognition but have agreed, with the C.L.N. of the N., on military measures apt to contribute to the continuation of war; the above C.L.N. has instead been recognised by the Italian Govt.

c) Referring to Azzi's dismissal the Council stressed the fact that all officers and soldiers must maintain a stricter discipline.

d) Concerning epuration: it seems that all those who have occupied posts of political and directive responsibility during the Fascist period will be excluded from the election lists.

3. Epuration in the University: The Allies had begun by epurating 28 professors; then 25 more were epurated; now a list of 51 has appeared, among whom some names famous for their well-known anti-Fascism. We expect, writes Giovanni Colonnelli, that in the end only about half a dozen will remain; those ultra-Fascists who have denounced their colleagues.

(...Democrat)

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. E.M. writes a retrospective story of the year, and ends by saying that certainly 1945 will be the year of victory.

2. The new Apostolic Nuncio, Monsignor Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, has left for Paris.

3. R. does not see what harm the publication, by Cantachino, of Mussolini's speech has done or could have done.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. In 1945, writes V.R. in block letters, we shall have a

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National Army; the Monarchy will be set aside and replaced by a temporary Govt, and we shall have Victory.

2. In other Democratic countries the Azzi case would have been discussed without scandal, but here the "camarilla" has made of it a personal question of discipline. To say that one must not go in for politics - even monarchist politics - is sufficient to bring the charge of "factionism", writes Pacciardi . How can anyone speak of epuration in the Army till the King and Prince are epurated themselves? The text of the order of the day signed by the Prince on ending the five days campaign against France, given. P. ends by saying that the Luogotenente and all the other "gentlemen" do not realize how much dynamite they are accumulating in the souls of the Italian people; in the souls, so far...

3. Avv. Saba of the Sardinian Republican party made a speech at Anghiero, summarising, first, the history of the Republican party and ideas, and then pointing out what the island has suffered in consequence of the monarchic domination.

4. A camionette overturned because overcharged with passengers; no serious damage; comments of the crowd were against camionettisti who will always try to earn too much.

5. How many newspapers and how few ideas! But the public will decide; some weeklies have already appeared and disappeared.

6. "Reconstruction" is a word very much written and pronounced nowadays, but hardly put into practice. Material and moral reconstruction of schools should be tackled immediately, writes E. Egidi.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. In the afternoon the Council of Ministers approved:

a) a draft of law by which State pensioners' economic conditions will be bettered (details given);

b) other decrees among which one concerning postponement of age limit for admission to public competitions and employments;

c) re epuration: as, owing to the crisis the Govt could not dismiss in time - i.e. before the 30th of Dec - functionaries of the first four grades, the expiration of the measure is postponed to the 30th of January.

2. A's comments: why did not the Council examine more deeply the

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2. A's comments; why did not the Council examine more deeply the Azzi case? Reorganisation of High Commissioner for Fascist crimes should have been studied in the afternoon; with surprise we note entire abstention from the subject, except as concerns the above par c). Does it mean that the situation will remain unchanged, or that the Ministers could not come to an agreement among themselves ?

3. Trial against "spying Senators" postponed till liberation of Northern Italy, as three of them are there at present.

4. Text of message given by C.G.I.L. to Soviet syndicate delegation when it left Italy.

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5. Price of matches doubled.

6. If transport conditions were bettered it would be easier to get food into Rome.

7. Domenico Grisolia insists on the necessity of thorough and rapid epuration.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. By always monotonously insisting on old subjects - in evident contrast with the real necessities of the Country - Bonomi proves that he has a pre-arranged plan for the destruction of Democracy. It is necessary, writes I.L., to have an organism where the various forces and ideas of the Nation can converge and the Assemblea Consultiva should be this organism.

2. One of his officers, Capt Filippo Emanuelli, writes an open letter to General Azzi, in which he praises him as a man and as a general. "All real soldiers are with you - he says - and they know that what you suggest is the aspiration of all Italians soldiers; many who today refuse to join the Army would be happy to serve the Country if they were sure to risk their lives for the better future of the people."

3. I.L. agrees with the Communists on the necessity of making a supreme effort to get liberated Italy out of the state of prostration in which she has been put by difficulties and delusions of all sorts after the enthusiasm of June. But this possibility, more than on the C.L.N. or the Allies or the Italian Govt, depends on a combined effort of all these energies. For six months nothing has been done because the Italian Army has been corrupt and undermined.

4. Gas will be rationed, from the 10th of January.

5. Abolition of black-out has been decreed.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Enzo Selvaggi sums up the results of 1944 which are not what they might have been. The liberation of the country and its moral and material reconstruction are still a long way off. The Allies have little knowledge of the situation of the people they are liberating, either from the psychological or from the political point of view. They have leaned on the various committees for National Liberation with the results we have seen in Belgium and in Greece. In Italy, the principles of the Atlantic Charter should have become a reality instead of being only a document. The Italian Government should have played less politics and thought of reconstructing the country.

2. Commenting on the declaration of the Socialist party about

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2. Commenting on the declaration of the Socialist party about the political and economic situation of Sicily, Vibi says that separatism is not simply a problem of seditious minorities. It is nonsense to speak of the union of the landowners with the 'mafiosi' and the Fascists. The triumph of separatism would mean the end of the latifondi, for even nowadays, the landowners are persecuted by the mafiosi and unprotected by the Government. Gullo's law has exasperated the Sicilians. The Socialists themselves have declared that 'incoherent regulations of agrarian policy have caused great discontent among the masses of the small landowners'.

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3. Babeuf feels rather sore at the thought that the Labour Democrats will control 3 newspapers: 'Giornale del Popolo', 'Ricostruzione' and 'Indipendente'. For them, paper is not lacking.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. It is impossible to foresee what will happen in the field of international policy, writes Guido Gonella. Will the rights to freedom and equality of all the people be acknowledge ? Will the nations be allowed to make their own decisions without transfer of millions of people? Will the dangerous policy of equilibrium prevail or will there be an attempt at cooperation and collective safety ? What about the zones of influence ?

2. MLAC asked for a plebiscite on the institutional question. According to Italia Libera's comments, Popolo says that the following definition of 'Plebiscite': democratic method if used to decide whether or not to recall a king; reactionary method if used to decide whether or not to dismiss a king.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Hope for the new year. General article on the need of self sacrifice and cohesive national effort for the new year. (Mario Ferrara)

2. Interview with Candidus; description and history of this radio personality. He remarked on England's rigid self discipline; the war seems much farther from Rome than from England. (Bruno Romani)

3. More details of sabotage plots against Republican Spain emerge in preparations of Rosita case.

4. New head of Epuration Committee of Consiglio di Stato approved in letter from Scoccimarro. R.L. observes with satisfaction that this should put an end to criticism of this man (De Simone) in certain sections of the press.

5. Police without shoes and population without restraint. Urges better clothing and equipment for police and more intelligent appreciation of their value and function for the new year.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Basilio Cialdea comments on the attitude of Great Britain towards Europe: England considers European problems from the point of view of her maritime interests, and therefore opposes every attempt at hegemony on the continent, thus defending European freedom.

2. London Times examines the political situation of Italy. The [illegible] do not have rigid ideologies for they have accepted [illegible] Fascist government. They want

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Hope for the new year. General article on the need of self sacrifice and cohesive national effort for the new year. (Mario Ferrara)

2. Interview with Gandiani; description and history of this radio personality. He remarked on England's rigid self discipline; the war seems much farther from Rome than from England. (Bruno Romani)

3. More details of sabotage plots against Republican Spain emerge in preparations of Rotta case.

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2. London Times examines the political situation of Italy. The Communists do not have rigid ideologies for they have accepted collaboration with a conservator-progressist government. They want to become a national party, thus imitating Russian Communism. They are very eager to enlist Catholics and will not permanently oppose the Christian Democrats.

3. Dezza interviews d'Hospital of France Press Agency: there is a great lack of comprehension between the French and the Italians. Everything will be easier when France knows what Italy thinks and Italy what France thinks.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Vello Spano sums up the situation of Italy, saying that there is still much to be done, but what has been done Italy owes to the working classes.

2. Attack against the people who live in the Parioli. They have not felt the war, they are well off.

3. The fifth column is still active says Unith.

GENERAL

1. The Council of Ministers. The C.L.N.A.I. will represent the Government in North Italy. The Council of Ministers has not been able to come to an agreement about the competence of the Ministry for occupied Lands and about the reorganization of the High Commissariat for defascistization. Better financial conditions to the employees who have been pensioned off.

2. The Bishop of Athens has become regent of Greece. The King of Greece has declared he would only go back if called by the people.

2072

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GENERAL

1. The Council of Ministers. The C.L.N.A.I. will [illegible] Government in North Italy. The Council of Ministers has not been able to come to an agreement about the competence of the Ministry for occupied lands and about the reorganization of the High Commissariat for defascistization. Better financial conditions to the employees who have been pensioned off.

2. The Bishop of Athens has become regent of Greece. The King of Greece has declared he would only go back if called by the people.

2073

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1 JAN Recd/33

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R6/PRB

December 30, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - V.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. General Luigi Chatrian, named Undersecretary of War; specially known in Italy and abroad for his studies on limitations of armament and on military problems.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Virgilio Lilli writes at length on the Sicilian situation and on how the separatist movement began when the Allies first landed on the island. The Govt's main fault, he says, was in not taking this movement seriously. He then goes rapidly through the island's history as far back as 1600 and ends by asking that autonomy be granted to Sicily.

2. UNRRA has decided that its next distribution of clothing and food will take place in Foggia.

3. Those who sub-let flats or rooms really ask exaggerated prices, this speculation ought to be stopped.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The Allies had expected to find, after the fall of Mussolini, a nation prepared to fight Fascism, and to so rehabilitate herself. What they have found instead we all know. What has been done in the field of epuration? Now, Pacciardi asks, we should like to know who discharged Azzi; not the Govt evidently, as Communists did not seem to know anything about it. There must be, above the Govt, a direct wire between the "Stato Maggiore" and the Luogotenente; and in this closed citadel epuration cannot enter; or rather, there is epuration, but it is done the other way round. Republicans, Action Party, Socialists and Communists are for Azzi; Monarchists and Clericals are against him and for Fascism, today just as they were yesterday. The Nation in war must have at its disposal, not at the disposal of the Prince, a respected, clean, honourable Army. Then, Pacciardi believes, there will be no desertors and volunteers

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2074

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

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2. X. writes on the anti-Monarchic feeling of all the Italian people; they realize that Italy's destruction is due to Monarchy and its sustainers, and they are not moved anymore by the word "concordia" which has been so much misused during the second half of the last century.

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3. Would it not be high time to abolish the fascist decree by which all porters have to report to the Police what goes on daily in the houses they are in charge of ?

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Administrative elections and women suffrage will represent one step forward in the rebirth of the Country; the former will give a serious basis to the administration of Communes and Provinces and will be very important for the future of Italian Democracy, writes Scrigni; these elections would be more successful by the immediate concession to women of the right to vote; it seems that only the Liberals are still hesitant about giving their approval. The entering into public life of that half of the Nation which had always been excluded from it, emotions that equality before the State which is the basis of every democracy.

2. Roatta had been charged by Mussolini, in 1936, to work out plans for kidnapping the Pope.

3. Price of newspapers, starting January the first, will go up to two lire, notwithstanding opposition from Avanti and Unità.

4. Avanti says that the Mazzi case cannot be dismissed without first explaining clearly why this scandalous measure has been taken, while so many generals responsible for the ruin of the Nation are still in service.

5. Italian anti-fascists who, for long years now, have been imprisoned in Spanish concentration camps and treated by the Falangists as they would be by the German SS. will never understand why the present "democratic" Italian Govt has not yet taken any steps to help them.

6. The C.G.I.L., having already obtained satisfaction on some of its requests, hopes that others too will be granted; specially extra bread for heavy workers and fight against the black market.

7. France: trial against Henry Beraud, who wrote in Grinçoire, is over; he will be shot as Suarez has been already. Other people too have been rapidly tried and condemned to death. And in Italy?

8. Subalpino, referring to the unsuccessful attempt made against Churchill's life, says that nobody will ever forget that England had to sustain, at first, the whole weight of war; [illegible] must be admired; and we Italians must regret

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vote; it seems that only the Liberals are still hesitant about giving their approval. The entering into public life of that half of the Nation which had always been excluded from it, sanctions that equality before the State which is the basis of every democracy.

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8. Subalpino, referring to the unsuccessful attempt made against Churchill's life, says that nobody will ever forget that England had to sustain, at first, the whole weight of war; Churchill, he says, must be admired; and we Italians must regret we have no man like him; unless, he goes on, Azzi could become C.'s man, why not send him on a mission to London so that the British Premier may know him and appreciate him ?

9. Allied Military Police recaptured eight gangsters who had escaped on Christmas day.

10. The suburbs of Rome are full of "sinistrati"; these people must be put in a position to live again, not merely to vegetate, writes Rodolfo Pallacchi.

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ITALIA LIBERA (action)

1. What of the Alto Commissariato for Epuration? Cianca writes at length and with great concern for the future of epuration. The fact that Sforza has resigned, indicating that hearty cooperation from the new Govt is not to be expected, is an indication of the situation. If he is replaced by a magistrate such an action will be in itself a repudiation of the very purpose for which the Commissariato was set up. For in essence it is a political and not a bureaucratic function, and was recognised as such even by Badoglio. It is true that epuration had not gone very fast for Sforza was constantly checked and impeded, but to place the operation now on a routine bureaucratic level would be a great step backward. And it must be remembered that if the necessary house-cleaning cannot be directed through legal channels, "insurrectional measures" are the only alternative.

2. Comment on two contradictory judgements given on magistrates up for epuration under the Committee presided over by Pagani; this proves the error of giving technicians a political responsibility of this sort.

3. General Azzi answers his accusers. Only twice in his military career has he broken rules of discipline and obedience; once in 1943 when he refused the order to surrender to the Germans, and again when he wrote the article for Italia Libera. For he realized what it might mean. But then as on the previous occasion he was moved solely by his devotion to the Army. Why IL POPOLO is shocked at the "moral" aspect of this action he cannot understand. He agrees with his critic however that his criticisms are not fundamental and awaits with interest the criticisms that Il Popolo will make in its turn. To Ricostruzione, he says he cannot take exception to what has appeared in its columns for the action of the Govt is matter of opinion. He would however object to R's statement that soldiers must fight and keep still - for 20 years Italian soldiers kept still and the result was the ruin of the Army and the Country.

4. I.L. also answers criticism of Azzi appearing in Popolo and Italia Nuova. Galla Tempo's attitude correct. Asks some "explanatory communication" from Ministry of War.

5. Revelation in the Reatta case. Mussolini's complicity in assassination of King Alexander and various plots in the Abyssinian situation have come to light.

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6. The "Mense Aziendali" must be allowed to function. There has been difficulty getting new permits. This must not continue, and, further, the "Mense" must be assured of supplies.

7. I.L. would like the Questura to release more details on the Fascist provocateurs who were arrested while putting up posters a few days ago.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Vulcano comments on Roosevelt's economic creed which acknowledges the obvious fact that the future of the working man

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and of the former is based on the possibility of existence of private initiative. Those who support the left ideologies attack the egoism of the rich classes. Are they sure that everybody, including the members of the said classes, would turn altruistic enough to work without profit for the Communists if private initiative was suppressed and if they couldn't benefit by their work ?

2. General Azzi attempted to violate the truce agreement, says Italia Nuova. On October 19th, he proposed the suppression of the prayer for the King; he did not propose the modification of the oath. He could have done so and resigned if his advice had not been followed.

3. According to Scoccimarro and his collaborators the technical work of some high functionaries has become 'active participation in the political life of Fascism'. They do not take into consideration that many laws and regulations were only 'fascist' because they were issued under the Fascist regime. The same thing happens nowadays: a few laws are democratic in spite of the usual dictatorial tendencies.

4. Even when the Terni plants is rehabilitated, Rome will not be lighted; the electric power which is not distributed is simply lost.

5. Italy is in great need of glass, but it has not been possible to rehabilitate the glass furnaces because of the lack of coal.

6. Statement of Patterson: hard fighting will be necessary to beat Japan.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. General Azzi's sense of humour: he said he sent his dependents circulars to forbid demonstration of a political character in the army.

2. Everybody gambles in Rome and the police doesn't pay any attention to the fact.

3. The recently made regulations give Sicily administrative autonomy. Action will be taken against those who attack the integrity of the country.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. R.L. examines the German offensive in Belgium.

2. Brosio spoke on the wireless last night reminding Italians of the necessity of war discipline, and gave the example of England, which, for five years now, has been always under the strictest total war discipline. He declared himself convinced that if Italians will seriously offer their soldiers, the Allies will provide the arms; the Govt, of course, will have to emphasize the people's effort in the eyes of the Allies. If we all do our duty, he ended, Northern Italy will recognize that we have taken part in her liberation and will greet us with enthusiasm.

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3. The Commissariato Stampa has issued an Order of the day about the freedom of Press, expressing the hope that the Italian Press will evaluate events with the sense of responsibility required by the war situation.

4. Article by Bruno Romani on the sudden interruption in the building industry caused by war, on the destruction due to bombing and shelling and on the enormous economic difficulties which will have to be faced in repairing or rebuilding the 4.000.000 rooms destroyed.

5. Trial against the six Senators who for long years were paid high salaries by Mussolini to report to him what was whispered against him in Palazzo Madama, to start on 8th of January.

6. Electoral lists are beginning to be prepared; women are not mentioned notwithstanding favourable opinion of Govt's spokesmen.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Filippo Gialli goes through Franco-Italian relations and agreements, starting from the end of the last war, and says that the political reality of the present is perturbed by the ambitions of the past. But now, he ends, both French and Italians are in condition to forget misunderstandings, and so lay the basis of European reconstruction.

2. Italy and Norway have agreed to renew diplomatic relations.

3. Giuseppe Malugno on great destruction between Tivoli and Cerveli; still mines to be removed; churches destroyed; Christmas mid-night masses said under the stars.

4. Still awaiting right to vote, women should at least be assigned cigarette rations.

5. Article on extravagantly luxurious treatment of political prisoners at Regina Coeli.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The Communist party supports a campaign for the formation of a big Italian Army, to fight Germany and Fascism.

GENERAL

1. Fighting goes on in Athens.

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GENERAL

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2. Stettinius, Eden and perhaps Molotov will meet soon to discuss the Greek question.

3. The Italian Government is ready to negotiate with France a new treaty based on the democratic tendencies of the two countries.

4. Meeting of the Council of Ministers: It will discuss the increase of the pensions paid by the State, organization of the Ministry for occupied Italy, and of the High Commissariat for the 'reduci' (men coming back home), contribution of the State for the reconstruction of the buildings which have been damaged by the war.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

S E C R E T

R26/WB39/PRB

30 December 1944.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 39
24 Dec 44 to 30 Dec 44

1. Political

Following the Bonomi line, announced some time ago, of putting first things first, the Council, meeting on the twenty-third, attacked only severely practical and urgent matters. The budget, proposed by the Ministry of the Treasury for the whole present financial administration was approved. The agreement worked out between the CGIL and various categories of employers for the payment of the "13th month" gratifica to workers (an old Italian tradition calls for double pay for December) was also sanctioned and made obligatory. The Council said that money set aside for reconstruction will do much to relieve unemployment, but against the prospect of additional unemployed as repatriation of prisoners of war gets under way, the Ministry of Public Works was instructed to prepare an emergency program. The Commissario for Food was asked to keep in mind the demands made by the CGIL, State employees were given a special Christmas bonus and finally the Council, while preparing a final plan for the pensionati - who have so far been excluded from indemnity legislation - decreed that part payments should be given them beginning Jan 1st. Having thus brightened the Christmas season for a large section of the population, the Council adjourned until the 30th.

The political stage then remained dark until the Press conference for foreign journalists given on the 27th by the Public Relations Office of the Presidenza. It was announced by the head of the Office that the Italian government was happy to have resumed diplomatic relations with Belgium and to have "reactivated" them with Roumania. Most problems that impede resumption of relations with France have been solved, he said, and the government is hopeful of speedily settling the few that remain. (Incidentally Bonomi told the Times representative that all his ministers were Francophile and that De Gasperi, the new Foreign Minister, considered reconciliation with France "his first objective"). It was stated that the war effort was and would continue to be the first concern of the government; pressing internal problems could be summed up under the headings: epuration, food, reconstruction. In the delicate matter of epuration announcement was made that Sforza wished to resign his post as High Commissioner; a worthy successor - probably a magistrate - would be chosen to succeed him and the process of epuration would go on as before - perhaps with a few "ritocchi" to make it more expeditious. Friday's

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journal seems particularly sensitive. AVANTI was untroubled by this faux pas - if such it be - but, expressing its regret at Sforza's resignation, predicted that epuration would now come to a standstill.

During the week there has been much discussion of "l'affaire Azzi". Azzi is a general who fought against the Germans with vigour and alacrity after the armistice. Having served in Albania with the Partisans he was appointed commander of the military region Lazio-Umbria-Abruzzi. He has ideas of a strongly Republican tinge and suggested (in an article in ITALIA LIBERA, Dec 24th) that the Army be called Nazionale instead of Regio, that the formula of the oath of allegiance be changed and that various other steps be taken to democratize the service. Subsequent to making these outspoken comments he was put on inactive service. In the course of the week almost every paper in Rome has discussed his case; some returning frequently to the charge. ITALIA NUOVA, POPOLO and RICOSTRUZIONE have defended his removal; UNITA, VOCE REPUBBLICANA, ITALIA LIBERA and AVANTI have sturdily clamored that he has been wronged. TEMPO (which has no party affiliation) admired "his initiative" but found it a little out of place. AVANTI made the point that while his removal may have been inevitable and even desired by the officer himself, it seemed a pity that such a good man should have to go while generals with far different records remained. "Il caso Azzi" said Nenni, has now become "lo scandalo Azzi". Friday's ITALIA LIBERA contained a letter from the general himself, pleading that he had no idea of under-mining discipline but retracting nothing he had said and pointing with pride to his forty years service and recent accomplishments as evidence of his devotion to his country. On the same day AVANTI challenged the Ministry of War to publish a communique on the case. It may be that a first class cause celebre is in the making.

De Gasperi made his first speech as Foreign Minister, following the lines laid down by Bonomi in his instructions to the Foreign Office last July (See Bulletin No. 17, 30 July); i.e. urging a return to the traditional, pre-fascist foreign policy of Italy. Soleri's exposition of the financial situation brought ITALIA NUOVA and AVANTI together again; they both found it too Pollyanna-like in tone and agreed that an appeal to faith and confidence was not a good substitute for practical remedies for Italy's financial condition. The Pope's Christmas speech was of necessity general in terms and of course is not strictly speaking a matter of Italian politics at all. But anything emanating from the Vatican is subject to careful scrutiny and analysis these days. Comment from the Roman press was in general favorable. The Pope's definition of democracy while not entirely clear did draw a distinction between "people" and "masses" which pleased the moderate parties. He also defended - as the OSSERVATORE has occasionally in recent months - the rights of property and other "natural" rights of preeminence; the concept of society is essentially hierarchical. Still he is on the side of democracy and post war international solidarity. The speech indeed could be interpreted as support of Dumbarton Oaks. AVANTI contented itself with reassuring His Holiness that socialism implies democracy. UNITA

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2. AMG with the Armies

AMG entered Faenza on 18 Dec just in time to relieve some 6000 citizens, hiding in cellars in the town, from starvation. There was no flour left, and the people were grinding grain in coffee mills. The water and sewer systems were out of commission and there was no electricity. At least 20 per cent of the town has been completely destroyed, and it is estimated that 40 per cent of the buildings in the commune are ruined beyond repair. Every tower in Faenza which might have served as an observation

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point was demolished by the Germans, including the towers of every church and the one on the post office building. The Bishop of Faenza, nearly 80 years of age, was killed by a shell fragment 7 December in his room in a convent some five kilometers outside the town. A memorial service was held in the Duomo on 23 December attended by AMG officials. Destruction is particularly heavy in the neighbourhood of the railway station and along both banks of the Lamone River where Route 9 runs in from Forli. Citizens have begun to return in small numbers from hiding places in surrounding villages, but most of the townspeople sheltering in cellars are still in hiding, and the number of sick and wounded among them is still unknown. An emergency hospital with 100 beds is being organized. Dyptheria serum has been sent for to ward off a threatening outbreak. Sick and wounded from a hospital which the Germans used as a machine-gun post are being transported to the AMG hospital in military ambulances. A refugee centre has been organized and between 700 and 800 from nearby hamlets will be accommodated in it. The town is still under shell fire from the German lines, but there has been no mortar fire since 21 Dec. Very few dead and wounded civilians were found in the streets when the Allies arrived.

Exhibits from the famous Museum of Ceramics were removed for safekeeping some time ago to two private houses. One of them has been knocked flat and the priceless examples of early Faience which it contained are buried in the rubble. The other house is intact. The Army is co-operating with AMG to see that the rubble in the ruined house is not touched until experts can begin salvage operations.

The food situation in the Commune of Faenza is not bad. At least 20,000 quintali are reported stored in different places, though some of the grain is wet. There is storage space for about 7,000 quintali in the town and AMG has brought in supplies. There seem to be adequate supplies of vegetables on farms near Faenza, but importation cannot be allowed for a few days for security reasons. The electrical flour mills are all out of commission and water mills cannot operate just yet because canal walls have been smashed, but it is hoped that two will be running shortly. Water mains were fed through a gravity feed system 35 kilometers long. The pipes have been broken in several places. The Royal Engineers are installing water pumps along the Lamone and water points will be set up because the compensating reservoir has been smashed.

Doctors, nurses, technicians from the waterworks and electrical services as well as municipal employees are being allowed back into Faenza as fast as they appear. The banks have adequate funds on hand, between one and two million lire having been found in the vaults of one branch alone. The electrical transformer station was not blown up and most of the equipment was hidden by officials with the help of partisans. The smaller transformers on poles have all been smashed, however. The fire station is in ruins, but one pump and truck and other pieces of equipment

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A Sindaco, a Vice-sindaco and a Giunta, nominated by the CLN and described unofficially by the Acting Bishop as useful and trustworthy citizens, have been appointed. The Sindaco is a man who held the position before the Fascist regime came into power. Capt. Pallotti, the CAO, says: "The CLN seem a substantial lot. There is no party wrangling among them. The town was peaceful when we came in. There were none of the usual bands of partisans

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walking around with arms and red kerchiefs. The civilians have turned in their arms to the Carabinieri and the partisans at the Caserma. This seems better than to have them disarmed by us. The clergy helped greatly to keep things under control before we arrived."

There are no ceramics factories as such in Faenza. The traditional art is carried on by families who hand on their skill and knowledge from generation to generation. Most of their work is done to order. Faenza had a furniture factory which employed 150 hands. The machines are gone and the buildings are partially wrecked. There was one silk mill which is also without machines and partly smashed.

3. Retrospect

1944 has been a memorable year in history with the taking of Rome and the long-awaited second front to say nothing of a presidential election and various developments of military and political nature which will provide future historians with material for volumes. But in one way it has been like any other year; it was a long year to look forward to and now that it has passed the time seems to have been very short. Memories are of course highly personal yet it may well be that those of the writer - who has never been anything but a Headquarters Benny (base walliah, if you will) will be shared by many of our family. We remember that a year ago we were in Santa Cesarea; it was sunny and there was actually basking available for those who had a day off. It was cold in the hotel though (some things are apparently unchangeable), and we remember still with a shudder the long ride twice a day from Santa Cesarea to Brindisi and back. The night ride was particularly grim what with the cold, the confinement in the crowded cars and the hazard from unlighted waggons passed on the road. As for Brindisi itself we used to wonder why anyone had ever come to the town and from the moment of our arrival gossip used to play with the idea of an early move. It came and with it a cleavage in our family. Some of us learned to know Salerno where the offices were colder than the Corporazioni (honest!) and the refuge of the Cava mess no warmer though brightened by unusual good food and warmed by the charm of Lord Stansgate. Others made the acquaintance of Naples, at that time, dirty, over-crowded and inevitably cold. Still there was a good mess - remember Santa Brigida? - an officers club and - faute de mieux, in the early days - a little Swiss wineshop frequented by some, or let us be frank and say many. No, life was not all drab in Naples. The fiery glamour of Vesuvius in eruption and perhaps an occasional flaming sunset behind Posillipo will linger in our memories as long - daringly we say perhaps longer - than the first Regional Commissioners meetings, not without glamour and a certain amount of fire themselves. A chosen few among us will remember 1944 for the hysterical joy of welcome given us on our entry into Rome - even a night spent on the ground in the Villa Borghese was a small price to pay. And for all of us there will be

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There is a proverb in this country: Buona compagnia nezza la via. One could wish 1945 may shorten the way but however long it may be we can only be grateful for the company. E a tutti buon capo d'anno!

4. Odds and Ends

Work on the devastated areas is showing some progress, Lieut.Col.F.Craig, Hq. coordinating officer on the problem, cautiously reports: The number of roofless has been reduced to 200,000; 170,000 sq.m. of canvas has been distributed, also 700 tons of clothing; a special ration scale, with a base issue of 200 grams of bread and 80 grams of pasta or flour daily is in effect; mine clearing squads have removed 65,000 mines; 30 per cent. of the bridges to isolated communes have been repaired; one G.T. company provides exclusive transport for the areas; Mr. Solomon, an American housing expert, has been touring the areas, giving expert advice on repairs; 4,000 blankets have been distributed, and supplies of cement have been obtained...Southern Region has set up an entire organization for the repair and dyeing of salvaged Army clothing, initial output to be 2,000 garments a day...Sugar beet plants are being surveyed in Southern and Central Italy...The Finance Sub-Commission reports that the current Italian budget shows total estimated expenditures at 73 billion lire and estimated receipts at 13 billion, while Italian officials were officially informed for the first time that the aggregate amount of AM lire outstanding as of 31 October was approximately 44 billion ..Flashes from the Electrical Front: The 5,500 kw. generating unit at Ceprano, which was recently repaired, developed a short circuit and damage resulting will take three months to repair; at Cervara, a 1,600 kw. unit was restored after five months' work...Discussions are afoot concerning the desirability of amalgamating the three northern regions of Liguria, Lombardy and Piemonte into one super-region, with strong sub-commission representation, and perhaps modelled organizationally after Hq. (that is, into Economic, Civil Affairs and Establishment Sections, etc.) in order to deal broadly and quickly with the heavy political-industrial problems anticipated...Only 1,000 Italians have responded to date to the military call-up in Sicily instead of the anticipated 8,000...Tuscany peasants are reported increasingly resentful of the continuing ban on hunting in their native mountains, but what otherwise can the military do in an army area...The Patriots Branch has shipped 2,000 overcoats, 2,000 sweaters, 2,500 pairs of socks and 2,500 shorts to the Patriots in the Florence area while the Fifth Army AMG has collected 2,500 trousers and 5,000 shirts for the same purpose...Olive oil amassing, as of 28 December, stood at 66,661 quintals, while the Granai del Popolo is now 67 per cent. of the target figure of 11,600,000 qtl. or 10,036,501 qtl. collected, as of 28 December...Refugee Comings-and-Goings: 1,200 Italians left

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prout with hospitality on Christmas, acting as Santa Claus to any number of children, poor people and unfortunates...During the week an attempt was made to steal the elephant from the Rome zoo...And the inhabitants of Itri want to take up a collection to build a monument to their most famous citizen, the bandit Fra Diavolo...We don't know wrat it means but that's 1944 for you...Happy New Year.

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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MSC.

AG 000.7 Read/33

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RB/PRB

29 December 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

ARTICLES PARTLY

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Germans have destroyed or taken away great part of our artistic patrimony; but there is another enemy which, too, has a great power of destruction: time and weather. Something must be done, writes C.E., to save what still can be saved.

2. Referring to Savinio's article in Tempo, says that from S.'s words it appears that liberalism, so far, has epurated only heaven.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Gronchi, minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, visited the central works of the IRAN, and promised to take measures towards solving the most urgent needs.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. R. notes with satisfaction the beginning of an "entente cordiale" between France and Italy; renewed diplomatic relations between the two countries are anxiously awaited. It would also be a good plan, the newspaper continues, if the Italian soldiers who are fighting among Allied troops, could be grouped into a single unit so as to give them a sense of power.

2. On the Azzi case R. says that, during war time, generals should not waste time in discussions; it is not a question of arguing whether the article was right or not; it is a matter of discipline; as long as there is an army, as long as this army has to fight, we cannot admit public discussions.

3. Modigliani, writes Emilio S. Gabrini, has spoken rightly, only, by putting women's vote and divorce on the same basis, he has harmed the cause of suffrage. Women are now accustomed to work, they enjoy almost the same freedom as men; why, then, should

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. approves unconditionally of Azzi's article on I.I. Why should the army belong, morally, to the King ? Pacciardi continues with an attack against Badoglio. No minister, in this period of transition, is legally obliged to give oath to the King; so why should the Generals ? Azzi's gesture is praiseworthy, but because of it he has been suspended. We are happy to realise, ends P. that even in the army there is a strong desire for morality

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and there are men of honour who are ready to renounce their career for the supreme needs of the Nation. Monarchy kills the patriots, but the people will defend them.

2. Approves of Saragat's article in L. in which the writer proclaims the indivisibility of the political problem of democratic reconstruction from the social problem.

3. Unity, autonomy, decentralisation, federalism, separatism, latifundia, "Mafia", banditism, too many words, too many promises, but the real Sicilian spirit has not been understood, the real Sicilian problem has not been tackled (let alone solved) writes Francesco Nonica. Sicilians are grateful to the Republican party which seems to be the only one to have realised the Republican tendency of the island's separatist movement. "Sicily for the Sicilians", let this fact be accomplished, not by decree but by the free will of the people.

4. It is a known fact, writes G.P., that a certain amount of electric energy had been allotted for a partial street illumination; why, then, is this not done ?

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. It seems that Fiorsa's place will be taken by Pagani, President "di sezione" of the Court of Cassation.

2. Why does not Casati, Minister of War, issue an official communiqué on the Nazi "case" ?

3. Twelve more Senators epurated.

4. Why, asks Nenni, can we not give a greater contribution to the war effort, specially now that Germans seem to have passed to a strong attack also in Italy ? We don't see any way of salvation for the Italian people, unless the Allies show their confidence in them and unless a Democratic Govt sticks to a courageous policy.

5. The Socialist "Giunta Comunale" has resigned as a protest against the riots which have burst out in Sicily; news received from Trapani points out that disorders were due to fascist elements.

6. Referring to Soleri's relation on financial situation and answering some references to it by other newspapers, Avanti says that it is high time to stop small games of postponement and to begin serious work, if not for love of the people who tighten their belts, at least for charity towards our country.

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7. The P.T.T. should keep in mind that in this period of shortage and sometimes even of lack, of transportation, the telephone could solve many questions and save a lot of very precious time in many instances.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The fact that General Azzi has been put on inactive list should please Il Popolo and the Democ-Christians. 48 hours have

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been sufficient, as the Avanti said, to hit and dismiss a Democratic general, to punish an act of courage, while six months have not been long enough to punish all those guilty. And the Govt considers the episode closed. When the first Bonomi Govt was created, there was a feeling of faith among the people, but what has that Govt done ? nothing. And so the situation gets worse, and scepticism and indifference spread; the episode of General Azzi, the one of Lt Giovanni Sforza who was condemned to ten years for having refused to give oath, and many others, become the links of a lengthening chain which will end by destroying democracy.

2. Letter by General Azzi defending himself against the accusation brought against him, namely of having played active politics, of having tried to violate the "truce pact" by proposing a modified oath, and of having doubted the moral value of his own oath. He explains that he has always been convinced of the necessity of abstention from policy in the Army, and has therefore interfered when groups of soldiers gathered together to sing "Bandiera rossa", and proposed to the Ministry of War the abolition of the prayer read at the end of the troops' Mass in which the safety and health of the Royal family was invoked. As for the modification of the oath it was meant to abolish the denomination "Royal Army" and the "Marcia Reale" which he considered manifestations of monarchic propaganda. As for doubting his own oath, he believes that 40 years of honest military service and his work during the events caused by Armistice, should speak for him.

3. I.L. then examines the reactions and comments appeared in the various newspapers after the publication of Azzi's first article on the 24th.

4. Cui prodest ? asks I.L. referring to the change in the High Commissariat for Epuration.

5. Marshall Ettore Bastico has been dispensed from service with right to a pension. The epuration commission, by granting B. his pension, implies that he has not shown himself responsible for any personal indignity, but the fact that he was a Marshal proves that he was a fascist. Follows brief story of his career.

6. Text of Radio speech by Manlio Rossi Doria on the meeting held in Bari at the beginning of Dec to study the Southern problem.

7. Don't authorities realize the tragic fact that many children of nine, ten or even twelve, can neither read nor write; illiteracy is menacing our future if something is not done. The (sic) then takes the example of Pietralata; of the 3 local

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7. Don't authorities realize the tragic fact that many children of nine, ten or even twelve, can neither read nor write; illiteracy is menacing our future if something is not done. The writer, (Ada) then takes the example of Pietralata; of the 3 local schools one has been occupied by refugees, the second by P.S. (1) and the third, formed by large wooden cottages fitted with stoves, is empty. It is not used because teachers cannot reach it. Could not the "ispettorato scolastico" come to an agreement with the AFAG?

8. Inhabitants of Itri would like to erect a monument to the famous bandit "Fra Diavolo" of whom they are very proud. Happily, they cannot do it because all available material must be used to repair war damages; we hope, says the writer, that this desire will

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not find imitators elsewhere; in so many villages and small towns there are now famous bandits.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Commenting on Rossini's statement, Roberto Lucifero says that Bonomi remains silent, while the others compromise themselves, their parties, their Government and even the country. Rossini's statement is very vague and deals with all Government matters, without saying anything, except in the end: it announces the administrative elections, without saying according to which criterion they will be made: advisory Commissions will also be created, but no particulars are given about the way they will be constituted.

2. The C.L.N. Parties adopted a formula for the oath; this formula meant to guarantee their political and moral independence towards the monarchy, and meant to give a content to the truce agreement. If the C.L.N. meant this formula to be adopted by the army, they would have said so. 'Italia Libera' is not logical when it says: 'we asked about General Azzi's functions and were told he was commanding the Latium, Umbria and Abruzzi regions. We published the article'.

3. Vincenzo Bignardi explains why the Christian Social Committee has joined the Democratic Party. It wanted that the problems which are being made use of by the various parties for political agitation should be faced by taking in consideration the interests of the country only.

4. In the Abruzzi, 40.000 children are suffering from cold.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Writing about the recent events in Greece, Guido Gonella says that British policy accords Greece the right to decide after the war what kind of a government she wants. But the acknowledgement of this right is subordinated to the acknowledgement of more urgent needs: 'civil war must not follow war between nations, at a time when war between nations still demands such sacrifices.

2. Quoting the opinion of various American senators, Popolo says that national egoism destroys generous ideas and great projects.

3. Even Nenni has acknowledged that Azzi had gone too far. It is a weak argument to say that other generals who have done worse offences than Azzi should still be in charge. 'If Azzi had

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Mario Ferrara writes violently on the easiness with which people seem to forget that war still goes on not only in Europe but also in Italy, and civil war is ready to burst out, that people die of cold and starvation, that houses are destroyed, that hunger menaces even the large towns; who, he asks, remembers that such cities as Turin, Milan, Genoa, still exist and that the people there suffer under the iron heel of the German S.S. ? We must fight

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with arms (six it like how divisions are soon going to join the front-line). Can it be true that male young men, when called up, refuse to answer and hide so as not to fight? It is high time our Govt had a war policy and the people lived a life of war, as everyone has done, for five years now, in England. Only so will Italians be able to fight, and, perhaps, win; only so shall we be able to save Italy for the future generations.

2. Lawyers have not much work at present; naturally, because slackness in all kinds of business deprives them of their clients. But at least justice, writes C. Grunata, could be accelerated. Now even people who would apply to justice do not do it because of its well-known slowness.

3. Senator Truman has sent a message to the Italian people in which he said that the year which is about to begin, will be Italy's decisive year during which her rebirth will begin. Italy's pass-word, during Fascism, was "destruction"; now it will be "reconstruction". The Americans hope, he added, that with peace Italy will occupy the place she deserves among the European Nations.

4. Allied Police has arrested a gang of counterfeitors.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Guido Cassinelli examines the financial situation of Italy; the main dangers are inflation and tension of the rates of exchange.

2. Tempo approves of General Mezi's initiative, but thinks it should have been otherwise expressed.

3. Tempo publishes a letter it has received, showing how doctors only cure the patients who can pay high prices.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Palmiro Togliatti hopes that the question of Tunis will soon be solved. It is the only serious problem between Italy and France.

2. Why not have a War-radio; there should be an efficient and popular war propaganda.

3. The free Hungarian Government declares intention of fighting Germans.

4. Is it possible for the Caproni Company to work for the Allies here and for the Germans on the other side ?

5. The Managers of the S.E.T. (Electric Company) have had

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4. Is it possible for the Caproni Company to work for the Allies here and for the Germans on the other side ?

5. The Managers of the S.R.E. (Electric Company) have had their salaries raised; not so the workers.

6. Shoes cost about 5.000 Lire. The Government should fix a price, that the population can afford to pay.

GENERAL

1. The situation in Greece: Statement of Churchill; the British troops will not leave Greece till they have the guarantee that a loyal government will be constituted, a government which will not make its adversary pay for all that happened in the past.

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The Athens conference was suspended; the conditions of F.L.A.S. have not been discussed.

The Greek question will be discussed at a meeting between Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin.

2. On January 1st, France will become 'de jure' one of the United Nations.

3. An agreement between Rome and Paris might be concluded in the first days of 1945. Italy would give up the privileges enjoyed by the Italians in Tunisia. Bonnet declared that an agreement between France and Italy is necessary, not only for Italy, but also for Europe.

4. De Gasperi's speech: the Foreign Office must resume its old traditions, to help to re-build the country.

5. Message of the Vice-President of the United States: the United States trust in Italy's effort towards reconstruction.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

District B. 748

R6/PRB

December 28, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - Not available.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - Not available.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. This war will accelerate the rhythm of economic evolution; individual economy is retreating before social economy; this, says M. D'Ambrosio, is Bonomi's thought. As the State is a healtny democracy it is natural that the economy that it must control and direct has to be based on social aims; in an introduction to a reprinting of "The new ways of Socialism", Bonomi discusses the travail of doctrines and methods of half a century of Socialist movement. Though, goes on M. D'A., we disagree on certain points with the author, we approve of the publication as we regard it as a useful guide specially for the young who are interested in doctrines and developments of the reformism that Bonomi describes with elegance and objectiveness.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Pacciardi is not against publishing Mussolini's speech or any other Nazi-Fascist news, as they are published and broadcast in America. No Italian after 20 years aphrodisiac eloquence, can take Mussolini's words seriously, so why should we not know how the propaganda is carried on in the North of our country? P. says that the whole of M.'s speech is really an appeal by the Germans to the Allies to abandon the idea of unconditional surrender; the slow progress of war has given M. new hope; as for his republican propaganda it is only meant to abolish the King so that he himself may tomorrow have all the power. But the real Republican party is fighting not only monarchy but also Fascism; and real Republicans will not let themselves be taken in by the Duce's words.

2. Allies have put at the disposal of the Italian Govt a credit of about 20 billions worth of goods and machinery; but as Italian needs surpass by far this quantity, the difficulty lies in the choice and the distribution of it. We Sicilians, says the writer, are diffident; why does not the High Commissioner hold a meeting of the Island's economic institutions, so as to know what our necessities are. We are convinced that Sicily's economic development would

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3. Arturo Bianchini says that the Agro Romano should be more exploited, at least as pasture land, so as to stop the increasing diminishing of live stock, specially sheep.

4. S.T.P.R.A.L. should make its communiqués on distribution of rations more clear.

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The Azzi scandal. General Azzi, one of the few who fought vigorously against the Germans, had expressed the opinion that the army should be called the Esercito Nazionale instead of Regio and that the higher ranks should be epurated. Immediately he was put on inactive service. Perhaps this was inevitable, says Avanti, but it is scandalous that such a man should be removed when so many generals whose record is far different are still in office.

2. Protest against 5th column leaflets, attacking Communists and Socialists, being circulated among partisans.

3. Press conference of Ufficio Stampa della Presidenza. After stating that relations with France were now good and that the war effort was the prime concern of the Govt, the chief of the Ufficio Stampa said that for internal affairs the main concern of the Govt was epuration, alimentation and reconstruction. "There will be changes in the control organs of epuration" he added. Sforza wishes to resign and he may be succeeded by a magistrate. The essential mechanism of epuration will be retained - with some improvements to expedite it... Administrative elections cannot be held until late spring and as for the Consultive Assembly, plans for it are now being studied.

4. Bitter comment of A. on plan to substitute a magistrate to Sforza. This an end to any serious epuration, A. thinks.

5. Long communiqué of Socialist party on Sicilian problem. Usual Socialist exposition and usual remedies suggested. Break up the latifundia, improve economic lot of the people, do away with feudalism, hold municipal elections, look to unions, start public work programs etc.

6. Letter has been written by union leaders to Walter Citrine formally asking that Italian representatives be allowed to participate in International Labour Congress in London, to be held in February.

7. Dispatch from Florence; the usual phenomenon is appearing there; the people live in misery and a few rich are enjoying themselves, and attracting Allied officers to their circle. These people were in most cases Fascists and pro-Germans. A list of names is being prepared and it is hoped this will have some effect.

8. Allied Command has recognised UNSAPC (union of "Camionette") [illegible] and supplies. They

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8. Allied Command has recognised UNRRO (union of "Camionette") and has laid down rules for their functioning and supplies. They are to work with UNRRO - but on basis of parity.

9. First instalment of supplies from American Relief for Italy have arrived.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Referring to yesterday's comments in Italia Nuova and

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Popolo, on the Azzi case, we should like, says L.I. to answer them, specially the Popolo, whose democratic sincerity we doubt, as these papers deserve; but we shall act do it until all the details of the case are made clear. When in June the C.L.I. parties decided to adopt an oath so as to guarantee their political and moral independence from the monarchy, they did it to give a concrete content to the "patto di tregua".

2. A letter on the tragic situation of Italian soldiers in Germany.

3. Article by Stefano on conditions of Italian war prisoners in Kenia, points out the fact that these prisoners are all contributing to the war effort and that 90 per cent of them signed a declaration stating their will to contribute to the final destruction of Germany.

4. Carsoli inhabitants are cold and starving.

5. Article against the Nati.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The nation has a right to know how the Government is going to get funds to face public expenses. But the Ministers of Treasury and Finance have not got the pluck to propose a program of reform to the nation; they do not dare to make known the present tragic situation, their hope lies in the Comitati fiscali Rionali and in issuing Buoni del Tesoro. This cannot be called sound and safe finance. (Vincenzo Lucci)

2. Italia Nuova comments on Rossini's statement to the foreign press about the program of the Government. Bonomi is so conscious of being minister of a defeated nation that he thinks foreign public opinion must be informed first about his plans; he takes it for granted that the Italians must be informed about their fate only when everybody else knows about it.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The Pope defends the moral and material interests of the people writes Guido Gonella. It is necessary to be on the look out for the dangers of a false democracy, otherwise, the people will be turned into a 'mass' again.

2. Chamberlain went to Munich with an umbrella; Churchill has gone to Athens with a stick and clearly explained to the Greeks that the British are there, in agreement with Stalin, Roosevelt and the

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Another article by Einaudi stressing the complicated definition of income taxes and the difficulty of ascertaining them; tax payers themselves, even if they did want to declare the truth, are not very often able to do it, as they do not know how they stand. Old lists of tax payers are of no use; door keepers or such, who used to be poor, may now be very rich (black market dealing)

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and the other way round. It is not an easy question to solve, ends Einaudi.

2. Proposals to be submitted to the next Council of Ministers on the increase of pensions, have been drawn up by competent institutions; proposals are made to increase pensions by a third, from the first of January, and to double the high cost of living indemnity.

3. Another appeal to obtain 40.000 blankets for the Abruzzo sinistrati who are litteraly dying of cold, sleeping on bare floors in roofless and windowless houses.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. News from Radio New York of interview given by Bonomi to the N.Y. Times. B. told Times' correspondent that all his Ministers were francophile and that De Gasperi considered reconciliation with France his first objective.

2. Protest by Alberto Savinio against the phrase "Morte al Liberalismo" found written on walls. Liberalism is more than a party, it is that part of man which is more truly noble, he says.

3. Another historical article (Chapt 13) on life during German occupation.

4. Fruit is not arriving in Rome in proper quantities because ASA cannot get box cars. This seems strange, but there are rumors of widespread corruption in assignment of cars.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Velio Spano says there is a good deal of Fascist propaganda going on: some people pretend that epuration is not being done and do everything to prevent its taking place; they fear and despise the masses and do everything to exclude them from the government.

2. Unità takes the part of General Azzi. Why should he have been discharged while so many unsatisfactory generals have been kept. Besides officers are entitled to have an opinion and express it.

3. General Roatta and several other generals charged with offences against public safety.

4. The Italian Women's League asks that something should be done about the problems of the schools.

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GENERAL

1. The Athens Conference. ELAS's proposals are supposed to be the following: formation of a new cabinet; half the members of the new Government should be representatives of ELAS; punishment of all the collaborators; epuration of All government services, including the police; dissolving of the Greek national guard; in February, plebiscite about the institutional question; at the beginning of 1945, general elections.

Statement of Churchill: Great Britain intervened in Greece

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in agreement with Roosevelt and Stalin, in conformity with the invitation made in Caserta by the representatives of all Greek parties. Great Britain does not want anything from Greece, and hopes to hasten the establishment of a strong Government. Meanwhile, the armistice conditions of General Scobie must be accepted.

2. Rossini explains to the foreign press the program of the Government: The Government has gladly resumed diplomatic relations with Belgium and reactivated them with Rumania. It hopes to be soon able to resume diplomatic relations with France, with whom there are still some problems to be solved. - The Government is bent on increasing the war effort; the chief problems are epuration, food, and reconstruction.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/R6

December 27, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. 12.000 parcels of food and clothing distributed by the P.C.A.P. in all Rome.

2. Text of speech by the Pope to the children of the Pontificia Università Gregoriana.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Account of Christmas Mass in St. Peter's.

2. Text of the Radio Message by the Pope to the whole world.

3. Carandini has arrived in Rome.

4. Through the U.N.R.R.A. American Relief for Italy has distributed - in Valmontone, Aquino and Pontecorvo - the first shipments of clothing and food, to 30.000 children; representatives of the American Embassy at the Vatican, of the Italian Red Cross and of the Italian Public Health, were present.

5. The Prefect issued an ordinance by which all Public Transports of Rome must join in one Commission to study the various problems.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat) - Not available.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - Not available.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Comment on Pope's speech. The Pope expressed his fear that many people might be duped by the words "freedom" and "democracy" uttered by clever political leaders who might then lead their followers into other directions. But this, says Saragat, is hardly likely; one can manipulate a clique or a small group, but not a party. Further, speaking for the Socialists, democracy is absolutely essential to Socialism. The war reveals all too clearly the sad fate of those countries which have proclaimed their intention of attaining socialism in the field of economics by suppressing political democracy.

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Universita Gregoriana.

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2. Complaint from Editor of the Parola Socialista (Cosenza) is forwarded to Minister of Justice. The editor says that for a little plain speaking he has been threatened with imprisonment - where is freedom of the Press ?

3. France means business. Confiscation of Renault works announced. Nothing like this has yet happened in Italy though such action is long overdue, thinks Avanti.

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4. Workers employed by Allies should be given same benefits voted for other workers, says ...

5. Complaint that Ghiglieri, naval officer attacked in ..., is threatening vindictive action against his subordinates. The Naval Ministry should discipline this man.

6. Third Italian film since liberation is now being made. Technical equipment is not impressive, but the writer feels hopeful about the industry.

7. Christmas parties for the needy are laudable and even the Royal household is to be admired for its gesture of hospitality. But distributing pictures of the little princes is hardly good taste. Avanti wishes the "little darlings" the best of fortune - far from the throne - but thinks it undignified to make them "electoral agents".

8. Croce revealed Bonomi's early intention of going outside parties for ministers (Digest for 24th Dec, under Italia Nuova)... However Avanti also thanks Croce for his kind words about Nenni.

9. Avanti not impressed by Soleri's easy confidence regarding Italian financial situation..

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Though patriots have been beaten in a military sense at Domodossola, this episode does not lose any of its deep significance; everyone who fought there felt the "moral certainty that, notwithstanding its tragic ending" the deed would pass to history. (Poerio)

2. Renewed diplomatic relations between Italy and Belgium; Ambassadors will soon be assigned to Rome and Bruxelles.

3. One of the advantages of democratic elections is that the result shows the political opinion of the electors; the elections which have been held at the Rome University show, in fact, the fascist mentality of the majority of the Professors of the faculties of litterature and law; Fascist activities of Cardinali and Vassalli are too well known for their election as presidi of the two above faculties to have been unintentional. What does the Minister of Public Education think about this ?

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Commenting on the Pope's speech, Enzo Selvaggi says that democracy means the expression of human personality. The Fascist regime considered the people as a mass; this mistake must be avoided. There will be no possibility of democracy if the people is kept in a state of inferiority, living a passive life.

2. In Italia Libera, General Azzi says that the old oath sworn by the army should be abolished; by a new oath, the soldiers would pledge themselves to defend the country, under orders of the Chief of the State, whoever he may be. - Italia Nuova definitely disagrees with Gen. Azzi; the institutional question must be solved by the Italian people; on this question there is an agreement of truce; the oath is actually sworn to the Chief of the State. - General Azzi is a high ranking officer, at present in service, and commanding

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the Lazio-Umbria-Abruzzi Region. His article calls in question his own oath, so that people are now inclined to ask: Whom does he obey or is he feeling inclined to obey ? It is the first time in Italy that a general takes an open stand in a political question, proposing a regulation with a revolutionary character. If this fact passes unobserved, it will not be possible to deny the same right to other officers.

3. Bebuf wonders whether the government will finally associate epuration from party interest.

4. Private initiative only can improve the transport situation. It is quite useless to create new organs which will only make everything worse.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. G.P. Calabrese comments on Solari's report. He approves of Solari's policy which is adapted to the situation of the country, and the needs and possibilities of the people.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Commenting on the Pope's speech Panfilo Gentile points out the fact that even the Pope recognises the instictive aversion felt by all the people to the past; so, to avoid likely civil wars, there is only one remedy: democracy. Real democracy, which implies that the masses must become a people, i.e. that from being a passive instrument guided from outside, it must become an active conscious and responsible assemblage. Touching on international policy he said that the future is based on peaceful intercourses among nations; no country must try to bully others; this, says P.G., is a warning to the victors.

2. Attack against Corrado Barbagallo who has now - after having written many volumes of history, and even, in 1939, the story of the Fascist period - written in Avanti on "conservative liberalism". The writer goes on correcting B. on some "historical errors" he has made, as, for instance, of affirming, that Scialoia had joined the Liberal party.

3. Casati, Minister of War, sent a Christmas message to Italian soldiers fighting in Greece, reminding them that Italy is called on to contribute as much as possible to the Allied war effort.

TEMPO (Independent)

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. The Pope is supporting a democratic policy, says Aldo Airoldi. Part of the responsibility of this war is to be attributed to the totalitarian structure of some states. The concept of people and that of mass are entirely different; for a mass is something inert which can be moved from the outside.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Italian women should have the right to vote. They deserve it and are politically mature.

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2. Hungary has been Germany's most staunch ally, and did not deserve the help or the comprehension of the United Nations. In spite of this, the Soviet Union has given Hungary the possibility to redeem itself. Therefore Italy too can count on help and support.

3. The workers who depend on the State have not been as lucky as those who depend on private enterprises. In many cases, the allotment for the high cost of living has not yet been paid. (Giuseppe Di Vittorio)

4. Article against Carlo Lizzeo director of the Pianosa prison.

GENERAL

1. Situation in Greece: the Archbishop Damaskinos . presided over the conference which was held on December 26th. It was said that British participation would be limited to a speech, for the discussions were to be a purely Greek matter.

2. French proposals for a new anglo-french treaty.

3. American help to Italy: relief is brought to the most devastated areas.

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APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

R26/WB36/PRB

26 December 1944.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 38
17 Dec 44 to 23 Dec 44

1. Political

The tension created by the long crisis may be said to have abated. The Action Party, in UALIA LIBERA, has had one or two articles during the past week explaining why it could not have accepted a share in the Govt, and AVANTI has continued to mutter that Bonomi must be watched but in general the situation has been accepted by all parties which are looking now to the future rather than sulking - or exulting as the case might be - over the past. Sforza, having refused the post of Ambassador in Washington, was the object of a special commendatory communique issued by the Council; it was to be regretted that a man of his capacities should "for the moment" feel it his duty to refuse out of delicacy so important an assignment, but the Council hoped that he would be available in the future for the service of his Country. For the Leftist appetite for epuration has not been dulled by recent events, but even if the flattering words of the Council were merely a "consolation prize" as AVANTI called them, the gesture was symbolic of the conciliatory attitude of Bonomi towards the missing brethren. Indeed he went further and at the opening of the Council meeting (on the 20th) took occasion to point out the importance of the C.L.N. It may be that the spectacle of the unhappy lot of Greece has had a sobering effect on Italian public opinion; certainly the papers have been full of articles on Greece and there has been a tendency to look upon it as the best test case of what the future may be. "The Allies seem to forget they belong on the Liberal side" said RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, "and if they are to go back to a policy of Westphalian understandings rather than follow the Atlantic Charter, then the Nazi-Fascists will have won the war". Much space has been given too to the Polish situation and against the wide background of international malaise the difficulties of the C.L.N. and the new Govt have been seen in proper perspective.

The Council met twice on Wednesday. At the morning meeting Bonomi stated his decision to have election lists prepared and the papers advertised the prospect of "administrative" (i.e. Communal and Provincial) elections next Spring. In the meanwhile Togliatti, [illegible] and Ruini (one from each of the four parties) [illegible] some kind

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The tension created by the long crisis may be said to have abated. The Action Party, in ITALIA LIBERA, has had one or two articles during the past week explaining why it could not have accepted a share in the Govt, and AVANTI has continued to mutter that Bonomi must be watched but in general the situation has been accepted by all parties which are looking now to the future rather than sulking - or exulting as the case might be - over the past. Sforza, having refused the post of Ambassador in Washington, was the object of a special commendatory communique issued by the Council; it was to be regretted that a man of his capacities should "for the moment" feel it his duty to refuse out of delicacy so important an assignment, but the Council hoped that he would be available in the future for the service of his Country. For the Leftist appetite for epuration has not been dulled by recent events, but even if the flattering words of the Council were merely a "consolation prize" as AVANTI called them, the gesture was symbolic of the conciliatory attitude of Bonomi towards the missing brethren. Indeed he went further and at the opening of the Council meeting (on the 20th) took occasion to point out the importance of the C.L.N. It may be that the spectacle of the unhappy lot of Greece has had a sobering effect on Italian public opinion; certainly the papers have been full of articles on Greece and there has been a tendency to look upon it as the best test case of what the future may be. "The Allies seem to forget they belong on the Liberal side" said RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, "and if they are to go back to a policy of Westphalian understandings rather than follow the Atlantic Charter, then the Nazi-Fascists will have won the war". Much space has been given too to the Polish situation and against the wide background of international malaise the difficulties of the C.L.N. and the new Govt have been seen in proper perspective.

The Council met twice on Wednesday. At the morning meeting Bonomi stated his decision to have election lists prepared and the papers advertised the prospect of "administrative" (i.e. Communal and Provincial) elections next Spring. In the meanwhile Togliatti, De Gasperi, Brosio and Ruini (one from each of the four parties) were directed to make concrete proposals for setting up some kind of advisory body which will allow the "direct expression of the living forces of the Nation to collaborate with the Govt". (For the recent crisis has clearly revealed the need of some kind of parliament; Spriggs (Reuter) pointed out that the crisis was unique in that normally a Govt loses the confidence of the Chamber over some specific plan of legislation and resigns, but in this case the Govt resigned and the causes of its resignation were still being discussed a week later). The Council then approved the creation of an inter-ministerial committee to coordinate the work of economic reconstruction, increased the powers of the High Commissioners of Sicily and Sardinia who are to be aided by local "Consulte", and granted more funds to those Islands for rehabilitation and improvements. The "aspiration

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to regional autonomy" expressed through the "consulte" are to be encouraged but, in case there should be any misunderstanding, the Council issued a clear-cut statement of its intention to deal firmly with separatism. The afternoon meeting delegated wide powers to the Commissariato per l'Alimentazione and sanctioned other draft decrees for relief of refugees and the homeless, and found time to pass a measure aimed at "facilitating weddings between Italians and Americans".

The anti-separatism declaration was of course aimed at Sicily. This fiery island, once described by our geography teacher as "the ball which is being kicked by the Italian boot", has been bouncing back repeatedly and vigorously for some time. The disturbances in Catania on the 14th (see last week's Bulletin, No 37) resulted in the resignation of the sindaco and the Giunta communale, the application of a six o'clock curfew and the inevitable flood of commentary in the press. The Leftist press sees in it another episode in the separatist campaign, instigated by landowners and reactionaries, ITALIA NUOVA views it as criminal violence pure and simple, and RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE remarked that Sicilian students obviously didn't want to be called up and ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves and that was all there was to it. All papers, for different reasons, agreed that it was time the Govt showed its teeth, which probably explains the baring of the Council's fangs last Wednesday.

The trial of Pentimalli and Del Tetto ran through the week. These are the Generals accused of having surrendered Naples to the Germans without a struggle. The case was followed intently by the press which is keen to sense possible dramatic ramifications. Two attempts by the defense to have the case shifted to a military tribunal failed.

The prosecution asked the death penalty but the verdict, which came on Friday was twenty years imprisonment, which made a strange contrast, as pointed out by ITALIA LIBERA, to the 30 years given on the same day to Cornelia Tanzi, ex-mistress of Mussolini, accused only of incidental and petty "acts of collaboration" with the Nazis.

Nenni, back from London where he was accorded an "ovation" according to AVANTI (" a Fascist word"taunted IL QUOTIDIANO) seemed rather sobered by the spectacle of a Country submitting cheerfully to the most rigid discipline in order to win the war. However he reported progress and "flattering promises"in his campaign to make Italy's position better understood and to obtain for Italians a larger control over internal matters. Bonomi speaking on Sunday called for unity and greater war effort. On the same day Mussolini spoke at Milan but, as RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE remarked, with a sort

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called for unity and greater war effort. On the same day Mussolini
spoke at Milan but, as RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE remarked, with a sort
of wistful pity, "he can only make us laugh now". Appropriately enough
the text was reproduced in CANTACHIARO (humorous weekly) but UNITA
and ITALIA NUOVA refused to see the joke. The former hinted at
"underhand propaganda" and both organs (Extreme Left and Extreme
Right occasionally have these happy meetings) were incensed at the
waste of paper - tightly rationed as it is. Perhaps they have a
point - there are better uses for paper.

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2. On and off the rails

Civilian traffic carried by the railways is looking up. The freight amounted in the month of November to 303,034 tons, including 121,736 tons of foodstuffs, 31,722 tons of fuel and 21,221 tons of seed fertilizer. In Sicily a large fruit movement programme was fitted into existing train schedules and export was brisk. Cagliari movements included 1,000 tons of D.I.D. supplies, 800 tons of cheese and 1,600 tons of pigment, all for export. On 8 November a violent cyclone blew a train of five cars and engine clean off the rails in the Tirso-Chilivanni section of the Sardinian Ferrovie Complementari, killing one and injuring fifteen. Bari Division accepted bids for taking 5,880 tons of wine in approximately equal quantities to Naples and to Ortona. The same division moved 403 tons of olive oil. The amount of olive oil moved illegally is not disclosed, but on one occasion when the Bari-Naples train was searched for contraband 10 tons were found secreted on the bodies and in the baggage of travellers. Naples movements were attractively varied. Besides the more usual commodities, 6,000,000 lire in currency was taken to Bari, two cars of women and children from the Italian Embassy in Ankara were conveyed on the final stage of their journey to Rome and theatrical parties were moved, with who knows what trappings, to Bari, Taranto and Sicily. Pontecagnano's bad reputation for pilfering has lost the town its right to a daily call by the Naples-Reggio passenger train.

Speaking of pilfering, large-scale disappearances of Allied property from railway cars by organized gangs is reported by the Naples Division of the Military Rail Service and steps are being taken in conjunction with Public Safety, Southern Region, to provide police protection at the most difficult control points. Activities, it is said, are on such a scale that the Allied war effort is being impaired. The stretch of rail between San Giovanni and Salerno appears to offer particular attractions to the thieves. At Frattamaggiore the Capo Stazione complains that he and his staff have been held up by an armed band on more than one occasion. In Naples it is known that at least four organized gangs have been working in cooperation with railroad employees anxious to line their pockets quickly at the expense of the community. Cars are run by the hi-jackers to suitable spots where black market racketeers hungrily await the spoils. The cars are unloaded, goods and money change hands on the spot with bewildering rapidity and by morning it is safe to assume that the trucks are standing in empty innocence many miles away. The Naples gangs, evidently aware their activities have not gone unobserved, are at the moment strategical followers of Brer Rabbit. Not so elsewhere. At one place (which must of course be nameless) a gang of 20 thieves were surprised by a vigilant [illegible] train intended for the local military.

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One night an Italian clerk in the rail division with a taste for excitement decided to conduct an investigation of his own and with commendable determination carried out a lone reconnaissance in a Naples railway yard, beginning at 9 o'clock and staying out till 3 the following morning. At 11 his patience was rewarded when 11 members of the "Guardia Merci" emerged stealthily from the shadows and by wriggling through a hole 2 ft by 1 ft in certain of the brake vans effected an entrance into loaded rail cars. Sacks and cases were promptly handed out and the spoils divided there and then among the gang. The hi-jackers, it is evident, bear all the marks of specialized stealers, including a corps d'elite of railwaymen whose knowledge of local conditions proves invaluable in spotting likely wagons, judiciously switching points and pulling out 2 or 3 cars to more suitable positions. The cars, once selected, are

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hooked on to an engine and after what appears to be a harmless shunting operation - three railway yards in particular have bad names in this respect - are pulled up in selected spots further along the line. One favourite location for brisk illicit trade is a stretch of line conveniently situated where two adjoining roads facilitate access to black market runners and where a group of badly battered buildings makes observation difficult. Here a score or so of dealers gather to buy whatever plunder the night brings. Cars are emptied, labels destroyed, and moved far away from the scene. Some weeks ago the thieves had a field day, tapping a veritable gold mine in the shape of a car full of silk. A truck full of sugar provided another valuable haul. Five warehouses are known to exist for handling the stolen goods. The amateur investigator who reports this, ends, after deploring the sybaritic tendencies of some of the guards, by assuring his chief that, given time to develop his prowess as a sleuth, he could "manage to find out the names of some of the people concerned in these affairs."

3. Little by Little

Almost a million elementary school textbooks have been run off the presses in Italy since the Allies first landed in Sicily. Relying solely on Italian materials and newsprint from the PWB, the Education Sub-Commission was able to eke out a modest 250,000 textbooks in the Spring of 1944, but with the arrival late this year of 18,920 pounds of glue, 1½ tons of ink and over 400 tons of paper from the United States approximately 700,000 textbooks have been prepared and issued, a step toward the Sub-Commission's 3,500,000 goal. It also plans to print several million 20 to 40 page notebooks in Italy; 200,000 have been completed and a million more are now being produced in Rome. School supplies are harder to get than book-making materials. When a requisition made last Spring for penholders was returned this November for restudying, on the ground that it equalled three months total production in the United States, the Sub-Commission feelingly replied that an order for one penholder per year for every three school children in Italy is not an exorbitant request.

The job of rewriting elementary school textbooks which are the only schoolbooks ever to reach the hands of 80 percent of Italian school children was, for the newly established Elementary Textbook Committee composed of Italian teachers like rediscovering the world. Joyfully they replaced avanguardisti and sons of the wolf which figured largely in simple aritmetic problems with the easier-to-handle pears and apples, and decided that pure science provided better examples of uniform motion than Italian soldiers doing the passo-romano (German goose-step) which they deleted. In some areas where new textbooks have not yet arrived the fervor of the teacher reformers carries them to unforeseen ends. Recently, in Sardinia, an education officer was greeted by one school head who proudly showed him an old primer in which I for IMPERO had been changed to I for INGHILTERRA. Nineteen of Sardinia's forty-three schools are functioning, but attendance is cut down partly by problems of clothing and footwear, partly by lack of transport, and partly because older pupils are being used for work on the farms.

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The job of rewriting elementary school textbooks which are the only schoolbooks ever to reach the hands of 85 percent of Italian school children was, for the newly established Elementary Textbook Committee composed of Italian teachers like rediscovering the world. Joyfully they replaced avanguardisti and sons of the wolf which figured largely in simple arithmetic problems with the easier-to-handle pears and apples, and decided that pure science provided better examples of uniform motion than Italian soldiers doing the passo-romano (German goose-step) which they deleted. In some areas where new textbooks have not yet arrived the fervor of the teacher reformers carries them to unforseen ends. Recently, in Sardinia, an education officer was greeted by one school head who proudly showed him an old primer in which I for DUCE had been changed to I for INGHILTERRA. Nineteen of Sardinia's forty-three schools are functioning, but attendance is cut down partly by problems of clothing and footwear, partly by lack of transport, and partly because older pupils are being used for work on the farms.

In the end the Fascist series of texts for the five elementary school classes was rewritten in 10 books of plain facts. Since the Fascists found it impossible to make Homer, Ovid and Virgil into protagonists of Mussolini, and algebra, geometry, physics and chemistry didn't yield to Fascist persuasion, only 738 secondary school textbooks (in addition to schoolbooks on Fascism) had to be either expurgated or destroyed and 4,117 may still be freely used. Regional education officers report satisfactory progress in eliminating Fascist personnel from the teaching staffs and supervisory posts in schools over which they have jurisdiction. One officer notes the fact that in seven out of his eight provinces the post of High Commissioner for Epuration was held by a Communist.

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"All in all" he observes "there are trends of political infiltration into a rather susceptible and easy target."

The greatest problem in reopening schools in the regions, including Italian government territory, is getting undamaged school buildings out of the hands of the requisitioning authorities. In Rome the RAAC and local military commanders when requested reduced the number of Allied occupied schools to about one half and Italian military units made an even greater reduction in the number of buildings they occupied, but the prefect and sindaco, who are the sole authorities for removing civilians and repairing and cleaning school buildings have so far made no progress. The following chart shows the trend of derequisitioning events in Rome between 20 October (when the Education Sub-Commission broadcast an appeal to Allied and Italian authorities to hand the schools back to the school children) and 1 December:

	OCCUPIED 20 Oct	OCCUPIED 1 Dec	RTN'D TO USE
Elementary			
Allies	18	10	8
Italian Forces	8	1	7
Italian Civilian Authorities	20	20	•
Refugees, etc.	43	43	0
Italian Political Parties	12	12	0
Needing Repairs, etc.	59	59	0
School Children	49	64	15
Secondary			
Allies	16	6	10
Italian Forces	5	3	2
Civilian Authorities	1	1	•
Refugees, etc.	13	13	0
Political Parties	5	4	1
Needing Repairs, etc.	33	33	0
School Children	52	65	13

In contrast to the situation in Rome, schools are beginning to function in a large number of buildings in the Naples area, and in other parts of Lazio-Umbria. In the northern provinces of Grosseto, Arezzo, Lucca, Pistoia, Siena and in Florence province south of the Arno a large percentage of the schools are open, but in some cases lack of accommodation prevents large attendances. In recently liberated Emilia plans are being perfected for the opening of schools in Forli and Ravenna. Despite realistic student aid measures, such as the plan to serve pupils hot lunches daily, it is unfortunately probable that many Italian schools, opened and operated

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Allied and Italian authorities to hand the schools back to the school children) and 1 December:

	OCCUPIED 29 Oct	1 Dec	RTN'D TO USE
Elementary			
Allies	15	10	8
Italian Forces	8	1	7
Italian Civilian Authorities	20	20	0
Refugees, etc.	45	45	0
Italian Political Parties	12	12	0
Needing Repairs, etc.	69	69	0
School Children	49	64	15
Secondary			
Allies	16	6	10
Italian Forces	5	3	2
Civilian Authorities	1	1	0
Refugees, etc.	13	13	0
Political Parties	5	4	1
Needing Repairs, etc.	33	33	0
School Children	52	39	13

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4. Odds and Ends

Col. Densmore, chief staff officer of the Economic Section, is officiating as acting deputy chief of staff and vice president of the Section in the absence of Mr. Antolini...Oh Well Department: 23,000 cases of citrus fruit arrived in good condition at Civitavecchia from Sicily and 1,500 cases promptly disappeared en route from the port to Rome...Sardinia is to contribute 300 horses, 500 head of cattle and 2,000 sheep to livestock-ravaged areas in the Lazio-Umbria Region...254,000 boxes of lemons have been shipped to U.K. this season already...Italian coasters and schooners are slowly coming back into their own, 22,000 tons being carried last month... AMG violations apparently center in the busiest ports, Livorno now outranking Naples, according to the latest reports, which show

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1,750 cases for November in Toscana Region, with 187 acquitals while Southern Region, which includes Naples, had only 1,003 cases but, undoubtedly as a result of a long and tested experience, saw fit to acquit only 34...The Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission has been getting requests for individual repatriation of stranded Italians who want to come home from places as far removed as Haiti, New York and Brazil...Patriot centers are now housing 2,000, many having come through the lines to seek relief through the winter months...The weather, which has been wreaking damage to roads and rails, has interrupted flour deliveries to Reggio and Catanzaro, some communes being without flour for four days...Peasants near San Gregorio in Salerno Province staged a small riot over the new swine tax and the olive oil amassing...The AC Typhus Control Unit is now operating 10 dusting stations in Naples as a safeguard against any possible re-appearance of the epidemic of last year...Electrical Ups-and-Downs: Gained - 3,500 kw. generating capacity restored at Acquoria hydro-plant; Lost - 4,500 kw. through breakdowns at Terni and Larderello...Current Granai del Popolo totals: 9,936,036 qtl. or 86 per cent. of the 11,500,000 qtl. goal... Olive oil collections to date are 50,728 qtl. which, according to Agriculture S/C experts, is a pretty bad show, definitely...Major Robert Dee, the AC's former secretary-general, is back at headquarters from a northern region as AC liaison officer with UNRRA and the Economic Section's administrative officer...The inter-ministerial reconstruction committee of the Italian Government and staff officers of the Economic Section are now holding weekly pow-wows every Tuesday afternoon at the Grand Hotel, taking their hair down over mutual problems...Military authorities are now approaching the Industry Sub-Commission, asking for AC views before proceeding to requisition factory buildings, a hopeful sign... Lieut.Col.John D. Ames, acting regional commissioner of Lazio-Umbria Region, is pulling a Poletti Christmas Eve by taking a radio broadcast to his Romans in Italian (but not, as he adds, without a strong Chicago accent)...Rome coal needs for essential military and civilian consumers now amount to 2,300 tons a day, mostly Italian coal, of which 200 tons a day are used for Allied military installations, 300 tons for the railways which haul the coal and the rest for essential civilian users such as public utilities, hospitals, pasta factories, bakeries, cement works and key industries...You may have three guesses as to why 'Cantachiaro' disappeared this week on the day of its publication...Carabinieri did a smart job this week at Tor Marancia, rounding up a gang which had been giving trouble in the district and getting a haul which included 3 machine guns, 52 sticks of dynamite, 34 rifles and some more...On Friday night at the Bernini cinema in Rome printed leaflets were showered on the audience bearing the quotation from Rundstedt's proclamation "The hour has struck..."(made at the beginning of the present German offensive)and, of course, "Heil Hitler!" and "Viva il Duce"...Rome will not after all be all lit up at Christmas, any extra electric power being consumed by an extension of tram services up to 3 a.m. to cope with crowds attending midnight mass at St. Peters...and so, may we wish to our superiors a Dignified Christmas, to our equals a Well-Provided Christmas, and to all others a (censored) Christmas.

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LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RS/ERB

December 24, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Provisions are under study to allow a speedier delivery of the U.N.R.R.A. relief to Italy.

2. American press commenting on the decisions taken in the last Council of Ministers, says that Sicily must not be considered a secondary problem, for Italy, as it has been till now; the American Govt will not recognise or help any Sicilian group or party which may be contrary to the Italian Govt.

3. Rumanian Legation in Rome, on occasion of its renewed activities, made a declaration stating that both Italians and Rumanians have similar economic, social and political problems to solve; contacts between the two Nations will therefore be fruitful and useful.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Though it is still a Xmas of war, said Bonomi, Italians must once more have faith in their future.
De Gasperi and Scelba made statements too, in which they said that the Country's moral unity, in this Xmas, is an undoubted fact.

2. The Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction continues its work, in liaison with the Allied Commission. Two billions have been assigned to repair damaged houses; the A.C. has put at its disposal means of transportation.

3. Price of cigarettes doubled.

4. Ivo Coccia does not approve of the comparison made by Tempo, between the trial of Bentimalli and Del Tetto and the Dalzi one.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Who are they ? Once more R. asks for the names and addresses of all those who belonged to the O.V.R.A. to be published.

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2. American press commenting on the decisions taken in the last Council of Ministers, says that Sicily must not be considered a secondary problem, for Italy, as it has been till now; the American Govt will not recognise or help any Sicilian group or party which may be contrary to the Italian Govt.

3. Rumanian Legation in Rome, on occasion of its renewed activities, made a declaration stating that both Italians and Rumanians have similar economic, social and political problems to solve; contacts between the two Nations will therefore be fruitful and useful.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Though it is still a Xmas of war, said Sonnoi, Italians must once more have faith in their future.

De Gasperi and Scelba made statements too, in which they said that the Country's moral unity, in this Xmas, is an undoubted fact.

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Who are they ? Once Lord R. asks for the names and adresses of all those who belonged to the U.V.R.A. to be published.

2. Article by Foscolo Bargoni on "social insurance".

3. Prof. Marchesi spoke to the students, illustrating the tragic situation in which Italian culture finds itself; hope for the future lies in the young, he added.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Conti writes against the verdict of the Pentimalli and Del Tetto trial. What is the use of condemning these two Generals who were only "servi" of those who are really responsible ? Reference to the two Generals and promises of resurrection to the King and the Prince. When will all this hypocricy end ?

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2. Cold in London. Caradini, says V.H., is treated very coldly in London, while Churchill stated that the prestige of Prince Umberto is rising again. British conservatives evidently want Italy to pay in two ways: by remaining under monarchy and by remaining unarmed.

3. One more article on urgency of thorough epuration. (T. Buonaiuti)

4. Small landowners cannot cultivate their fields: lack of seeds, lack of anti-disease products, lack of communications and the delinquency which makes the country-side unsafe, under their good intentions.

5. Cannot the electric companies provide just a little more energy, so as to have some light on the stairs ?

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Council of Ministers:

a) Approved of the budget proposed by the Minister of Treasury for the whole present financial administration. (details given on public debt, expenses, All-Lire, etc);

b) Having seen the agreement stipulated between C.G.I.L. and employers (industrial, commercial, agricultural, banking and insurance sections) on 13th month "gratifica" approved of it and made it obligatory;

c) Re Unemployment the Council said that the money put at disposal of reconstruction will probably permit giving work to a sufficient number. To prevent further unemployment due to repatriation of prisoners and labourers from abroad, the Minister of Public Works has been charged to work out an emergency program;

d) The Food High Commissioner has been asked to keep in mind the demands advanced by the C.G.I.L.;

e) All State employees, in Rome and other large cities, have been granted a special "gratifica";

f) The Council recognised the necessity of adopting special provisions to help pensioners; draft of decree approved; meanwhile, from the 1st of January, part-payments will be given.

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Next meeting on the 30th.

2. Nenni writes once more on the causes of the ministerial crisis, and explains the reasons of the Socialist opposition to the Govt, in favour of the C.L.N. This opposition, though, will not forget that war is still continuing; in Milan, he ends, we shall probably see the Christian Democracy turn to the left, under the "push" of the peasant masses of the Val Padana and the Veneto.

3. Subalpino, recalling the liturgic symbol of the donkey in the "Presepio", says that Italians are too serious to "fanciullescare", as "our Victors know so well how to; they always become children at Xmas".

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4. Christian Democracy is a new name for an old party, which has called itself Catholic, Clerical, Intolerant, though now it seems to classify itself as Leftist, it really is a conservative party which should like to be Liberal, says Corrado Barangallo.

5. The U.D.I. Committee has approved an order of the day asking for women to be included in the election lists.

6. After the last war the crisis broke out when peace, with great difficulty, had been established; this time it has occurred before; it is absurd to believe that the whole world will accept government by a restricted number of powers. France has already affirmed its political autonomy; discontent in other countries shows this same desire. We all need a word of good sense, says Zimarcas, after such an orgy of irrationalism.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Article by General Arnaldo Azzi on the necessity of creating, in the military field, institutions which, saving political harmony and being liberated from moral ruin, will meet the present necessities.

2. Borgata Cordiani needs a similar police raid as the one done in Tormarancio.

3. Cornelia Zanni has made an appeal.

4. Turpitude among directors of the Opera.

5. Calogero spoke yesterday on "Education towards civilisation and the duty of the teacher", insisting on the necessity of educating students to be free and to respect freedom.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Victory, though certain, is still remote, and the people feel this very deeply, as it has been made clear by demonstrations in various countries; Italians can be proud of the equilibrium they managed to keep notwithstanding the impudent spectacle offered by C.L.N. and its "underground" and by "so-called" leaders of political parties. But now Italians ask themselves why they should go on fighting, if they must always be considered as "vinti", not even co-belligerents. All the people who have most suffered because of war, must at last hear a comforting word. (Lucifero)

2. Bebuf says that the "Pope/als" should have been tried by

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2. Bapaur says that the "Generals" should have been tried by a military court of justice.

3. Croce, interviewed by Spriano, said that the second Bonomi Govt is more compact than the first one; it will also gain - by the abstention of two parties and their ensuing discussions - a symbol of the future parliamentary discussions; it is only to be regretted that Bonomi did not choose some Ministers outside the parties, so as to compose a Ministry more organic.

4. Words of welcome to the "Cristiani Sociali" who have joined the Italian Democratic Party.

5. Rations of cigarettes to be increased.

6. Thieves, last night, tried to steal the elephant from the Zoo.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Mass has not been celebrated by a Pope in Saint Peter's, since the year 800 when Carlo Magno was crowned Emperor on Xmas night.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Article by Einaudi on Liberalism in relation to economic and income-tax questions.

IL MONDO (Independent)

1. Battle in the West. Renewed sufferings of Belgium and Luxembourg prove yet again the impossibility of neutrality for small States and the need of unity in Europe. It also should be a warning to individual States that the time has not yet come for internal differences.

2. Croce on crisis. In an interview with Sprigge (Reuter) C. said that he thought Bonomi had made a mistake in not giving posts to at least some leading figures without party affiliations. He also thinks B. should remedy the "defects in apparition" which were the origin of the crisis and create the advising Council (Consulta) as soon as possible.

3. Letter of Admiral Stone quoted with appreciation; he invites the young refugee Sergio Costa to Christmas dinner and also to his home every Saturday afternoon.. Other details of the "Esercito" and Christmas plans for children.

4. Strong objection to the suppression of the Faculty of Political Science at the University. An unjustified action carried out in an undemocratic manner by De Ruggero, says the writer.

5. Orlando speaks to Students in Palermo.

6. Enrico Fermi, noted physicist, returns to Italy.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The Army of good will is formed mostly by women who follow Tito's army to help the wounded and the sick. Nobody in Yugoslavia today would even dream of not trying to help.

2. Pentimalli's and Del Vecchio's crime has been called "abandonment of post" instead of "desertion", so, instead of being shot as they should have been, they were just condemned to twenty years.

3. The world-famous painter Picasso has joined the French Communist Party.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RS/ERB

December 23, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - N.P.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Giovanni Scarpitti writes at length and abstractly on the real meaning of the two watch-words "land to the peasants" and "socialisation of industries". He ends by examining the statistics of working activities in Italy.

2. The battle of Monte Lungo fought one year ago by Italian troops, near Cassino, is analysed by Gabriele Pronetti.

3. Blankets for the Abruzzo populations badly needed.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Another article on agrarian reform. Tullio Caraffa examines the advantages and the disadvantages of handing over uncultivated land to the peasants.

2. Against excessive price of flowers.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - Not available.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Why condemn Pentimalli and Del Vecchio to twenty years, while the King is peacefully spending his days in his Villa, and Badoglio is playing "bocce" in Rome, and Ambrosio is still free and we don't know anything about those responsible for the capitulation of Rome? Neither sanctions nor epuration have been proceeding as they should, writes Nenni, because they have been tackled with a bureaucratic

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2. We quite realize, writes C.L. commenting on the agreement between Unions and owners on an extraordinary indemnity to workers, that what has been decided is only a drop of water (though it amounts to several billions) and that the situation, for many workers, gets worse every day, every day that passes puts them face to face with the terrible dilemma: either to go on working honestly, and almost starve, or to abandon their work and become black market dealers.

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3. Franco Lombardi writing on the urgent and undeniable necessity of school reform says that the question is also an economic one; how can a teacher give all his mind to his duty if he knows that the salary he is paid will not carry him through the month; and what about all those candidates who, after having successfully passed several competitions have to wait as long as five or six years before being appointed to a post? and are competitions handled scrupulously? are the best people really chosen? A great courage is needed to face this reform which concerns not only the Ministry of Public Education but the entire present society.

4. The A.C.C.I. (Associazione Culturale Cinematografica Italiana) will begin its manifestations on Sunday by showing a film on Abraham Lincoln.

5. The Gas Company wants to put an exaggerated increase on the price of gas, and the Giunta Comunale votes against it.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Regional autonomy. Article by Francesco Francello. Separatism should be checked, but autonomy encouraged. The appointment of High Commissioners is justifiable only as an emergency measure. One should guard against thinking the desire for regional autonomy is merely a reaction against fascism; actually over-centralization pre-dates Fascism and the present drive for local independence is deep-seated and over-due.

2. Composition and duties of the "consulte" for Sicily and Sardinia. 24 members in Sicily, 10 in Sardinia, so it is understood. These bodies will not be merely bureaucratic but they will have functions of representation and expression of political currents. Members to be chosen from economic, political, cultural and workers' organizations as well as technicians. They will work closely with the Commissario and it is expected that in some matters their opinion will be decisive.

3. Comment on Pantaleo-Del Duca verdict. A puzzling contrast to the 30 years dealt out to La Penzi. For she was merely a hysterical woman and they are two soldiers who abandoned their posts. And that should mean death. Perhaps the Court took in consideration that there are others who have a graver responsibility: the General Staff, Badoglio, the Monarchy, at least the sentence given the two Generals opens the way to "identifying the others responsible" for the collapse of the Army.

Account of last day of trial. Defence points out that the Germans had been in Naples for 2 years one could hardly say that

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Account of last day of trial. Defence pointed out that the Germans had been in Naples for 2 years one could hardly say that the City had been turned over to them by Pentimalli. Nor were they ultimately responsible for defence plans. Further there was much confusion; Bracoglio announced indeed in a proclamation of Sept 15th that it had been the Italians' intention to "lay down their arms and abstain from hostile acts against anyone".

4. Story of Partisan organisation in Val d'Ossola (Pcerio).

5. Article on transport by I.N. Discusses various problems which, he feels, the creation of FMAC has left unsolved.

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6. Protest against indelicate remark made by prosecutor to Cornelia Tanci. Public Ministers should be gentlemen as well as honest men.

7. Large scale raid on Tormarancio last night; 200 arrests. This because of violence against Carabinieri on 17th. No political angle, says writer.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. At present, the transfer of the economic management of the various private enterprises to the State would mean a complete change of the economic system. At present it would mean preparing the ground for other instruments of monopoly and privilege, the burden of which would fall on the community; besides, it would mean destroying personal initiative. (Vincenzo Luci)

2. Babeuf is now convinced of the total incapacity of the High Court for epuration. With their methods, epuration will take at least twenty years.

3. G.B. Vitali comments on an article of Lussu in Italia Libera: the National Commission for the Patriots is entirely in the hands of the C.L.N. it is therefore entirely the C.L.N.'s fault if the energies of the patriots are being wasted. - Most of the officers were anti-fascist; they obeyed the King and not Mussolini: a State without a Head is inadmissible, and it is inadmissible that the army shouldn't obey this Head.

4. More and more prisoners are being repatriated.

5. Mussolini's last speech has been published by Cantachiaro. How is it that the Government gives such a generous allotment of paper to the papers of the opposition ?

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - Niente di nuovo.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The present rebirth of France is as spectacular as was her collapse four years ago; her dramatic surrender represented the surrender of rationalism to the impetus of irrationalism; the crisis was due to a too rigid cartesian intellectualism; it was the crisis of a reason too satisfied in its routine to be able to prevent the evil, and then too tired to resist it. But now her rebirth, says S.D.F., is proceeding at full speed; Italy approves and admires her for it and hopes that - in her suffering - she may have acquired a more human and vivid realisation of the part which Italy cannot fail

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2. Commenting on the conclusion of the Generals' trial, L.B. says: Very well, but what about all the others who are responsible?

3. In yesterday's Avanti Renni said that the Greek situation was not unlike Italy's, where a feeling of "psychological cleavage of the people from the Allies" was beginning to appear. R.L. is violently against this affirmation and says that "the cause of the Allies is our cause, the cause of freedom, the cause of the universal fight against fascism".

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4. Bonomi received the Commissioner of the Istituto Luce; financial problems of Italian cinema were discussed.

UNRRA (Lieutenant)

1. Article of Invicta who disapprove of the verdicts of the Dal Pozzo-Pavolini-Illi trial: why should the two Generals who have not done their duty be less severely punished than Cornelio Ionzi whose chief occupation was not parter.

2. It is normal that after 20 years of fascist discipline and centralization, the provinces should want more autonomy, writes Il Contribuente. But delegation of power does not mean renunciation.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The payment of a 13th month salary is a great success for the C.G.I.L., writes Giuseppe Di Vittorio. It is to be hoped that all the departments of the State, and employees who have been pensioned off will also benefit by this regulation.

2. Unità says that the paper which publishes Mussolini's speech should be suppressed, for this means fascist propaganda.

3. U.D.I. asks the right of vote for women.

4. The Polish Popular and Socialist Parties ask that the Polish Committee for National Liberation be turned into a temporary Government. The President of this Committee has declared that Poland give up every imperialist claim on the territories inhabited by Ukrainians, White Russians and Lithuanians. The agrarian reform should take place immediately.

GENERAL

1. The Council of Ministers is to decide to give the 'gratification 1944' (allotment) to the workers. - The possibility of giving a daily allotment for the high cost of living to the employees who have been pensioned off, or are now unable to work is being examined.

2. Russia's task in Poland: Poland must become a great country; Germany owns several Polish territories: Silesia, the territories east of the Oder, Western Pomerania, and the mouth of the Vistula. (article of 'Pravda')

3. Statement of Roosevelt: the Atlantic Charter means a step

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2. It is hoped that after 20 years of fascist discipline and centralisation, the provinces should want more autonomy, writes Il Contribuente. But delegation of power does not mean renunciation.

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3. Statement of Roosevelt: the Atlantic Charter means a step forward towards a better world.

4. Fighting goes on in Athens.

5. Del Tetto and Scotti, ... have been condemned to 20 years imprisonment.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RB/PRB

December 22, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The Pope approved the constitution of the A.C.I. (Associazione Guide Italiane) whose aim is the education and the moral and physical formation of Italian women, following the Scouts educational method.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Article by Quinto Tosatti on the different ways of running schools, in Italy and in England. The British Officer interviewed by the writer said that in Italy the problem of the freedom of schools remains still to be tackled. But now, Q.T. ends, it is first of all necessary - before thinking of democratizing instruction - to rebuild all destroyed schools.

2. Ior criticises Calosso's article in this morning's Avanti, and finds that really he does exaggerate in wanting to discuss all possible subjects, even ideological "bizantinismi". The Italian Church instead thinks that only anti-catholic heresy has brought about Fascism.

3. The Prefect of Rome has issued a decree by which the whole milk production of the Province must be put at the disposal of the S.T.P.R.A.L.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. The arrival in Italy of machinery and raw materials besides being a moral and technical help, also represents an economical advantage, inasmuch as it moderates the inflation; though, writes "f.of.", we must not imagine that great quantities will arrive as long as all Allied shipping is needed for the war effort.

2. R. approves of the decision taken by the Minister of Education to abolish the faculty of "Political science" which was

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QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Article by Quinto Tosatti on the different ways of running schools, in Italy and in England. The British Officer interviewed by the writer said that in Italy the problem of the freedom of schools remains still to be tackled. But now, Q.T. ends, it is first of all necessary - before thinking of democratizing instruction - to rebuild all destroyed schools.

2. Ior criticises Calosso's article in this morning's Avanti, and finds that really he does exaggerate in wanting to discuss all possible subjects, even ideological "bizantinismi". The Italian Church instead thinks that only anti-catholic heresy has brought about Fascism.

3. The Prefect of Rome has issued a decree by which the whole milk production of the Province must be put at the disposal of the S.E.P.R.A.L.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. The arrival in Italy of machinery and raw materials besides being a moral and technical help, also represents an economical advantage, inasmuch as it moderates the inflation; though, writes "f.of.", we must not imagine that great quantities will arrive as long as all Allied shipping is needed for the war effort.

2. R. approves of the decision taken by the Minister of Education to abolish the faculty of "Political science" which was a useless Fascist invention.

3. Analysing the Franco-Russian agreement, d'A. says it is an essentially anti-German instrument intended to fight Germany till its unconditional surrender and to prevent any further threat she might want to offer to European peace.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - Not available.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni writes at length on the attitude of the "British man

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in the street", on the Greek crisis. The situation, he feels, is not unlike Italy's; with few exceptions the ADS now supported by London was pro fascist and pro German during the long days of the underground struggle for liberation. In Italy too nothing could contribute more to the demoralization of our people than to observe that it is always the same group that is on the top, whether they are working with the fascists or the Germans or the English. From this demoralization revolt was born in Greece; in Italy the "people have been psychologically detached" from the Allied cause.

2. Meeting today under Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour to take up claims of C.G.I.L. Avanti urges speedy action, specially on subsidy for the "13th month" and extension of indemnity to pensioners.

3. Storm in Sicily. Article analyses Sicilian problem; points out that in no case has shortage of food been the cause of riots. Suggests all troubles have been instigated by separatists. Such men should have been "removed from circulation" long ago by the High Commissioner, even though they may be of the aristocracy.

4. Another article on need for stabilizing currency. Pietro Battara finds in the history of German inflation evidence that the selfishness of the industrialists and landowning classes was a major factor. Also he thinks the Allies should issue no more "AM-lire" but pay in dollars or pounds or "occupation money not to circulate freely".

5. Communiqué stating regret of Council that Sforza would not take Washington post, is called a "consolation prize" by Avanti which adds that it is well Sforza is staying since thus he may retain his post of High Commissioner of Epuration.

6. Resolution of C.L.N. of the Marche to the effect that rebirth of Italy can only come through C.L.N. is warmly supported by Avanti. Bonomi must be watched. Legitimacy of C.L.N. defended by writer.

7. Interview with Lizzadri, largely about his efforts to secure Italy representation at coming International Labour Congress in February. Hellman, the American is supporting him.

8. Art and the black market. Against actors profiteering. Let them remember the fate of actors in France.

9. Milk for Rome. Better to import cows than tinned milk; Italy is in need of livestock.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. While Allied Armies are fighting strenuous battles on all the fronts, do we help them as much as we should ? asks Emilio Lussu. The Northern Italy partisans certainly do, but what about the liberated territories? The whole system adopted here to form the few units which do fight, is wrong; too much bureaucracy and not enough democracy. Casati does what he can, but he is surrounded by a "generalume" which hinders his every movement. Recruiting too, L. goes on, must be carried out differently; those who are now under arms, have mostly been called up 6 or 7 years ago. And what about all the "giovinastri" who spend their days in cafes or cinemas, smoking cigarettes ?

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2. Italian patriots who, several months ago, escaped from the Val d'Aosta into France, and are now camped in Grenoble, ask to be allowed to fight. It seems that American authorities have already provided them with the necessary equipment. We hope the French, says I.L. will not turn a deaf ear to this desire of our compatriots.

3. Radio speech by Candeloro on defascistisation and democratisation of schools, given in full.

4. Another article against U.N.R.R.A. and its absurd programs; if these programs, writes I.L., will be carried through, then all services will become much worse, if they are not then things will go on more or less badly - as they do now - and U.N.R.R.A. will continue to be parasitical nonsense.

5. The R.A.A.C. has decided that the black-out will not be suspended in Rome on Christmas night though trams will be allowed to circulate.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. How can Togliatti say that he is speaking for all the Italian nation when the Communists should send their wishes to Stalin, but their leader is not qualified to speak for all the Italian nation. For twenty years, one man has pretended to be speaking in the name of the Italian people, and now the Italians have got to pay for what he did; tomorrow they will have to pay for the mistakes of the C.L.N. (Roberto Lucifero)

2. Yugoslavia is claiming Trieste. A.T. explains that Trieste is Italian.

3. Statement of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs about the Franco-Russian treaty: It aims at depriving Germany of every possibility of aggression; for this reason France agreed that Pomerania and Silesia should be given to Poland as a compensation for the provinces that she might have to give to Soviet Union.

4. The Italian State is guaranteeing the - reconstruction loans.

5. Answering Italia Libera, Sabeuf says that it is unlikely that an ambassador would be sarcastic in an official document, at a time when Fascism was killing liberty.

6. Why does not the [illegible] grant more phone calls now that the electric situation has improved?

7. The police

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6. Why does not the STIPEL grant more phone calls now that the electric situation has improved?

7. The policemen are quite decided not to run unnecessary risks; when trouble is brewing, they disappear.

8. 15.000 eggs have been blocked in the various provinces near Rome. No wonder the capital is starving.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The present happenings in Belgium prove that it was necessary to establish discipline; instead of that, the forces of the resistance opposed the Government which wanted to get rid of useless and undisciplined activity. (Guido Gonella)

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2. Speech of Aldisio in Palermo: irresponsible elements are trying to complicate the very serious situation of Sicily at a time when everybody should unite.

3. Fascist syndical organizations are being liquidated.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Defensive is the "strongest" form of war, says German propaganda; forgetting that Clausewitz did not write only these few words, but continued thus: "... it must, though, be only temporary". Lorenzo Barbaro says that the present German offensive does not indicate anabandonment of the defensive attitude, but only shows the strategy of their defence which cannot be entirely passive. He continues examining the present situation on the Western front, and analysing it according to Clausewitz.

2. During the next week the Allied authorities will receive the list of what our Govt deems indispensable to rebuild Italian industrial and agricultural activities. It seems that first shippings will be made in April. Payment of this will be agreed upon in relation with "AM-lire".

3. Interview with Pesenti, Minister of Finance. His first duty is to ascertain all taxable incomes, and this is not an easy matter; the creation of "comitati fiscali" (income tax committees) is under study. But the most urgent problem to be faced is that of finding funds to help the "shelterless"; to obtain these he suggests a) new taxes on luxury items (cafes, cinemas, theatres, etc); b) a slightly increased taxation on ex-fascists; c) lotteries and grab-bags, and d) voluntary contributions.

4. Elementary school teachers of Rome and surroundings wonder if, as a Christmas present, they will be paid last May's bombing indemnity.

5. Cannot the "Ufficio d'Igiene" force landlords to see that chimneys function well, especially now that everybody must use charcoal fires, and therefore choose between asphyxiation or freezing.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Politicus, writing on the increased power given to the High Commissioners for Sicily and Sardinia, says that this is really only a compromise which does not solve any problem. As for the question [illegible] he continues, it is clear that it will only [illegible] its opinions

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IT. PO (Independant)

1. Politicus, writing on the increased power given to the High Commissioners for Sicily and Sardinia, says that this is really only a compromise which does not solve any problem. As for the question of regional autonomy, he continues, it is clear that it will only be tackled when the whole Nation is able to express its opinion; what can - and should - be done now, is a thorough "scraping off" of all those political and social superstructures and reactionary influences which hinder advance of democracy.

2. Mackillan and Alexander discussed the Italian situation.

3. Orlando spoke, in Palermo, about the still existing difference between Sicily's and other regions' economical conditions.

4. It seems that Ministerial personnel will be kept in service till the age of 70

5. 330 cars of all kinds put into working conditions again, in Lazio and Umbria.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. The present events on the Western front must make everyone realise that all energies must be dedicated to the fight against Germany. The Allies must allow the Italian people to fight, with greater forces and in greater numbers against the Germans.

2. Interview with Lussu on his return from England: the Labourists are not satisfied with Italian policy which they consider from the point of view of war. They condemn Germany and make little difference between the nation and the Government.

3. Why does no one attempt to find out who were the agents of the OVRA?

4. Speech of the Undersecretary of State for Merchant Marine in Palermo: the Sicilian working classes and students have always understood what the interests of the nation were. They must not listen to the small group of separatist traitors.

5. Unità does not agree with the verdict of the De Bufalo trial. De Bufalo should have been condemned.

6. Rationed foodstuffs can only be bought by those who could make application for them during the previous four months. Therefore those who were not in Rome during this time do not eat.

GENERAL

1. The situation in Greece: one third of Athens is in the hands of the British troops. Fighting goes on.

2. Statement of Eden: the British Government does not want a pause of a week; it means to get a definitive solution to all Greek problems. New debate in the House of Lords.

3. The verdict of the Del Tetto-Pentimalli trial will be given today.

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4. Speech of the [illegible] and students have [illegible] Palermo: the Sicilian working classes and students have not understood what the interests of the nation were. They must not listen to the small group of separatist traitors.

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Chapin Lib. & Magazines
Retrieval Branch
NN 242

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RS/PRB

December 21, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

ANTIFASCIST PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Short article on the destruction, by Germans, of all steeples and towers of Fano, many of them, falling, damaged the adjoining churches.

2. Disapproves of all this talk that is going on about feminine emancipation.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Franco-Russian alliance, being an anti-German defence, means admitting that after the war Germany may still be a serious menace to European peace; this alliance ensures France greater possibilities of political autonomy and it consecrates Russia's political prestige in western Europe. Churchill's speech on the Polish question is another episode of the uneasy atmosphere of international politics; letting Russia have the Polish eastern provinces means preventing a lasting collaboration between Poland and Russia. (S. Federici)

2. Opening the Council of Ministers Bonomi declared that the whole Italian people, now freed from the last residues of Fascism, wants to participate in the final victory; he then pointed out the importance of the C.C.L.N. and his satisfaction for the recognition by the Allies of the C.L.N. of the north. He then stated his decision of forming new electioneering list.

Togliatti, De Gasperi, Brosio, Ruini were then charged to make some concrete proposals for the creation of consultative organs which will allow the direct expression of the living forces of the Nation to collaborate with the Govt.

The Council then approved of the creation of an interministerial Committee to coordinate the work of economic reconstruction.

High Commissioners for Sicily and Sardinia will have greater power and will be assisted by "Consulte" expressing the needs and aspirations to regional autonomy; but at the same time the Council of Ministers declares to be against any form of separatism.

Spataro, undersecretary of the Presidency, was named

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Spataro, undersecretary of the Presidency, was named secretary of the Council of Ministers.

3. Roosevelt declared that the Atlantic Charter has never been signed; but the United Nations have signed the Washington declaration containing the principles stated in the A.C.

4. Orsete Bianchi says it is useless to give too much freedom to those who import food into Rome because half the stuff that gets imported disappears before reaching the "mercatini rionali", into the greedy hands of black market dealers.

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Salute to Candidus who, ceasing to be just a voice - a voice which gave hope and joy during long months - is going to become a man.

2. The Ministry of Treasure has decided to pay those debts - to private institutions - which do not amount to more than 200.000 lire, and part-payments on larger ones.

Part-payments of war damages also authorised.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Pacciardi discusses Matthews' comments on Tempo. He finds them more to the point than some dispatches of M. to the Times - for example the one in which he showed a certain lack of understanding of the mob which lynched Carretta. His observations on the Italian Press - too polemical in tone and short of news - are sound, he thinks, but he reminds M. that it is hard to get news these days. He is grateful for M's compliments to V.R. If it is sold on the black market, it certainly is proof that the paper allowance is inadequate. P. thinks that the Govt is unfair... He agrees with M. that a policy of "winning the war" at all costs has lost to the Allies the great wealth of gratitude that the Italians had in the initial stages; he shares M.'s hope that the coming of MacMillan, a civilian, may help to make the Allies aware of civilian needs. Epuration should have been swift and clean, M. thinks and P. agrees, but points out that the Allies have made every effort to impede it... Concludes noting with pleasure M.'s statement that Italians are not hated in America; as a Republican, inheritor of the Jefferson-Lincoln tradition, P. feels that America and Italy have much in common.

2. "Reply" of a sailor to Admiral Jachino, documenting . . the latter's Fascism.

3. Constitutional fictions. Article by Manlio Brosone proving - at least to writer's satisfaction - that the Bonomi Govt is constitutionally illegal.

4. Pitiful conditions of Italian prisoners in Greece. Heart-rending conditions described by one Col. Labus. To think that one of their leaders callously abandoned these men and has for 10 months been sitting in a confortable room in the Quirinale without doing anything for them ! Article signed Teresa Manasse. Comment by V.R.: the Govt communiqué of 29th Nov. tries to exculpate General Infante. But actually the communiqué implicitly confirms the horrors described by Labus, and as to Infante the Communiqué gives no facts to justify him; on the other hand it is a fact that the prisoners have never

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5. Senator Del Bufalo and son absolved of charge of aiding Germans.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni, in his first article since his return from London,

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expresses his admiration for the strict sense of duty which governs the life of the whole of England; everybody is subordinate to war discipline, works for war and, because of war, is loyal to all regulations; food is plentiful and moderately cheap, no black market, fires in the grates and hot water in the bath rooms. So it is from this point of view that England considers the agitations in liberated countries; she believes that all problems not strictly military should be put off till after the war; but this means forgetting political, social and moral needs, points out N. We have tried to show our London friends that British foreign policy is not equal to the situation, and that the necessity of a fight which will destroy for ever reactionary forces - in Italy and other liberated countries - is quite as great as war necessities are.

2. In the afternoon the Council of Ministers expressed its approval of a) a decree which entitles the Alto Commissariato per l'Alimentazione to deal in all food matters and specially to facilitate supplies to poorer classes; b) a decree on flats and houses for refugees; c) a draft of decree on distribution of blankets to the "roof-less"; d) a decree on old age and sick pensions; e) provisions to facilitate weddings between Americans and Italians.

The Council will meet again on the 23rd and study the C.C.I.L. memorandum.

3. Sforza refuses post as Italian Ambassador in Washington.

4. Article by Calosso on the possibilities of the "Sinistra Cristiana".

5. The Roman population is tired of being promised by the "Autorità Annonarie" arrivals of cheese or lambs or what nots, when nothing instead does arrive, or, if it does, it goes straight to the black market; but it usually does not arrive because local authorities of the places this food should come from will not allow it to get out.

6. The Naples Allied Court of Justice condemned to 25 years imprisonment the murderer of an English sailor.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Analysis of Cabinet Agenda by Ezio Selvaggi. He finds the decision of regional autonomy and the recognition of the C.L.N. examples rather of benevolent despotism than of democracy. He is pleased at the prospect of elections and hopes the project will not remain a dead letter. Agrees with what the Govt has said about Sicily but regrets there was no specific statement on causes of recent troubles on the Island. He is concerned over the amount of money set aside for unforeseen war expenses. This

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2. Message of praise by Bonomi to patriots of Val d'Aosta summarized.

3. More on paper. Italia Nuova admits it was favored by the paper "commission which dictatorially holds the keys of public opinion" (in a decision made yesterday) but what it is really concerned with is not quantity but equity.

4. Article by Scrutator. Thesis being that C.L.N. is not democratic. Marxist parties are certainly not.

5. A debt of honour. There are rumors of last minute obstacles to concession of relief to pensioners. This is intolerable; these people must be taken care of.

6. Plea for clothing and bedding for shelterless inhabitants of devasted regions. The writer has heard account of pitiful condition from Col. P.S. Andrews and has been impressed by the documented details, the factual tone in the story of this "old soldier".

7. Possible illumination of city for Christmas ? Lights are being put up in Piazza San Pietro.

8. Rabbit hunting. I.N. does not publish a list of people injured by cars. It would be too lengthy. Every day from San Giacomo's hospital alone there is a list of 15 people run over by Allied cars. This should not go on.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Italia Libera comments on the declaration of the Committee for National Liberation of the Marche. There is no hope for the rehabilitation of the country outside the C.L.N., which is the only expression of the will of the people. Every village in Italy is asking for a Consultative Assembly; to adopt a system of technical Commissions would mean giving up the chief need of the present moment, i.e. the need for public discussion. The Marche too feel the need for regional organs which will enable to adapt the life of the State to the numerous and varied energies of the national territory. 'Italia Nuova' approves of the decisions taken yesterday by the Council of Ministers, and aiming at decentralizing the State. Everything will work if the High Commissariat of every region is the direct expression of the C.L.N.

2. Bubuf of Italia Nuova is a liar and a fascist, says Italia Libera; Sforza's famous answer to Mussolini was full of 'bitter sarcasm'.

1. The S.P.T. (telephone) of Forlo region complains about

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to concession of relief to pensioners. This is intolerable; these people must be taken care of.

6. Plea for clothing and bedding for shelterless inhabitants of devasted regions. The writer has heard account of pitiful condition from Col. P.S. Andrews and has been impressed by the documented details, the factual tone in the story of this "old soldier".

7. Possible illumination of city for Christmas ? Lights are being put up in Piazza San Pietro.

8. Rabbit hunting. I.N. does not publish a list of people injured by cars. It would be too lengthy. Every day from San Giacomo's hospital alone there is a list of 15 people run over by Allied cars. This should not go on.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Italia Libera comments on the declaration of the Committee for National Liberation of the Marche. There is no hope for the rehabilitation of the country outside the C.L.N., which is the only expression of the will of the people. Every village in Italy is asking for a Consultative Assembly; to adopt a system of technical Commissions would mean giving up the chief need of the present moment, i.e. the need for public discussion. The Marche too feel the need for regional organs which will enable to adapt the life of the State to the numerous and varied energies of the national territory. 'Italia Nuova' approves of the decisions taken yesterday by the Council of Ministers, and aiming at decentralizing the State. Everything will work if the High Commissariat of every region is the direct expression of the C.L.N.

2. Bebeuf of Italia Nuova is a liar and a fascist, says Italia Libera; Sforza's famous answer to Mussolini was full of 'bitter sarcasm'.

3. The S.T.I. (telephone) of Naples region complains about its manager, Count Pellegrini.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Temporary agreement between England and Ethiopia. Some large areas administered by British Military Authorities, will go back under the control of the Emperor.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. "With the C.L.N. we intended to create a consultative

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institution - though a small one - representing the Parliament we have not got, to which we will periodically expose the work we have done." These words written by Croce and undersigned by the representatives of the six parties, appeared in the program of the first coalition Govt, in April 1943. Only yesterday did the Govt evidently remember this (see Quotidiano para 2, b). This assembly, writes Ranfilo Gentile, may be formed by election or by appointment by the Govt, it makes no difference as long as its members are chosen in all zones and even among opposition, so that they may really represent the "Voice of the Country", and help the Govt in many problems, among which the forming of the Costituente.

2. Returning to Rome Nenni has declared to the N.N.U. that he is "convinced that we have in England faithful and understanding friends, who will do their best to help us and give Italy a really Democratic economic and Political structure". Concerning the reconstruction of the "Workers Internationale" he said that it will not be an easy matter but that he has good hopes.

3. 200.000 people in the Abruzzi, are going to die of starvation and cold, unless those provisions which the C.R.I. and the A.C. and the Italian Govt are taking, are carried out with the utmost haste. C.R.I. and Allied Authorities have decided to appeal to the Roman population for further help, specially blankets.

4. The body of a Negro soldier, shot by unknown people, found last night.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Interview with Cecil Sprigge: (Reuter): the Italians themselves do not wish for England to take no interest in Italian affairs. - It was difficult for the British public to follow the Italian crisis, for usually, a Government resigns because it has lost the Parliament's support. In the case of Italy on the contrary, the Government resigned, then the heads of the parties met to discuss the causes of the resignation.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The Government has acknowledged the C.L.N. of North Italy as representative of the Government; it has also announced that the administrative elections will take place in three months. The duty of the Communist party is to see that the decisions of the Government will correspond to the following program: war against Germany, fight against fascism, relief to the poor classes, democratization of the life of the country.

2. Article to revise of Statu

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2. Article in praise of Stalin.

3. The employees should get a 13th month's salary, and those who have been pensioned off 1000 Lire in anticipation. The people who have a fixed salary are at present worse off than anybody else. The employers are attempting to avoid taking any decision of a general character which might bring relief to their employees.

4. Article of Lombardo Pesse. against fascist profiteers.

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GENERAL

1. The Council of Ministers: The regulations for Sicily and Sardinia are the beginning of a great experience in regional autonomy. Segeratism is opposed to the interests and ideals of the nation. Communal elections will take place in spring.

2. Churchill has been asked whether there is a complete collaboration and agreement between the United Nations and Russia about the policy of the British Government in Greece. - The Prime Minister answers that the task of coping with Greece was the lot of Great Britain. The way of fulfilling this task gave rise to many criticisms, but the three great powers entirely agree about the general aims which cement their alliance, and they have to collaborate closely at the present important phase of the conflict.

3. Ultimatum of General Scobie. If the T...b.. guns don't stop firing by tomorrow morning, all the means at the disposal of the British force will be used against Athens.

4. Sforza will not go the Americas.

5. The Pentimalli-Del Tetto trial.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

P.R.

RS/PRB

December 20, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The Badia of Montecassino is a mass of ruins. There still are, however, a few treasures which might be saved; but rain and wind are gradually destroying them; could not something be done to save these last remains ? (3.)

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Reconstruction of Europe is not possible without a close collaboration among the various Nations; if they began independently, some of them might achieve a certain economic activity, but many would not, and these latter would end by pulling down the former. After the last war reconstruction was carried out without keeping in mind the changed economic conditions, and this mistake was the basis of the present war. So, says A. De Alexandris, Europe must be rebuilt on international plans, frontiers must be abolished, a common currency established, work assured to 500.000 million inhabitants, in other words a European Federation ought to spring out of the present situation.

2. Tomorrow's Council of Ministers will study special provisions concerning Sicily and Sardinia.

3. Nineteenth academic year started at the "Studi Romani".

4. Could not the time table of the Centocelle trams be changed so as to allow shop attendants to get home without having to pay so much for the Cemichette ?

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. There is only one hope of economic reconstruction and it lies in the disciplined work and conscious solidarity among producing classes. It is a mere illusion to believe that the problem of production and distribution will gain by the [illegible] over, from one day to another [illegible]

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1. There is only one hope of economic reconstruction and it lies in the disciplined work and conscious solidarity among producing classes. It is a mere illusion to believe that the problem of production and distribution will gain by the handing over, from one day to another, the land to the peasants, writes Fullio Caraffa.

2. The High Court of Justice will decide tomorrow whether to suspend the Generals' trial or not.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. O. Zuccarini, speaking the other day at the Galleria, said that the Republican question is not only political but also economic and social; it is absurd to try to keep monarchy alive at all costs, for it is dead in the hearts of all Italians. Monarchy, in Italy, implies privilege, discussions, and fascism maintained in its essential basis; it is the conservation of these laws and systems

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which have dominated our past; anyhow the Savoia monarchy has never been a liberal one; on the contrary, it imposes on Italy a Napoleonic dictatorship based on bureaucracy, the parties which formed the parliament had never really any power. Churchill, he went on, is doubtlessly a wonderful animator, and an untiring fighter, but he is a very bad judge of internal politics of other nations. The orator then said that the Govt has forgotten that its first duty should have been that of freeing Italy from her past; without this freedom, no use speaking about reconstruction. He then went into more technical details suggesting abolition of certain offices and changes of others, and undertaking of solutions to the economic problem.

2. Sicily was the first to applaud the "liberators"; it has also been the first to be disillusioned, writes T.H. Colajanni. England has undertaken the responsibility of governing Italy, and we all know what English conservatism is. British newspapers write that Italians, still uncivilised, do not need democracy, but a strong Govt and must be ruled by those same laws which ruled them for twenty years. We do not approve, and we believe that fascist laws, whether in peace or war time, are always wrong. He then goes on to deplore the fact that no daily newspapers appear in Sicily except those officially issued by the British Military Command.

3. The day of victory is still far off, and meanwhile our tragic and humiliating situation continues, and hinders the little we might do to help in the war effort.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Saragat tells the story of a patriotic, anti-fascist priest who, for his services to the partisans and to the Allied prisoners, was made sindaco of a town near Rome, only to find himself so harassed by the local reactionary land-owner and his family, that he has been compelled to resign, and recently has been removed from his parish. Town not named.

2. Lengthy coverage of Del Tetto and Pantimalli trial. Avanti is indignant at yesterday's attempt by the defence to put the trial in the hands of a military tribunal and thus postpone the verdict.

3. Suvalpino writes on the [illegible]

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3. Subalpino writes on the Alto Commissariato for sanctions against Fascism. This, he says, was the only real ministry, the only really functioning machinery for bringing democracy to Italy and showing the world that the new Italy was anti-fascist. True, it might have been set up better, and it might have functioned better but now we hear that the very people who admitted its operations are planning to do away with it. This is nothing less than "laying the basis for a future civil war", says Subalpino.

4. Message of Costello U.S. Congress Military Affairs Committee man. Impressed by zeal and industry of Italians in reconstruction. Points out that Allies must still bend all their efforts towards winning the war, though of course they will do all they can for Italy.

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5. Party of the Sinistr Cristiana in order of the day expresses intention of collaborating more closely with leftist parties - especially the Socialist.

6. Article against moratorium on notes - it favours black market profiteers, according to A.

7. At Pericle the local "Lordine Antifascista and well known fascist" has been appointed sindaco.

8. Story of wretched life of Italian prisoners in Greece, told by a recently arrived survivor. Bad treatment by Germans and Greeks, and two weeks detention in "orge" on arrival in Italy.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Italia Libera writes that it hopes that the Generals' trial will show the responsibilities of those above.

2. r.m. says that even too much slowness is a crime in the question of trying to save Italian works of art which have been partly destroyed by war.

3. The Central C.L.N. expressed its belief that the four party Govt will not break up the unity of the parties in their contribution towards a greater war effort.

4. The Florence Action Party asks for a rapid and radical epuration.

5. Scacmi received a commission from the "Federazione Stampa" which hopes that the Press Undersecretariat will gradually disappear.

6. Article on the aims of the C.L.N.A.I. to which by the end of this month will have to belong all proprietors of all kinds of cars.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The treaty between France and Russia is drafted in a way that doesn't permit the possibility of substituting for it an international agreement, as in the case of the agreement between Russia and England. This might prove a certain mistrust of both nations about the present 'political constellation'. By entrusting a special task to an exclusively European nation, outside or even in contrast with the block of the United Nations, the treaty might give the impression that Europe is not engaged and might reinforce America's incomprehension of Europe. Besides, the clause contained in the second paragraph might favour the tendency of one of the

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(Bruno Marino)

2. Apropos of 'Free World's' message published in Italia Libera, Bebeuf thinks that to call Sforza the 'Symbol of the Democratic Cause in all the world' is a little too emphatic. He remembers the time when Sforza resigned because he didn't share 'all the ideas' of Mussolini to whom he wished 'a long and happy life'.

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3. Statement of Hoare about the situation on Spain: though Spain was not militarily occupied during the first years of the war, she was morally so. The danger of another military aggression must be definitively eliminated, if European civilization is to be saved.

4. Action is being taken to rehabilitate Italian Merchant Marine.

5. Italia Nuova asks for a fair distribution of paper to the various newspapers.

6. New outbreaks of cholera which discovered it would take too long to take the Christmas 'cabocchi' down from Sardinia, it then spotted some cattle near Foggia, but the Prefect issued a decree forbidding exportation.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The Allied Commission and the Italian Government have come to an agreement about the plans for the rehabilitation of Italian economy.

2. Comments on the 'White Book n. 6527'; England's post war program and employment policy.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. A resurrection of the Atlantic Chart against Tehran and Dumbarton Oaks, is in the background of the Greek disorders, writes Gabriele Pepe. This war has been fought between liberal and totalitarian regimes, but now the Allies seem to forget that they belonged to the liberal group, and so the "liberated" countries fearing that Europe will really be divided in zones of influence, become once more nationalist. The Allies, the writer ends, must abandon their ideas of westfalian arrangements if they don't want Nazi-Fascism to be the final victor; if they go back to the Atlantic Charter they will avoid other incidents similar to the Greek one, and will deserve the gratitude of the whole of Europe.

2. Another appeal in favour of "pensionati".

ITALIA (Independent)

1. Article by Renato Angiolillo urging firmer attitude by Govt on Sicilian question.

2. Council meeting today to discuss Sicily and Sardinia.

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ITALIA (Independent)

1. Article by Renato Angiolillo urging firmer attitude by Govt on Sicilian question.

2. Council meeting today to discuss Sicily and Sardinia. Yesterday Bonomi received delegates from the Federazione Combattenti of Catania.

3. Resignation of Giunta Comunale of Catania.

4. Attack on Carabinieri at Normanno. Details given followed by comment. Citizens are urged not to allow themselves to be swayed by criminal elements but to remember C.C.R.R. are Guardians of law and order.

5. Another article on street arabs and their way of life. No remedy suggested.

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6. Comment on trial. There is much to be said for the logic of defence in asking a military trial for the defendants if others are to have it. But the president of the Court must weigh this technical case against the fact that the two generals are outstanding figures and the public is watching their case with close attention. Not an easy decision for the president.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Two policies are possible today for the Italian working class: 'national unity' or 'class against class'. The aims and claims of the working class are not socialistic, they are democratic; it must therefore assume all its responsibilities in the common fight. That is why the Communist party remained in the government. The power must come from the people i.e. from the C.L.N. Many Prefects should be replaced and in freed Italy the elections should begin. (Felice Cpano)

2. The Belgian patriots ask to be allowed to fight against Germany.

3. Unità thinks that Polish landowners usurped Ukraine and White Russia. Russian blood must not be shed in vain. Unità is definitely for the Curzon line.

4. The activity of the cooperatives is hampered by presses, and by the transport problem.

GENERAL

1. Statement of Churchill who considers that the situation in Greece is improving.

2. The Council of Ministers will discuss the political, administrative, economic, and financial regulations concerning Sardinia and Sicily.

3. Articles about the Del Tetto-Pentimalli trial.

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Patriot B

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RG/PRB

December 19, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The war began to safeguard Poland's integrity; now, to end the war, Russia and England ask Poland to renounce some of her territories; this reminds us, writes Osservatore Romano, about Versailles where, instead of burying one war, the basis for another one was set.

2. Modigliani, at the feminine meeting of the Socialist party, said that the banner of Italian women's claims should bear the motto "vote and divorce". Evidently, comments the Osservatore, Modigliani has been absent from Italy for almost twenty years.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. 4.000 more Kilowats of electric energy sent yesterday from Tivoli to Rome, for the first time since destruction by the Germans of the old Tivoli plants.

2. The Prefect of Catania has been changed, other provisions to ensure return of calm.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Candidus will shortly leave London and come to Rome as a British journalist.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Pacciardi comments on the Allies' interference in interior problems of the liberated countries, and on the Anglo-American difference of opinion which became apparent after the British veto against Sforza; he reviews the criticisms of this interference made by various English and American newspapers.

2. Meanness is too much to the fore, at present; we know that we are a beaten Nation, but that is really no reason to entirely forget that we belong to a country famed for its glorious generosity, writes G.R. Crippa referring to the shameless way in which Italians of all classes court the Allies to obtain either food or money or protection of some kind; the "lustrascarpe" who is able, notwithstanding the bad "crema" he uses, to render shiny the American soldiers' boots - even if he asks too much for his work - is less despicable

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3. It would be interesting to know who spoke first about the "hunger march" which should have been held on the 16th; it is not likely that the poor people had fixed a date beforehand; these things

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happen impulsively, on the spur of the moment. Anyhow nothing has been obtained; the bread ration has not been increased; shops are still full of wonderful things which only rich people can buy; and the poor have to "tighten their belts".

4. Can the Govt really do nothing to protect those many people who have to be out of doors after dark ?

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Saragat states the reason for the Socialists' refusal to join the Govt, it was to throw into relief the essential point; the struggle between the old Monarchic forces and the new democracy; the Socialist party will be and should be a rallying point for all "Democratic currents determined to achieve political liberty and social justice". As for Bonomi's appeal for unity, he is talking in terms of 1917 and doesn't realize that unity is already achieved. Not the unity based on Prefects and reactionary generals, but the true unity symbolized by the Partisans and the C.L.N.

2. Account of Pentimalli-Del Tetto trial. Avanti makes much of Umberto's circular of Aug. 5th urging the Italian soldiers to remember that the Germans are comrades "fighting loyally at our side".

3. Comment on economic "first aid" release of A.C.C.; nothing can be done without supplies, raw materials, tools, etc. And in these matters we must turn to the Allies. Let us hope we shall soon see the first fruits of the collaboration of which the release speaks.

4. Speech of Modigliani in favour of women's rights. Enthusiastically applauded.

5. What has become of the two gambling houses - and the aristocratic patrons found in them - raided some time ago ?

6. Nenni's statement to London press. He came to England as an Italian to call attention to the difficult situation in which Italian democracy finds itself; as a Socialist to discuss the reconstruction of the International. As to first mission he reports "flattering promises"; as to second "the initial steps have been taken". All Italians recognise, he said, the difficulties of the Allies, still fighting a war in Italy, but after 18 months Italians feel they should have more to say about their internal affairs and should not be treated as under the terms of unconditional surrender. Specifically 57 anti-Fascist Prefects were presented to take the place of old Fascist functionaries, but only 3 were accepted by the [illegible]

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between the old Monarchic forces and the new democracy, the Socialist party will be and should be a rallying point for all "Democratic currents determined to achieve political liberty and social justice". As for Bonomi's appeal for unity, he is talking in terms of 1917 and doesn't realize that unity is already achieved. Not the unity cused on Prefects and reactionary generals, but the true unity symbolized by the Partisans and the C.L.N.

2. Account of Pentimalli-Del Tetto trial. Avanti makes much of Umberto's circular of Aug. 5th urging the Italian soldiers to remember that the Germans are comrades "fighting loyally at our side".

3. Comment on economic "first aid" release of A.C.C.; nothing can be done without supplies, raw materials, tools, etc. And in these matters we must turn to the Allies. Let us hope we shall soon see the first fruits of the collaboration of which the release speaks.

4. Speech of Modigliani in favour of women's rights. Enthusiastically applauded.

5. What has become of the two gambling houses - and the aristocratic patrons found in them - raided some time ago ?

6. Nenni's statement to London press. He came to England as an Italian to call attention to the difficult situation in which Italian democracy finds itself; as a Socialist to discuss the reconstruction of the Internationale. As to first mission he reports "flattering promises", as to second "the initial steps have been taken". All Italians recognise, he said, the difficulties of the Allies, still fighting a war in Italy, but after 18 months Italians feel they should have more to say about their internal affairs and should not be treated as under the terms of unconditional surrender. Specifically 57 anti-Fascist Prefects were presented to take the place of old Fascist functionaries, but only 3 were accepted by the A.C. The tardiness in giving a democratic imprint to Italy was one of the reasons for the crisis.

7. Bonomi's radio speech on Sunday. Again stressed need of war effort, repeated delegation to C.L.N. of north powers sufficient to carry on war. Referred to regular Army divisions joining the struggle. On armistice terms, said the "Way of rebirth" for Italy could begin only at the end of the war.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. We entirely agree with the Govt when it announces that Italy's first duty, towards the Allies and towards herself, is to increase the war effort, writes Italia Libera; but technically the problem is more complicated; what soldier will want to obey the orders of an ex-Fascist officer who suddenly, after the 25th of July, discovered he really had always had an Anti-Fascist soul ?

2. Ugo La Malfa disapproves of Croce's idea that after losing this war, Germany will prepare for a third one; that would mean forgetting the great power immediately east of her; but Russia and the Anglo-saxon nations have the duty of integrating Germany in the complex plan of tomorrow's Europe, therefore German democracy is not merely an interior problem, but an international one.

3. Italian Govt and Allied Commission yesterday announced that "first aid" for the reconstruction of industries will soon be planned.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. It is time the parties should agree on a common Governmental action, and that people should be informed about it. However the forces of the Government cannot agree about anything, for any action suggested by one party would meet with the opposition of the others. (R. Lucifero)

2. Are the employees who have been pensioned off going to get the indemnity for the high cost of living ? The Ministry of Commerce is examining the requests made by the C.G.I.L.

3. The distribution of paper to the newspapers is unjust; by the new measures the Government is trying to put the Democratic party at a disadvantage, by allotting more paper to the organs of the other parties.

4. 'Italia Nuova' is rather sceptical about the results that C.N.A.C. will obtain.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Guido Gonella discusses on Mussolini's speech to the Milanese, which is meant to convince them that the Axis has every chance to win the war. Analysis but little comment.

2. Statement of the Polish Prime Minister Arciszewski: he is preparing new proposals for the Soviet Union and other Allied Governments. His Government is making great efforts to obtain from

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2. Statement of the Polish Prime Minister Arciszewski: he is preparing new proposals for the Soviet Union and other Allied Governments. His Government is making great efforts to obtain from the Allies guarantees that the Polish State will be reestablished. Only then will it be possible to begin discussions for the settlement of the frontiers.

3. Action must be taken to supply Rome with foodstuffs, but the problem cannot be solved by creating new institutions; the situation is difficult, for everything is lacking, besides, the requirements of the various Allied Commands must be taken in consideration.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Einaudi writes on "planning" which has been such a fashionable

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word recently. Actually, he says, "planning" is not new and we must guard against thinking there is a special magic in plans. The Anglo-Saxons are right in refusing, as they do instinctively, to commit themselves too far and too deeply, but in choosing instead to work out practical details as they call for solution. He adds that in the field of reconstruction "planning" will be impossible if ideological considerations are put first; let the planners think as technicians and harmony can be achieved.

2. Trial of Generals. According to General Arisio, a warning to be on guard against Germans was circulated after the Prince's message on Aug. the 5th (see Avanti) but it is quite possible that, through bureaucratic inefficiency, some units may have received the documents in the wrong order. Arisios' testimony indicated that the two generals on trial had shown lack of initiative.

3. Comments on Mussolini's speech. "He can only make us laugh".

4. More power now available at Tivoli. It is said to come to Rome, but half the city is still dark; no benefits are evident.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Bozza interviews H.L. Matthews (New York Times): Italy owes no gratitude to the Allies, says Matthews, for landing on their territory and freeing them. A.C. has lost one C, but there is still a vast amount of control going on. M. does not think Rome has too many papers but feels that papers might well have more news and less politics.

UNITA' Communist)

1. Mussolini is trying to point out that it is to the advantage of the Allies to accept negotiating for Germany's surrender, instead of waiting for unconditional surrender. This is a last effort to save Nazism from catastrophe, but the treaty between France and Russia has given the last blow to this hope.

2. The Left Christian Party states that the Governmental crisis was an attack of the reactionary forces against the union of the Democratic and anti-fascist parties.

3. The Catania C.L.N. asks for inquiries to be made about the incidents which have taken place; the culprits must be punished.

4. The trial of Pentimalli-Del Tutto must be based on facts, not on the intentions they may have had.

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4. The trial of Pontinelli-Del Retto must be based on facts, not on the intentions they may have had.

GENERAL

1. Agreement with the Allies for the economic reconstruction of Italy: new relations between Italy and the United Nations: there will be meetings between the Italian Ministers, the Members of the Committee for Reconstruction, and the Chiefs of the Economic section of the Allied Commission. The Allies will supply Italy with materials and machinery for the industrial and economic rehabilitation of the country.

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2. Statement of Stettinius on the Polish question: The Government of the United States thinks that the questions of frontiers must be put aside till the end of the hostilities. It will guarantee no special frontier whatever; it wants to create an organization for safety. The policy of the United States is to help the countries which have been liberated to repair the damage that has been done, and later create their own unity to give their inhabitants a safer and more prosperous life. This applies to Poland as well as to other nations.

3. The agreement between France and Russia deals with the continuation of war till victory, and the collaboration of the two countries after the war.

4. Bonomi's speech: Italy must increase her war effort.

5. Violent fighting between the British troops and the ELAS forces. Mr. MacMillan, the British Ambassador and the Greek Government continue their discussions.

'Times' (London) blames the action taken by the British authorities in Greece.

6. Articles on the Del Vecchio-Pantimalli trial.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RS/PRB

December 17, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

P.R.B.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The Pope received Myron Taylor and a group of representatives of the United States; speaking to them in English he said that the legislators of the world's nations carry grave responsibilities and must remember that freedom of religion is one of the rights of the people.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Napoleon's generals would not have conquered Europe if the philosophers of the Revolution had not prepared the way for them; Hitler would not have been able to invade the Continent so rapidly if theories of Kant, Fichte and Hegel had not been imported in all Countries, writes Igino Giordani.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. On Christmas Night, the Pope will say Mass in St Peter's, and Rome will be illuminated.

2. We don't think democracy is a mental conservative position, but a step forward on the revolutionary ground, an "after" compared with the pre-fascist situation; democracy represents the only possible solution to the problems of the contemporary world, writes Giuseppe Sotgiu. A world of work and labour does not mean a workmen's internationale; it must impose its right to live and be safeguarded against the egocentric power of one group or one person.

3. Di Raimondo, general Director of Italian Railways, describes their condition, and says that the U.S. will likely help us to solve the problem.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Toscanini, interviewed by the Associated Press Agency after the arrest, in Naples, of the man who had hit him in 1931, said he does not blame that particular man - whose name he had even forgotten - but he blames "the King who betrayed the Country and was an accomplice and protector of fascists in all the crimes they committed against civic freedom, and who is one of those responsible for war, destruction and misery of Italy. I am astonished and disgusted that the Allies have protected and helped this King and monarchy."

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Italian Republicans, writes Pacciardi, will be always proud to have found an ally in such a man as Toscanini.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Angli ouesi Angeli. Article on ovation given Nenni. He is not

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the first "unofficial Italian Ambassador" in England, says Calosso, but the most recent in a long line going back to St. Augustine, and including such names as Mazzini. For the real England is not the England of "Gentlemen", but something more sincere and real; this England has always understood and sympathized with the people - as against the Govt - of other countries.

2. Avanti continues its debate with Italia Nuova over paper. States that both journals have illicit supplies of news print.

3. Account of third day of Pentimalli-Del Vetto trial. Avanti says that trial is confirming the "ineptitude, ignorance and timidity" of the two Generals. Del V. says that he was carrying out the will of Badoglio - whose turn will come, says Avanti, when the surrender of Rome is investigated.

4. Detailed report of interview with Nenni and Lizzadri broadcast on Radio Londra.

5. Discussion of freedom of the Air Conference in Chicago. Different points of view outlined; the meeting ended with no real solution, says Zimarois.

6. Reprint of Walter Lipman's article in Herald Tribune. Among other things he says Italy's position in the Mediterranean must be clarified.

7. Violent protest against delay and red tape in distribution of supplementary rations to invalids.

8. Salt ration now available. But matches? and soap?

9. Hunger march a fiasco. No one turned up.

10. Protest from Porters' union who claim they have not been paid wage increases due them. Sympathetic comment by Avanti.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Italia Libera refutes Brosio's statement, of yesterday's, that Socialist and Action parties wanted the crisis to be solved within the C.L.N., as only institution authorised to form the new Govt. This is not exactly the Action party's point of view; we are republicans, I.L. goes on, but in the interest of the Country we loyally handed over the solution of the institutional problem to the Costituente, while Brosio is monarchic and expects all parties to concede to monarchy those powers which only the Costituente can legalise; in other words he wants to impose monarchy.

2. Re the London Labour Congress, Nitti writes that the Labour Party is quite aware of the [illegible]

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2. Re the London Labour Congress, Nitti writes that the Labour Party is quite aware of its strength, and that it is interesting to note that the work of the Congress has shown that increasingly stronger currents, in Great Britain, feel the duty and the necessity of participating in the political life of Europe.

3. Florence University entirely epurated.

4. Sewing and darning yarns should really be cheaper, the more so because we all must do so much mending to keep our old clothes together.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. One of the main causes of the precariousness of the Peace of Versailles was the fact that people and territories were divided and handed over without taking into consideration the requirements of the territories and the aspirations of the people. If the Polish question is not solved, there will be no peace in Europe. It is obvious that the Polish nation must be consulted before any decision is taken about its territory. Till now, it was believed that the agreement between the great powers constituted a guarantee, not only for a lasting peace, but also for an equitable settlement of the aspirations of the people who are conscious of the need to fulfil the duties corresponding to their rights. But according to Churchill's words, it seems that this agreement depends on the changing equilibrium between the power of the Polish Government in London and that of the Polish Committee of liberation. There should be no more talk of strategic frontier, which imply war and not peace. (Enzo Selvaggi)

2. 'Italia Libera' said yesterday that there were 3000 generals in the Italian Army. From the official documents, it appears that their number was 606, says Bertorius. It is all very well to run down the generals, but it would be better to choose those who are really responsible.

3. Opposition has freely functioned against the monopoly of the six parties, says Bulouf. The Government crisis took place without troubling public order. This shows that democracy is functioning in Italy.

4. Italia Nuova complains about the allotment of paper.

5. The C.L.N. is not going to monopolize the partisans. There is now a Partisan Association which is independent from the Government.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The Poles are not willing to accept a compromise; they do not trust the guarantee given by the new territorial arrangements. England has not guaranteed the Polish frontiers, and is in favour of the Curzon Line. The Poles object that the Polish frontiers were approved on March 15th 1923 and add that England has pledged herself to help Poland against a possible aggression, thus implying a guarantee of the territory. A country is not a thing that moves about, and the European nations are not nomadic tribes. Besides, East Prussia, which would be offered to Poland is a German territory, and to drive out its inhabitants would create motives for a future war. Poland is being required to make heavy sacrifices while getting most unsatisfactory compensations. (G. Gonella)

2. Five years ago, there were 17.650.000 Jews, writes Diogene. [illegible] left, this because of German cruelty.

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2. Five years ago, there were 17.850.000 Jews, writes Diogene. Now, only 11.000.000 are left, this because of German cruelty.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. At the end of this war, beaten once more, will not Germany find again, in the frightful war fought by Hitlerism, an epic reason to exalt in the glory of having destroyed Europe and shed the blood of millions of men, women and children? So Croce ending his comment on a book by Salomon, "The Proscribed", which shows the stronger rebirth of Germany after 1920.

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2. R.I. condemns the demonstrations made by the Sicilian students, as protest against recruiting; their conduct is to be blamed, specially now that in northern Italy all students are fighting the Nazi-fascists.

3. American Red Cross seems to have set eyes on the Palazzo Venezia; this palace is a national monument containing many valuable treasures. We hope the Americans have not forgotten that General Brown, only two months ago, said that there was a great difference between military "necessity" and "convenience", and mere conveniences would not be satisfied.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Filippo Sicilli, after having stated that Tempo had so far made no comment on the Greek situation, deplores the rather absurd fact that British soldiers should find themselves obliged to use their arms, intended to fight the Germans, against people just "liberated".

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Commenting on the Del Fatto-Pentimalli trial, Velio Spano says that individual responsibility mustn't be excused on the pretence of collective responsibility.

2. Interview with Li Vittorio about the organization of supplies. The producers must be encouraged, and the supply and distribution organizations put in the hands of the population. Mills and bakers must be under strict surveillance. (Riccardo Longone)

GENERAL

1. The United States offers to act as mediator between Poland and Russia. 'Times' denies the fact that Russia means to take Polish territory: it was to be expected that Russia would try to recover what had been taken from her during a moment of military weakness.

2. Statement of Stettinius: the Government of the United States works in agreement with the Government of Great Britain on all political questions concerning Italy.

3. New incidents all over Sicily. The Prefect of Catania has been dismissed.

4. Fighting goes on in Athens; General Scobie demands that the troops of the ELAS should turn in their weapons, as a preliminary condition for an armistice.

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18 DEC Recd

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Patriot B

RÖ/PRB

December 16, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

P.N.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - N.H.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. From Sicily; disorders are continuing; even the Bank of Sicily has been burnt, it seems that these disorders have been provoked to stop recruiting of classes 1921-22; the Govt deplores this endeavour to stop the war of liberation.

2. Q. is against this morning's article on the Avanti, in praise of Nenni, and relating the ovations he received in London; is hero - worship going to start again ?

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat) - Not available.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The general opinion is that the Catania disorders have a political character, while the Palermo riots had an economic one; that may be; it is certain however that these disorders are due to the existence of great discontent in the island; it must be remembered that Sicily is fundamentally republican and cannot stand the name of the Savoia; it must be made clear to them that monarchy is not Italy and that their separatism would probably mean the disintegration of the whole country. But unhappily the Govt is still tendentially monarchic and even fascist.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Saragat, referring to the Catania disorders, says it is no use discussing problems rather than solving them; industry and commerce are not working, in the island, no solution has been found for the latifondo question, nor has any autonomy been granted. All the same the people, the masses, have not joined in these movements.

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2. Pentimalli and Del Tetto trial; Del Tetto said yesterday that Umberto di Savoia was quite aware of the military situation in Rome. Neither P. nor Del T. can deny that their duty was to resist to the Germans; but they hide behind the general and uncertain quality of the orders received; we despise them, writes A.C. when they try to share responsibilities with those inferior to them in command, and even with the troops.

3. Subalpino answers Quotidiano's criticism of Saragat using the word "ovations" in speaking of the reception given to Nenni in London,

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saying that "ovation" is not a fascist word but an old Roman one.

4. It may seem, writes Saz rano Rusconi, that the C.G.I.L. and other similar organisations forward too many requests to the Govt; it is so only because, in spite of these continuous requests, the living conditions of all workers are still far too bad.

5. Some functionaries have been discharged from the Foreign Office, not by the epuration commission, but following pre-war - and therefore pre-epuration - bureaucratic routine; is this the right way of doing things ? asks Domenico Criscuolo.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The Italian Army had 3.000 generals; these generals are responsible for the collapse of the army; they offered practically no resistance to the Germans. It is enough to say that in comparison to what happened in other places, the defence of Rome (8-10 Sept) was a gigantic battle. The army must be epurated and reorganised.

2. The fact that a certain number of Senators have been dismissed from the Senate only implies that they weren't able to fulfill their 'role' of senators. It has nothing to do with 'the complex of their activities'. - Not only a positive attitude of collaborative, but also the fact of not having shown political opposition against Fascism are motives for dismissal. Italia Libera approves the severity of the epuration principle adopted by the High Court.

3. Commenting on the Sforza case, Italia Nuova doesn't see what grounds there could be for the British Government not to trust Sforza. What does it matter whether Sforza and the King agree or not, now that the King has retired to private life. During the last discussion in the House of Commons, it seemed that Churchill meant to attenuate the incident.

4. The 'Free World' expresses its solidarity with Count Sforza.

5. As usual, the Government will probably take ages to examine the memorandum presented by the C.G.I.L. The syndical organizations should ask the Government to enforce at once the article providing for the payment before the end of the month of a 13th month's salary including the indemnity for the high cost of living.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Lutifero comments on a booklet which has come into his hands, setting forth the Yugoslav claims to Fiume, Zara, etc. The particular question can be confronted with "serenity", but as an indication of the exasperated nationalism which threatens to menace the stability of Europe, he says, it is disturbing.

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2. Comment on Catania. One thing, says Scrutator, stands out clearly; in Catania a group of criminals attacked a barracks. The rest - talk of separatism, for example - is all camouflage.. Scrutator wonders why Unità added to the official communiqué the comment, found in no other paper, that the demonstrators cried "Viva il Duce". He also finds the Govt Communiqué "whining" in tone. It is true, he concludes, that the Govt has failed to face the Sicilian problem with decision and courage.

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3. Approving comment by Franco Lucrano on Croce's article on Germany in which he urged the Italians to turn their attention to great political problems, not wasting their energy on petty partisan squabbles. Lucrano points out the need of European unity - and is bound to confess he sees few signs of it.

4. Comment on second day of Pentimalli-Del Tetto trial. The importance of memo #1" which the Stato Maggiore is now unable to produce, is great, says I.N. It would also be useful if there were some military representatives among the judges.... follows detailed account of trial.

5. Further comment on the new Ministry. Labour Democrats have grabbed all the key points in national reconstruction, I.N. thinks. It is also greatly worried over Scoccimarro's new Ministry, according to an "agency" Scoccimarro has said that this new branch will have four sections: Political, Economic, Military, International Politics. Further he is quoted as saying that his new sphere will have no "territorial limits to its activities".

6. Account of planned hunger march and police preparations to control it. I.N. says that as a demonstration it is a good idea but there must be no license or looting and for that it is well that people should know the police are on guard.

7. We, poor devils..... Doctors etc are to get an extra light ration and journalists have helped in the campaign. But who will help the journalists whose professional need is just as great ?

8. Continued campaign for Christmas Dinners for Soldiers. The Prince will give hospitality to 100.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Popolo takes the part of the small landowners of the Agro Romano threatened with expropriation by the decree of September 14th 1944. The modifications to be made in the mutual relations cannot be entrusted to one of the parties only, without control.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Orosio, interviewed by N.I. gives his opinion on the developments of the crisis and the possibilities of the new Govt. On this last point he says the situation is not easy, and that the new Govt begins its activities in moments which are becoming more and more difficult; it needs the solidarity of the whole country and the comprehension and help of the Allies. He feels sure that all members of the Govt are convinced of the necessity of hard and conclusive work. "If," he ends, "we are able to show the Allies that we

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2. The new secretary of the Liberal Party is Leone Cattani, anti-fascist since his student's days, arrested as such in 1926; after his liberation he participated actively in anti-fascist clandestine movements.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Alberto Vecchio writes a letter in which he says that the Sicilian disorders are mainly due to the serious economic situation,

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rendered more tragic by the fact that in other parts of Italy Allied troops provide a certain number of people with work and food. We hope it is so, comments Tempo; then Italy, though poor, will do her best to help the island; but the Sicilian disorders have broken out just at the time of recruiting.

2. A meeting of American and British personalities to be held soon in Washington; Italian economic situation will be discussed.

3. The "mercati generali" systems must be reformed, to obtain lower prices and to reduce black market.

4. Allied Military Police stopped a truck containing 30 hundredweight of salt; the driver escaped.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The right man in the right place. Why should Soliman, who is a lawyer, be General Director of Italian Public Health ? Would not the people have something to gain if a Doctor was appointed to this post, specially in this period of malnutrition and increasingly bad general health ?

2. The methods used to fight black market are wrong writes Velio Spano; the Government should attack the root of the evil. Black market is caused by the scarcity of the foodstuffs and by the difficulty of transporting them. Any fight against black market should combine the organization of supplies and the preparation of feeds.

3. According to the Communists of Palermo, all the Sicilian incidents have been caused by Fascist provocations.

4. The Communist meeting which will take place in Palermo in January will present the political and economic program of the Sicilian Communists for the solution of the Sicilian problems, in union with the other Democratic parties.

5. Unità attacks various factories which went on working during German occupation.

6. No obstacles should be put in the way of the cooperatives. Bureaucracy is hampering things very much.

7. New misdeeds of the Sepral. Some of its employees role se importation passes 'when and in the way they deem opportune'.

GENERAL

1. Statement of Churchill about the possibilities of an agreement

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7. New misdeeds of the Scelba. Some of its employees release importation passes 'when and in the way they deem opportune'.

GENERAL

1. Statement of Churchill about the possibilities of an agreement between Poland and Russia. German territories would be given to Poland in compensation of the cessions made to Russia. Millions of people would have to be transferred. - The United States has not expressed its views on this subject. - There will probably be another conference of three.

2. Fighting goes on in Athens; the British Ambassador and Mr. MacMillan have had interviews with Papandreou, several Greek statesmen, and the Metropolitan Bishop of Athens, Chrysostomos. It seems that the Communists have offered to lay down their arms on three conditions: armistice, resignation of Papandreou, creation of a regency council.

3. Catania is being patrolled; the Prefect has taken action to maintain order. - Commenting on the Catania incidents, the press says these troubles have been caused by the Separatists and the Fascists; besides the population is starving, and doesn't want the men to leave again to go to the army.

4. Various articles on the Del Tetto-Pertinelli trial.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

P.R

SECRET

R26/WB37/PRB

16 December 1944.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 57
11 Dec to 16 Dec 44

1. Political

With the nomination of the Undersecretaries at the first meeting of the new cabinet on Thursday the government was able to present its complete line-up. It will be useful to append here the entire list for it will indicate graphically the system of two-party ministries and will give a clear idea of the relative strength of the parties:

	Cabinet Ministers	Undersecretaries of State
PRESIDENCY	Bonomi (I) (1)	Spataro (CD)
VICE PRESIDENCIES	Togliatti (C)	
	Rodino (CD)	
WITHOUT PORTFOLIO	Brosio (L)	
AGRICULTURE	Gullo (C)	Segni (CD)
AIR	Scialoja (LD)	Gen. Pellegrini (I)
EDUCATION	Arangio Ruiz (L)	Mattarella (CD)
FINANCE	Posenti (C)	Gabriele (L)
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	De Gasperi (CD)	Reale (C)
INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, LABOR	Gronchi (CD)	Fiore (C) (2)
		Paresce (LD) (3)
INTERIOR	Bonomi (I)	Mole (LD)
JUSTICE	Tupini (CD)	Veroni (LD)
NAVY	Adm. De Courten (I)	Bassano (LD)
		Montalbano (C) (4)
OCCUPIED ITALY	Scoccimarro (C)	Medici Tornaquinci (L)
COMMUNICATIONS (PTT)	Gevelotto (LD)	Fano (I)
PUBLIC WORKS	Ruini (LD)	Cassiani (CD)
TRANSPORTATION (RR)	Corabona (LD)	Rizzo (L)
TREASURY	Soleri (L)	Scoca (CD)
WAR	Casati (L) (5)	Palermo (C)
PRESS, THEATRE AND TOURISM	(6)	Libonati (L)
ITALIANS ABROAD		Morelli (L)

(1) Abbreviations: (C) Communist; (CD) Christian Democrat; (L) Liberal; (LD) Labor Democrat; (I) Independent.
(2) Undersecretary for Industry and Commerce.
(3) Undersecretary for Labor.
(4) Undersecretary for Merchant Marine
[illegible] announced last week. Culpo nostra.

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AGRICULTURE	Gullo (C)	Segni (CD)
AIR	Scialoja (LD)	Gen. Pellegrini (I)
EDUCATION	Arangio Ruiz (L)	Mattarella (CD)
FINANCE	Pesenti (C)	Gabrielo (L)
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	De Gasperi (CD)	Reale (C)
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COMMUNICATIONS (PTT)	Cevolotto (LD)	Fano (I)
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TRANSPORTATION (RR)	Corbona (LD)	Rizzo (L)
TREASURY	Soleri (L)	Scoca (CD)
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(3) Undersecretary for Labor.
(4) Undersecretary for Merchant Marine
(5) Liberal and not Independent as we reported last week. Culpa nostra.
(6) Formerly "Press and Information" and to be liquidated.

The list of Undersecretaries was ready some time before Thursday but Bonomi chose to follow the old pre-Fascist tradition of putting their formal nomination on the agenda of the first Cabinet meeting. This took place after the oath taken by the ministers in the presence of the Luogotenente. The formula of the oath was the same as that agreed upon in June (see Weekly Bulletin No. 12 for June 25), the ministers binding themselves "to exercise their functions in the supreme interest of the nation" and not to commit any acts prejudicial to the institutional question until the convocation of the Constituente. After the ceremony Bonomi made a short speech (AVANTI, losing no time in going into opposition, called it a "sermoncino") in which he stressed the obligation to respect

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the truce on the institutional question and reminded the ministers that they had all seen the armistice terms and must consider themselves bound by them. These terms he described as "hard" but he added that they have recently been more kindly interpreted since diplomatic relations between Italy and the Allies have been resumed. This was largely due, he said, "to the tact and spirit of understanding of Admiral Stone, Chief of the Allied Commission, who has brought into his relations with democratic Italy a spirit of friendship and wise cooperation for which we are deeply grateful and which we shall never forget."

The first meeting of the Council, in addition to ratifying the list of undersecretaries, set up a Commissariato Generale dell' Alimentazione (Food Commissariat) to be directly under the President of the Council. Gino Bergami, a Liberal and former Undersecretary for Agriculture, was named Commissario. The Council then discussed food problems, "with special attention to Sicily" and subsequently adjourned. The next meeting is scheduled for the 20th.

Press reaction to the new government has been about what might have been expected. RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE surveyed the crisis with serenity, even the opposition parties had played their roles well, wrote De Feo, and if the crisis had frankly lasted too long its very length at least indicated that it was an honest crisis and not a political farce with a ready-made "solution" prepared in advance. ITALIA NUOVA grumbled that we now have a dictatorship of four parties instead of six and later added sourly that in personnel and office costs this would be the most expensive government the new Italy has yet had. Saragat, in AVANTI, called attention to the prevalently Rightist character of the cabinet; the communists had been excluded from the key ministries of Foreign Affairs, War and Interior. (This is only partially true, they do not have a minister in any of those branches to be sure, but the Undersecretaries of War and Foreign Affairs are both Communists). Saragat added shrewdly that the Communists just because they were the one Leftist party represented might very possibly have an importance out of proportion to their numbers in the new government.

Looking back on the crisis and its solution it may be fairly admitted that many criticisms could be made. However, the world of politics is not the world of the ideal. Doubtless there are many groups and many party leaders who are not entirely happy about the present government. Obviously no one knows how well it will work for no one knows what trials it may yet have to face. But it can be said too that the crisis was not in a democratic fashion; there was open and honest disagreement, sincere negotiation and a final solution which has been at least temporarily acceptable to all. Compared to the violence and intransigence to be observed in other countries, the Italian way does not look too bad.

2. Congratulations

We should like to voice the congratulations of the Commission to Admiral Stone on his promotion. This comes at a particularly

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3. AMG with U.S. Armies

The City of Florence is counting the days until railhead comes up for relief from a desperate fuel shortage. In the first four months after the Germans withdrew from the south of the city only one kilo of charcoal per person was distributed and the total lignite issue was only seven kilos. Some black market supplies have been sold at high prices, but A.M.G. officials confess they have no idea how the people have done their cooking. Vegetables are in short supply. Sugar for November has not been distributed. There is no fuel in the orphanages and there has not been enough food. Public soup kitchens are serving 4,031 meals a day. Garbage collections are still unsatisfactory though farmers have helped by hauling away refuse for fertilizer. Otherwise conditions in the Tuscan capital are improving steadily. Production of shoes will have totalled 60,000 pairs by Christmas. All-wool workmen's socks are being made at a rate of 500 dozen pairs a day. Ten million bricks a month are coming from the kilns for industrial and civilian use. Manual labour is being imported from Pistoia to relieve a local shortage. By the end of November 2,500 civilian phones had been connected and the total number in use by the end of the year will be 5,000. There is some improvement in the electrical supply and it is hoped that production of gas will be resumed by the end of the year. A.M.G. vehicles are doing three wheat runs a day from Siena but the civilian rate of haulage is disappointing. Two new mills in the northern end of Siena province will add seven tons a day to the flour supply for Florence. The City A.M.G. is operating a pool of 24 hired civilian vehicles. Clearing of rubble and demolitions is in the hands of the Genio Civile and is going well. The Council of Administration of Florence University has been dissolved and the Rector is nominating a new one. Sixteen Jewish teachers have been reinstated.

Children attending schools at the end of November numbered 12,800 in the elementary grades, with 805 in the kindergartens and 7,400 in secondary schools. Courses for Canadians at the University in Italian literature, history, language, art and politics have been so popular that extension courses may be offered to British and American troops. There has been a little trouble with troops: five civilians were assaulted by drunken soldiers, one shot in the wrist. Refugees are in good health and spirits. The peak figure in the Florence centre in recent weeks was 4,895. Out of a total of 16,016 handled in three months only 47 were hospital cases. Following a recent cinema show the refugees put on a variety show they had organized and rehearsed themselves without telling the authorities. It has been described as "very good and very funny". The Tuscans seem to be learning to laugh again. Unfortunately the partisan situation, while policy is still in a state of flux, is not so encouraging. There has been a lull in political activity in Florence since the beginning of the Italian Cabinet crisis but quiet political meetings go on, the Communists showing the best organization and greatest initiative.

Conditions on the Eighth Army front are much as they were last winter in the Abruzzi-Molise area. Mud, floods and demolitions

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Conditions on the Eighth Army front are much as they were last winter in the Abruzzi-Molise area. Mud, floods and demolitions make travel difficult. Diversions are insecure. The only likely way to reach where one wants to go is in a jeep and that is cold, wet, dirty business. Gum boots, trench coats and warm clothing are recommended. Most billets are unheated, many lack doors, windows, bits of roof. A CAO working in the hills near San Marino got around for weeks with a mule train and visited some of his villages on foot. The Forli team are under constant shell fire. Last Sunday night the Luftwaffe had a go at them and blew in their doors and windows, pitting walls and furniture with broken glass. The Church of S.Bagio was hit during vespers. Known civilian dead at 1800 hrs Wednesday were 26, with others still being dug out and 50 wounded in hospitals. Though all the shops in Forli are still closed, some industries are starting up. Two brickworks are producing for the army and some

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green tiles for roofing [illegible] being baked at the same time. Stoves were found in three factories and frozen by AMG. Four big shoe plants are ready to start up as soon as electricity is available and one of them is turning out 300 pairs a day by hand. A large tannery will operate eventually. Troops, scrounging wood where they find it, burned shoe patterns in one factory. Ravenna is almost an island, with sheets of water and seas of ooze reaching out in all directions. The City of Theoderic is not a thing of beauty like Siena. It looks like any other war-battered Italian town. The CLN is reported to be able and energetic and the Vice Prefect and Sindaco appointed on its recommendation are both said to be very good; but there was pained surprise in AMG circles when the Committee tried to put in their own bank manager. The partisans executed three Fascists before AMG arrived. The damaged prefettura was thoroughly looted by the absconding Prefect. Some of the furniture has been found in a nearby town but the silver, linen and pictures appear to be gone for good. Ravenna Province has wheat for export and 600 tons of salt in stock but the salt works were badly smashed by the Germans. Some anxiety is also being caused by lavish promises made to partisan leaders in the area without prior consultation with AMG Eighth Army. But all is not gloom. Group Captain Benson is having great fun with two of his Very Senior Officers who took an Extremely Distinguished Guest from AC duck hunting and returned with a kill of two decoys.

4. Economics

Mr. Antolini, acting vice president of the Economic Section, this week received an urgent summons from Washington. At the official request of the Italian Government his departure was delayed for a few days until the inter-ministerial rehabilitation committee of the new cabinet could be briefed on what the AC considered the most pressing economic problems. At a dinner meeting with the Italian ministers, Mr. Antolini gave the following list of priorities for the Italians' economic operations as viewed by AC sub-commissions: Food: Distribution in Italian Government territory should be taken over as soon as possible from AC; Labor: The position of Italian labor officers should be legalized under Italian law; Public Works: Italian administration of public works organizations should be clarified and simplified; Industry: Expert technical personnel was needed in Italian departments to handle complex data required in reconstruction plans; Transportation: Full support and enactment of the ENAC decree providing for central control of all Italian transport; Agriculture: Energetic action on the olive oil program; Prices: Stricter enforcement. Mr. Antolini finally left for Washington at the end of the week. He was preceded by Col. G.D.Murphey, who will look into the matter of surplus U.S. war material that could be used for Italian civilian purposes and by Major Gael E. Sullivan, who will follow through on AC requisitions.

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wheat for export and 600 tons of salt in stock but the salt works were badly smashed by the Germans. Some anxiety is also being caused by lavish promises made to partisan leaders in the area without prior consultation with AMG Eighth Army. But all is not gloom. Group Captain Benson is having great fun with two of his Very Senior Officers who took an Extremely Distinguished Guest from AC duck hunting and returned with a kill of two decoys.

4. Economics

Mr. Antolini, acting vice president of the Economic Section, this week received an urgent summons from Washington. At the official request of the Italian Government his departure was delayed for a few days until the inter-ministerial rehabilitation committee of the new cabinet could be briefed on what the AC considered the most pressing economic problems. At a dinner meeting with the Italian ministers, Mr. Antolini gave the following list of priorities for the Italians' economic operations as viewed by AC sub-commissions: Food: Distribution in Italian Government territory should be taken over as soon as possible from AC; Labor: The position of Italian labor officers should be legalized under Italian law; Public Works: Italian administration of public works organizations should be clarified and simplified; Industry: Expert technical personnel was needed in Italian departments to handle complex data required in reconstruction plans; Transportation: Full support and enactment of the ENAC decree providing for central control of all Italian transport; Agriculture: Energetic action on the olive oil program; Prices: Stricter enforcement. Mr. Antolini finally left for Washington at the end of the week. He was preceded by Col. G.D.Murphey, who will look into the matter of surplus U.S. war material that could be used for Italian civilian purposes and by Major Gael E. Sullivan, who will follow through on AC requisitions.

5. Sicily again

Sicily is again in the news, this time with disturbances in Catania where on Thursday morning, 14 December, a crowd estimated at 500 and led by students went to the Italian military district headquarters to protest against the recent call-up of men for military duty. A hand grenade was thrown by persons unknown, one person was killed and one injured among the demonstrators, according to a report from the Commander of the CCRR. Police then dispersed the crowd which broke up into small groups and wandered over the town, stopping military trucks and burning several. Demonstrators also occupied the provincial call-up office which they tried to burn. Other buildings damaged were the offices of the Young People's Association, the Corriere di Sicilia Building and the Palace of Justice. In the afternoon, the town hall was attacked, furniture and files flung out the windows and the building set ablaze. The city had not quieted down at last report. (There are now no AC officers at Catania: and only

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be in the whole of Sicily).

More trouble was brewing, it was feared, in other parts of Sicily on the food question. Brigadier Carr, the regional commissioner, reported to AC Hq. that the situation was grave. The report has caused the diversion of a cereal ship to Sicily.

6. From the Abruzzi

"I regard" - says Colonel French, in a lively report for November on the Abruzzi-Marche Region - " the sending of seed potatoes to Rome with great suspicion. I feel they will be used for food as soon as they arrive". (Civil restaurants are off limits these days but we shall tell Colonel French if we get some new potatoes in the mess.) "Political agitation", Colonel French states "can be traced to the shortage of certain foodstuffs, the wholesale requisitioning of property by the Army, the inefficiency of the Italian administration and, in the case of Aquila, a feeling that whatever the disturbance the promoters thereof can get the better of the CCRR". The report (in what is now almost traditional fashion) has some hard things to say about transport; between Ortona and Iesi - over 180 miles - there are no railways, and the problem of stockpiling in devastated areas and moving 250,000 tons of amassed grain out of the Region to deficient Regions is one of transport. Colonel French thinks that, with present transport, half the grain will still be in the warehouses when the next harvest comes round. "The need for transport in this Region" he claims, "is not a parochial but a national one." There are now many troops "resting" in the Region, a matter which is also giving Colonel French a headache over prices and accommodation (warehouses for instance needed for amassing are being taken over by troops). Deliveries of olive-oil and potatoes are still below schedule: Macerata had a food demonstration arising from an increase in wages in Ancona Province which sent Anconaites scurrying to Macerata to buy food and thus rocketed Macerata prices. "The Macerata trouble", observes Colonel French, "resulted in the Prefect fleeing for Rome in a hurry." Another problem is the continuing lack of bridges in Pesaro Province, reconstruction lagging for want of transport and material: Ascoli, however, manages to have a big black market in eggs.

In spite of these little worries, Colonel French reports "a fairly quiet month politically: police functioning better; no serious crimes; general health good, even in the devastated areas."

7. Education

Despite the recent government crisis which resulted in the retirement of the High Commissioner, Count Carlo Sforza, and the

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7. Epuration

Despite the recent government crisis which resulted in the retirement of the High Commissioner, Count Carlo Sforza, and the appointment of his deputy, Mauro Scoccimarro, to the new position of Minister for Occupied Italy, the branch of the government concerned with defascising Italy is gathering rather than losing steam. The reason is that the various legal procedures instituted and courts constituted by the 70 decrees published since July 1943 by which the government intends to cleanse itself of Fascism have been joined into a smoothly functioning administrative machine only comparatively recently. This complex machinery for epuration - so large that it requires 160 tribunals and so painstaking that one (though not typical) case involving a high official resulted in 32 court sittings and 1800 pages of testimony, charts and photographs - is now pushing ahead with the work of finding and discharging Fascists from the government ministeries and trying and sentencing those guilty of Fascist crimes. By the end of last month all suspect senior officials (down to Grade IV incl) in eight of the government's 13 ministries had been tried and either dismissed or suspended and it is confidently expected that at the present rate epuration of senior officials will be completed in all the government ministries before the New Year. This week Italian Army Generals Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto appeared before

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the High Court of Justice to be tried for failing to defend Naples against the Germans.

Over 1200 persons accused of Fascist crimes have been investigated to date and in only five cases have the defendants been released for lack of evidence. On the whole AC Sub-Commissions report a fair amount of satisfaction with the way Italians are conducting the immense and difficult job. If some Sub-Commissions have chafed at the lapse of time before the appearance of concrete results, other Sub-Commissions frankly state that they have been benefited by the meticulous precision with which the Ministerial Commissions with which they deal and the courts aid their work which, while time-consuming, definitely saved many valuable senior officials, who would have been lost if epuration had taken on the character of a witch hunt. In any event, epuration as a system for rebuilding the government of Italy and purging the national life of the evils and crimes of Fascism is a going concern, a comforting fact which bodes no good for the Fascist Republicans when its probing fingers begin to reach into northern Italy.

8. Odds and Ends

Five U.S. officers who have applied for release from military service have received orders for 21-day furloughs in the United States on the way to Fort Ord, Calif...General service enlisted men on the American strength are being replaced by limited service personnel... Latest figures on the collection of olive oil are 44,161 quintals, of which two thirds come from the Bari area...The Granai del Popolo now stands at 9,875,011 quintals or 85 per cent. of 11,600,000 qtl. target...43,000 cases of citrus fruit from Sicily are to arrive at Civitavecchia in coasters...35 civilian prisoners escaped from the Campobasso jail last week...The second shipment of rock phosphate has arrived at the Montecatini chemical plant near Naples and fertilizer is beginning to be distributed in the Abruzzi-Marche Region... Postal service to Ancona will open 15 December...Fiumicino will be ready to serve as a coal port for barges shortly...Lieut.Col.G.E. Rhodes of Public Works S/C has just returned from a two-weeks' leave in London...The Economic Section is in favor of stricter military censorship in the interest of controlling loose expression of Italian opinion detrimental to the war effort...The shipping scarcity is causing re-adjustment of the UNRRA program, which is in process of being cut back to handle only medical supplies and displaced persons until ships can be found for the main tonnage [illegible] for mothers and children...AC Hq. now has radio telephone service to New York and Washington but conversations have as many restrictions as a porcupine has [illegible]..Col.Gevers is transferring his services to AFHQ where he will dip into Austrian planning; Col. Page will replace him as Executive Officer...A Temporary Film Board, similar to the Allied Publications Board for control of newspapers, has been authori[illegible]

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LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RG/PRB

December 15, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Swiss Foreign Minister's speech given in full.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. S. Federici says that English post-war policy must be mainly concerned with establishing a situation which will not allow another war to hit the British Island as badly as they have been hit during the first two years of this war.

2. Accosted by a thief who wanted his money, a man last night began shouting, and kept on so long that the delinquent, frightened, gave him a thousand lire to keep him quiet !

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Cooperation is essentially a form of economic and social activity which aims to eliminate useless middle men in the field of production, work and consumption, and to raise the moral and material level of the working classes; therefore cooperation must be non-political. (Alberto Basevi)

2. First day of Pentimalli and Del Vecchio trial. P.'s defender said the trial should really come before the Military Court of Justice; Del T.'s approved. But the High Court denied it. Del T.'s accusations are read first; among other things he is accused of having caused the capitulation of Naples. He swears "sugli occhi di mio figlio", never to have ordered the soldiers - on the 8th of Sept - to protect the Germans.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - Not available.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Avanti notes that the Pentimalli and Del Vecchio defe[illegible]

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Avanti notes that the Pentimalli and Del Tetto trial shows the connection existing between the responsibilities of Naples and Rome.

2. The enthusiastic greetings received by Nenni at Westminster, show that we are not alone in our hard struggle, even if the Allied Govts are sometimes hard and unjust towards Italians, writes Saragat. The difference between the reception accorded Carandini and that given Nenni, should teach a lesson to Italian "gentiluomini" who think that workers should only work and not meddle in politics. Fascism had tried to destroy this deep solidarity existing among workers of the whole world; and then the war came, and with it the destruction of so many towns, but not the destruction of this Socialist solidarity.

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3. What a difference between the Croce who wrote marvellous pages during the last war, and the rhetorical Croce of today who condems the whole German people without even mentioning the tens of thousands German anti-nazi workers who have been shot or imprisoned by the Gestapo. (Subalpino)

4. During the night, near Cisterna, the passengers of a truck, manage to repulse, after a lively fight, a gang of bandits which had assaulted them.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The Treaty of Versailles was but an armistice between two wars; the victorious powers faced the European problems in a nationalistic spirit. The first mistake was the intervention in Russia: the great popular revolution shouldn't have been opposed. At the same time, support was given to the reactionary forces in Germany, Poland, Hungary, Greece, Austria, etc. Today, if Europe doesn't turn democratic, there is no hope of salvation for Italy.

2. Lussu comments on the Governmental crisis: nowadays, in Italy, to be a conservative, means to be a reactionary. The crisis has been caused by the Liberals and the Christian Democrats making a move towards the right. Bonomi who should have been arbiter between the right and the left abandoned his central position and moved towards the right too. He proved 'inferior to himself'. The Communists made the mistake of believing that the Christian Democrats were ready to form a Government of three; besides they believed that the Socialists would follow them. Had they been as firm as the Action Party and the Socialists the Government would have been the expression of the C.L.N. and democracy would have triumphed.' They are responsible for the present Government. - Lussu adds a few words of the Sforza case: theoretically, democracy can choose its own Government. Churchill and Eden have spoken very hard words in the House of Commons, but they were wrong; the greatest friends of Great Britain and of European democracy are the Italian Democrats.

3. Bad living conditions of the refuges in Cinecittà; they are starving.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. No use discussing the attitude of the Communist Party during the crisis, as Togliatti seems to spend his time doing; something instead must be done for the workers; their earnings and their wives' are not sufficient to feed their children. Monarchy or Republic, leftist or rightist Govt, is of no importance, writes Enzo Selvaggi, unless provisions are immediately taken to solve this urgent and serious problem.

2. Brazilian Minister of Air, [illegible]
"We shall welcome [illegible]

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2. Brazilian Minister of Air, arriving yesterday in Rome, said: "We shall welcome all those Italians who wish to work in Brazil".

3. Why has no Sicilian been called into the Govt ? asks Vibi. Has Bonomi not understood yet that Sicily is going through the most serious period of its history, and that on Sicily depends the unity of the whole of Italy ?

4. Incredible but... true! It seems that a minimum amount of soap will soon be distributed.

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5. Doctors, Engineers and Lawyers to have double electricity ration.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Interview with Stefano Jaini, who explain the activity of the Christian Democrats who had taken refuge in Switzerland.

2. Who is speculating in wine asks Popolo? the owners of the restaurants, or the wholesale merchants ?

3. The chemists are speculating in medicines.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The new Italian State and all Democratic parties will gain undeniable advantages from the new strength and efficiency of the Socialist Party which has always endeavoured to bring increasingly large popular masses into the life of the Nation, but two points must be kept in mind, writes Giorgio Cramata, i.e. freedom and justice. The Liberal Party can teach a lot as far as freedom is concerned, but social justice concerns mainly the Socialist Party.

2. Yesterday the Undersecretaries took the oath, before Bonomi.

3. A demonstration of "protest" took place this morning in Catania; a bomb was thrown before the Military District; troops answered back by firing and dispersed the demonstrators who, later on, invaded several public buildings to which they set fire, so far the official communiqué. But what does "demonstration of protest" mean? asks R.L. Protest against whom, and by whom?

4. Lower prices should be maintained for dairy products.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The Government should do everything to help the workers and enable them to start working as soon as the plants have been re-built, says Valerio Consigli. Why not create a Ministry for Social Relief which would group together all the various relief organizations?

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The great landowners fight for an iniquitous division of the products of the land while the peasants voluntarily give up one sixth of what is lawfully theirs. The political maturity of the workers contrasts with the mentality of the parasite classes, that think of nothing but their own interests. The claims of the working masses are quite normal; they ask for a better organization of the alimentation servic

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2. The Government must beware of the great industrials whose representatives work for the Germans in North Italy, and who are now studying the best way to resume relations with France.

3. Another attack of Unità against the Scelba brothers.

4. Unità starts an inquiry about the enterprises which are being managed by commissioners. The Government should issue a decree regularizing the functions of the Commissioners. The credits that

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these enterprises have been blocked because of the inquiries which are being made on unlawful profits.

GENERAL

1. Statements from London and Washington: The British and American Ambassadors have maintained constant contact during the Italian crisis. Both Governments have expressed their satisfaction at the representative character of the new Italian Government.

2. Churchill's statement: he approved of the monarchic regime being left in Italy 'till the military situation had improved'. In future, the Italian people will have to make its own decision.

There has been no sign that the Dominions disapproved of the action that Great Britain has been obliged to take, stated Churchill.

3. Smuts' speech; about the situation in Greece: The British Army is an army of occupation. Its duty is to maintain order.

4. Fighting goes on in Athens. It seems that the ELAS Radio has made peace proposals taking for the cessation of hostilities, the formation of a Democratic Government, the punishment of traitors, and the epuration of all public officers.

5. Catania incidents: demonstration started because of the draft proclamation; the mob burns several buildings and the riot spread through the whole city. The troops fired; one student was killed in the attempt to storm the Military District. The left newspapers are of the opinion that the troops shouldn't have fired.

6. Various articles on the Del Tetto-Pentimalli trial which began yesterday.

7. Commodore Stone becomes Rear Admiral.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RB/FPB

December 14, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press:

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Giano Giani hopes for a quick renewal of friendly relations between France and Italy; the misunderstanding between these two Nations must surely cease as soon as possible; De Gasperi, being not only a very intelligent person but also a militant catholic, writes Q., will find the means to make France forget the way Italians treated her for 20 years.

2. Proprietors of small houses cannot possibly face the cumulative expenses of taxes, upkeep of the premises, light, water, porters, and now this special new indemnity to porters.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. The C.G.I.L. has not made one step forward in the matter of necessary explanations on the problems of syndicate organisation; but the working masses have understood that "confederate trusts" will only lead to submission of syndicate forces to political ones. (L.S.)

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Pacciardi cites Sforza and Bergese to emphasise the "necessity" of a "Latin fraternity" which will open the way to a European Unity.

2. Why do trams start running again at 3 p.m. if shops close at 1 and offices at 2 ?

Why does the gas stop at 2, if in most houses lunch begins at 2,30 ? We don't ask any increase of service, only a better organisation.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The hour of scepticism. The younger generation particularly, having seen the failure of Fascist rhetoric and being therefore rather bewildered, is now easily convinced of a fundamental incapacity of

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2. Nenni enthusiastically greeted by the Labour Party Congress, in London. A sense of European solidarity strengthened by so many common sacrifices, reigned among the thousand delegates representing

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all classes of workers; the aim of the meeting is to formulate the attitude of the Labour Party, in matters of Interior and Foreign Policy.

3. Pentimalli and Del Fatto trial to start this morning at 9; it will probably last about a week.

4. Forte Boccea, where "collaborazionisti" of the Royal Army are lodged, has become a very comfortable "pension de famille", where the guests can - and do - give orders to the waiters (pardon, the guards) and enjoy heating and good food, and can receive visitors whenever they like.

5. Guido Buffarini, Minister of the Interior during the repubblichino period, and Mario Petacci, Claretta's brother, to be tried for illegal dealing in foreign currency.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Yesterday's POPOLO wrote that before the Country and before history it remains ascertained that everything possible had been done to persuade the Socialist and Action parties to abandon their intransigent position. So Italia Libera deems it useful to summarise once more the reasons which induced the Action Party to abandon the Govt.

2. The Swiss Foreign Minister declared in a speech that Italians must not - and surely do not - doubt the friendly feelings of Switzerland toward them.

3. Too much corruption in Italian bureaucratic machinery; something must absolutely be done about it. (G. Pincherle).

ITALI. NUOVA (Democrat)

1. A grotesque rumor: Italia Nuova resolutely refuses to believe the rumor reported by Borgese in Italia Libera (N.Y.) that Elba is to be given to France. This would be unworthy of the new French Govt.

2. Reply to Avanti on paper question. If Avanti needs thousands more copies, Italia Nuova needs tens of thousands. As for Avanti's hints about illegal sources of paper, Italia Nuova promises some startling revelations on Avanti's conduct too.

3. Report on gas situation. Should improve, says Italia Nuova, having talked with Cova, head of gas company, who has had fruitful conversations with Allies on the problem. No increase of rate in sight either.

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5. Guido Buffarini, Minister of the Interior during the repubblichino period, and Mario Petacci, Clarette's brother, to be tried for illegal dealing in foreign currency.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Yesterday's POPOLO wrote that before the Country and before History it remains ascertained that everything possible had been done to persuade the Socialist and Action parties to abandon their intransigent position. So Italia Libera deems it useful to summarize once more the reasons which induced the Action Party to abandon the Govt.

2. The Swiss foreign Minister declared in a speech that Italians must not - and surely do not - doubt the friendly feelings of Switzerland toward them.

3. Too much corruption in Italian bureaucratic machinery; something must absolutely be done about it. (G. Zincherle).

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4. Appeal for veterans bersaglieri to give their plumes to those now fighting; plumes are the proper adornment of this unit and there is a great shortage.

5. Comment on new Ministers taking office; this will be an expensive ministry in the matter of office rent, expenditure for personnel, etc.

6. Complaint that matches have not been issued this month. Meanwhile they can be bought at 30 lire a box. Italia Nuova rants at wilful delay in distribution of ration.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. It has been said by Reuter's correspondent that an agreement between Paris and Moscow would have prevented Germany's plans of aggression. This agreement existed, but it didn't work. Will the 'triangle' cancel the boundary lines between the zone of influence in Europe ? What are the relations between the new French policy and the interests and rights of Poland for the defence of which the Western powers went to war ? What is Italy's situation with regard to the triangle ? (Guido Gonella)

2. Statement of the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs: he comments on Russia's refusal to resume diplomatic relations with Switzerland. Because of her neutrality, Switzerland has been able to protect the interests of more than thirty nations. He expresses the wish that Italy may take the place she is entitled to among the great powers.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Benedetto Croce refers to an article by the American G. Wolfe, who says that Germany considers the present war merely as a battle which may even be lost, as long as its loss will lead to advantage in the final battle - a third world war - which Germans are preparing. After this war, Germany, being in possession of nearly all European machinery, will become a thoroughly industrialised Country on which all the others, mainly agricultural, will depend; people's health, in occupied territories, has been undermined by hunger and starvation, tb. has increased, thousands of people have been moved to climates to which they were not accustomed. To avoid this third war - the article ends - unity of all democracies is necessary; these democracies should know about the intentions of their enemy, and must not underestimate its strength. Italians must learn, Croce comments, that there are more important problems than academic political and party discussions, as those we have been through during these last weeks.

2. Four classes of Italian and French citizens are now allowed to go to America, i.e. a) diplomats; b) functionaries; c) citizens of both countries wanting to help in the war effort, or to promote future commercial relations between U.S. and their own countries, and d) husbands or wives of American citizens.

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3. The Camicette service will be disciplined by the A.F.S.

4. A revolt broke out among the 240 prisoners confined in the Otranto military prison; reasons not yet known.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The second Bonomi Government hasn't included the inquiry about war-expenses in its program. Even the fascist Government had deemed it necessary to recover such funds as had been misemployed. (Giuseppe Sentxo)

2. 'Tempo' interviews James Cooper of the 'Daily Xpress': he has been shocked by the display made in some shopwindows when so many people are starving. In Italy the chief problems are now industry and transportation. (Gian Carlo Dexon)

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3. How is it that Zone IV, i.e. the area between Piazza Cavour, Piazza Risorgimento and Monte Mario, always receives foodstuffs after the other zones. Why are there preferential zones ?

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Communist policy is a policy of principle writes Velio Spano; Communists are definitely republican; nevertheless, till the Constituent Assembly meets, they have pledged themselves not to raise the institutional question; their duty is to maintain and reinforce national unity. Nowadays, on Italy's political stage, there is a great new force: the working class party. The Communist party is not only a propaganda organization; it is a great political force.

2. Statement of Togliatti to the Roman organizations of the Communist Party: the party participated in the Government to prevent the formation of a "Government of technicians" i.e. reactionaries, which would have split the unity of the C.L.N. The Communists preferred to remain in the Government to defend the conquests made by the people, and the needs of the nation. However, the participation of the Communists in the Government does not imply a break with the Socialists; democracy can triumph only of the working classes unite. Christian democracy must define its position and come to an agreement with the Communists on the political plan.

3. Unità suggests that the 10 diplomats who are being repatriated should be put in a concentration camp on their arrival, because they are fascist.

4. Black market in medicine is worse than ever.

5. Article of Grecchio against Sicilian bourgeoisie and landowners.

GENERAL

1. Greek partisans go on fighting. The streets of Athens are mined. The English labourists want the Government to make an armistice with the E.L.A.S. forces.

Statement of Bevin: the decision about Greece was not made by Churchill alone; it was the decision of the Council of Ministers. The British Government didn't expect E.L.A.S. or any other Greek armed group would fail to keep their word.

2. Di Vittorio presents the memorandum of the C.G.I.L. to Bonomi; the C.G.I.L. asks for the direct help of the [illegible]

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MSC.

14 DEC Recd

Patriot Branch

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION 33
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RS/PRB

December 13, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press. P.O.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. R. denies that there is any truth in what Avanti said this morning about the existence of friendly relations between Bonomi and the Fascist general, Turati.

2. Mentioning the return of the exiles from Switzerland, Ricostruzione notes that Italy has always had exiles, even famous ones; but there is no reason to be proud of the fact.

3. A fetish of yesterday - dictatorship - has become today a scarecrow; but what about Stalin, Roosevelt, Churchill? Aren't they dictators too? But useful ones in war time. Liberated Italians seem to forget that war still goes on, writes Carlo Salsa; and while war is on, parties should accept the guidance of one man alone.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Woe to the generation whose judges have to be judged, writes Leonida Repaci referring to Churchill's too strong language against Greek partisans. Does Churchill want to destroy with his own hands the gratitude that most of the people of Europe feel for him. We hope the facts will prove that his words were exaggerated.

2. Attack against General Cazzera who, notwithstanding his very Fascist past, is still at the War Ministry, working in the P.O.W. section.

3. Another attack against the display of all sorts of food, at ridiculously high prices, in all shop windows.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (S...

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Government and opposition. Saragat comments on the prevalently Rightist character of the new Govt. The Left, represented by the Communists alone, has only one quarter of the posts, and has been excluded from Interior, Foreign Affairs and War. However it may be remarked that the Communists, being the only party of the masses represented, will undoubtedly have more weight than they had in the previous Ministry. There are signs of uneasy conscience among the Rightist parties, Saragat thinks, except for the Liberals, who preserve an "austere" serenity. Particularly the Christian Democrats seem ill at ease, and of course they are the group bearing

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the major responsibility for the unsatisfactory solution of the crisis. As for the Socialists they intend to continue in alert opposition, never overlooking a chance of defending the interests of the working classes.

2. Freedom of the Press. For a month the Italia ("cosi detta") Nuova has been protesting that its supply of paper is inadequate. That is even more true of us, says Avanti, and we don't have an illegal channel of supply as Italia Nuova seems to have judging by the fact that their paper is of a different quality from that officially distributed.

3. Appeal of Dec 3rd from C.L.N. of the North (as in Italia Libera for 12th Dec). No comment.

4. North wind, South wind. There is much talk now of the North wind, and indeed it is a strong and healthy wind, says Avanti. But there was once too a South wind - in the last decade of the 19th century, at the time of the "Fasci siciliani". After years of enforced quiet, this wind is blowing again too, and the two winds are converging on the same point.

5. Account of Council activities yesterday. Oath taken at 4 p.m. It was the "Salerno formula"; Bonomi and the Luogotenente are "for the moment content with depriving the C.L.N. of the right to designate the Prime Minister". Bonomi had promised the Allies not to discuss the Constitutional question which "in the future" will be entrusted to the Country for decision. (Avanti reminds Bonomi that the original understanding was not a vague "future", but specifically looked to the liberation of all Italy as the time set for settling the matter.) Bonomi then spoke of the armistice clauses which were harsh but had received more benevolent interpretations since Italy had resumed diplomatic relations with the Allied Nations. This had been largely due to the "tact and spirit of understanding of the head of A.C., Commodore Stone".

6. Essay by Tullio Vecchietti. Among other things he points out that acute nationalism often springs up in a defeated country which feels itself misunderstood. The English, never having lost a war, do not understand this.

7. Gas situation should be improving but is actually getting worse. Much seems to depend on quality of coal; the Allies are asked to help.

8. Pitiful condition of sailors, insufficiently clothed and fed, merits attention.

9. Avanti's statement that Bonomi is protecting fascists

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8. Pitiful condition of sailors, insufficiently clothed and fed, merits attention.

9. Avanti's statement that Bonomi is protecting Turati is refuted by an official communique of the Sottosegretariato per la Stampa. "Eppur si muove" says Avanti.

10. Violent protest against the bachelors tax, the "most fascist of taxes" which the Allies, nevertheless, seem to want to enforce.

11. Representatives of C.G.I.L. and C.d.L. were not welcomed at meeting of employees of the Banco del Lavoro on Sunday morning. An absurd situation, says Avanti.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The most inefficient points of the previous Ministry given

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as one of the reasons for the new "impasto" to remain unchanged. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is perhaps today the most delicate section of Italian policy; we hope that De Gasperi - whose capacities we don't doubt - will be able to destroy without loss of time, those hairs of bureaucratic nationalism - shamefully anti-national - which continue to menace the freedom and dignity of Italy.

2. Executive Committee of Action Party addresses a letter to the outgoing Ministers, explaining the constructive and calm opposition that the Action party will take towards the new Govt, for the good of the Country.

3. Patterson, American Undersecretary for War, spoke in Paris; he said that no world peace organisation will be succesful unless it is backed by the military forces of the Nations which form it.

4. Gino Luzzatto writes that the best way for the Govt to abolish the 10 billions yearly deficit caused by low price of bread, without increasing this price and without issuing more currency, would be to abolish black market.

5. Thieves, quicker than the Police, raid a gambling club and disappear with the money; but most of the 40.000 lire they took, were in false thousand lire notes.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Quotes in full (under the title "Italy asks to be understood") the official communiqué of the meeting of the Council of Ministers. The armistice clauses have been kept kindly interpreted since diplomatic relations have been resumed. This is largely due to the tact and spirit of understanding shown by Commodore Stone, Chief of the Allied Commission, who has brought into the negociations with Democratic Italy a spirit of sincere friendship and wise cooperation, for which we are deeply grateful and which we shall not forget".

2. Noto is rather sceptical about the results that U.N.R.R.A. will obtain. To transport something from Frascati to Castelgandolfo, application must be made in two different offices. Private initiative should be encouraged; may be the owners of vehicles speculated, but at least they brought food to the cities.

3. Comments of 'Times' on the new Government: for eighty years, Italian statesmen have been dreaming extravagant dreams. Bonomi and his colleagues should concentrate their efforts on the reconstruction of national economy and on the reorganization of national life; the institutional question still belongs to the future.

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This is all right says Italia Nuova, but were Italian statesmen dreaming extravagant dreams while Italy was fighting at the side of the Allies in 1915-18 ?

4. The personnel of the Banco d'Italia felt it had a right to make decisions about its syndical interests without having any outsiders. The representatives of the C.G.I.L. and of the Camera Confederale were therefore required to leave the meeting. The notion that, under a Democratic regime, syndical liberty must be complete is obviously reactionary and neo-fascist, writes Lubeuf.

5. In his interview with 'Unità', Togliatti defines the program of the Government before the President and the other Vice President

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said anything. He states that the forces of the C.L.N. are the only political forces in Italy. However, Nenni has declared in a letter which was made public that he couldn't admit the principle that the C.L.N. was the only representative of the anti-fascist forces. Togliatti says that the solution of the crisis must be considered as a victory of the C.L.N. The C.L.N. meant to transform the Government into an executive committee. Bonomi, the Liberals and the Democ-Christians say the crisis has been solved in opposition to this program. The Action Party and the Socialists are of the same mind; (Nenni admits the defeat of the C.L.N. and speaks of a scission between Communists and Socialists). Who is right ? Who is not ?

c. When 'Avanti' attacks the Holy See for giving hospitality to political refugees, it forgets that Nenni was very glad to find a refuge in the Lateran while the Germans were in Rome. (T.L.)

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The two parties which don't participate in the Government are trying to make the most of their position. Nevertheless, they are trying to discredit the parties which are participating in the Government, without being too hard on the Communists. In yesterday's 'Avanti', we find protestations of friendship for the Communists together with the statement that the Socialists wouldn't participate in the Government, for they would have no share in deceiving the country. Nevertheless, the Socialists wouldn't lose the charges and Commissariats that Bonomi gave them. A communiqué of the party says with a fine sense of humour that the Comrades belonging to public organizations or fulfilling political charges 'are required to keep their posts'. (Giulio Andreotti)

2. Statement of Rodinò: Christian Democracy has done everything it could do to maintain the coalition of the six parties. When this proved to be impossible, it opposed the formation of a Government composed of Liberals and Labour Democrats only, which would have been in opposition to the spirit of concord which the interest of the country requires. Christian Democracy learns to repress violence and to re-establish the respect for the authority of the State.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Benedetto Croce writes a letter to the Liberal Party, in which he explains that, when he saw that two Ministers without [illegible] with the title of Vice-presidents, were being created

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PORCLO (Christian Democrats)

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2. Statement of Ruggero: Christian Democracy has done everything it could do to maintain the coalition of the six parties. When this proved to be impossible, it opposed the formation of a Government composed of Liberals and Labour Democrats only, which would have been in opposition to the spirit of concord which the interest of the country requires. Christian Democracy means to repress violence and to re-establish the respect for the authority of the State.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Benedetto Croce writes a letter to the Liberal Party, in which he explains that, when he saw that two Ministers without portfolio, with the title of Vice-presidents, were being created for Communists and Christian Democrats, he wanted the Liberal Party to withdraw; but as this would have implied a prolongation of the crisis, he asked Bonomi to create another Minister without portfolio for the Liberals.

2. There is only one real political power; that which comes from the will of the people, freely manifested within the secrecy of the ballot-box; if the Cabinet does not govern well, writes Luigi Einaudi, the legal weapon is the "voto di sfiducia" which forces the President to accept a new designation decided by parliamentary majority.

3. Three Generals executed for having opposed no resistance to Germans, after the armistice.

4. Shortly the new so called "Spacci Popolari" will distribute, at moderate prices, rationed food to the poorer classes.

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ITALIA (Independent)

1. Though quite realising that the whole of Italy is not liberated yet, Mario Nigro suggests that reconstruction meanwhile begins in the south.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Definition of the 'obscure forces of the reaction': they are composed of the big landowners, the big capitalists, the big financiers, the old reactionary classes for whom personal or group interest comes before the interest of the country. (Velio Spano)

2. Misdeeds of the landowners. The peasants must insist on the law being enforced.

3. Interview with Marchetti: Fascist mentality of many Italians who live in Switzerland. To become a communist is all very well, but some crimes can be neither forgotten nor forgiven; for instance those who fought against the Spanish revolution.

4. The 'Consorzio Produttori di Latte' is busy earning money and doesn't think about the population.

5. Article by L.Vera in praise of Soviet workmen.

GENERALE

1. Statement of Bonomi in the first Council of Ministers: He has taken the engagement that the institutional truce would be respected by everybody. - Each Minister acknowledges having seen the clauses of the Armistice. These clauses are hard, added the President of the Council, but they are being more favourably interpreted since Italy has resumed diplomat relations with the Allied Nations, and also on account of the spirit of comprehension and friendship shown by Commodore Stone, Head of the Allied Commission.

2. General Scobie asks the ELAS forces to surrender. No more Allied supplies for Greece. The Confederation of Work sent a message to the various syndical organizations of England, France, Russia and the United States, saying that the Greek working classes will fight till there is a Government of national union.

3. 18 Italian diplomats who were interned in Virginia will be sent back to Italy.

4. New Undersecretaries appointed as follows:

Presidenza; Spataro Giuseppe d.c.
Esteri; Reale Eugenio com
Interni; Nolè Renato d.c.
Italiani all'Estero, Morelli Renato lib.
Stampa, Spettacolo e Turismo; Libonati Francesco lib.
Giustizia; Veroni Dante d.c.
Finanze; Gabriele [illegible]

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Italiani all'Estero; Morelli Renato lib.
Stampa, Spettacolo e Turismo; Liberati Francesco lib.
Giustizia; Veroni Dante d.c.
Finanze; Gabriele Cesare lib.
Tesoro; Soleo Salvatore d.c.
Guerra; Palermo Mario com.
Marina; Bassano Carlo d.l.
Marina Mercantile; Montalbano Giuseppe d.l.
Aviazione; Pellegrino Gen. Ernesto
Istruzione; Matterelli Bernardo d.c.

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Lavori Pubblici; Cassiani Gennaro d.c.
Agricoltura; Segni Antonio d.c.
Industria e Commercio; Pieraccini Edoardo
Lavoro; Peressa Enrico d.l.
Trasporti; Rizzo Giambattista lib.
Comunicazioni postelegrafoniche; Cano Mario
Italia Occupata; Micheli Tommaso Aldovrando.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RB/PRB

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December 12, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Osservatore, after mentioning the various crises which are breaking out in one country after another, states that the Allies' interference in these internal affairs, is contradictory to the proclamation of freedom expressed in the Atlantic Charter.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. The crisis has shown, writes Quotidiano, that the C.L.N. functions very well where there is no Govt, as a clandestine movement; but it cannot stand as a legally governing institution, when all parties take up again their freedom of action. Now the new Govt cannot afford to lose more time; it must get down to solid work, in the national and in the international field.

2. The Assembly of the "Agro Romano" farmers and peasants, suggests a reform which should facilitate a more direct intercourse between producers and users, so that prices may not rise to such a astronomic hights.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Sforza made a declaration to Allied Journalists in which he specifies that he never wrote the letter to Berle (23/9/43), but only signed it, accepting what was in it, and that when, after the liberation of Rome, the C.L.N. asked for resignation of Badoglio, he took no part in the matter.

2. C.N. says that France and Russia, by signing an alliance, have shown that it is quite possible - and advisable - to forget, in matters of foreign policy, all past misunderstandings.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Randolfo Pacciardi expresses his approval to the Socialist Party, for having refused to participate in the new Govt and having shown, by its refusal, that it is republican and anti-monarchic. Socialists have to realize, what we ourselves have realized more than

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2. A resume of what America has done and is still doing, with British collaboration, for Italy, is given. More wheat, sugar, milk, dried vegetables, fats, will be sent over to Italy very soon in large

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quantities. There is also the proposal of sending two plants producing 60.000 kilowats of electric energy; furthermore Italian workmen will soon go to America to be instructed in the use of "energia elettrica fluttuante". From all this it appears that U.S. and Great Britain are taking important steps towards the economical rebuilding of Italy.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. By accepting participation in the Govt, the Socialist Party would have glossed over a failure of democracy, while its presence outside the Govt underlines the real terms of the problem, placing it before the conscience of the Country; we must also realize, writes Saragat, that the existence of a great Socialist Party which will assemble all working forces, is the surest guarantee of the development of the Country towards political freedom and social justice. It is said that the main problem, today, is not a political but a technical one; but we have seen already what happens by giving people roads and bridges but no freedom, as Mussolini had done; the duty of the Socialist party is clear; it must strengthen solidarity among classes, avoiding specially two errors; the first one of seeing in the different positions of the Socialist and Communist parties, an astute "doppio giuoco", and the second to believe that the pact of unity has suffered from the crisis.

2. Nenni, speaking at the Socialist section in Naples declared that Bonomi's first Govt might have lasted until the Costituente if the President had not openly sided with the Liberal and democ-Christian right. The four party Govt is neither a leftist nor a rightist one, nor is it the expression of the C.L.N. He went on saying that Socialists must not abandon the C.L.N., as the watch-word is still "power to the C.L.C.". He ended by saying that the last battle of the C.L.N. has not been lost in Rome, but will be won in Milan.

3. Many gerarchi are hiding in the Vatican, among them the ex-secretary of the Fascist Party, Augusto Turati, whom, it seems, Bonomi protects and invites in his house.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Publishes an "appeal" from the C.L.N. of the North. It makes two main points; regret that there should be a Govt crisis at a time like this, and insistence on the authority of the C.L.N. until the Costituente is called. The Luogotenente should not appeal to groups

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2. Editorial on above appeal. Writer notes that the appeal was proposed by the Liberal party. Had the Liberals in Rome followed the same line, the crisis would have been resolved in a very different manner - perhaps there would have been no crisis. Italia Libera notes with pleasure that the principles set forth in this message from the north are identical with those of the Action Party. From this point of view Bonomi's conduct has been entirely out of line.

3. Comment on new Govt. As everyone knows, the reason for the crisis was to get rid of the High Commissioner on anti-Fascist

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sanctions. Scoccimarro's change of post is significant, and there are rumours that the whole Commissariato is to be done away with. Italia Libera promises further comment when this action takes place.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The present Ministry has the same faults as the former one, which was the expression of the C.L.N. Bonomi hasn't said whether the C.L.N. has disappeared or whether it is still existing, and in this case, what is its relation to the Government. - The new Ministry of Transports threatens to reproduce the former system of corruption and preference. As for the Ministry for Occupied Territories, entrusted to Scoccimarro, it is becoming a propaganda office for communism. Enzo Selvaggi concludes, saying that the monopoly of the six parties has become a monopoly of four parties, acting as if neither Italy nor the Italians existed.

2. Italia Nuova asks a few questions about the Treaty between France and Russia. Are we to witness again the hypocrisy of private treaties 'framed' in the spirit of the late or future League of Nations ? What will be the consequences of this Treaty in what concerns Poland? Does this Treaty prelude an action for the extension to all continental Europe ?

3. The tobacco producers do not give their tobacco to the monopoly, but sell it in the black market.

4. Writing about the economic and social function of the Cooperative, M.I. says that the cooperative is a reaction against the inefficiency of free competition, and not an attack against the capital.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The abolition of the road blocks hasn't improved the food situation, for no action has been taken to oblige the offices for food to function. The Prefects should be made to obey Central Authority which has forbidden provincial barriers made to starve the Italians.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Liberty is uncomfortable. Renascent Italian democracy has been criticized and scorned, especially in recent weeks, writes Alessandro De Feo. But if it is hard to say what real democracy is, it is fairly easy to say what it is not. Had the parties been unfaithful to the principles, had the Communists been afraid of seeming too conciliatory, the Socialists fearful of being regarded [illegible] Liberals too frightened of the word "right"

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2. Arrival of distinguished Italian exiles from Switzerland; Einaudi, Gallarati-Scotti, Francesco Carnelutti, Boeri, Gasperotti,

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Colonnetti, Facchinetti, Jacini, Concetto Marchesi, and the son of Orlando.

3. Govt to be sworn in today, using oath formula of June. Undersecretaries to be officially named at first Cabinet Meeting this afternoon. The list is prepared and the delay does not mean there are party differences. It is caused by Bonomi's desire to do things in the proper constitutional way.

4. Pathetic story of illegal travel in Army areas. So many Italians are anxious to get back to their families. Allied Officials do not understand this urge; many journeys are undertaken without "permessi" in constant fear of M.Ps. At least the Allies do not kill people as the Germans would.

5. Article urging that the Ente Comunale di Assistenza really get to work.

6. Mayor assures representatives of Italian Women Union that schools will be soon re-opened.

7. Letter of Sforza defending himself from Eden's charges. Conclusion is that Eden does not want him as Foreign Minister because he doesn't like his attitude (which in Sforza's own opinion has been perfectly correct and open) in internal affairs.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. By resigning, Bonomi proved he meant to fight the most revolutionary among the currents in the Cabinet.

Bonomi contacted the parties individually; by his letters, he made a difference between the mass parties and the other parties, thus splitting the coalition.

He leaned on the Liberals, the Labour Democrats, and finally on the Christian Democrats who determined the solution of the crisis.

In the name of order, Bonomi has fought the revolutionary tendencies; the Communists had to give up the Commissariat of Epuration, while the Interior, War, and State Departments were given to men of the right. (Aldo Airoldi)

2. At the end of 1944, we are more backwards than in 1919, when Wilson managed to create the League of Nations. It is necessary to work for a Safety agreement, which will be the framework for a European agreement. Then it will be time to speak about private agreements which will not modify but reinforce more important agreements. (Filippo Cicilli)

3. Tempo suggests that free trade and free

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3. Lampo suggests that free trade and freedom of transportation would solve the food question. Importation and circulation passes are still being sold. A very large number of vehicles might be repaired and used again by private enterprises.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Statement of Togliatti: The political life of Italy is still revolving round the axis of the C.L.N. Parties, which are the only center of the political life of the country. The parties and their leaders must realise their responsibility as only political leaders, and if they want to fulfil their task, they must maintain their unity.

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The Communist party has agreed to participate in the Government because otherwise the three left parties, or may be all the C.L.N. parties would have been excluded from the Government.

The agreement between the Communists and Socialists didn't work as it should have for reasons which have nothing whatever to do with the will of either party. It is therefore necessary to reinforce the unity of the working classes. It is also very important that the Socialists and Communists should come to an agreement with the Christian Democrats.

2. The law is no more the law when it prevents the landowners from 'skinning the peasants alive' says Unità ironically.

3. Unità complains because the authorities of the Banca d'Italia protested against the presence of the representatives of the C.G.I.L. and of the C.C.D.L. at the meeting of the personnel.

GENERAL

1. Composition of the new Government:

4 Liberals: Soleri (Treasury) - Brosio (without portfolio) - Casati (War) - Arangio Ruiz (Public Education).

4 Christian Democrats: Rodino (Vice President) - De Gasperi (Foreign Affairs) - Tupini (Justice) - Gronchi (Industry).

4 Communists: Togliatti (Vice President) - Pesenti (Finance) - Grullo (Agriculture) - Scoccimarro (occupied Italy).

4 Labour Democrats: Bonini (Public Works) - Cerabona (Transports) - Cevelotto (Communications) - Scialoia (Airforce).

2 Independents: Bonomi (President) - De Courten (Navy).

The names of the Undersecretaries are not yet known.

2. Comments of the Allied Press about the Treaty between France and Russia. One of the chief causes of the present war is the fact that it hadn't been possible for Paris and Moscow to come to an agreement. The present treaty marks a new phase in the system of European safety.

3. Switzerland/ has given a generous welcome to the Italian refugees.

4. Declaration of Sforza: he collaborated loyally with Badoglio.

5. Meeting of the Labour Party in Westminster. They will support Churchill till the day of victory; they want to build a Socialist Commonwealth.

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3. Three compromises because the Ambassadors of the Banco d'Italia protested against the presence of the representatives of the C.G.I.L. and of the C.C.D.L. at the meeting of the personnel.

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6. The situation in Greece. British reinforcements arrive. Violent fighting goes on in Athens.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

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R26/WB36/PRB

P.B

10 December 1944.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN No. 36
4 Dec to 10 Dec 44

1. Political

The two weeks old crisis came to an end on Thursday when Bonomi officially accepted the charge of forming a new ministry. It was another forty-eight hours before the list of ministers could be submitted for AC approval. "A long labor," remarked an Italian official, "let us hope it will be a healthy child." The list of ministers (still not final and subject to possible revision) follows:

- President and Minister of Interior	- Bonomi	NO PARTY
- Vice Presidents without Portfolio	- Togliatti	COMMUNIST
	Di Rodinò	CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
- Minister without Portfolio	- Brosio	LIBERAL
- Foreign Affairs	- De Gasperi	CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
- Justice	- Tupini	CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
- Instruction	- Arangio Ruiz	LIBERAL
- Finance	- Pesenti	COMMUNIST
- Treasury	- Soleri	LIBERAL
- Public Works	- Ruini	LABOR DEMOCRAT
- Industry, Commerce and Labor	- Gronchi	CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
- Agriculture	- Gullo	COMMUNIST
- RR Transport	- Cerabona	LABOR DEMOCRAT
- Post and Telegraph	- Cevelotto	LABOR DEMOCRAT
- Aviation	- Scialoia	LABOR DEMOCRAT
- Navy	- De Courten	NO PARTY
- War	- Casati	NO PARTY
- Occupied Italy	- Scoccimarro	COMMUNIST

The list of undersecretaries is still in preparation.

Some readjustments in what we might call the ministerial T/O will be noted. There are now only three members without portfolio in the cabinet, the Socialist and Action parties no longer being represented and the Labor Democrats presumably content with Bonomi, who, though now an independent, has old ties with the party. Communications has been divided into two ministries, perhaps for

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in the last Badoglio cabinet. The only real new-comers are Brosio (secretary of the liberal party and previously mentioned as a successor to Carandini) and Cevelotto (Secretary of the Labor Democrat party). Significant is the appointment of De Gasperi as Foreign Minister. In the past this function had been assumed by the President of the Council. Its importance is indicated not only by the repercussions of the "crisi Sforza" but also by the fact that De Gasperi chose it in preference to a Vice-Presidency which he had been invited to accept.

The publication of the new list climaxed a week of feverish political negotiation. Throughout the week Bonomi had been making every effort to break up the leftist alliance. His obvious target was the communist party which from the beginning had been much more conciliatory than the Socialist or Action parties. The left was concerned principally with holding the line and trying to bring the question under jurisdiction of the C.L.N., hoping eventually to win the Christian Democrats over. On Monday Bonomi offered Togliatti, Nenni and De Gasperi the posts of Vice-President of the Council. Nenni was at first alone in refusing and it seemed as if the crisis might have been settled by Wednesday but at the last minute Togliatti refused to go along. On their side the Left parties suggested the candidacy of De Gasperi who firmly refused. The stalemate seemed likely to continue indefinitely; Soleri was quoted as hoping for a solution "by Christmas" and the older generation was recalling that Bonomi had had similar difficulties in the pre-Fascist era when it had taken him 14 days to form a government which lasted less than a week. However on Thursday a final appeal won the Communists over. Togliatti, emerging from a conference with Bonomi said that "new facts had been presented" and he felt he could approve the governmental program and ~~xxx~~ collaborate with Bonomi. He added, when questioned, that this did not mean an end of the pact with the Socialists; that the latter were aware of his decision and indeed approved of it. The Socialists, given a last chance, stood by their guns and the new government was formed on the basis of four of the six parties. It was at 8:05 P.M. Thursday evening that Bonomi said "Ci siamo" and departed for the Quirinale to accept what AVANTI called "investiture" from the Luogotenente.

The long range effects of the crisis are hard to estimate at this time. It puts two strong parties - Socialists and Republicans - in opposition, as well as the Action Party which may be small numerically but is still dynamic and articulate. It gives the government a predominantly conservative tinge. And it has certainly

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it may be noted that the Christian Democrats did not follow the "parties of the masses" but, though trying desperately to compromise, went along with the conservatives. And, since Bonomi has this time formed his government under the direct charge of the Luogotenente, it may be said that the legal position of the monarchy is somewhat strengthened. However we have not heard the last word on these matters; Nenni wrote, with some reason, that the basic questions have been avoided but not solved... An international aspect of the crisis which no one could have foreseen was the open disagreement between the United States and Britain over the Sforza case. Both Stettinius and Eden (the latter subsequently backed by Churchill) re-stated their positions during the week, neither yielding any ground. It is to be hoped that this will clear the air and make harmony easier to achieve before we take our chairs at the peace conference. The statement of Halifax speaking of an "understanding" with Stettinius on international matters seems to promise that.

2. AMG with the armies.

Ravenna was entered on December 5 and found, except for slight bomb damage, surprisingly intact and normal. There are 20,000 people in the town, few refugees, a smooth administration, and "much less disorganization than usual". The only monuments seriously damaged are the churches of S. Apollinare in Classe and S. Giovanni Evangelista. The Palace of Theodoric, the tomb of Dante, the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, the Orthodox and Arian Baptistries and S. Vitale are reported undamaged, while there is only slight damage to others such as the Cathedral, S. Francesco and S. Apollinare Nuovo. This is a particularly pleasing report in view of the German radio declaration of September 12 which stated that "all the historic buildings and cultural monuments of Ravenna have been destroyed by Anglo-American bombardments".

3. Olive Oil.

Lack of olive oil, about which the population systematically (and with reason) complains, bids fair to be a continuing situation if the olive oil collection program does not show some improvement in the near future. The present tentative target is 1,500,000 qtl. by 31 March. To date, with reports about three weeks behind, there have been only 14,000 qtl. collected as far as Hq. knows, though unverified reports indicate another 20,000. Divergent views about the 6000-lire a quintal fixed price of the oil, the virtual stoppage of administrative machinery in many places because of lack of central Italian Government direction during the recent ministerial crisis,

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4. Southern Region looks ahead.

On Tuesday Brigadier Dunlop unfolded some interesting ideas on the future of Southern Region to the Chief of Staff's meeting. His main point was that circumstances had combined to form the Region into a distinct block of 9,000,000 people, who had been cut off from the rest of Italy for seven months, who were to some extent still cut off by the belt of devastated areas, who had been the first to get back to Italian jurisdiction, and who incidentally correspond roughly to the old kingdom of Naples. The Brigadier thought that Southern Region was thus politically adapted to go ahead with a rehabilitation programme of its own, especially as the hydroelectric supply was now fairly adequate, railways in good working order apart from a shortage of rolling stock, and road transport capable of improvement if certain decisions were taken: he thought, for instance, that the 400 AC trucks now roaming Southern Region with Italian drivers might be handed over or sold to the Italians since we had no real control over them. He felt too that AC staff could and should be reduced, leaving a total of 80 officers, mainly in the centres of Naples, Bari and Foggia, with outpost provincial officers at Catanzaro and Taranto. He was aiming to get all records in order for further delegations of responsibility on January 1st and also by that date to get Italian civilian employees of AC re-employed, since their continued connection with the Allies might go against them. Brigadier Lush raised his eyebrows over this unco-belligerent idea, but admitted that there might be something in it. Brigadier Dunlop also pressed strongly for strong and decisive measures to improve transit accomodation, and Major Fielden raised the point, in this connection, that the Italian Government badly wants its hotels to be restored to their proprietors who will look after them better, it thinks, than anyone else even if they have to remain in Allied occupation. Brigadier Dunlop felt that it was not yet the time to hand over Naples commune fully to Italian administration but that the day-to-day administration of the city should be placed in Italian hands. The Brigadier also urged the immediate cancellation of all controls on olive-oil. Southern Region, he said, produced 55 % of the olive-oil of Italy, and there was plenty of it; but the fixed price of L.60 was absurdly low, the present Black Market price being L 400. He could do nothing, he said, to enforce such a fixed price "with 8 British boys out of convalescent homes against nine million angry Italians." Questioned, the Brigadier admitted that the temptation to hoard olive-oil (some Italians thinking that it will keep better than the lira) was a prime factor in the situation. Nevertheless, the point that control was apparently unreal was well

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5. Vox populi et vox mercantum.

Lively discussions developed both at the Chief of Staff and the Economic Section meeting this week on two subjects touching the Brave New World which we all see so clearly emerging nowadays. First came the problem of whether Italian municipal elections should or should not be encouraged and permitted: second the question of whether eager neutrals should be allowed to rehabilitate

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Italy and thus capture her markets while other people are still fighting wars. Argument on both points was fast and furious. At the Chief of Staff's meeting Colonels Fiske, Monfort, Campbell and Cripps were against municipal elections; Colonels Spicer and Henderson, with Mr. Antolini and Mr. Cleveland were for them, the Political Section maintained a discreet reserve and Brigadier Lush said that he would consult Regional Commissioners on the point. The general feeling was that municipal elections were highly desirable but that this was perhaps not the time to hold them. Later in the same morning the Economic Section discussed the same point and a unanimous vote in favour was registered. Civil Affairs Section debated the issue at their Friday meeting, taking particular note of practical issues involved, such as registration, transport and law and order; general feeling of the meeting was against, with Public Safety leading.

On the question of the resumption of commerce between Italy and neutrals - arising chiefly from the monopoly of Swedish telephone equipment (and contracts) in Southern Italy, and a Swedish offer to come in at once and rehabilitate Italy's telephone system - opinions were again divided. They ranged from the one extreme view that "there was no earthly reason why the Swedes should be permitted to retain their interests at all since they had done nothing to protect them" to the other extreme view that "AC was a trustee of the Italian Government and should welcome rehabilitation whatever the source". More moderate opinion was worried as to how far Allied taxpayers would welcome the idea of allowing neutrals to reap profits of war while our own manufacturers were still unable to compete.

Such differences of opinion, no doubt democratically healthy, should perhaps suggest caution in condemning the divergencies of the harassed government of Italy.

6. Gone with the wind.

Best story of the month comes from Sardinia whence Colonel Pennycuick reports that "we received a report that a train had been blown over by the wind but did not credit it at the time. A visit to the site showed, however, that....the engine and two trucks had fallen off the track at a curved embankment and were lying upside-down on the inside of the curve, that is, on the opposite side to the position they would have taken up had the accident been due to excessive speed going round the corner". Other news from Sardinia includes the departure of the American troops of the Allied garrison, the formation (of course) of a political Party of Autonomous Sardinia, and the dropping of some more enemy agents, including an American

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Sardinia during November had 25 cases of armed robbery and seven murders, which seems a pretty decent record under present world conditions. On the progress of Public Works, the remarks of Colonel

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Pennycuick may be quoted -"There is no Regional Engineer and the Italian Engineer, Sign. Buttini, has been absent in Rome almost the entire month. He was called to Rome for a monthly meeting at HQ, AC and has not returned."

7. Private Safety Inc.

A tiny piece of white paper neatly folded and tucked into the grill work of an iron gate in front of a private residence is our first clue to the presence in Rome of a large and, by its own admission, efficient private detective agency. Contemptuous of even superstition (its headquarters is located at No. 13, Via delle Vite), the Istituto Vigilanza dell'Urbe guarantees its clients protection against robbery by sending agents equipped with a small caliber pistol and uniforms like metropolitani, complete with shiny black belt and boots, to patrol in the vicinity of any given address throughout the night hours. The agency is prepared to keep intruders out of private residences for prices ranging from 30 lire to 150 lire a month, depending upon the number of times each night the client wants his property visited. It will watch markets and food stores for prices ranging from 150 lire to 500 lire a month while the charge to jewelry stores reaches as high as 1000 lire, but small shops and businesses can get protection for as little as 30 lire. Before the Allied occupation minimum fees for guarding premises in the above category were : homes, eight lire; food shops, 100 lire; jewelry stores, 75 lire, and small shops, three to five lire. The Istituto's working personnel is comprised of four captains and 160 operators, all war veterans who are disdainful of epuration; almost to a man they are veterans of World War I, ex-carabinieri, finance guards or partisans, the Fascist soldier veterans from Africa and Spain having turned to less arduous and more lucrative post-war duties. Despite the present boom in police work as a profession, (the number of Istituto's clients has risen from 10,000 at the moment of the Allied occupation to 12,000 today) it is still hard to meet today's expenses, according to Col. Olmenti, the director. The booklet from which each detective tears out a little white slip of paper to inform a client that his property has been protected now costs 20 times as much as before the war.

8. Odds and Ends.

Naval authorities have approved a fishing schooner transport service of fresh fish from Sardinia to the mainland.....Present effective generating capacity of electricity in Central Italy is now 97,330 kw., a 33 per cent. increase in the last month.....Two shiploads of lemons went to the U.K. from Sicily last week.....Brigadier Parkinson, director of the Public Health Sub-Commission, will be acting vice president and deputy chief of staff of the Civil Affairs Section in the absence of Brigadier Upjohn in London.....The Grand del Perolo

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Lionel Fielden

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R8/PRB

December 10, 1944

P.R.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - No news.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Halifax declared yesterday that the Govts of U.S. and Great Britain have reached an "understanding" on the political problems of Italy and Greece; he said that the result of the difference of opinions will be a stricter and stronger unity between the two nations, as each will be more solliciteus in consulting the other one in matters of common interest.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Radio-Milano is full of good advice which unhappily in Rome, for lack of electricity, we cannot enjoy enough; a feminine voice, a few nights ago, was advising young Romans to stick to their black shirts as they will probably be able to wear them again very soon !!

2. It is a very disagreeable reality, but in these last days the prestige of British diplomacy has fallen lower than it ever has been since Monaco, writes the "Manchester Guardian"; it is not our business - it goes on - if Italians want Sforza, or if Papandreou comes to power in Greece; our business is to help Italians and Greeks to govern themselves; if they feel they must cut some heads, let them cut their own ones, and not ours.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. After having heard Churchill's speech, Sforza declared to the journalists that he never wrote to Badoglio - after having read his wireless message - but only to the State Department; furthermore, he went on, as soon as I got to Italy I realized two things: that Badoglio could not fight because soldiers and officers had no longer faith in their chiefs; and that he could not destroy fascism,

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2. The crisis, solved in the Ministry, is not solved in the country, writes Voce Repubblicana, as there are now divergencies among the parties.

3. Churchill will not recognise that this war is also a great revolution, writes Facchinardi; he always considered the present war in terms of "empire" and "zones of influence"; he never understood that the reasons why it moved so deeply the popular masses is

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that they feel it is an ideological war, the dawn of a new civilisation. "Guerriglia" can be carried on because it enjoys the universal solidarity of the populations of country and villages. Churchill understood, of course, - goes on Pacciardi - that the regular democratic armies would profit by this clandestine action, though he calls "bandits" the partisans who come down from the mountains to fight those governments incapable of eliminating the forces against which these "bandits" fought as soldiers. But Churchill will realise one day that he will be a stranger in a world, to create which, he was so largely contributed.

WORKING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Declaration of the Socialist Party

The Ministerial crisis threatened to annul these results which seemed to have been definitively acquired by the formation of the Govt in June; three points of agreement had then been decided: 1) Govt representing C.L.N.; 2) equilibrium of power between C.L.N. and Luogotenenza; 3) and Costituente. The Govt should therefore have been inspired by the will of emphasising the contribution of new energies deriving from the masses, for the construction of a democratic State. But reactionary forces, sustained by the weak and ambiguous policy of Bonomi who kept his eyes on the past rather than on the future, raised their heads again. The Socialist Party, by means of a Press campaign and by its constructive criticism, tried to neutralise those pernicious influences; but Bonomi, by offering his resignation to the Prince and by being reinvested by him, broke the equilibrium of power. Then British conservatism added strength to the Italian by opposing forces; so Socialists, being the party more coherently representative of the new democracy, had the honour of finding themselves at the centre of the political action without having the right to compromise on questions of vital importance in the life of democracy itself. The existence of a great Socialist Party, which would be the centre of all working and progressive forces of the Nation, is the surest guarantee of the development of the Country towards a policy of real freedom and social justice. So, especially owing to the presence in the Govt of the communists, we shall maintain a constructive line of opposition, helping it in any question which will bring about the triumph of democracy.

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2. Sicilians of American declared to be against separatism? a separated Sicily, specifies the order of the day, would be an easy prey to stronger nations.

3. Strong language was used by Churchill, against Sforza, against Belgium and Greek patriots, against Italians, and even against democracy; but we are accustomed to strong language, writes Zimarone, and anyhow, we know that everybody's nerves are highly strung, after so many years of war.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Italia Libera, referring to Churchill's speech, finds that to use Sforza's understandable desire to return home after twenty years exile, to induce him to a settled political action, is not very democratic behaviour; he could not, before, know the real

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Italian situation. But what the Action Party mostly resents is that the Allies have linked such an eminent anti-fascist personality as Sforza's, with Badoglio; was this an act of friendship towards Badoglio, or a preordered political design? If monarchy and Badoglio and Bonomi are necessary for the future stability of this poor Italy, then why humiliate us - as Eden has done - by reproaching us with the errors we committed in the past? One policy, that is alright, but two contradictory ones, that is too much.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Now that the war has destroyed everything, there should be harmony between the classes instead of class struggle. This harmony would help to establish a new social and economic organization by which man should be freed from need and become independent. (Vincenzo Luci).

2. The Italian nation has known for 3 months that the self appointment of the C.L.N. parties as only the representatives of the nation would have serious consequences. Churchill has expressed the same judgement; it is not the first time that the Italian people has to bear the humiliation of being defended by foreigners against its statesmen. General de Gaulle has expressed a wish for cordial relations between France and Italy. It is up to the Government to see that these words are followed by facts. (E.S.)

3. Scarpante and Massos proclaim their union with Greece.

4. Italian agriculture is paralysed by bureaucracy.

5. More black market incidents. In Campo de' Fiori, scuffle between the mob and the fruit-sellers.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Don Sturzo approves the activity of the Italo-American organizations against separatism; the principle of regional autonomy has been publicly accepted by the parties of the Government, and the Bonomi Government has taken special action in favour of Sicily.

2. The Lithuanian catholics fear to be annexed by Russia; during the Russian invasion (1940-41) the Russians did everything they could against catholic religion.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Where there is no opposition there [illegible]

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Where there is no opposition there is no Government worthy of the name, but only dictatorship, writes Risorgimento Liberale, explaining the abstention of two out of the six parties.

2. Twenty five people wounded by the explosion of a bomb in a Naples cinema.

3. In occasion of the "Immacolata", 80,000 lire were offered the other day for refugees.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The Vatican recognises De Gaulle's Govt.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Nobody expects that the Government will perform a miracle, but the people expect that some action will be taken to solve the most important problems of the present moment, partisan formations must be acknowledged; the army must be epurated, and black market fought by organising a controlled market. The country has got to be democratized. (T.S.)

2. Memorandum of the C.G.I.L. to the Government asking an increase of the bread ration, the payment of a thirteenth month's salary; the salaries should be periodically raised to remain in proportion with the cost of living. The Government should fight the high cost of living, i.e. black market.

3. Declaration of the Florentine Communists and Socialists : The solution adopted about the Government crisis does not weaken the alliance pact between communists and socialists. To realize the emancipation of the working classes, it is the duty of the socialists to reinforce the bond which links them with the communists.

4. The employees who have been pensioned off got an allotment which is quite inadequate (a maximum of Lire 156 a week). Something should be done for them.

5. The Government should take steps against black market: the poor part of the population sees rationed foodstuffs being sold at fabulous prices, while they are starving.

GENERAL

1. The Ministers without portfolio haven't been abolished. The names of the Ministers are not yet officially known.

a Vice-Presidency will be given to two Ministers without portfolio, representing the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

another Minister without portfolio will represent the Liberals.

a Minister with portfolio, representing the Labor Democrat Party, will have the Presidency of the Interministerial Committee.

Unofficial list of ministers in most papers.

2. The Holy See acknowledges the De Gaulle Government.

3. The Greek rebels go on resisting.

4. The Anglo American press comments on Churchill's speech: The Socialist have no right to offend the Greeks if those

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3. Declaration of the Liberation Committee [illegible]
The solution adopted about the Government crisis does not weaken the alliance that between communists and socialists. To realize the emancipation of the working classes, it is the duty of the socialists to reinforce the bond which links them with the communists.

4. The employees who have been pensioned off get an allotment which is quite inadequate (a maximum of Lire 155 a week). Something should be done for them.

5. The Government should take steps against black market: the poor part of the population sees rationed foodstuffs being sold at fabulous prices, while they are starving.

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Unofficial list of ministers in most papers.

2. The Holy See acknowledges the De Gaulle Government.

3. The Greek rebels go on resisting.

4. The Anglo American press comments on Churchill's speech: 'The English have no right to offend the Greeks if these prove to be intransigents, writes the Manchester Guardian'.
Churchill tries to prove that the United States have a definite responsibility for the policy that Churchill has been defending before the House of Commons.

5. Franco hasn't resigned. Serious political crisis in Spain.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RS/PRB

December 9, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Not only flowers were offered to the "Immacolata" today, but also old clothes and toys for the refugees and their children; the "giovani esploratori" were mounting guard, in Piazza di Spagna, and collecting the gifts.

OTHER AFTERNOON PAPERS NOT AVAILABLE.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni believes that without the Press campaign the problem of land reform and of epuration would not have made one step forward; another weak point of the first Bonomi Govt was its passiveness before the Allied Control. It became evident that it was necessary to solve the problem of renewal of the State and of autonomy of the Govt; and what other means had we to do this, than the C.L.N. and direct appeal to English and American public opinion? It is no use simply moving the same men to different posts; the general apathy caused by 20 years Fascism must be shaken, and to shake it, what better means than offering to the masses, crushed under the weight of material and moral ruins, a real program capable of firing them with hope and enthusiasm ? This is the reason of the Socialist agitation for republic, land reform, and socialisation of trusts. Liberals and Christian Democrats were alarmed, and spoke of jacobine clubs and Russian soviets, and began shouting when Roatta was arrested. We asked for authority of C.L.N. and they gave us instead the authority of a still Fascist State. Technically, Nenni goes on, the crisis was due to an effort to prevent epuration, and politically to an effort to humiliate the C.L.N. We had to react to this old constitutional liberalism; the crisis represents the fight between the Italy of prefects and Fascist generals and the Italy of C.L.N., between those who hide under the protection of the occupation Army, and the people; if conservatives had not undermined the anti-Fascist

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2. The Action party has made a declaration in which, after explaining the reasons for not joining in the present Govt, it confirms that it will remain within the C.L.N. so as to provide the criticising and constructive opposition, which the Country needs.

3. Bonomi received Solari yesterday morning, at home; later, at the Viminale, Togliatti, De Gasperi, Ruini, Cevolotto, went to see

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him, and then Aldisio. One more liberal was received in the afternoon, Croce.

4. Commodore Stone spent half an hour with Bonomi in the afternoon; and then the representatives of the four parties arrived and stayed for three hours, from 6 till 9.

5. It is rumored that the two vice-presidencies will be given to Togliatti and De Gasperi. Long and involved discussions for the assignment of the various ministries.

6. It seems that the under-secretariat for Press and Information will disappear; its place would be taken by a second under-secretariat at the Presidency.

7. A Socialist Party meeting discussed the main points of a political declaration which will be rendered public tomorrow.

8. Nenni left last night for Naples, whence he will proceed today by plane for London.

9. Another attack against the "Fascist" Franchero, who would like everyone to believe that he is "Candidus"; but in London they know better and they do not let him speak on the B.B.C.; all the same he goes about giving himself mysterious airs of Italian secret Ambassador. So that Italy's real Ambassador, though being a very intelligent man, represents a political failure. All we can do now is to show England that Italy is really anti-Fascist, and therefore, at the Labour Party meeting, our delegates will express the feelings of our working classes. (Subalpino)

10. Demonstrations of the "Hunger Army" continued yesterday.

11. Attack against S.P.E.L., for non-distribution of special rations for the sick.

12. Churchill's speech given; no comment.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action) - Not available.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The six parties of the C.L.N. proved their inability to work together. The reasons which made the collaboration of the six parties impossible remain in the case of the four parties. If Bonomi meant to eliminate the C.L.N., why are all the newspapers speaking of a C.L.N. spirit, and of the union of the six parties, though neither the Socialists, nor the Action Party belong to the new Government. The C.L.N. threatens to become a State against the State instead of remaining a State in the State. (Enzo Selvaggi)

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2. After six months, epuration, in the provinces especially, has become the normal weapon for vengeance and blackmail. Those who are directly responsible for this state of things say that it is the fault of the 'obscure forces of the reaction'. Epuration was meant to prove to more than four millions of Fascists, the majority of whom are probably ignorant or in good faith, that they could trust the justice of the Democratic regime. The mistakes of the C.L.N. in Freed Italy are responsible for a new and ferocious Fascism in North Italy. (Scrutator)

3. The cakes which remained unsold on Nov. 15th were to be

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blocked by the Sepral and distributed to the children of the refugees; however, these claims seem to have disappeared. Italia Nuova suggests that the employees of the Sepral eat them.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Commenting on the problem of reconstruction, P.C. suggests that the State should help private initiative, and reorganize the fiscal system so as to be able to face the huge task of reconstruction

2. Diogene protests against the display of expensive foodstuffs or articles to be seen in some shop windows. Why excite the population the majority of which cannot afford to pay those prices?

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The crisis has been lasting too long, writes Risorgimento Liberale; it is high time to come to a definition of it. The people, suffering for lack of food and shelter, cannot understand that the parties fight for a matter of pre-eminence.

2. From Washington: The Department of State foresees that American representatives will be in Danzig and Copenhagen on the first of February, in Prague on the first of March and in Vienna on the first of April.

3. The "anti-black market" demonstrators showed yesterday, a preference for shops and cafés and restaurants. In Tor di Nona, on Thursday, they said that the demonstrators were guided by jealous shop-keepers; yesterday shop-keepers said that their premises were raided by open air dealers. Only the authorities, writes Risorgimento Liberale, could reach those really responsible for black market.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The four parties which form the Government must find their equilibrium. Should the Communists or the demo-Christians stiffen in their attitude, the result would be a return to the situation which caused the crisis. Conciliation has two possibilities: if the Liberals and the Communists form the two extreme wings, the two other parties can maintain the unity and transform it into efficacious political action. - Otherwise, the whole Government may turn center, each party giving up some of its claims.

2. When the Armistice was denounced by the Italian Government, all the Italians who were in France were considered to be enemies. Then the Italian Government asked the French to arrest all fascists, with the result that in some places, all Italians were arrested. Many Italians have fought with the Maquis, thus earning the gratitude

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

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IL POPOLO (Independent)

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. The working class had to be represented in the Government of the country. Nevertheless the Communists were willing to participate in the Government on the following conditions: [illegible] Government should have a program accepted by all the C.L.N. parties, - some changes should be made in the structure of the new Government; these changes were meant to give more guarantees for the application

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of the common program. The Communist Party expresses the hope that the Socialists and the Action Party will remain for only a short time out of the Government.

2. The C.G.I.L. will present a memorandum to the Italian Government; this memorandum will set forth the claims of the workers and pensioned off employees.

3. Responsibility of those (newspaper or political movements) who support claims that cannot be granted, such as the 300 gr. a day bread ration.

4. The Russo-Rumanian relations have improved, states Visshinsky.

GREECE

1. The names of the ministers of the new Government are not yet known. However, it is supposed that De Gasperi will be Minister of Foreign Affairs, while Togliatti might be put at the head of a new Ministry for Relief to Repatriated Prisoners, 'Sinistrati', and Displaced Persons'. Sonomi would remain Minister of the Interior. It seems that there will be no Ministers without portfolio.

2. Churchill's speech: speaking about the situation in Greece, the Premier gave a definition of democracy: all parties are necessary to form a democracy, the parties on the left or even the Communists alone are not sufficient to do so. A party which is always following the most extreme forms of revolution isn't a Democratic party. Less democratic than anyone else are the Greek 'gangsters' who are now trying to establish a totalitarian régime. The nations must be able to choose their own Government in an atmosphere of tranquillity. Democracy must be based on law.

The British Government hasn't put its veto to Sforza's nomination. It only said it didn't trust him and wouldn't in the least trust a Government of which he would be a dominant member. When Badoglio fell, a victim of the manoeuvres of Sforza, a self appointed Government headed by Sonomi took power. England is now trying to support this new Government. The 'new contractions' of the six parties have brought about the fall of Sonomi.

3. Situation in Greece: the resistance of the revols goes on. The Government has forbidden civilians to carry arms.

4. A large number of shops and restaurants were looted during yesterday's demonstration of the Hunger Party.

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3. Situation in Greece: the persistence of the revolt goes on. The Government has forbidden civilians to carry arms.

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APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RB/FRB

December 8, 1944.

P.R.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - Not available.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. This morning further meetings between Bonomi and representatives of the parties; socialists and communists meet.

Bonomi received De Gasperi, Brosio and Cevellotto; later on Soleri, Casati and Cattani.

Nenni met Lussu, then went to a meeting of his party.

Togliatti, leaving Nenni, went to the hq. of the Communist party, then to the Viminale; coming out he told the inquiring journalists that he had only wanted to know from Bonomi more details on the arrival of Italian personalities from Switzerland.

At the seat of Christian Democracy, Silenti was received by Gronchi.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. The Country awaits without impatience the formation of the new Govt, writes Ricostruzione.

2. We hope the Ministry of Agriculture will not allow pastry cooks to produce sweets with uncontrolled ingredients, as they have asked to be allowed to do.

3. first actions of the "hunger army". Moving from Testaccio and Trastevere two groups of demonstrators, men, women and children, have assaulted all the "bancarelle" and shops which deal in black market. At Tor-di-Nona all the bancarelle were upset and food thrown on the ground for anyone to take. In one shop they forced the proprietor to sell flour at 7 lire a chilo; in a central shop the owner fired his revolver in the air. Agitation continues.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. So-called important events are only such for mediocre [illegible] for more attentive minds, imperceptible and continuous events

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. So-called important events are only such for mediocre minds; for more attentive minds, imperceptible and continuous events count most; Italians did not really pay much attention to the ministerial crisis; what they are worried about is specially food and shelter; if they buy a newspaper every morning, it is to see what rations are going to be distributed. (U.R. Grippa)

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. What finally decided Communists to vote for Bonomi is not

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so much their faith in his policy, as much as the fact that they had given up all hope of persuading the C.L.N. to name another candidate, writes Nenni. The socialists refuse to join in a Govt which owes its investiture to the Prince and not to the C.L.N.; they could certainly not have accepted a vice-presidency, as they had expressed their lack of faith in a Bonomi Govt. All the same, Nenni goes on, we shall not systematically fight the new Govt, particularly if the communists join in it. We shall criticise it dispassionately; all our energies will be spent in guiding the masses and the Country towards a Govt of public wellbeing.

2. Smuts declared yesterday that after the war is over there should be no peace agreements, but armistices based on reasonable conditions, for a while. To re-establish peace in Europe, he said, the wisdom of a few men will not suffice; let us hope that the exceptionally able men who are at the head of the Allied countries will not endeavour to do too much and to settle and decide those matters which only time can settle. Europe must be saved for the sake of progress and prosperity of the whole world.

3. Yesterday Bonomi sent Nenni a private letter in which he invited the socialists, once more, to collaborate with him.

4. Togliatti, at the six party meeting, declared that, as the Sforza case has practically annulled the possibility of a unanimous candidature it was better to accept Bonomi. Bresio, for the liberals, and De Gasperi and Cevolotto for the Christian democrats, expressed their approval. Lussu, for the Action party, declared he was not able to accept. Nenni noted with bitterness that the C.L.N. itself rendered impossible a dignified solution, having hid a negative answer from De Gasperi to his appeal to Christian democrats to join the leftist parties, he declared that socialists would not vote for Bonomi. Togliatti then stated that communists had shifted their position so as to allow a solution of the crisis.

5. Later all Socialist leaders met, and approved of Nenni's attitude.

6. Meanwhile Bonomi was received by the Prince last night at 8.15, after which a communique was issued to the press, saying that Bonomi had been charged with forming the new Ministry.

7. Today Bonomi will compose the list of his new Cabinet.

8. Southern Italy landowners, with a praiseworthy comprehension of the moment, have decided to let the peasants have 60% of the crops; at Rieti, instead, they still enjoy 2/3 of it, and refuse to hear reason. (Lizzadri)

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Seeing the discontent of the people and the causes of it, our party - writes Italia Libera - asked for a revision of methods and a more energetic attitude of the Govt; the answer to this was that the discontent was due to contrast among parties and to press "polemiche". It goes on accusing Bonomi of having betrayed the confidence that the C.L.N. had put in him.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The new Government will be constitutional, but we know neither

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its program, nor its composition. The only thing we know is that the official communique doesn't speak of the C.L.N. Will the C.L.N. become a State against the State after being a State in the State ? The nation wants a Government which knows how to govern.

2. Babuf makes quotations from Lenin which are well adapted to the present time; and which he thinks might interest Unità; Till now there has been no thought of serious reforms, but no time has been lost to divide the booty, ministries, jobs, etc.

3. Velio Spano says that democracy must be built; Enzo Selvaggi that it must be built. Would it be possible for the various parties to come to an agreement ? (Lucaeus)

4. Italia Nuova complains about paper distribution; freedom of press means that each citizen can buy the paper which expresses his ideas; nevertheless Italia Nuova's allotment is almost non-existent.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The Christian Democrat party made every effort to save the unity of the coalition. The new Government will be a Democratic Government, defending freedom within legality. The new Government will delegate his governative powers to the Committee of the North, which will be given the necessary means to fight the Germans.

2. Lord Templewood resigns.

3. Commenting on the foundation of the National Federation of Farmers (coltivatori diretti), Paolo Bonomi writes that it is time for such an important part of the population to feel the need for an autonomous organization.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. A common purpose. R.L. notes with satisfaction the end of the crisis. It had been an anxious period for Italians could not fail to remember another period when Democratic Govt seemed weak and was indeed finally overthrown. Looking back over the last 12 days, however, it may now be said that there is matter for satisfaction; the people showed patience and confidence at a time when, in other parts of Europe, violence was in the air and might easily have affected the Italian mood. The parties which will take part in the Govt. represent the main elements of the country; from the abstaining parties R.L. expects a loyal and useful opposition.

2. Detailed account of yesterday's negotiations, largely aimed at getting Socialist and Action collaboration. Final refusal of socialists came late (about 7 p.m.) and at 8,5 Bonomi was able to say "ci siamo" and proceed to Quirinale where he formally accepted charge of heading new Ministry.

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3. Vivid account of raid on Tor-di-Nona. R.L. seems to show some sympathy for the black market dealers.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Article on anniversary of Monte Lungo, first engagement in which reformed Italian units took part.

2. Account of crisis events yesterday. Admiration for Bonomi's patience, tenacity and courage. He had received anonymous letters,

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threatening telephone calls. And the tension of the past two weeks must have been hard on a man of his years. Yet he clung to his principles, and won - by thinking of the Country first, says T. Conduct of some of the parties was less admirable, writer adds.

3. Account of raid on Tor di Nona, very unsympathetic to raiders.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In spite of yesterday's statement, the Communist Party will participate in the Government for the following reasons: the socialists might have reconsidered their decision, for Bonomi said that the political basis of the new Government would be the program approved by all the parties of the C.L.N. - among the six parties, there would have been no majority against the candidature of Bonomi; therefore, the crisis remained unsolved; - the socialists made no objections to the participation of the communists to the Government. The Communist party, which has a vanguard position had to participate in the Government.

GENERAL

1. The Lucgotenente has accepted the resignation of the former Ministry and has asked Bonomi to form the new Government. The new Ministry will be formed by representatives of the Liberal, Labour-Democrat, Christian Democrat, and Communist parties. The Action Party and the socialists have refused to participate.

2. The first supplies sent by America have arrived. They will be distributed by U.N.R.R.A.

3. More trouble in Athens; The Government and the British Commander have agreed to defend public order and the freedom of the people.

Statement of Stettinius: the Greek people must be free to choose their own Government.

4. There is no reason to believe that Tito wants to establish a Communist dictatorship in Yugoslavia. It seems that Russia agrees that Yugoslavia should attempt to constitute a Government which would conciliate Western democracy with Soviet social reforms.

5. Charges against Suvich, Jacomoni, Roatta, Pariani and Anfuso.

6. Several riots against black market traders. Groups of women attack them, and loot their shops.

7. The seven points of the new Govt Program are: 1) Increase of war effort; 2) Solution of emergency problems (food, shelter, communication etc); 3) energetic epuration; 4) Governing power to the C.L.N. of the north; 5) re-introduction of repatriated

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mdc
8 DEC Recd

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Postwar Pb.
P.R.

RS/PRB

December 7, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. No comments. News of the day shorter than in other newspapers.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. This morning a group of representatives of the Socialist party were received by Gronchi, Alaisio and other Christian Democrats; they declared that socialists were maintaining their position because they believed that a Bonomi Govt would cause a crisis of the C.L.N.

2. Meeting of directors of Socialist and Communist parties.

3. After lunch Togliatti was received by De Gasperi; this meeting, which we consider very important, is now still going on.

4. Ior violently attacks "Il Partigiano", so called, he says, because it has absolutely nothing to do with partisans; he specially attacks it because of its anti-clericalism.

5. An inquest made among women belonging to eight parties shows that the majority of them are in favour of divorce; let us hope, writes Anastasio Silenziario, that these women do not represent the real thought of the parties themselves; it would mean, otherwise, that these parties may represent anything except Italian people who, being catholic, are decidedly against divorce.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour democracy)

1. Buonrdio Nomigliano tells the history of Pearl Harbour, and Roosevelt's subsequent declaration of war also on Germany and Italy. He relates the faith and enthusiasm with which all U.S. citizens threw themselves into aiding the just cause, until the final victory of liberty and democracy over dictatorships.

2. Reading a week-old newspaper, containing exactly the same news on the crisis as today's, and sitting on the fountain in front

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2. Reading a week-old newspaper, containing exactly the same news on the crisis as today's, and sitting on the fountain in front of the Viminale, a "pessimist" said that 70% of the people whom he sees going in to Bonomi and hoping to become Ministers, are ex-fascists who suddenly discovered, after the 25th of July, that they really were democrats at heart.

3. Why do not industries work at night when there is more electric energy available ?

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Pacciardi writes against British interference in Italian policy which, he says, has absolutely nothing to do with war. He then

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notes the difference between British and American attitude towards Italy, and ends by reproaching Bonomi for his assumption of being the only man capable, at the present moment, of forming a Ministry and of pleasing the Allies.

2. Another raid by the police on a gambling house.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Sunday's Labour Party Meeting in London will represent the first step towards rebirth of the "Socialist Workers International", writes Nenni. As the period of clandestine fighting is over it is necessary to harmonize in an international plan the various national activities. We stand up for the C.L.N.s because they are the political expression of the Italy that is fighting; so, to be anti-C.L.N. means to be reactionary and anti-democratic. Abroad they don't yet understand this, so, going to London, I shall try to make the point clear to the British working classes.

P.S. We expected from Christian democracy a firm opposition to a three party Govt, we have indeed received from America Sturzo's appeal for the unity of C.L.N.

2. Nenni, Lizzadri and Zagari, previous to their departure for London, lunched yesterday at the British Embassy.

3. Don Sturzo declared yesterday that American attitude towards Italy will facilitate the solution of the ministerial crisis; this attitude must not be considered as a passive policy but as an active decision to bring the spirit and methods of democracy into countries devastated by war. He furthermore invited Italians to keep up the coalition as means of expressing the common will until complete liberation of Italy and elections of the Assemblea Costituente.

4. Almost all parties held meetings yesterday.

5. Bonomi continued receiving people; his visitors, though, only belonged to Liberal, Labour Democrat and Christian Democrat parties. Lucifero also went to see him, and then Sir Noel Charles.

6. Bonomi declared to a journalist that he was awaiting the "decision of the parties". It is said, however that he is dragging things on so as to wait for the arrival, from Switzerland, of Einaudi, Gallarati Scotti, Colonnetti and Casparotto.

7. Eden declared yesterday in the House of Commons that Bonomi's

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7. Eden declared yesterday in the House of Commons that Bonomi's statement that Sforza had never acted against him, has not changed British objection at seeing Sforza become Foreign Minister. There is no objection, however to Sforza participating in the Italian Govt. Answering a question on why Russia had not been informed, Eden said that the Control Commission in Italy is merely Anglo-American.

8. Why not allow taxis to try to work as the camionette ?

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The crisis should have been settled yesterday. The positions of all parties concerned were clear and Bonomi should have made his decision. Responsibility for the long delay and damage to national

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dignity and the prestige of the C.L.N. (hence that of democracy) must be attributed not only to Bonomi but also in great measure to the Christian Democrat party. If this group had taken a firm stand alongside the other parties of the masses (which it also claims to be) Bonomi would have had no illusions and the crisis would have been settled by now.

2. Article on squalor of Quarticciolo, Roman suburb.

3. Reception, by Commodore Stone of delegation of UDI as already mentioned in digest of the 3rd inst, under par. 5 of Voce Repubblicana.

4. Letter from 100 teachers, asking that schools, closed by order of Minister of Public Education, be reopened.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The first World War brought power and prestige to Japan. According to plans, the second World War was to bring about the triumph of its aspiration to dominate Asia. (Franco Marano)

2. Italy isn't free yet, says Scrutator; the armistice hasn't yet been abolished, and the nation cannot yet express its will legally. The Allied Nations can only acknowledge the Government which made the armistice. The Sforza case was only a pretence, the representatives of the left parties wanted the Anglo-American left parties to believe that the conservative party wanted a reactionary solution for the Italian problem; they wanted to compromise the Soviet Union and oblige it to exercise its influence, and never thought about the interests of the people they pretend to represent.

3. Babeuf comments on Scoccimarro's instructions about epuration; justice is done according to a political criterium. It seems that in some offices instructions have been given that when motives were insufficient they were to be invented.

4. The Moscow Radio said that the Belgian crisis has been caused by the tendency of the Government to lead the country without taking into consideration the changes which took place during the war and during the period of German occupation. The Belgian nation fears that the reaction will make a strong front.

5. Everybody complains of the lack of transport, but the people who stole three hundred twenty five tons of wax in Naples certainly managed to solve the problem.

6. Representatives of the students should have been summoned and heard before the strike.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The Christian Democrat Party has been waiting for the decision of the communists, and has kept contacts with the two extreme parties. The news about De Gasperi's candidature are unfounded; neither De Gasperi nor the other leaders of the parties intend to weaken Bonomi's position.

2. All initiatives requiring a minimum of complex machinery and expensive raw material, and employing a large number of people should be encouraged, writes Giuseppe Togni. Workmen must be admitted in the directive organs of the State.

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3. No food, no water, no transport in Primavalle.

4. Some Italian civilians have no difficulties in finding gasoline to go to the Villa Glori races.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. R.L. makes no comment on the stagnating situation of the crisis, except remarking that the whole thing is getting rather too long.

2. 300 grams of bread to everybody, starting on the 15th Dec.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. All the countries which have been liberated from the Germans are now shaken by governmental crisis or street fighting. Underground Europe coming into the open is fighting the representatives of the political world which has now been overthrown. Liberation of today must be completed by a radical liberation from the world of yesterday which is attempting to come back. (Basilio Cialdea)

2. The population of Rome lives in appalling conditions of misery. Lots of families have been selling all they had and are now starving. (Monforte)

UNITA'(Communist)

1. Some people are still fascist at heart; they won't admit that Fascism only brought misery and shame to Italy, and say that Italian democracy is powerless; this isn't true, for Italian democracy is only beginning to exist. At present, the will of the people manifests itself through the C.L.N. (Velio Spano)

2. The Communist party has declared that considering the present circumstances, they consider that the participation of the communists in a Government in which the socialists wouldn't participate, is incompatible with the union policy of the working classes, and therefore of the Democratic forces.

3. Hard task of the sindaci in Sicily because of the misdeeds of the reactionary barons and latifondists who are organizing armed bands that threaten and kidnap people and seize their property. The 'baroni' make use of the mafia to oppose the central powers.

GENERAL

1. The solution of the crisis is postponed.

It is said that the arrival of the Italian statesmen who were

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GENERAL

1. The solution of the crisis is postponed.

It is said that the arrival of the Italian statesmen who were in Switzerland may be important for the solution of the crisis.

2. Statement of fact: the British Government does not want Sforza to become Minister of Foreign Affairs, but it doesn't object to his participating in the Italian Government.

3. The situation in Greece: street-fighting in Athens. The troops of the E.L.A.S. fire at the British troops. London's veto to a Sofoulis (Liberal) Government. - The Communist party of the London district protests against the intervention of the British troops, and asks that the Greek Liberation Movement should be helped.

4. Don Sturzo's speech: America means to bring the spirit and methods of democracy to the countries which have been laid waste by war. He ask the leaders of the six parties to maintain the coalition till the complete liberation of the country.

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7 DEC Read

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APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Maj. In Magius
Patriot B.

RS/PRB

December 6, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

P.R.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - No news.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. The crisis, writes the Q. is losing strength. In our opinion the nation would like the C.L.N. to continue its functions as it began them, without causing institutional questions; time for these, when, in an entirely liberated Italy, bread and pasta and electricity rations will be increased.

2. Bonomi received, at home, Scialoia, Soleri and Stangoni, then went to the Viminale where he received Aldisio. He also saw Togliatti who, it seems, insisted on the necessity of a C.L.N. Govt.

3. Today at six p.m. Bonomi will receive, at the Viminale, the representatives of the six parties. Will a solution be possible ?

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Nobody can doubt Bonomi's desire to give us a democratic leftist Govt, and the crisis is in fact turning that way, writes R.

2. Lussu, after a brief meeting with Bonomi, declared that, even if the Govt were formed by the C.L.N. parties, Action would refuse to collaborate. He added that a Govt formed in the present situation, even if constituted by C.L.N. would not be its expression.

3. Have black market and the Annona made an alliance to starve the Roman population ?

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. What did the parties expect from the Govt ? Epuration, increase of the war effort, better international understanding, reconstruction, public peace; and the Govt promised but did not fulfill one of its promises; we don't deny the difficulties; parties have been disagreeing and accusing each other; so why, asks V.R., must a new Govt be formed on the same basis ? The people are getting tired of this game, even if the parties seem to be enjoying it.

2300

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2. Why are we left... in the dark about the light situation ? November has passed and we have heard nothing more about the promised increase of electricity.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. No American interference. Nenni notes with pleasure the statement of Stettinius; the Americans have no intention of putting pressure on Italians in matters which are strictly of Italian concern.

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Nor indeed do the British, aside from the "veto" against Sforza. Italian democracy is therefore free to choose its own Govt; Bonomi is not being forced on us from outside. Any group which claims the contrary is simply trying to cover up the reactionary tendencies within it - tendencies which are forcing such a group from its original position if the clandestine days. This seems to be the situation in the Liberal party. It may well be true of the Christian Democrats too, though as yet their position is not clear. But to yield to these elements would be to betray the original spirit of the C.L.N. and to create a profound cleavage between Rome and the North.

2. Summary of yesterday's events. Bonomi had numerous conferences; Action party in order of the day asked parties to settle the crisis within the C.L.N. C.D. party had meeting in morning and was instrumental in arranging conference of all party leaders at six last night. Conference lasted two hours and no report of activities was divulged; it seems safe to assume position was unchanged from morning. Liberals and Labour Democrats willing to accept Bonomi, Christian Democrats hesitant, and other parties against him.

3. Account of engineers' congress at Naples. Their resolutions approved, but Avanti thinks this class should draw closer to the workers and take part in meetings of the Sindacati.

4. After the Giunta Comunale had cancelled licenses of notorious Fascist dealers in the Mercati Generali, the Consiglio di Stato reinstated them. Avanti is indignant and wants to know why.

5. Article on Tor Marancia, one of the poorer suburbs of Rome. Dreadful conditions which are inevitably the source of crime.

6. More details on shabby treatment of workers in the Vatican. Profiteering by the Annona and the Farmacia Vaticana is shocking, according to "a group of workers".

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The crisis is Bonomi, writes Italia Libera. Bonomi is responsible for democracy being discredited; he put himself against democracy by offering his resignation to the Luogotenente, without first consulting the representatives of the six parties; by so doing he has made of the C.L.N. a complementary organism which the country can very well do without. Did he thought that somebody else might form the new Govt never cross Bonomi's mind ? If the crisis goes on one more day - ends Italia Libera - the unity of the C.L.N. will be in danger; and if Democratic unity breaks, who will put it together in this increasingly tragic situation ?

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2. C.L.N.s of Frosinone, Arezzo, Salerno and Taranto, have voted orders of the day stating that the new Govt must be the expression of the C.L.N.; the Giunta Comunale of Florence expressed the same desire.

3. Florentine section of Christian Democracy voted a motion stating that "the fundamental orientation of the Govt must draw its power from the people and form an entirely Democratic State".

4. Eleven more Senators epurated.

5. Franzero wrote an article for the Daily Telegraph, in which he accuses the Italian people of specifically "Mussolinian" responsibilities, as that of asking for the honour of participating

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in the bombing of Bologna, he also accuses Italy. Liberta of making itself ridiculous; according to him we should all be as silent as we were under the Duce; but Franzero, having already betrayed Mussolini, will now betray England, or at least those organs of the British Press which now lend themselves to the base defamations of a traitor.

6. The danger of speeches such as Parri's is that they may create, in public opinion and among popular masses, a sense of mistrust and hostility against Great Britain, which is one of the Nations that fought most valiantly in this war.

7. In the Palace of Justice work is being carried on silently but actively; 200 trials, involving about 700 Fascists, are registered so far.

8. Could not possibly the "Biblioteca Nazionale" remain open also in the afternoon, and so allow all those who are busy in the morning, to increase their knowledge ?

9. Light every day after the 15th Dec.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Today, two democracies are collaborating in the world: the democracy of the middle class, which is ready to absorb also the lower classes, and the proletarian democracy (if the word proletariat still has any meaning in Russia after 25 years). These two democracies now come in contact in Italy. (Angelo Tamborra)

2. 'Unità' thinks that the Communists and Socialists are entitled to freedom of speech and may have meetings, but their adversaries should be deprived of these two rights. (Embouf)

3. Immediate action should be taken to save the chief national resources writes Vibi, commenting on the Sicilian problem. Sicily must come first in the national reconstruction, for it has borne the burden of war for long years. At present, trade is at a stand-still and industry doesn't exist.

4. Italia Nuova protests about paper distribution.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Optimistic article on crisis; solution in sight, thinks P. The Christian Democrat party is anxious to have the unity of the parties and to keep Bonomi at the head. It respects the principles of other parties but urges haste.

2. Comment of Mario Verdi on remarks of Stettinius; "the American 'communique' recognises the political maturity of the Italian people".

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4. Light every day after the 15th Dec.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Today, two democracies are collaborating in the world: the democracy of the middle class, which is ready to absorb also the lower classes, and the proletarian democracy (if the word proletariat still has any meaning in Russia after 25 years). These two democracies now come in contact in Italy. (Angelo Tamborra)

2. 'Unità' thinks that the Communists and Socialists are entitled to freedom of speech and may have meetings, but their adversaries should be deprived of these two rights. (Bilbeuf)

3. Immediate action should be taken to save the chief national resources writes Vibi, commenting on the Sicilian problem. Sicily must come first in the national reconstruction, for it has borne the burden of war for long years. At present, trade is at a stand-still and industry doesn't exist.

4. Italia Nuova protests about paper distribution.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Optimistic article on crisis; solution in sight, thinks P. The Christian Democrat party is anxious to have the unity of the parties and to keep Bonomi at the head. It respects the principles of other parties but urges haste.

2. Comment of Mario Verdi on remarks of Stettinius; "the American 'communique' recognises the political maturity of the Italian people". It is reported that in London circles it is said that British attitude is not substantially different from the American.

3. Account of yesterday's activities as in other papers. Lussu quoted as refusing to enter Bonomi Govt and doubting that Socialists would.

4. account of Sicilian C.D. congress at Acireale on the 25th and 26th Nov.

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5. Discussion of price of bread by Luigi Cornazzin. No constructive suggestion but on the question of different prices for rich and poor

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he makes the point that the line would be difficult to draw nowadays.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. President Roosevelt declared at the UNRRA Congress that food situation is very serious in Poland, where the Germans were slowly starving the population; though not so bad, the situation is bad enough also in Holland and Italy and certain parts of France, Belgium, Yugoslavia and Norway.

2. French Partisans' initials are "F.F.I." When, after the liberation of Paris, a huge number of new men called themselves Partisans too, the Parisians baptized them "rifi". Cannot Italians find a name for the innumerable "fifis", whose number is always increasing ?

3. Fruit and vegetable prices will certainly increase as the "Sacomar" (S.A. Commercianti Ortofrutticoli) is beginning its activities.

4. The "army of the poor" only rich in illusions and ingenuity, is determined to fight the black market; look out dealers, and Police, because ingenuity and illusions will move the masses.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on the Government crisis, Tempo says that Bonomi will probably soon have an interview with the Luogotenente. The new Cabinet would include the Liberals, the Labour-Democrats, the Christian Democrats and the Communists. Some personalities of the left who do not belong to any party would be asked to participate. The Democratic Party and the liberal democratic concentration would not be asked to participate.

2. The need for a federation of Central and Western Europe is a political need, writes V.E. The English press has acknowledged that, in the post-war world, the single European states would matter very little to the equilibrium of the world's forces unless they should become the 'allies or clients' of one of the three big powers. The problem of future Europe is not to mean something in some international organization, says the writer, but to be an independent force. If they were divided in zones of influence, the European states would become the advanced pawns of the great powers.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The reactionary forces try to exclude the working classes from the Government. The working classes have made the greatest sacrifices for the national cause, and given it the help of their political wisdom. Now they cannot be left out.

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2. Statement of Roosevelt. Before long, U.N.R.R.A. will extend its work to various countries.

3. In the re-establishment of the Italian free syndicates, the leading parts belong to the old workmen who took part in syndical activity before the Fascist regime and remained faithful to their anti-Fascist tendencies. In Italy, the unity of the syndical movement is based on the close collaboration of the three parties linked to the movement of the working classes. Antonini, representative of the American Syndicates, didn't like this and openly tried to undermine

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the Italian Syndical movement, pretending to fight the 'Communist danger'. The Soviet representatives proved to be real partisans of democracy.

GENERAL

1. Statement of Churchill to the House of Commons about the situation in Greece: the nation must be prevented from deciding in favour of a monarchy or a republic, a right or left government, as long as it isn't able to do so. Law and order must be respected and protected against every attempt at a Communist dictatorship.

2. Statement of Stettinius: The composition of the Italian Government is a strictly Italian question, except in the case of appointments connected with important military factors. The Government of the United States never opposed Sforza's appointment.

3. The situation in Greece. Riots in Athens. Papandreu resigns.

4. Various articles on Marinetti.

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Postwar B.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Maj. Lt Arrigo

R8/BMB

P.R.

December 5, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Whole personnel of R.A.I. payed homage to the Pope, thanks to whom Rome was spared destruction by war; the Pope spoke to them praising the marvellous power of wireless, and exalting the mission that it can and must accomplish on behalf of truth and dignity of life, Christian morality, justice and love.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Bonomi's letter to De Gasperi, Nenni and Togliatti, given in full; he asks them to collaborate with him in a new Govt and invites two of them to become vice-presidents.

2. On Sunday Liberals declared they would participate in the Govt even if other parties did not.

3. Bonomi received Aldisio on Sunday morning, then Gronchi, and later on Soleri, Brosio and Cattani.

4. In the afternoon he received Gronchi again, then went to a reception at Myron Taylor's.

5. Communist party answered Bonomi's letter expressing the conviction that all difficulties arisen from the discussions between the parties and the Govt, might have been solved by a debate within the C.L.N., and repeating that it is not a question of posts but of orientation; all popular and national forces should be united to solve the present situation.

6. Socialists' answer expresses the belief that Bonomi has not reacted with sufficient strength to the various reactionary movements tending to undervalue the C.L.N. By his resignation he has made the Prince arbiter of the situation and has so betrayed the equilibrium of power between monarchy and C.L.N. It ends, like the Communists' one, saying it is not a question of posts but of orientation.

7. De Gasperi was received by Bonomi, then again with Gronchi. Christian Democrats held a meeting.

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7. De Gasperi was received by Bonomi, then again with Gronchi. Christian Democrats held a meeting.

8. Nenni's letter to Bonomi is interpreted as a refusal to collaborate, while Togliatti's is considered more moderate.

9. New methods to liberate Rome from criminals are being used with success, say Allied authorities; the truth unhappily even now is that it is very dangerous to go out after six in the evening. But as many provisions have really been taken let us hope we shall really see some good results.

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Pensions to ex-employees of C.N.P.M. (Cassa Nazionale Previdenza Marinara) increased.

2. Price of cigarettes will be doubled within the next few days; could the public know why?

3. About thirty people arrested for the theft of 300 sheep, 150 of which were butchered here in Rome. Bravo, police!

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Pacciardi begins by noting the criticism of Eden's attitude voiced by P.M., the New York Post, the Times and, implicitely, by the U.S. Govt. In England too the Liberals have attacked him. There is reason to believe that the Russians and the free French likewise disapprove. Certainly denouncing Sforza for fighting Fascism from abroad comes very oddly from Eden. Italian anti-Fascists were in the fight against Fascism at a time when the western democracies were indifferent or even accomplices of Mussolini. The position of Eden and the Foreign Office - trying to wage a war against the Nazis while working with reactionary forces in Italy - is absurd. As for the true Italian forces of democracy, they have a great moral strength, and if they stand by their principles they cannot lose.

2. Santa Barbara, patroness of Italian Navy, is honoured today. V.R. Salutes the Navy, happy to note that the service is now loyal to the country, and not the king.

3. Notes that Rumanian situation is similar to that of Italy. Must give Eden something to think about.

4. Conti's radio speech on agriculture. The Govt has done nothing in this matter. The immediate need is not more laws but supplies of machinery, seeds, etc. As for agrarian reform it is tied up with the institutional question since, says Conti, it can be undertaken only in a democratic atmosphere and democracy means a republic. Reforms will have to be regional rather than national, since the problems differ.

5. On Selvaggi's speech, comment is that its tone followed the line of the Prince's theories... but such was the temper of the people, according to V.R. that the meeting ended in an anti-monarchic demonstration.

MORNING PAPERS

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

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The apparent cause of the Athens and Bruxelles disorders is the refusal of partisans to be disarmed; but the discontent is more general; the people are annoyed to see that too often the Allies sympathise with people and institutions which had been active collaborators of Nazi-Fascism. The same thing had happened in '42 and '43 to De Gaulle when Darlan and Giraud were preferred to him. Anglo-American public opinion should understand that the Allied nations have nothing to gain by appearing to be too subject to European conservative forces, writes Nenni; they must not meddle in

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the political battle which opposes anti-fascist to conservative forces.

In a P.S. he again asks Bonomi why he goes on insisting. The country will not allow him to go on demolishing C.L.N.

2. Bonomi's second letter states that he cannot charge the C.L.N. to designate a new President in his place, as Socialists seem to want, because this charge has been given to him; he furthermore says that constitutional power cannot possibly be given to C.L.N. anyhow until the institution question has been solved by the Costituente.

3. Togliatti answered back last night saying that his first letter was quite clear; Bonomi's answer instead seems to try to render more tense the situation; this is not the best way to get out of the present crisis.

4. Nenni's second letter states, very briefly, that the Socialist party confirms its position, and repeats that it will collaborate only with a Govt designed by C.L.N.

5. F.T. Marinetti, inventer of futurism, died in Milan.

6. Avanti calls Selvaggi's speech a "matinee for aristocrats, or just about"; all were there, counts and barons, old retired generals, the grossi borghesi through whose sitting rooms passed the Fascist gerarchi and the German generals.

7. "La marcia dell. fame", they ask for more bread; they have now addressed a request to the C.L.N.

8. On Sunday 2000 Maccarese workmen demonstrated against those who try to hinder the reconstruction work already so difficult.

9. The Provveditore agli Studi, following students' strike, gives notice that lessons will begin again immediately and that those Istituti Medi in which normal activity has not started again by Wednesday morning, will immediately be turned over, for the present scholastic year, to elementary schools short of premises.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Value of two documents. Bitter attack on the two letters of Bonomi. He is wrong, says I.L. to disparage the Action Party, perhaps numerically weaker, but as rich as any other in sacrifices, martyrs and "demonstrated political coherence". And he is greatly in error in assuming he is the man who will have least difficulty in solving the crisis. As for his second letter it is his refusal to submit to the C.L.N.'s decision which is out of line with correct practice, and not the wish of the Socialists to settle the matter within the organisation which created the Govt.

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2. Account of crisis developments. The action attitude is that, as in June, the Luogotenente should accept the man designated by the C.L.N. As matters stand at present we have not constitutional monarchy but absolute monarchy, since Bonomi has been chosen by the Luogotenente alone.

3. Selvaggi's speech delivered in an electric atmosphere, says I.L. "Pescara" shouted repeatedly was an effective answer to the speaker's defence of monarchy.

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4. Ten year old boy caught by R.M.P. selling cigarettes last Sunday was whipped. This is not the way to handle the present juvenile problem. These children need understanding, not whipping.

5. Students should go back to school says I.L. and their parents should see that they do.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Commenting on Salvaggi's speech, 'Scrutator' says that he proposes a Democratic position corresponding to the needs of the Italian nation. The Monarchy has a heavy responsibility, but in the present situation, a Republican solution would most probably take a non-Democratic form. - Since June 6, most individuals, and most parties are haunted by the fear of not seeming 'popular' enough, Scrutator adds that the adversaries of the Democratic party used very Fascist methods during Salvaggi's speech at the Quirine.

2. Statement of the French Minister of Finance: France will demand payment in nature from the Reich, as a compensation for the damages suffered by French industry.

3. Taxes on the 'redditi di congiuntura' (i.e. extra-profits caused by the war) have given practically no results writes Vincenzo Lucci.

4. The Sepral is helping the profiteers of the black market, for it never supplies things at the time when they are needed.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Those who ignore the laws of 'cohabitation' (convivenza) are not serving democracy or liberty, which can be served only by giving up party interests and jealousy.

2. The Direction of the Christian Democrat party will collaborate with Bonomi and contact the other parties.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. R.L. says that the last 48 hours though not having solved the crisis have nevertheless produced some "dati chiarificatori"; main characteristic of these days the exchange of letters, which represents a new element in the present situation.

2. An article appearing yesterday in the New York Times on the political crises through which several European Nations are going, states that though Allies must stand up for the Govt they have designated in liberated countries, all the same it is often difficult to realise at first if these Govts are the right ones.

3. R.L. does not believe that the Provveditore should raise his

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3. R.L. does not believe that the Provveditore should raise his voice to stop the students' strike; anyhow he is wrong in saying that lesson hours are not longer than they were last year.

4. Selvaggi looked very handsome in soft grey flannels, with his sparkling black eyes, correct and smiling; but the demonstration that was held in Via dell'Umiltà, by groups of young men shouting "Viva Savoia" and others "Pescara", and spitting and wrestling, was much more clear than the speech inside the Quirino.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Franzero comments on the arrival of Corradini in London (Daily

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Telegraph): the Romans are too easily optimistic, they forget there is great resentment against Italy in England; in Italy the various groups and parties seem to think that the Allies have nothing to do but relieve their misery while they quarrel among themselves. In such circumstances, Parodini's task won't be easy.

2. Monforte has interviewed the women of the Garbatella: they have no intentions of making riots; their requests are very moderate. It is to be hoped that they won't be answered by promises only.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The policy proposed by the Communist party is the following: national unity, Democratic action of the Government, comprehension of the situation; this would imply the effort of all concerned to find a way out. Increasing the Democratic action of the Government means giving more importance to the C.L.N. and the great party and mass organizations.

2. Answer of Togliatti to Bonomi's letter: the crisis could have been quickly solved by a discussion within the C.L.N. - Now the national and popular forces must unite and nothing must be done that might create difficulties between Italy and the United Nations. The present crisis must be solved on the basis of the C.L.N. and in a way that will reinforce the democratic character of the internal foreign policy of the nation and increase the war effort. The Communist party accepts Bonomi's proposal for it thinks that Bonomi will acknowledge the opportunity for the gratifying of the political claims expressed by them to take place within the C.L.N. in agreement with the Parties by which it is composed. Nevertheless, it will take no steps which might break its links with the Socialist party.

3. Second letter of Togliatti: He disapproves of the conditions made by Bonomi, which practically compel the Socialist party to leave the coalition. This is a very strange attitude, for Bonomi had stressed the importance of the Socialist and Communist parties.

4. Unità gives its own version of the meeting at the Quirino.

GENERAL

1. Letter of Bonomi to De Gasperi, Togliatti and Nenni: In defending and improving the international position of Italy, he will probably find fewer obstacles than any other minister. He therefore asks for the collaboration of the three big popular parties.

De Gasperi accepts in the name of the Christian Democrat Party.
Togliatti accepts with some restrictions.
Nenni refuses.

Second letter of Bonomi: The Socialist Party wants the ... for National Liberation ...

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Second letter of Bonomi: The Socialist Party wants the Committee for National Liberation to appoint the new chief of the Government, thus ignoring the charge that Bonomi has been entrusted with. This is inacceptable, for it would mean giving all the constitutional power to the C.L.N. Besides Bonomi has pledged himself not to do anything about the institutional question, until the Assembly is summoned. - The Communists ask for a meeting of the representatives of the six parties, to come to an agreement about the best way of meeting the political requirements they would point out. The proposal of the Communists coincides with the program of Bonomi who meant to govern in the spirit of the coalition, taking all their aspirations into account.

2. Martial law in Greece; because of serious trouble in Athens, General Scobie has taken the situation in hand

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

R26/WB35/PRB

3 December 1944.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 35
27 Nov to 3 Dec 44

1. Political

The crisis, which began last Sunday with the resignation of the Bonomi ministry, has continued all week. The party organs have been full of "orders of the day", charges, counter-charges, speculation and partisan commentary. The week of suspense ends in anti-climax as the new government is yet to be formed and it is still uncertain who will head it. In the absence of a proper dramatic denouement which events are unwilling to supply it will be useful perhaps to record the developments in the crisis in chronological order.

The origin of the disintegration of the Bonomi government is not quite clear. It has been known for some time that the Leftist parties wanted stronger representation in the cabinet and presumably had been pressing Bonomi. On the other hand AVANTI declared on Tuesday that the Liberals were to blame inasmuch as they were anxious to return to the old pre-Fascist Italy rather than accept the Socialist orientation towards the future. However true the charge may be, it was the first open statement from the Left to the effect that the Liberals were the obstacle to unity. This charge was maintained during the week and, it need hardly be said, refuted by the Liberals. On Tuesday, too, ITALIA LIBERA (Action) came out in the open and affirmed that Sforza was the man indicated for the Foreign Affairs portfolio. Later in the same day the Action Party went further and declared it would not collaborate in any government which would not assign the post to Sforza. By this time the British "veto" against him was made known and he resigned his chairmanship over the deliberations of the six parties consultations which had been entrusted to him the first day of the crisis. We then had, as AVANTI put it, two crises; "la crisi Bonomi" and "la crisi Sforza." On Wednesday the Socialist Party joined the Action group in protesting against the treatment accorded Sforza and (furthermore) stated its unwillingness to serve under Bonomi. The Communists, though speaking mildly and urging Italians not to forget their debt to the Allies, indicated their solidarity with the Socialists and maintained that Bonomi had not followed the democratic program laid down by the C.L.N. Bonomi wrote a letter to Nenni saying that he considered the C.L.N. the expression of the most important political currents in the country - but not the only ones. On Thursday the Prince, who had conferred with political figures of all colors (Republicans and Socialists refused to go to the Quirinale but the rest, including Togliatti, went willingly

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The crisis, which began last Sunday with the resignation of the Bonomi ministry, has continued all week. The party organs have been full of "orders of the day", charges, counter-charges, speculation and partisan commentary. The week of suspense ends in anti-climax as the new government is yet to be formed and it is still uncertain who will head it. In the absence of a proper dramatic denouement which events are unwilling to supply it will be useful perhaps to record the developments in the crisis in chronological order.

The origin of the disintegration of the Bonomi government is not quite clear. It has been known for some time that the Leftist parties wanted stronger representation in the Cabinet and presumably had been pressing Bonomi. On the other hand AVANTI declared on Tuesday that the Liberals were to blame inasmuch as they were anxious to return to the old pre-Fascist Italy rather than accept the Socialist orientation towards the future. However true the charge may be, it was the first open statement from the Left to the effect that the Liberals were the obstacle to unity. This charge was maintained during the week and, it need hardly be said, refuted by the Liberals. On Tuesday, too, ITALIA LIBERA (Action) came out in the open and affirmed that Sforza was the man indicated for the Foreign Affairs portfolio. Later in the same day the Action Party went further and declared it would not collaborate in any government which would not assign the post to Sforza. By this time the British "veto" against him was made known and he resigned his chairmanship over the deliberations of the six parties consultations which had been entrusted to him the first day of the crisis. We then had, as AVANTI put it, two crises; "la crisi Bonomi" and "la crisi Sforza." On Wednesday the Socialist Party joined the Action group in protesting against the treatment accorded Sforza and (furthermore) stated its unwillingness to serve under Bonomi. The Communists, though speaking mildly and urging Italians not to forget their debt to the Allies, indicated their solidarity with the Socialists and maintained that Bonomi had not followed the democratic program laid down by the C.L.N. Bonomi wrote a letter to Nenni saying that he considered the C.L.N. the expression of the most important political currents in the country - but not the only ones. On Thursday the Prince, who had conferred with political figures of all colors (Republicans and Socialists refused to go to the Quirinale but the rest, including Togliatti, went willingly enough) charged Bonomi with the formation of a new ministry.

By Thursday the cleavage between Left and Right had deepened. The Communist, Socialist and Action parties were resolved not to accept Bonomi, ITALIA LIBERA going as far as to say that he had put himself outside the pale by handing his resignation to the Luogotenente rather than to the C.L.N. and AVANTI observing sadly that he had now only two alternatives; either to fight democracy or to retire. None the less the other parties - Christian Democrats, Liberals and Labor Democrats - were willing to accept him. At this time too there was talk of Ruini as an alternative; the Left would follow him and the others promised support if Bonomi should fail, the Liberals being particularly insistent that the latter be given a chance to try.

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This is substantially the position as the week closes. Bonomi is still trying and, as seen by ITALIA NUOVA (the conservative-monarchist organ whose adherents have had an exciting week with the prospect of participation in the government before them) the alternatives are as follows: 1. Bonomi may form a government based on the three parties which will accept him and reinforced by others outside the six party group, 2. he may form a so-called cabinet of technicians, at least theoretically non-political, 3. he may give up the attempt and a government more closely linked with the C.L.N. and presumably more to the Left may come in.

The six party coalition was not alone in showing lack of cohesion under pressure of circumstances; Anglo-Saxon unity also yielded somewhat under the strain. After England's disapproval of Sforza had been well aired in the press a statement came from Stettinius indicating that the United States had nothing against him. ("A victory for us," cried AVANTI.) Eden, speaking Friday in the House of Commons, objected to the use of the word "veto" to describe England's attitude but reaffirmed the British thesis that Sforza who, Eden claimed, had not kept his promise to the British government to support the King and Badoglio and who had indeed worked against Bonomi as well, was hardly the man to be made Foreign Minister at this time. Eden also added pointedly that Italy was not an ally but a co-belligerent and at the moment a base of Allied military operations. Italians did not like the tone of his remarks at all. They could find however some consolation in Alexander's words of praise for Italian units he had visited..On Friday the Cremona division, clad in British uniforms, passed through Rome. The crowd followed them with placid enthusiasm. Even a determined group of adolescents whom we saw baiting the Carabinieri while chanting "Repubblica, Repubblica" like a college yell, took time off to applaud as the trucks rolled by. The man in the street seems heartily behind the war effort, as nearly as we can judge, and - if the truth must be told - relatively indifferent to the political crisis. Indeed even Nenni is reported to have said that the crisis was of major concern only to a few politicians and a score of journalists. He probably overstated the case (and ITALIA NUOVA did not overlook the opportunity to deplore his "cynicism") but he may not have been far wrong.

The confirmation by the Senate of Alexander Kirk as Ambassador to Italy was also imminent this week. He, as well as the British Ambassador and Commodore Stone, has had a busy week of conferences with the Luogotenente and various political leaders.

2. AMG with the Armies

The latest report from Fifth Army AMG - which takes us only up to November 23, while Eighth Army AMG has no report since November 14 - strikes a more optimistic note than usual. Whether this is due to encouraging new facts or to a change in editorship we cannot say. (Colonel Mayne has gone to South Africa on leave) But it is certainly good news that the total grain collection for Tuscany is 92% of the estimated figure, and equal, in spite of battle scars, to that of 1943.

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badly needed in the large towns, despite the fact that an abundance of lignite is available in local areas; the non-implementation of the "promised" 300 gramme bread ration continues to give trouble, and the word HUNGRY is appearing in English on the walls of Florence, while Proto's wall-notices read "Is this Liberty?" and "Out of the frying pan into the fire."

The CTLN have still not reconciled themselves to the Prefect, whose morale, reported going up in our issue of Nov. 10, is now reported going down.

3. Bringing Home the Bacon

Colonel W.J.Legg, director, Food Sub-Commission, is back at AC after what started to be a two-week trip to Washington and London last September. And judging by the happy relief in the Economic Section, Col. Legg's trip was highly productive, both as to his main mission - getting implementation for a 300-gram ration for Italy, and for an extremely desirable by-product, better understanding of AC's problems in the world-straddling headquarters across the seas. The gist of the Colonel's report on his activities is as follows: 1. The 300-gram ration has now been accepted as the basis of all further subsistence planning for Liberated Italy. 2. Arrival of supplies for the increased ration will depend on the allocation of the necessary shipping, which has already been programmed. The mechanics are now being worked out with AFHQ at Caserta. The program agreed upon by both the Americans in Washington and the British in London runs from January to June, 1945. Colonel Legg's missionary work took him through the maze of Washington agencies Among those consulted who had to give their approval before the program received top blessing - the Colonel pointing out that nothing naturally would have resulted from his efforts had it not been for the fine personal cooperation of all the officers and officials he dealt with - were the following: Civil Affairs Division, International Division of Army Service Forces, Office of the Quartermaster General, Civil Affairs Committee of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, State Department, Foreign Economic Administration, Department of Agriculture, the British Embassy in the U.S., and the British War Office and Ministry of Supply in London. One result of Colonel Legg's rounds, gathering support from every quarter, was the discovery of 5,000,000 bags of Cuban pulses or dried beans of the 1942 crop which were found available.

The following brief table in tons gives an indication of the extent of the agreements reached, the high point of which is that 107,000 tons of wheat/flour a month are now earmarked for all Italy.

	August AFHQ Estimates	AC Mission Estimates	Now Accepted	Net Results Tons	Percentage Increase
Wheat	600,000	1,302,000(a)	642,000(b)	42,000	7
Dried Vegetables	None	135,870(a)	68,440(b)	68,440	all
Sugar	18,900	51,660(a)	38,160(b)	19,260	102
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23,970	14,310	148

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Sugar	16,900	51,660(a)	36,160(b)	19,260	102
Milk	6,660	23,970	23,970	14,510	148
Meat	None	20,160	20,160	20,160	all
Fats	13,500	13,500	13,500	----	---

(a) Subject to adjustment according to operational plans, available shipping and stocks found in North Italy.
(b) For Liberated Italy, with surplus stockpile for North.

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4. Displaced Persons

An enlightening summary of one of the major problems following in the wake of war was given the other day before the Allied Advisory

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Council for Italy by Colonel C.B. Findlay, directo[illegible] of AC's Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission. Here are some points from his address.

"There are at present in Liberated Italy some 23,000 displaced persons. Of these 9,000 live in camps and 14,000 are living in private residences. These 14,000 are entitled to certain financial allowances from the Italian Government and also, in many cases, to allowances from the countries to which they belong. The nationals of the United Nations are also entitled to rations on a more generous scale than the ordinary Italian civilian ration. The Sub-Commission administers and pays these allowances and distributes the ration cards for the additional rations.

"With the freeing of France and the Balkans a further problem has arisen. There are in Southern France 200,000 Italians, partially refugees, partially forced labour, to be returned to Italy. There is in the Balkans, a large number of soldiers who formerly belonged to the Italian Army and of civilians who resided or worked in Albania or Greece. The Commission has the personnel and the machinery to plan and deal with the reception of such persons and it has therefore been made responsible for the repatriation of Italians (other than prisoners of war) to Italy and of other nationals from Italy. In this connection the term "repatriation" is used loosely to cover the return of persons to their normal place of residence, though not their country of origin and the settling of the stateless or persecuted in their new homes.

"The following figures indicate scope of the problem:

	Dealt with	To be dealt with in N. Italy(est)	Total
Italy War Refugees to-date	141,000	200,000	341,000
Displaced Persons repatriated	31,500		31,500
Displaced Persons in Liberated Italy	25,500	50,000	75,500
			446,000

"Estimate of Repatriations to be affected:

To Italy:	From Enemy Countries	380,000
	From France	200,000
	From former Italian Divisions	600,000
		1,180,000
From Italy:	Czechs and Poles	5,000
	Yugoslavs	9,000
	Germany	25,000
	Other Nations	5,000
	Stateless	5,000
		49,000

"These figures also indicate one of the problems to be faced: REPATRIATION. Over one million Italians have to be returned [illegible] It is for the Commission to provide the necessary machinery

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"These figures also indicate one of the problems to be faced: REPATRIATION. Over one million Italians have to be returned to Italy. It is for the Commission to provide the necessary machinery to receive them but when this should take place is a matter of high policy involving both political and economic questions as well as transport. Planning cannot be taken to any advanced stage until a key plan on this subject has been received. Any such plan will be dependent also on the plans of the staff responsible in the dispatching countries, with whom the plans will have to be co-ordinated.

"The question as to whether the frontier shall be closed to prevent unorganised self-repatriation with the possibility of dislocation of labour, transport and supplies, and the importation of typhus or other diseases by hordes of returning refugees is also one of high policy. Here again the planning of staging camps and transportation cannot proceed until the routes by and rates and times at which repatriation will be allowed are known. Such plans will also

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have to be co-ordinated with the despatching countries.

"The second major problem is CLOTHING. An attempt is being made to obtain salvage clothing from the Armies and repair shops are being set up to deal with such salvage as may be obtained. The scale of the problem can be grasped when it is said that 100,000 blankets and 75,000 boots are required at once for present urgent needs and other items on the same scale.

"Many of the ex-Italian soldiers to be repatriated from overseas are invalids and in rags. They will have to be received in hospitals and whether Land Forces Sub-Commission or Displaced Persons are responsible, they will require clothes to go home in. It is no answer to say that that is a responsibility of the Italian Government unless that Government is in a position to find clothes on that scale. At present it is not.

"Lastly there is the problem which is the problem of the whole AC; insufficiency of TRANSPORT - the problem of providing further transport is urgent and acute.

5. Odds and Ends

UNRRA which has been wanting to start business as soon as possible in Italy by borrowing AC supplies has been persuaded first, to follow through on their requisitions; second, to check if and when shipping is available, and third, only then to borrow from AC up to 2,000 tons of goods, to be re-paid when their own supplies arrive ... U.S. Congressmen from the House Military Affairs Committee will visit Italy and the AC shortly to see things at first hand...Field Marshal Alexander will review 2,000 Carabinieri in Rome in the near future... The Public Relations Branch is having sent to every American officer, enlisted man and civilian in AC/AMG a biographical form to fill out for a news article in each man's hometown newspaper, in accordance with standard U.S. Army PRO practice, so please fill out your form and return it to your adjutant as soon as possible after receipt... Macerata Province reports that 30,000 hectares of maize is ready for collection as soon as warehouse space becomes available...Lieut.Col. Worley, who has been dealing with civil affairs in Burma, has been a recent visitor to AC, looking particularly into Displaced Persons and Repatriation activities...Maj. John Boettiger, formerly with the 5th Army AMG and now with the Civil Affairs Division, U.S. War Department, is current visitor to Hq....Story without Comment: 1. Before the May campaign, there was an estimated 862,000 kw. of electricity in Central Italy from Cassino to Pisa-Rimini; 2. The Allies, on their arrival, found 45,000 kw. left; 3. Today the kilowatt capacity is 84,000...Possibly the only electrically-operated traffic signal in Italy is flashing these days in Aquila...The Granai del Popolo, as of latest reports, stands at 9,750,397 qtl. or 84 per cent. of the 11,500,000 qtl. target...The 1945 potato program has begun with the first shipment of 800 tons of seed potatoes from Avezzano to

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Director of the Transportation S/C with Col. Thomas (B) - expected from UK - as his Deputy. Col. Adams has been temporarily assigned to Lombardy Region as Acting Regional Commissioner....

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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M&C. 4 DEC Rec'd 53 Patriot Branch

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

224A

RS/PRB P.R.

December 3, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. I.C.A.S. (Istituto Cattolico Attivita Sociale) has organised for the present academic year a series of special courses; among them one of "Social preparation" one of Journalism and one of "Syndicate and Cooperative Studies".

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. After many meetings among members of the various parties, after the Liberals had gathered in Croce's house, the situation, at 3 p.m., may be so summarised; after an exchange of opinions, speeches, meetings, a coalition Govt is still trying to be formed; will this last effort succeed? There is really very little hope, but anyhow an answer to the question ought to be forthcoming either to-night or to-morrow morning.

2. The Rome C.L.N., in an order of the day expresses the hope that the crisis may be solved with a Govt which "will be the expression of the efficient political forces of the Nation, grouped in the C.L.N.".

3. The Agrarian party affirms the necessity of realizing the union of Democratic forces, so as to "allow the Govt to represent Italian people and to defend democracy".

4. The "Fronte Costituzionale", formed by tendentially rightist elements, rises against the domineering will of the C.L.N.

5. The first reconstruction of Italy should have been a moral one, writes Igino Giordani. There is lack of transportation, lack of food, but specially lack of dignity, honesty and conscience; there is also a reaction to the almost general moral dissolution, but it is not enough; we don't want our people to die killed by bandits or devoured by cannibals, nor do we want our children to be contaminated by this putrefaction; so we must reconstruct the moral conscience of Italians.

6. Allied Commission announced that, following the theft of 325 tons of wax, it will not be in condition to sell any more candles to the people after the 15th of this month. This theft

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat) 1389

1. BBC announced that a Reuter correspondent from Zurich states that Italian politicians belonging to different parties, exiled in Switzerland, have been asked by Bonomi to come to Rome.

2. Alexander visits the Italian fighting groups.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The Republican party is convinced that an energetic unitarian action of anti-fascism might have managed to a) do away with monarchy, b) to have a temporary anti-fascist Govt for the war, and c) to have a Costituente to decide the definitive form of Govt. Today again the P.R.I. urges the necessity of a concentration of Republican forces against monarchy and reaction.

2. "Mutilati and Invalidi" declare themselves for democracy.

3. Reviewing Eden's speech, V.R. remarks that England cannot forget yet that Italy declared war on her.

4. Senators at the High Court of Justice, under accusation of espionage.

5. From their meeting with Commodore Stone, representatives of U.D.I. (Unione Donne Italiane) have had the impression that Allies are not against allowing Italian women to vote.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. London Labour Party will hold a meeting on the 10th Dec. to which have been invited representatives of Socialist parties of various European Countries. So Bonomi will leave for England on Saturday next.

2. Sforza, questioned after his visit to Bonomi yesterday morning, declared: "I am not preoccupied with politics, but with my personal honour. I have never opposed Bonomi. Mister Eden's declaration will be contradicted by "my friend" Bonomi".

3. De Gasperi, leaving the Viminale at 12,30 said "Still trying to form a six party Ministry".

4. Liberal party has authorised its members, for the sake of coalition, to participate in a Bonomi Govt even in the case that other parties should not participate.

5. In the afternoon Sforza and Bonomi met again and went together to the Foreign Office; Bonomi then made his declaration in answer to Eden; he said he believed there had been a mistake in transmission, so that what probably Eden had said was that Sforza had opposed the Badoglio Minister, and not the Bonomi one.

Avanti however thinks that there has been no such mistake;

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3. De Gasperi, leaving the Viminale at 12,30 said "Still trying to form a six party Minister".

4. Liberal party has authorised its members, for the sake of coalition, to participate in a Bonomi Govt even in the case that other parties should not participate.

5. In the afternoon Sforza and Bonomi met again and went together to the Foreign Office; Bonomi then made his declaration in answer to Eden; he said he believed there had been a mistake in transmission, so that what probably Eden had said was that Sforza had opposed the Badoglio Minister, and not the Bonomi one.

Avanti however thinks that there has been no such mistake; Eden's declaration is too clear, and Bonomi's name, preceded by "signor" (and not by "Maresciallo" as Badoglio's would have been) is mentioned three times.

6. Nenni and De Gasperi also met, after which the latter said that the Socialist Party was not going to recede from its position.

7. Washington declared yesterday, that, except in case of important military reasons, the U.S. was going to oppose any foreign intervention in the formation of governments in liberated territories.

8. Avanti approves of the above; otherwise, it says, the Govt might as well be designated by the Allies.

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9. Zimarcos waxes ironic on the fact that four kings without thrones shortly will meet in Spain; Otto of Hapsburg, The Count of Paris, The Infante Don Juan and Don Duarte Nuno.

10. A strike rightly decided. "Postelegrafonici" have decided to go on strike if all or some of the 150 who belonged to the Milizia are re-employed.

11. A night patrol was attacked with hand bombs and machine guns.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Italia Libera is wild against Eden's declaration; why are we not called a vanquished nation? When it would be understandable to be treated like this; much better warn the partisans of the north that, as war advances, territories don't get liberated but merely change occupants. If Eden wants to remember Italy's shameful conduct in the war, why does he not allow us to deal with those who led us to such shame? the King, the Prince, ex-Fascist diplomats, traitor generals, etc ?

2. Di Stefano, repatriated after 40 months imprisonment in East Africa and Middle East, relates how in every camp there were, there probably are, Fascist elements who tried to suppress any Democratic movement; all work was boycotted in the name of "guerra totalitaria"; it was forbidden to listen to the wireless transmitting war news and home messages. In those camps where British control was stricter, the situation had much improved.

3. More talk of increasing bread and pasta rations.

4. Fight among Allied soldiers; one killed.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. According to Eden's speech (which is in absolute contrast with Churchill's and Roosevelt's statements) it is obvious that the Allies didn't come as liberators, but as conquerors says F. Marano. The present situation of Italy cannot be expected to inspire great confidence in the Allies. Nevertheless, Eden remembers only the faults of the past and forgets what the soldiers and the population have been doing during the past months. As the Allies believed Sforza, Italy believed the promises of the Allies; and such promises cannot be kept by humbling the nation. Eden's speech is definitely a psychological mistake; what is the use of arming soldiers and then

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2. Message of La Guardia: the International Conference for Civilian Aviation should decide whether the 'five liberties of the air' should be collected in a code of general conventions.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The Christian Democrat Party believes that the Government of the six Democratic parties can re-form on the same basis and around the same men, but should try to profit by its recent experience. The Christian Democrat Party hopes that the attempt of Bonomi will be successful. It is time for the parties to put aside party interest when it doesn't correspond to the interests of the nation.

2. Statement of Stettinius: the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Italy is intended to facilitate the return to a state

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of peace which is the aim of the Italian policy of the United States. Stettinius added that it was yet too soon for the armistice to be annulled.

Mario Verdi, speaking from Radio New York and commenting on the foreign policy of the United States emphasizes the traditional attitude of non-interference in the interior questions of the liberated countries. Italy being still a country of operations, it is logical that the Government of the United States should concern itself with its political situation which might have repercussions on the conduct of war.

3. The "Consigli d'Azienda" will be the expression of the best elements in the working classes, writes Giulio Pastore; this means a step forwards towards a real movement of social renewal.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Sandro Di Feo says liberalism is spreading throughout the world, and cites examples from America and Britain.

2. The north-American Socialist leader, Thomas, declared that "American socialism, as political power, is practically dead, and can only be strengthened by new progressive elements."

3. 1.000 tons of clothing have arrived in Naples, from U.S. for the A.M.S.I. More will arive soon.

4. There will be a cattle census.

5. Within the month one of Mussolini's mistresses will be tried.

6. Exemplary condemnations in judgment against Sardinian Fascist conspirators.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Did Eden's speech express an opinion or a veto? Are Italian statesmen to consider themselves the executors of the opinion of the Foreign Office, i.e. Italian Quislings? It is obvious that Italy cannot afford to disagree with the Foreign Office, but the world of the future will want to see collaboration among nations, not the subjugation of some of them. If the Foreign Office doesn't care about Italian public opinion, it is to be feared that this will become a system, and mean 30 years of Quisling Government for Italy.

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2. Commenting on the political situation in some countries, the 'Economist' (London) writes that a conflict of opinion might lead to other conflicts; it is therefore logical that the military commands should concern themselves with the situation. In the case of Belgium, the Government was said to have employed dictatorial methods, but it is obvious that in the present circumstances no government can have electoral basis. Besides if too great a number of civilians had arms, the functioning of democracy might be threatened.

3. The Allied Authorities are examining the possibility of raising the bread ration to 300 gr.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Commenting on Eden's speech, Unità says that 'the open or tenebrous activity' of the forces of the reaction weakens the war effort of the country and hinders the fight against fascism; it is not only harming the Democratic forces, but also compromising the future of Italy and its possibilities of redemption.

2. The reactionary forces are attempting to undermine the unity of the nation, but the parties of the C.L.N. have proved that they are feeling the national responsibility of their duty. The nation is asking to be governed by the C.L.N. (Ruggero Grieco)

3. What are Morpurgo, Bombieri and their friends doing in the Foreign Office?

4. The problems of childhood: food, illness, shelter, clothing and medicines.

5. Bad living conditions, no transport and no schools in Madonna del Riposo, Borgo Pocaccio, Val Canuta.

GENERAL

1. Statement of Bonomi: There must have been an error of transmission in Eden's speech; 'Badoglio Ministry' should have been said instead of 'Bonomi Ministry'. Bonomi doesn't believe that Sforza should have betrayed their old friendship. (The publication of Eden's speech has confirmed this statement)

2. Statement of Sforza: We never fought against an old friend.

3. It seems that Bonomi has decided to form a new Government. The new Cabinet would be 'centre'; the Liberals, Labour Democrats, and Christian Democrats would participate. Nevertheless, the Christian Democrats haven't yet given a definitive answer. If this attempt failed, Bonomi should attempt the form a Cabinet of technicians.

4. Ministerial crisis in Greece and Rumania.

5. A Spanish Government will be appointed in Mexico and will probably proceed to Paris. Barrio, President of the Spanish Committee for Liberation said this Government would be temporary, and serve as transition between the Franco regime and a new permanent Government.

6. The Allies will tolerate no trouble in Belgium (declaration of General Erskine).

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23 DEC Read

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RS/PRB December 2, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

P.R

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

Account of the day, as in other newspapers.

QUOTIDIANO (Catholic independent)

1. Allies contribute to the rebuilding of Italian agriculture; inauguration of conference with speech by Commodore Stone.

2. Nusiner hopes the Minister of Public Works will carry out immediately the decree on urgent repair to damaged buildings which are supposed to shelter the "senza tetto".

3. Christian Democrats met at ten, and examined the last development of the situation. They will meet again this afternoon and this evening.

4. The meeting of this afternoon among representatives of the six parties will definitely settle if Bonomi will be able to form the new Govt with the coalition of the parties. They will probably insist that Socialists and Communists abandon their intransigent attitude.

5. Bonomi received yesterday afternoon Commodore Stone and then Viconti Venosta.

6. Bonomi and members of the Govt assisted at the march-past of the new formations of the Italian Army; enthusiasm from the crowd.

7. Band of street boys steals tiles from the roof of an old church on the Palatino. Cannot something be done to stop these too often repeated acts of vandalism?

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. R. hopes that all parties will sacrifice - for the sake of solidarity - all reasons of disagreement; solidarity, it says, is necessary, and there is no time to lose.

2. Donati, vice-secretary of the Labour party, spoke yesterday on the wireless stressing the Democratic principles of the party; material reconstruction, utter abolition of ideas, institutions

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3. What is the reason of scarcity of fish on the Roman market? Simply that fishermen are short of all fishing material.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The present crisis reveals the rebirth - in Rome - of those systems, methods and policies which generated the ruin of the Nation; it is sad, writes Conti, to see all the six so called

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Democratic parties, ruining the Nation. It is the duty of Republicans to affirm the necessity of resisting the offensives of Roman political intrigues.

2. The agressor of Toscanini has been arrested in Naples.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Fuen, speaking of the English interference in Italian politics, said it was a natural thing, as many Britishers fight and die in Italy, as for Sforza, he was opposed because he would have taken up a policy contrary to the Bonomi Govt which has scrupulously fullfilled the armistice clauses. This would be alright, notes Nenni, if Italy were still considered an enemy; as for Sforza, he never opposed Bonomi. The truth is, continues Nenni, that British policy in Italy, as well as in France and Greece, has always been based on men and forces which are not really democratic; London should ask itself the reasons of the conflict between Bonomi and the C.L.N.

P.S. Why does Bonomi insist? Why does he not refuse a job which he knows he cannot hold? For the honour of democracy he should give way to the C.L.N.

2. Lussu, leaving Bonomi's room last night, declared: "The Sforza incident cannot diminish in any way the admiration and esteem we have for the Allies; the Action party will not enter the Govt, but is not indifferent to one which will be based on the C.L.N. Bonomi cannot form such a Cabinet; I have therefore advised him, in his own interest and in that of the Country, to refuse; acting differently would mean the beginning, for Italy, of a dangerous adventure..

3. The students' strike is spreading.

4. One more band of thieves arrested.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The veto against Sforza, says Italia Libera, has functioned before England really realised its importance, owing specially to Bonomi's unawareness of the situation. It has been skilfully used and has, in fact, created what it wanted to create, i.e. the impression of an impotent crisis. So now the parties find themselves in a dead corner, which can be labeled "incapacity of Italian democracy to function"; they cannot now choose a new [illegible]

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2. The situation. Bonomi seems to be trying to form a Govt with the coalition parties; this effort and subsequent failure, will be an alibi for him, tomorrow, to form a Govt outside the C.L.N.

3. The "improvised clericals" of Italia Nuova accuse us of having betrayed our mission in the service of truth and justice. But the other day I.N. served our cause by doubting the authenticity of the message of the C.L.N. of the north, just because this message confirmed the solidarity between our brothers who fight the Nazi-Fascists, and ourselves who fight the Fascists desguised as Democrats.

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4. "Our two nations must agree, if not for love, at least for reason and egoism". So Sforza ended a speech many years ago on Italo-Yugoslav relations. "Now, he said yesterday on the wireless, I repeat the same thing". "No sactions, he went on, will ever make up for the way Italy has treated Yugoslavia; but now both people want peace and progress, and so do other nations. If Italians and Yugoslavs can found a really fruitful peace, they will gain an incomparable prestige in the world.

5. "Initiative to women" goes on repeating Calosso; evidently women have listened to him; two young girls were at the head of a band of "assassinatori"; one of them has been arrested, with many of the gang; the other is still free.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Lucifero writes in criticism of the sorry part Liberals have played in the Govt. According to him they have been dragged along by the leftist parties, forgetting their real function in the political and social scheme; as for us, says Lucifero, we do not mind names; if "reactionary" and "conservative" imply the conviction that even the most radical reforms must be made within the frame-work of the law, we accept the epithets.

2. Account of Eden's remarks in House. I.N. finds his attitude "humiliating and mortifying to Italy". Contrasts his unwillingness to recognise Italy's new position with the satisfaction expressed by Alexander after his visit to Italian units.

3. Reproduces Reuter's account of Sforza's relations with the British. The British find Sforza guilty of bad faith, but S. does not accept their interpretation of the understanding given them when he returned to Italy.

4. Object to students' strike. Strikes are not the way to settle disagreements.

5. Notes with pleasure the enthusiasm displayed at passage of Italian troops through Rome.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The country cannot afford to go on with the crisis, and the parties cannot take the responsibility of creating trouble by following impulsions that the nation cannot understand for they do not correspond to the needs of the moment. Bonomi is making a sincere effort to form a Government that will be the expression of the six parties which represent the chief currents of public opinion: he is making this effort following Democratic methods.

2. The wax stocks having been stolen, the production of candles has to be suspended.

3. New plan announced by the French Minister of National Economy: French economy will be divided into three groups: the first group will be directly managed by the State, the second one will be controlled by the State, and the third one will be left to private initiative.

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4. A propos of some articles in 'Avanti', 'Popolo' points out that the Vatican doesn't need the advice of the Socialist paper, and that its employees are getting the allotment for the high cost of living.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. There was no 'coup d'état' on June 25, except in the one-sided interpretation of some parties for which the unanimous decision of the six parties meant that they took possession of the State and put aside the monarchy. The Liberal Party refuses to adhere to this interpretation. The acknowledgement of the authority 'in fact' of the six parties didn't imply that the constitutional powers passed to them. The unanimous will of the six parties was supposed to be the will of the majority of the people, nothing more. At present, people are speaking of a 'coup d'état'; this isn't true, for as there is no unanimity, there can be no question of the will of the majority of the people.

2. Croce sends a message to the patriots of the North, praising their sacrifice.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Tempo thinks that the following words of the French revolutionary Chamfort, describe the present Italian situation: "How many men curse the abuse of authority, until the day when they themselves become the depositaries of it, and have so the means to abuse". Tempo says two would be the logical solution; either a Govt of Marxist parties, so that these parties would have to realise the difficulties and the necessities of the hour; or else a central Govt based on Christian democracy, having Socialists and Communists on the left, and Liberals on the right, so that the contrast between the two poles might renew Italian life.

2. Cattle thieves lynched by the peasants.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. A real Government can only be the expression of the one great political authority in Italy: the C.L.N. The whole country protests against the reactionary movement which delayed the democratization and rehabilitation of the country. It is Bonomi's duty as a patriot to give up the idea of forming a new Cabinet.

2. Declaration of Togliatti: Considering the present state of things, and the development of the political situation in its internal and international aspects, considering that three parties of the C.L.N. have pronounced themselves against a Government headed

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3. Why do not the great enterprises and the great industrials start rebuilding the houses and industrial plants which have been damaged by war. They can afford to and it would diminish the number of unemployed workers.

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GENERAL

1. Interview of Bonomi and De Gasperi who couldn't give a definite answer, for the direction of the Christian Democrat Party seems to favour a Bonomi solution.

Interview of Bonomi with Togliatti, Nenni, Lussu and the leaders of the Liberal Party. Togliatti, Nenni and Lussu (Action) have advised Bonomi to retire.

Interview of Bonomi with Mr. Kirk and Sir Noel Charles.

The C.L.N. hopes that the present crisis will bring about the formation of a Government which will be the expression of the efficient political forces of the country, i.e. the C.L.N. which has led the fight till now, and feels it has got to lead it till the final victory.

2. In the House of Commons, Eden explains the reasons for the veto against Sforza; as soon as Sforza came back to Italy he worked against this new Government, and against Bonomi who always loyally supported the Allies and fulfilled all his obligations towards them. As Minister of Foreign Affairs, Eden doesn't trust Sforza. Italy isn't an ally, it is only a basis for the operations of the Allied troops, a co-belligerent, and England has a perfect right to express its opinion about the appointment of any statesman in this country.

3. The new Polish Cabinet is considered with little favour by the English press; its anti-Sovietic character does not leave much change for a Russo-Polish agreement. The new Government will find itself in 'an atmosphere of international isolation' if it is not disposed to consider the possibility of a Russo-Polish rapprochement.

4. It seems that Bonomi summoned some of the most important Italian statement who are living in exile in Switzerland.

N.B. - Correction of Digest of 26th Nov, par. 1 - The two Scout associations have federated but each remains autonomous. The non-sectarian CNGEI (Corpo Nazionale Giovani Esploratori Italiani) keeps its name and freedom but participates in the Federation.

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2. In the House of Commons, Eden explains the reasons for the veto against Sforza; as soon as Sforza came back to Italy he worked against this new Government, and against Bonomi who always loyally supported the Allies and fulfilled all his obligations towards them. As Minister of Foreign Affairs, Eden doesn't trust Sforza. Italy isn't an ally, it is only a basis for the operations of the Allied troops, a co-belligerent, and England has a perfect right to express its opinion about the appointment of any statesman in this country.

3. The new Polish Cabinet is considered with little favour by the English press; its anti-Soviatic character does not leave much change for a Russo-Polish agreement. The new Government will find itself in 'an atmosphere of international isolation' if it is not disposed to consider the possibility of a Russo-Polish rapprochement.

4. It seems that Bonomi summoned some of the most important Italian statement who are living in exile in Switzerland.

N.B. - Correction of Digest of 26th Nov, par. 1 - The two Scout associations have federated but each remains autonomous. The non-sectarian CNGEI (Corpo Nazionale Giovani Esploratori Italiani) keeps its name and freedom but participates in the Federation.

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2 DEC Recd

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Patriot Branch

222 A

FRANCO-ITALIAN ALLIED COMMISSION
A.C. 354
PUBLIC INFORMATION SECTION

AG/PRB

December 1, 1944.

Daily Digest of Italo Press.

P.O.

ARTICOLO 2 - ITRS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. An agreement has been stipulated on postal tariffs, between the Vatican City and Italy.

POPOLO ROMANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Federici says that to-morrow the world equilibrium will depend upon two big powers: U.S. and Russia, though he recognises that to Great Britain goes the merit of having sustained the whole weight of Germany during the first years of the war, and having, so, saved Europe. He does not believe in a third world war, between the Soviets and England, because Russia, as everybody else, will know that America will always give her aid to Great Britain, which will have the role of eliminating friction between the two powers.

2. Bonomi has been charged by the Lieutenant General to form the new Govt.

3. Ruini was received this morning by the Prince to whom he related the situation among the parties.

4. From this morning's meeting it appears that socialists and communists are against Bonomi, and so is the Action party, while the Christian Democrats, the Liberals and the Labour party, are in favour of him.

5. When came the proposal of designating Ruini as President; Socialist, Communist and Action parties were in favour; Christian Democrats, liberals and Labour party declared they would be in favour only if Bonomi declined the office.

6. Christian Democrats declared in an order of the day that it would have been better if the parties had not tried to impose Sforza against critics will, but had instead let him accomplish his mission in America; that it has no reason to think that Bonomi has betrayed his duty as chief of the anti-fascist coalition; and finally noted that the main objects to be attained by the new Govt are: reconstruction of the Army, food and shelter for the people, straightening of financial situation, epuration and prevention of unemployement.

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1. An agreement has been stipulated on postal tariffs, between the Vatican City and Italy.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Andreoli says that to-morrow the world equilibrium will depend upon two big powers: U.S. and Russia, though he recognizes that to Great Britain goes the merit of having sustained the whole weight of Germany during the first years of the war, and having, so, saved Europe. He does not believe in a third world war, between the Soviets and England, because Russia, as everybody else, will know that America will always give her aid to Great Britain; which will have the role of eliminating friction between the two powers.

2. Bonomi has been charged by the Lieutenant General to form the new Govt.

3. Ruini was received this morning by the Prince to whom he related the situation among the parties.

4. From this morning's meeting it appears that socialists and communists are against Bonomi, and so is the Action party, while the Christian Democrats, the Liberals and the Labour party, are in favour of him.

5. Then came the proposal of designating Ruini as President: Socialist, Communist and Action parties were in favour; Christian Democrats, Liberals and Labour party declared they would be in favour only if Bonomi declined the office.

6. Christian Democrats declared in an order of the day that it would have been better if the parties had not tried to impose Sforza against Britain will, but had instead let him accomplish his mission in America; that it has no reason to think that Bonomi has betrayed his duty as chief of the anti-Fascist coalition; and finally noted that the main objects to be attained by the new Govt are: reconstruction of the army, food and shelter for the people, straightening of financial situation, epuration and prevention of unemployement.

7. Sforza denies his resignation from post of High Commissioner.

8. A new party. A new Democratic party "has yesterday been constituted"; its aims are: freedom, justice, human fraternity; it wants to reconstruct an economic democracy, a democracy of workers, it believes that without economic peace, no lasting political peace will exist.

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. R. insists on a Govt based on C.L.N., therefore invites the parties to unite again.

2. Democracy has come to its first crisis, after an experimental period. The utmost faith must exist between the people and the men who lead it, and to attain it, good will is necessary on both sides. We must admire, says Lello Lolle Jorio, the periodical conversations that the President of U.S. has with the Press, and therefore, with all his people who are thus able to follow the development of important questions. Secrecy is to be abandoned, if true democracy is to reign and popular diffidence disappear.

3. Black market has been increased by the contents of 4 "carri merce" which a band of a hundred thieves opened and emptied the other night. These trucks contained food for Allied forces.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) .- not available.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Liberals only have faith in Prefetti and Carabinieri; every time the people speak, the liberals are shocked, writes Nenni, after having accused them of being conservative and anti-socialist; this is why, he ends, we condemn them, as well as Bonomi and foreign conservative influences. In U.S.S., speaking of Bonomi being appointed by the Luogotenente, and Nenni by the C.L.N., he says this fact shows that democracy is on one side and the Crown on the other. Badoglio found himself in the same situation, he understood and resigned; will Bonomi do the same? We shall know to-night.

2. This morning Bonomi begins his consultations.

3. The English M.P., Thomas, of the Labour party, has criticised Great Britain's veto against Sforza.

4. Success of the campaign promoted by the C.G.I.L. An agreement was signed yesterday at Cerignola, between landowners and "mezzadri". By this agreement the mezzadri get more than the 50% they used to get. Details of the "concordato" given.

5. The Gerrochi laugh and still dwell in their lovely Villas, while refugees live in windowless barracks.

6. All excuses are good. Students have gone on strike to protest against the "too long" hours, 8,30 to 13,30.

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3. Black Market has been increased by the contents of 4 "camions merce" which a band of 5 hundred thieves opened and emptied the other night. These trucks contained food for Allied forces.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - not available.

NON-DC PARTIES

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Libertals only have faith in Pretetti and Carabinieri; every time the people open, the liberals are shocked, writes Nenni, after having accused them of being conservative and anti-socialist, this is why, he says, we consume them, as well as monopoli and foreign conservative influences. In U.S.S., speaking of economi being appointed by the Kreyetenpeto, and Nenni by the C.I.A., he says this fact shows that democracy is on one side and the Crown on the other. Saragatto found himself in the same situation, he understood and resigned; will Economi do the same. We shall know to-night.

2. While morning Economi begins his consultations.

3. The Italian U.S., Thomas, of the Labour party, has criticised Great Britain's vote against Nenni.

4. Success of the campaign promoted by the C.G.I.L. An agreement was signed yesterday at Cerignola, between Landowners and "mezzadri". By this agreement the mezzadri get more than the 50% they used to get. Details of the "concordato" given.

5. The generals laugh and still dwell in their lovely large flats, while refugees live in windowless barracks.

6. All excuses are good. Students have gone on strike to protest against the "too long" hours, 8,30 to 13,30.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Economi finds himself at the cross roads. He must either retire or work without - and therefore against - the C.L.N. The latter alternative seems incredible but we shall see. At any rate socialists, communists and Action party have resolved not to accept him.

2. Berlinguer explains on radio the sanctions as laid down in article 8 of the law against fascism.

3. Article urging abolition of entry permits for supplies and provisions. An urgent matter, says writer.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The C.L.N. having proved to be unable to lead the country, the new Government couldn't be an expression of the C.L.N. - A military Government was inadmissible for it would have enlayed the return of the country to democracy, or worse still, opened the way to a new dictatorship. The Lieutenant General adopted the only solution left, i.e. that of a Government of national union. It now has to be seen whether Bonomi will be able to produce a program of government which really corresponds to the needs and the expectations of the people. (U.S.)

2. At a time when the country needs unity, the writers of the Action Party are exploiting their zeal to promote the interests of their party; they mean to have the monopoly of patriotism and anti-fascism. (Babouf)

3. 'Italia Nuova' complains about the paper allotment: during the present crisis, some parties can make their opinions known only through the press. The unfair paper allotment interferes with the freedom of the press. 'Italia Nuova' entirely agrees with the National federation of the French Press; further reductions in the paper allotment will mean the end of independent newspapers.

4. Ultimatum of the 'Hunger Movement', to this movement belong the mothers of many prisoners in Germany, war widows, unemployed and employees who have been pensioned off and find the present economic situation unbearable. They ask the Government to increase the bread ration, to give one ration of 'pasta' daily, and 1 liter of oil a month, to lower the prices of vegetables and fruit.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Order of the day of the Christian Democrat party: the parties of the coalition agreed that the new Government must be the expression of the said coalition. Bonomi having declared this to be an acceptable basis, the problem might have been solved if it hadn't been for the Sforza incident. 'Popolo' approves of the attitude of Sforza, and disagrees with the Socialist party which is attempting to turn the Sforza case into an international reactionary conspiracy against Italian democracy, a conspiracy which would be supported by Bonomi himself. The Christian Democrat party has no reason to believe that Bonomi betrayed his duty as a patriot, a democrat and a leader of the anti-fascist coalition, and doesn't accept a preventive veto against him. It proposes a truce between the parties. The new Government must intensify the war effort, provide food and accommodation for the population, punish fascist crimes and carry on an action against

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2. At a time when the country needs unity, the writers of the Action Party are exploiting their organ to promote the interests of their party, they mean to have the monopoly of patriotism as anti-fascism. (Bilbeuf)

3. 'Italia Nuova' complains about the paper allotment: during the present crisis, some parties can make their opinions known only through the press. The unfair paper allotment interferes with the freedom of the press. 'Italia Nuova' actively agrees with the National Federation of the Fascist Press; further reductions in the paper allotment will mean the end of independent newspapers.

4. Ultimatum of the 'Hunger Movement', to this movement belong the members of army prisoners in Germany, war widows, unemployed and employees who have been pensioned off and find the present economic situation unbearable. They ask the Government to increase the bread ration, to give one ration of 'pasta' daily, one liter of oil a month, to lower the prices of vegetables and fruit.

SCUDO (Christian Democrat)

1. Order of the day of the Christian Democrat party: the parties of the coalition agreed that the new Government must be the expression of the said coalition. Bonomi having declared this to be an acceptable basis, the problem might have been solved if it wasn't been for the Sforza incident. 'Scudo' approves of the attitude of Sforza, who disagrees with the Socialist party which is attempting to turn the Sforza case into an international reactionary conspiracy against Italian democracy, a conspiracy which would be supported by Bonomi himself. The Christian Democrat party has no reason to believe that Bonomi betrayed his duty as a Fascist, a democrat and leader of the anti-fascist coalition, and doesn't accept a preventive veto against him. It proposes a truce between the parties. The new Government must intensify the war effort, provide food and accommodation for the population, punish Fascist crimes and carry on epuration, protect the working and the middle class.

2. Statement of Churchill on the 'Land and Lease' program for 1945. In the House of Commons, Churchill suggests that if England needs new naval or aerial bases, it should take Tripoli and Benghasi, and any other port it might need.

3. Commenting on De Gaulle's visit to Moscow, 'Time' emphasizes its importance for the formation of a bi-frontal block against future German attacks.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Liberals have issued another order of the day in which they ask respect of law, co-ordination of all forces fighting for the liberation of the country, support to the C.L.N. of the north, rapid and energetic operation, a regional Consulta to ensure immediate contact between Govt and people, a financial policy capable of solving the national economic problem, and reconstruction.

2. Constitution of a Committee for repairs to damaged monuments.

3. Unemployed, pensioned, widows and orphans are hungry; the sindaco receives them with a speech, they listen to another speech from the Allies; but no one feeds them.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. F. Giolli is not surprised that England should be worried by the crises which break out in many European nations, because she herself has been under strict war discipline for five years; but he says these crises are just a reaction to the difficulties these countries are going through in attempting a reconstruction.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Bonomi's re-appointment by no means corresponds to the will and expectations of the people; it aims at breaking the unity of the C.L.N. The unfolding of the crisis proved the C.L.N. to be the only political centre of national life. The parties have managed to avoid press polemics, for which the situation gave many opportunities. The C.L.N. gave proofs of its political wisdom, unity and equilibrium. To attempt finding a solution excluding the C.L.N. would be a challenge to the will of the people.

2. The Associazione Nationale Partigiani will only support a Government which is the expression of the C.L.N.

Identical statement made by the Tuscan Committee for Liberation and by the C.L.N. of Perugia.

3. The Gullo decree about the distribution of the products of the wine - and olive-yards is enforced.

4. France represses the 'maquis' movement.

5. The living conditions of Roman children are terrible; they are positively starving.

6. The workmen of the I.T.T.I. are underpaid.

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PWPC (Independent)

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5. The living conditions of Roman children are terrible; they are positively starving.

6. The workmen of the E.R.P.I. are underpaid.

GENERAL

/General

1. The Lieutenant has asked Bonomi to form a new Government.

The representatives of the six parties make a last attempt at saving the C.L.N., and propose that Ruini should form a new Government, expression of the C.L.N. The socialists, the communists, and the Action party immediately took the parts of Ruini; the Christian-democrats and the Labour democrats declared they would support him if Bonomi refused to form a Government, while the liberals said they wouldn't support any candidature as long as Bonomi wouldn't have attempted to form a new Government.

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2. Things have quieted down in Brussels. It is said that two more Socialist ministers might be included in the Government.

3. The Polish Prime Minister Arciszevski has formed a new Cabinet. The Peasant Party is still refusing to collaborate with the Government.

4. Some German Generals have asked the General Staff to take immediate action to prove to the troops that Hitler is still alive. It seems that Himmler, Martin Bormann and Goebbles are forming a kind of triumvirate, and fighting one another to grab power.

5. Crisi in the Greek Cabinet.

6. Mr. Kirk is appointed ambassador to Italy.

6. Speech of Commodore Stone at the Meeting of the Department for Agriculture and Forests: he praises the effort of the peasants.

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5. Crisi in the Greek Cabinet.

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6. Speech of Commodore Stone at the Meeting of the Department for Agriculture and Forests: he praises the effort of the peasants.

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FT DRS Rec'd M&C.

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Patriot Bowen
Maj. Pir 2/10
Mayans

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC INFORMATIONS BRANCH

RC/ERS

November 30, 194

Daily Digest of Rome Press. P.D

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - Non repertible.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Govt belongs to parties and parties are busy discussing marxism and socialisation, monarchy and Republic; should not the Govt instead concern itself with all the people who are starving and freezing? The Allies have done a lot for us, but the Italian population urgently needs more help, if we don't want hospitals and cemeteries to be filled up. (Gisco Giani)

2. Giuseppe Prezzolini writes on the necessity of increasing price of bread.

3. Food situation has been improved at Regina Coeli but not sufficiently; hygienic conditions are indescribable; legal procedure is too slow; these are the three main reasons of discontent among prisoners.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. A. says that all parties are ready to subordinate their special interests to the continuation of war against fascism and nazism.

2. General Bencivenga and other officers decorated by Gen. Clark with the "Legion of merit".

3. Another article on the hard winter Patriots of the north will have to face.

4. Meat, cheese, butter, white bread, all this can be seen in almost any street, sold in the open air, without any thought of hygiene or of the yearnings of the poor people who have just enough money not to die of starvation.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. We always said, writes Pacciardi, that the six party Govt

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2. Giuseppe Bracci writes on the necessity of increasing price of bread.

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. We always said, writes Pacciardi, that the six party Govt and - from the beginning - bean tied up to two "pali di martirio": Allied "control" and monarchy. He congratulates the Action Party for having had the courage to stand up for Sforza.

2. In modern times, telegraph, telephone, means of communication are necessities. Parties, instead of losing time in useless discussions, should get busy and do something useful for the Country, for a change. (G. Pierangeli)

3. Inhabitants of Cassino have gone back to their houses which no more exist, to fathers, wives, children, who are buried under the ruins; these miserable people must be fed.

1330

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4. I denari si trovano per l' acchetta. 10.000.000. lire have been given to the Royal household; meanwhile the Sindico of Rome, Prince Doria says there are no funds at disposal to increase salaries of communal employees.

WORKING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. An order of the day of the Socialist Party declared that, owing to the veto against Sforza and to the attitude of the liberals who try to bar the way to new democracy, the party refuses to give its support to Bonomi and declares itself ready to collaborate only with a Govt which can ensure a larger participation of Italian people in the war, solidarity with the United Nations, democratisation, reconstruction (by using all working forces and resources of the Country) and elimination of all fascist and reactionary forces. This Govt, through the war of liberation, must guide the Nation to the Costituente.

2. Nenni begins his article by saying that the above order of the day does not intend to judge Bonomi personally, but to give a political judgement on his way of governing; the Govt, born from revolution, had been by Bonomi lowered to an ordinary parliamentary administration. He never really betrayed, but he did not understand, we are convinced that this man obeys a kind of attraction to moderation; though his hands are clean from blood he is responsible for the new offensive of the reactionary forces; Bonomi is still at the stage of socialist monarchy; these are the reasons why we cannot follow him; we do not want to bow our head before the reactionary forces nor before a foreign veto.

3. The U.S. has not associated itself with Great Britain's veto against Sforza. This is a great success for our campaign, says Nenni.

4. At the meeting of the representatives of the six parties, yesterday, the socialists declared themselves against a new Bonomi Govt; Togliatti for the communists and Bianca for the Action party agreed; De Gasperi, Soleri, Gronchi and Ruini asked for a less rigid attitude.

5. Bonomi stated to De Gasperi, Ruini and Bonni who went to see him, that he was very much surprised by the socialist veto which was probably due to a tactical error on his part.

6. Bonomi sent Nenni a letter in which he repeated that he

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with a Govt which can ensure a larger participation of Italian people in the war, solidarity with the United Nations, democratization, reconstruction (by using all working forces and resources of the Country) and elimination of all fascist and reactionary forces. This Govt, through the war of liberation, must guide the Nation to the Constituente.

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4. At the meeting of the representatives of the six parties, yesterday, the socialists declared themselves against a new Bonomi Govt; Togliatti for the communists and Sforza for the Action party agreed, De Gasperi, Scelba, Gronchi and Rubini asked for a less rigid attitude.

5. Bonomi stated to De Gasperi, Ruini and Nenni who went to see him, that he was very much surprised by the socialist veto which was probably due to a tactical error on his part.

6. Bonomi sent Nenni a letter in which he repeated that he considered the C.L.N. "the expression of the six major political currents of the Nation", but that other currents exist, among those the Republican Party. Very sound argument, if it could be believed that Bonomi had brought about the crisis so as to leave his place to Pacciardi or Conti.

7. Scelba and Rossio have repudiated the accusation made against them by the socialists of collusion with home and foreign reactionary forces. Saragat answered, and then Nenni said that liberals have always been against any democratic solution suggested by the majority. Togliatti then mentioned the article appearing on Sunday on the Rie. Lib. in which socialists and communists were considered responsible for the present crisis.

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5. Left Christians recognise that the present crisis is also due to slight democratic energy of catholic forces.

9. Tuscan C.L.N. accuses reactionary forces - responsible for twenty years dictatorship, for war, for defeat - of giving to the crisis an intentional dictatorial solution.

10. The Quirinale seems to be the dwelling of a family which tries to be readmitted into society; audience follows audience, the place is just crowded.

11. Action Party declares that Bonomi cannot interpret the policy on which the coalition of the parties is based and considers that the veto against Sforza implies a problem essential to the forming of a democratic order; Action Party will not however abandon the C.L.N.

12. The sindaco of Artena had been appointed by C.L.N., following approval of the population, but the parroco, helped by two girls well known for their hospitality to Nazi-fascists, was able to obtain the dismissal of the sindaco and to have another one appointed in his place; the new sindaco and the parroco work together, opposing the desires of the population and enjoying a special illegal allotment of food.

13. Comunista owners have constituted their union, the UNS APU.

14. Another gambling house discovered.

15. Next friday another group of the new Italian Army will pass through Rome.

16. Bread supplements should be given to pregnant women and to consumptives.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Bonomi did not present his resignation to the C.L.N. but to the Luogotenente; by so doing he put himself outside the only political organised force of the nation. Italian democracy is today in danger, as it was in 1922, on the 27th of July and on the 8th of September. Action party intends to defend aspirations of national democracy.

2. Lettere profigine. Chi writes on how Italians, in France, have collaborated in the clandestine fight against nazism, for European democracy.

3. Romans await the promised "pecorino" from Sardinia.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrats)

1. Blackmail. Salvaggi applies this term to the tactics of the

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[illegible] veto against [illegible] parties is based and considers that [illegible] policy of a democratic order; Action Party will not however abandon the C.L.N.

12. The sindaco of Artena had been appointed by C.L.N., following approval of the popolazione; but the parroco, helped by two girls well known for their hospitality to Anglo-Americans, was able to obtain the dismissal of the sindaco and to have another one appointed in his place; the new sindaco and the parroco work together, opposing the desires of the population and enjoying a special privileged allotment of food.

13. Camionette owners have constituted their union, the U.T.A. AZIU.

14. Another rubbing house discovered.

15. Next r[illegible]y another group of the new Italian Army will go through Rome.

16. Bread supplements should be given to pregnant women and to consumptives.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Soleni did not present his resignation to the C.L.N. but to the Luogotenente; by so doing he put himself outside the only political organised force of the nation. Italian democracy is today in danger, as it was in 1922, on the 25th of July and on the 8th of September. Action party intends to defend aspirations of national democracy.

2. Letters of[illegible]gino. Cam writes on how Italians, in France, have collaborated in the clandestine fight against Nazism, for European democracy.

3. Romans await the promised "pecorino" from Sardinia.

L'ITALIA NUOVA (Democracy)

1. Blackmail. Salvaggi applies this term to the tactics of the C.L.N. in calling in the C.L.N. of the north to support them. His point is that C.L.N. has a raison d'être as long as the Country is occupied but once liberation has come, its function has passed and it becomes - he says - a dictatorial oligarchy. The telegram from the C.L.N. of the north should not therefore be given much weight in the crisis. He ends with a P.S., professing himself shocked by Bonomi's alleged statement that the crisis is a matter of importance only to a few ministers and a score of journalists.

2. Account of yesterday's activities as in other papers, 1329
stressing the people's "disgust at political manoeuvring". I.N. quotes

alleged comment of various ministers, all saying it is time the crisis came to an end, only Nenni apparently unconcerned.

3. Supply and Communications are main problems. Difficulty not so much in vehicles, it is affirmed, as in procuring gasolene. Some must be supplied, at any price. It is the one first essential.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The order of the day voted by the Socialist party, and communicated to the members of the coalition only after it had been transmitted to the press is an insinuation against the liberals and Bonomi, writes Popolo. This order of the day implies that the Government crisis and the vote against Sforza have the same causes, which aim at opposing the establishment of democracy in Italy.

2. General Alexander explains the importance of the fight in Italy; it would be a terrible moral and material blow for the Germans to have to fight on the territory of the Reich.

3. Interview with L. Fx. Parri, president of the Commission for epuration of the Ministry of Justice: The antifascist law has a political character but epuration must be carried out according to the law otherwise it would become arbitrary.

4. 60.000 refugees of the South are still waiting to be repatriated.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Liberals naturally answer the accusation brought against them in the socialist order of the day; it disapproves specially of the habit of informing the Press while political meetings are still going on. R.L. says that the liberal party is not conservative and does not oppose constitutional reforms; it believes on having a Govt based on C.L.N. but not a Govt of parties; C.L.N. must merrily be a trait d'union among parties.

2. A meeting at the Prefettura to study the question of increasing salaries to "portieri".

TEMPO (Independent)

1. No Government can possibly last without the support of the Socialist masses. It is high time the attitude of the Allies towards the C.L.N. should be defined. Obviously, the British Government doesn't approve of the Committee; it would have preferred the men who made the armistice on Sept. 3rd. But why not say so, and put an end to this equivoc situation? A reactionary Government cannot give the country what it needs; a truly democratic and progressist Government, supported by the Allies, might make the best of a bad job. (Leone Ponce)

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2. Interview with Southwell Leely ('Sydney Morning Herald'): Australian labourists now realise the need for immigration, for Australia needs a larger army for national defence. The Italians who live in Australia have become very good citizens.

3. All the meat seems to be going to the black market.

'UNITA' (Communist)

1. Bonomi hasn't directed the activity of the Government according to the program of the C.L.N. He hasn't opposed the

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reactionary tendencies which are attempting to oppose the formation of a democracy. The C.L.N. have a definite program and can indicate the men who are able to carry it out.

2. The Communists would have approved of Sforza's appointment, nevertheless, the 'Sforza case' cannot become one of the central problems of the political life of Italy. At present, the problem of national independence can only be solved by fighting the Nazi-fascists. The Italians mustn't forget that without the Allied Armies, the control commissions, and the armistice clauses, they would still be under Nazi occupation. Italy mustn't do anything against the unity of the antifascist forces.

3. After an interview with the Lieutenant, Badoglio is said to have announced he would retire from political life.

4. In the General Markets, the prices are much too high. The wholesale dealers should be controlled.

5. Commenting on the Belgian crisis, Unità says that Pierlot and Spaak have the cheek to give lessons in patriotism to the Belgian population. Nobody can believe in Spaak's patriotic and democratic sincerity. The English press blames Pierlot for creating a reactionary situation.

GENERAL

1. The Lieutenant has asked Bonomi to form a new Cabinet, it is said. Summoned by the Lieutenant, Conti refused to go to the Quirinale.

Order of the day of the Tuscan C.L.N.: it is impossible to have a Government on other basis than those of the C.L.N. even if it had strongly anti-reactionary tendencies. The Left Christian Party is of the same opinion.

The Camera Confederale del Lavoro declares it will take no part in the struggle among the parties; it will only support a Government which will solve the concrete problems of the working class.

The Agrarian Party maintains that the C.L.N. parties are self-appointed and hopes for a Government exclusively composed of technicians.

Besides Bonomi, Ruini and De Gasperi have been suggested as possible Presidents.

The representatives of the Liberal Party left the meeting of the C.L.N. and went to a meeting of their party, presided over by Croce.

Letter of Bonomi to Nenni: Bonomi considers the C.L.N. to be the expression of the six most important political currents in the country. These currents do not represent all the country, for some parties, like the republican party for instance, have a very old tradition. In the

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2. Statement of Stettinius: the United States have not opposed the appointment of Sforza as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

3. Sforza denies having resigned from his charge as High Commissioner for epuration.

4. Speeches of King George and Churchill for the reopening of Parliament.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RB/PRB

November 29, 1944.

I.R.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. The solution of socialisation of capital is a technical one and not a political one, writes Mario Baroncì.

2. Taxis should be allowed to circulate again.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. The Prince received Ruini, Croce, Sforza, Thaon de Revel, Saragat, Nenni, Togliatti. Meanwhile Bonomi continues his administrative duties. A meeting of the representatives of the six parties studied preliminary question on the formation of the new Govt and the problem that it should solve. At the present moment Bonomi is receiving a delegation of the C.L.N. We believe that before the day is over the Luogotenente will charge Bonomi to form the new Govt.

2. Something must be done about transport service. People must walk miles to go to their work, and that means using the soles of their shoes, which can't be replaced.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The Times, about Italian, Belgian and Polish crisis, writes that the governments of these countries should have a real power, and that two things are therefore necessary. That they sustain the United Nations' Armies, and that they really represent the opinion of the majority.

2. V.R. writes against the reappearance, in public life, of a member of the Savoia family.

3. Corriere di Roma writes that having a Govt of technicians would mean falling once more under Fascism. It is not true, says F.J.; Fascism has nothing to do with technicians, it never had any use for them; and the nation would not be frightened if at the head

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4. Beveridge, speaking yesterday at Oxford, said that the price of peace lies in the fact that every large Nation must be prepared to accept justice and to try to ensure it for the others. He said he felt sure Britain, U.S. and Russia were ready to pay such a price.

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5. A meeting of the Sicilian Association held in Rome yesterday. A weekly paper will be published, "Sicilia". An order of the day

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was issued asking the central Govt to arrange for the island's elections, to guarantee freedom of association and of Press, to ensure a greater regional justice, to fix prices of products which go to the "ammassi", and finally to carry on the inquest on the Palermo riot.

6. Is it really impossible to do away with black market?

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Two crises in one. There is the Bonomi crisis, says Nenni, which began some days ago, and the Sforza crisis which now looms as more important in view of English hostility towards him. This would be much more serious were it not for the abnegation of Sforza and the prudence of the six parties. But prudence should not go so far as silence which would seem to imply complicity with the action taken. England's heroic role in the fight against Fascism will never be forgotten; mindful of that Italy will accept any humiliation. Nonetheless it must be said frankly that the great error of Downing Street and the Foreign Office is in their distrust of the "youthful energies of new Italian democracy", and in their "collusion with our old reactionary world". The task of the new Italy is twofold: to carry on the war against the nazis and to build democracy at home. One cannot accomplish the first task with elements that are unwilling to attempt the second. As for the Socialists they will continue to work, patiently but tenaciously. In the last analysis any reactionary triumph can be only ephemeral.

2. Democracy and the Sforza case. No progress yesterday in Bonomi crisis. Six parties affirmed solidarity with Sforza and Action party declares it will not join Govt unless Sforza is foreign Minister. B. himself urged the parties not to make an issue of his case. His letter reprinted; urges haste, resigns chairmanship. De Gasperi, Cianca, and Saragat, made a démarche on the British Embassy. Only very late in the afternoon of yesterday did the parties get around to considering the political crisis. The Socialists presented a resolution calling for an internal policy of "free expression of the will of the people", a foreign policy which would look to strict limitations of Allied Control, more severe epuration, etc. Other parties made further resolutions, the Liberal being "radically opposed" to the Socialists. This morning at 11 there is to be another meeting; it is hoped the parties will be able to agree on a candidate for Presidente del Consiglio.

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3. Yesterday the Lieutenant received Ruini, Togliatti, Brosio, Thaon de Revel, Badoglio, and the Minister of State, Pitacco.

4. "An Italian Govt cannot have support from the north if it separates itself from C.L.N. Constitution of a Govt on any basis other than C.L.N. would create serious difficulties in political and military movement in North Italy". (From a statement of northern C.L.N.)

5. Neo Fascism. There is a lot of it around, writes C. Barbagallo, not so much as a matter of principle as because of a nostalgia for the days when the public services were efficient, prices reasonable,

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and requisitioning unheard of. Those who think this way are, of course, simply confused. They would be dangerous if a leader arose to organise their discontent. Some way must be found to keep such potential dictators from playing a part in Italian politics. Libert does not mean the right to kill liberty.

6. Situation at the University. A propos of coming elections of Presidi and Rettori, the problems of the university are discussed. Two are very troublesome; printing of text books in sufficient number and lodging of students, specially those who come from outside Rome.

7. Purgatory of gendarmes in the Paradise of the Vatican. Avanti joyfully prints letter from "Pensionati e riformati". Vatican guards complaining of their shabby treatment.

8. At Santa Maria, Aquila, the recently appointed Sindaco is a well known fascist.

9. Congress of C.G.I.L. to be held in Naples beginning 10th Dec. It will have many problems to attack; unemployement, collective bargains, cooperatives etc.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The hardships and devastation that Italy has suffered don't count; they represent the price of our expiation, for our past errors; but disillusions count; from it is born scepticism, and from it nationalism. Now Italy is afraid that behind the word freedom there is really no meaning. But it must not be so.

2. Berlinguer wants epuration to go on more speedily.

3. London broadcast last night a communiqué in which the Rome Allied Command states that patriots of the north of Italy will continue to be supplied, during the winter months, with arms and food; these patriots are mentioned as belonging to the "sforzo bellico" of the United Nations.

4. During the night more electric energy is produced than consumed. This energy should not be wasted, as it is at present; some use must be found for it.

5. Within the next few days University elections will be held, then the academic year will be inaugurated, probably towards the 15th Dec.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Order of the day of the Democratic Party: By resigning, Bonomi has acknowledged the failure of the coup d'etat made in June by the C.L.N. and given back to the Crown its constitutional

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2. The revolutionary phase which began in June may be said to have come to an end, and the country is going back to a régime of legality. Till now, the Lieutenant had to submit to the whims of an 'operetta Government'; now he is again invested with all his constitutional responsibilities, and must act according to the real needs, interests, and will of the Nation. His fate and that of the monarchy depend on the wisdom of his decisions.

3. The C.L.N. is now headless and programless writes Bibeuf: both Bonomi and Sforza have given up the chairmanship. Nenni and his party go on asking what they have been asking for months, yet their program cannot be accepted by the C.L.N. for it would then become one big Socialist party.

4. 'Times' comments on the internal situation of Italy, Greece and Belgium. No definite solution can be found as long as democratic elections cannot take place. 'Times' stresses the difficulties the Allies have to cope with: they mustn't be accused of favouring or boycotting any party, and yet opposition cannot be allowed to make any form of regular popular Government.

5. Statement of Tyrrell, undersecretary for the Dominions: neutral countries will not participate in the peace conference.

6. 9000 Italian soldiers and officers have already been repatriated from Greece.

7. The Agrarian Party asks to be represented in the new Ministry.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Christian Democracy maintains its central position; the form of the State and social structure must be renovated according to the principles of justice and liberty.

2. Giulio Andreotti disagrees with Scoccimarro: it isn't wise to urge the Italian youth towards the conquest of power. To be young doesn't imply that one has political ability.

3. Peasant bureaucracy seems to be even worse that the road blocks.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Two Professors epurated from the Rome University.

TEMPO (Independent)

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Democratic policy must be reinforced by giving the leading posts to trustworthy men. The people need a leading class worth of representing it; therefore, epuration cannot be delayed. Italy must start a sound foreign policy.

2. The personnel of the Opera asks that the managers should be epurated.

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3. The members of the Council of State, who should be appointed, and better not support the seven Commissioners of the General Markets.

GENERAL

1. Deliberation of the 'Committee for Public Safety'. The British Government is opposed to the appointment of Sforza as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The discussion of the Committee bears on the following points:

a) acknowledgement of the C.L.N. of the North as executive organs of the Government;

b) acknowledgement of the C.L.N. in the liberated provinces as control and advisory organs for the public powers;

c) administrative elections which should take place as soon as possible;

d) formation of a national advisory assembly based on the popular indications resulting from electoral consultations.

The other points discussed were: Need of a policy which will guarantee the free expression of the democratic will of the country and solve the problem of the international status of Italy.

2. The Action Party will participate in the coalition based on the C.L.N., but it will not participate in the formation of a new Government.

3. Nenni refused to go to the Quirinale where the Lieutenant had summoned him.

4. The Labour Confederation states the country must be further democratized. The C.G.I.L. will not remain neutral in case a crisis should endanger the democraticisation of the country.

5. The National Association of Veterans declares the country must unite and support the Government in view of the needs of reconstruction.

6. Pierlot has been invested with extraordinary powers.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

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N8/PRB

November 28, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO - Not available.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. A coalition which goes from the extreme left to extreme right and which does not emanate directly from the popular vote, cannot have the strength to resist a critical situation. Igino Giordani says that while "le forze occulte della reazione in agguato" are becoming a fable, there exists among the rightists a tendency towards a dictatorial Govt, the leftists have a program which they call democratic but which will not abandon Marxism which, too, is a dictatorship.

2. Siena and Pisa Universities have begun working again.

3. All those tattered and torn children, whose pockets are full of money shamefully earned, whom you can see all over town, must absolutely disappear.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. In its order of the day the C.L.N. confirms that the political situation and interests of the country need the Govt to be the expression of the parties and of the will of the people, which is fighting to destroy Fascism and to create a democratic State.

2. Allied authorities follow with interest the Italian situation without interfering; the only thing they ask is that nobody who has belonged to the Fascist party shall enter the new Govt.

3. At the last Press meeting Col. Smith expressed the Allies' opinion on the "Uffici del Lavoro" which, in a democratic State, preserve their autonomy.

4. Scoccimarro, in his speech, said that, contrary to Croce's opinion, a problem of the young does exist; young generations must be brought to the direction of political, economical, social life of the country.

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4. Scoccimarro, in his speech, said that, contrary to Croce's opinion, a problem of the young does exist; young generations must be brought to the direction of political, economical, social life of the country.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Pacciardi reproaches the six parties for the position they have got themselves into. The right thing would have been to refuse to cooperate in any way with the King; such a crisis as the present one would then have found them uncompromised and supported by the people. However all that is past. It can only be hoped now that the Italian people will not be too much concerned by these political manoeuvres. The day will come when the nation will find itself - and will look at the republican party.

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2. The Govt's activities are calling forth a feeling of repugnance in the people. Writer hopes that soon the Italians, through their free communal and regional organisations will be in a position to reject the arrogant claims of Rome and embark on a new and flourishing career.

3. It seems that Tito has a Balkan confederation in mind. This is in line with our hopes for Europe, says V.R. It is to be hoped America will encourage the idea.

4. Consiglio della Federazione della Stampa has voted an order of the day urging radical limitation of powers of undersecretariat of Press and Information, which was set up only to preside over liquidation of Ministero della Cultura Popolare.

5. Need of more radical reform in agricultural administrative agencies is discussed in detail by F. Gencarelli.

6. Article against the Prince who must be "estirpato", according to c.c. Several references to Matthews' interview.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The ministerial crisis has brought face to face those who try to go back to the situation of the 25th of July, and those who instead want to go on, giving more importance to the position of the popular masses who find in the C.L.N. their political expression. It was perhaps a mistake to begin the crisis before having come to an agreement on its solution. Our present problem is to strengthen our home and foreign policy and to get on with epuration among military personnel. (Nenni)

2. According to Avanti the crisis was due to the fact that liberals wanted the old pre-fascist Italy to come to life again, while socialists asked that the new political forms which are coming to life today, should not be suffocated by the old bureaucracy. The Socialist party asked Bonomi twice to make the C.L.N. arbiter of the forthcoming crisis; twice the President evaded the request, till on Saturday, at the meeting of Ministers without portfolio he expressed his decision to resign. In the afternoon the representatives of the six parties discussed the three following points: a) the crisis concerns the general policy of the Govt; b) it can be solved by strengthening home and foreign policy; c) it puts the problem of giving a new direction to three Ministries, the Interno, Esteri and Forze Armate. Following the orders of the day of the six parties Bonomi presented to the Luogotenente [illegible]

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3. The Luogotenente wanted to appear on the scene too, so he began the ritual consultations, following old traditions. He received the Presidents of the Camera and of the Senato, and then De Gasperi.

4. Bread must have a political price because of political price of salaries. We want the deficit of the State budget to be made up, but this must be done by extraordinary measures which will hit only a definite class of non-workers, so writes Oreste Lizzadri answering to Frezzi of the Quotidiano.

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5. The New York Herald Tribune writes that the Italian, Belgian and Polish Govt crises are due to difficulties which cannot possibly be solved at this point in the war. Allied authorities having to safeguard their communication lines, are, of course, for order, but they haven't suppressed the right to express opinion, in territories not too near to the front.

6. Berlinguer says it is not true that Badoglio is going to be arrested.

7. Woodhouse, the famous English humorist, will be interned in a French concentration camp for having collaborated with Germans.

8. 90 arrested in a gambling house.

9. Doubled price of milk only gives the producers two more lire per litre. The "Centrale del latte" must be democracised and brought up to date.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Account of crisis; special attention given to Sforza. It is stated that there is no man in Italy better endowed and prepared to direct Italian foreign politics than he.

2. Calogero's speech (made Sunday at Cinema Excelsior) reproduced in full; usual exposition of action party principles and position.

3. The trials of Pentimalli and Del Vetto will begin on 14th Dec. in great Hall of the Sapienza. (No authority given for this statement)

4. Preside and Lettore of University of Rome soon to be elected. This is a return to old system. The election will show how successfull University epuration has been.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The crisis started on the day the Government came to existence. The left parties kept on ignoring the various truces, and didn't respect the principles of democracy. The will of the majority must be accepted, and when there is no majority, the point of view of the others must be respected. For the parties of the left, epuration meant vengeance and means to grab power. Christian Democracy attempted to oppose them, but never succeeded in breaking with the Committees for National Liberation. There must be no military solution which would delay the evolution of the country towards democracy. But there must be no Government proceeding from the C.L.N. which would only represent a minority. There must be a stable Government, guaranteeing interior order and international prestige. The C.L.N. of the north have still essential duties to fulfil. The C.L.N. of Rome and the South have got to disappear. (Enzo Selvaggi)

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2. Switzerland's answer to Pravda: it has always avoided adopting itself politically to the nazi and fascist regime, and it is not now going to put its neutrality at the service of any foreign power.

3. The Transport Office should leave a minimum of liberty of initiative to the truck owners for instance those who have been allotted gasoline for the transport of 'poor' merchandise should be free to transport 'rich' merchandise with the next allotment. The civilians too are in need of transport in town, and the old taxi drivers want to work.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The Christian Democrat party has examined the present political situation: part of the press is responsible for the mistrust of the Government; if not quickly suppressed, the tendency to violence and disregard of the law will prove fatal not only to the coalition of the anti-Fascist parties, but also to the cause of liberty and democracy. Christian Democracy declares that strong governmental action is necessary, and that all the parties must cooperate to re-establish the respect for the law and for the authority of the State.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The "Partito Democratico" and the Republicans are to be consulted as well as the six parties in the Govt. Communists deny they brought on the crisis.

2. Post-war in the south. Account of bandits and other minor post war phenomena in the south. (Benedetti)

3. Long and technical article on difficulties of deflation. (G.U. Papi)

4. Vigorous protest against continued lack of train service uniting Rome with the rest of Italy. Surely a few trains could be run between Rome and Naples for civilian use. Before the Armistice there were 250 a day, and Italy was at war then too.

5. Bad behaviour of guard on circolare esterna noted. Our No. ES 2165.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The right says 'all the power to the State', the left says 'all the power to the Committees for National Liberation'. The following tendencies should be balanced: need for a stable government and a program of reconstruction, conservative preferences of the Allies, clash between the methods and tactics of the right and left parties, wish of the C.L.N. not to lose the position they have acquired; desire of the parties of the left no to be excluded from the Government. Tempo thinks that a government of technicians, of functionaries isn't possible. An all left Government wouldn't do because of the administrative requirements of the moment; the forces of the center have got to choose between a center-left solution and a center-right solution, which might include monarchic elements, which would mean the passage of the left parties to the opposition. (Aldo Airoldi)

2. The patriots will get supplies by plane.

3. All the employees who get a fixed salary find themselves in a hopeless situation; they cannot afford a new pair of shoes and don't know how to make both ends meet. (Corrado Calvo)

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. It has been said that the crisis comes from the fact that the Government proved unable to protect either the life or the patrimony of the citizens. The only lives endangered were that of the people, that met with reactionary carabinieri. The only possessions which are threatened are the latifondi, the uncultivated land of the big landowners, and the patrimony of fascist profiteers. There are two dangerous tendencies in Italy: one is to suppress the Committees for National Liberation, the other is to suppress epuration; and this under the pretence that the Socialist and Communist parties are undermining the State and destroying the Italian leading class. More

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than ever Italy needs a clear democratic policy, and therefore the union of the six parties. Therefore the Communists can accept no compromise; the C.L.N. cannot be liquidated and epuration must be carried out without delay. (Velio Spano)

2. The younger generation must take part in the political life of the country says Soccorso Rosso.

3. From Radio Milano: the Christian Democrats of Lombardy wish for a close collaboration with the Communists and Socialists.

4. Unità publishes the declaration on Italy made by the United Nations on October 19th 1943, based on the principle that fascism must be entirely destroyed and uprooted.

GENERAL

1. Resignation of the Bonomi Cabinet: the Communists deny having asked for a decidedly Socialist policy to be adopted; Bonomi is responsible for the crisis, for he made conditions which couldn't be accepted by the Communist party.

The possible solutions are the following: a) Bonomi Government on the basis of the C.L.N., but without the Ministers without portfolio; b) a government of technicians, presided by Bonomi, and having nothing to do with the C.L.N.; c) a Government of technicians presided by Orlando; d) a Government of the left (socialists, communists, party of action) with the collaboration of Christian Democracy.

2. The Party of Action of Palermo has detached itself from the C/L.N.

3. Resignation of Cordell Hull. Stettinius becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs.

4. De Gaulle goes to Moscow.

5. The future of Albania: it has access to the sea and might become the centre of Slav collaboration in the South.

6. Repatriation of the prisoners of war who are in the United States.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH SECRET

R26/WB34/PRB 26 November 1944.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 54
20 Nov to 26 Nov 44

P.R.

1. Political

After ten days of political manoeuvre in which rumour, always apt to gallop in Rome, was given full rein, Bonomi tendered the resignation of himself and his ministers to the Lieutenant General at noon on Sunday. Among other consequences of this action is the lateness of the Bulletin this week, our delphic oracle having been upset by this last minute climax.

The steps leading to the resignation are somewhat obscure and at best we can only give you rumour as it trickled from the Viminale to the Press. There were two main rumour trends - one, current earlier in the week, that the leftist parties wanted stronger representation in the Govt, and were anxious to weed out the "weak sisters" whom they professed to find representing the more moderate parties. Their idea would have been not only to give stronger representation to the "masses" but also to work more closely with the C.L.N. The other school of rumor was based on the alleged attempt of Bonomi to gather about him a Cabinet of technicians. According to Italia Nuova, which, as cautious as your reporter, carefully labelled its own account pure rumor - Bonomi went to Naples and attempted to persuade Orlando, Croce and De Nicola to join the Govt. The three elder statesmen are said to have made the condition that the six party principle should be abandoned and a new Govt formed of able men regardless of party affiliation. When this condition was submitted to the Ministers without portfolio - so the story runs - they refused. This story is not improbable. Tempo stated on 24th Nov that "only a Govt of technicians could gain the approval of De Nicola and other parlamentarians" and on the same day there was an indignant blast from Avanti against the attempt of the "reaction to exclude the communists from the Govt" by forming a Cabinet of technicians. It was clear - rumor and chiacchiere aside - that something had to be done to reestablish the balance when Carrandini left the Cabinet, and once tinkering begins in such a delicate machinery as the coalition, there is no telling how many or what kind of spare parts will be needed. An added indication of change was the resignation of Visconti Venosta, under-secretary for foreign affairs. It looked as though the way was being prepared for the nomination of a minister in that field. Sforza, perhaps?

At the moment there is no government. Yesterday the Lord Lieutenant in accordance with parliamentary tradition conferred

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At the moment there is no government. Yesterday the Lord Lieutenant in accordance with parliamentary tradition conferred with Orlando, President of the Chamber, and Della Torretta, President of the Senate, and with "other political leaders" as well. A communique is expected sometime within the next forty-eight hours. Rumor has it that Bonomi feels sure he will be again called upon and indeed any alternative seems unlikely. The leftist parties have made it clear that they will have no truck with "reaction" however it may label itself - an article by Togliatti in the Corriere di Roma leaves no doubt on that score - and it is hardly probable that the moderate parties would accept communist or socialist leadership. However, as the saying goes nowadays in Rome, "tutto e possibile".

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Proceeding from the unknown to the known, the Council met on the 22nd and drew up a plan for Sardinia similar to that outlined for Sicily (see Bulletin for 29th Oct). There is to be a Sardinian Council and a Sardinian Bank and the State is to give a billion lire for industrial and agricultural development. The Council also approved of a program for coordination and control of radio and a decree for "revision of films" (which looks very suspicious to Avanti to whom "revisione" means "censura" and nothing else). It was stated too that before abandoning the "political price" of bread, Bonomi would consult the C.G.I.L. and some means of protecting the very poor from the additional burden would be worked out.

The abolition of the General Staff, decreed two weeks ago, was followed this week by the arrest of General Roatta and two of his assistants. The trial of Pentimalli and Del Tetto has been again postponed - this time till the 14th of Dec. The press is vigilant but patient. The papers have been concerned most of the week with the plight of the patriots; they have pointed out that the fighters in the north cannot simply go home and wait for spring as the Allies seem to want; Tempo suggested they be given the juridical status of belligerants and sent to France for winter training, and Unita recommended that they be given rights to subsidies and pensions like any other branch of the Army.

Carandini's first speech in London also called attention to the heroism of the patriots. As quoted in the Observer he stressed too the seriousness and responsibility of the six party coalition and stated it was his purpose to make England acquainted with the material and moral problems of Italy. Otherwise the week had little of interest in the field of foreign affairs; formal exchange of ambassadors took place between Italy and Russia, Kostylev, already named by Moscow, was accepted by the Italians and Quaroni became Italian ambassador to Russia. De Gaulle's "hope for a true reconciliation between France and Italy" was warmly echoed in the press - Italians would like nothing better.

2. Mission

One of the most interesting incidents that have occurred recently on the economic side of Italy and one which in fact looks forward into the post-war period, is the current visit here of the all-American Culbertson Mission, headed by Lieut.Col. William S. Culbertson, who carries the personal rank of ambassador. (He was former U.S. Minister to Rumania and U.S. Ambassador to Chile). With him are six others, five of whom are American businessmen and four of whom are members of the United States Commercial Company, an adjunct of the American Foreign Economic Administration, which has been engaged in economic warfare against the Axis through pre-emptive buying of goods and raw materials in all neutral countries.

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For example, one of the nations in which buying and bidding was hot and heavy and at exorbitant prices between Germany and the Allies was naturally Turkey. Mr. Van Lear Woodward, a member of the Mission who is also vice president of the U.S.C.C. and in private life a member of the big New York importing and exporting firm of Frazar & Co., was one of the original agents for many of the Turkish purchases. Since July, the Mission has surveyed the scene in North Africa and in the Middle East. While in the latter place, Mr. Woodward looked over the U.S. stockpiles in Turkey which, now that the pressure has eased off, are to be sold, if possible, at the price best calculated to make the least dent on the poor taxpayer's pocket. Certain wares, thus,

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have been offered to the Italians through AC and discussions are being held as to how best to do this, a problem obviously of payment. There can be no question of sale at the original buying price but mostly of covering charges and transportation. Offered are several commodities that can be put to effective use immediately in this shortage-stricken country, as for example,woollen and cotton rags for textile mills, which before the war used the self-same Turkish products.

Other items include asbestos, blue poppy seed, casings, castoroil seed, catgut, new cotton clippings, old cotton rags, cotton waste, gulinuts, hazelnutoil soap, hempseed, linseed, linseed cake, linseed oil, gum tragacanth, gum traganton, rapeseed, sesameseed, soy beans, sunflowerseed,woollen rags, airdried sheepskins, drysalted sheepskins, airdried lambskins, drysalted goatskins, pickled sheepskins, valex.

The Mission whose sole function is exploratory, with no authority to make any commitments, has been investigating the industrial capacity of Italy, the possibilities of import and export trade and the currency exchange position. Both the Mission and the Economic Section have been full of mutual compliments on their relationship, the Mission being frankly impressed with the alert awareness of problems by AC and the Economic Section being heartened by the crisp, factual approach of the Mission whose members, as businessmen, are considering only what is practical and feasible.in returning trade to private channels as soon as possible and so allow the vitality of individual enterprise to do its share in the promotion of reciprocal trade. One step might be the strong revival of Italian handicrafts. It might be added, however, that the Mission soon found that many Italian firms, although the beneficiaries of cheap labor and cheap power (that is, in normal times), were also full of padded political payrolls and had sites in the most uneconomic positions, again for political reasons of Fascist autarchy, a combination of circumstances that will clearly prevent them from resuming a competitive position in post-war world markets.

Other members of the Mission are Mr. John L. Gillis, vice president of Johnson & Johnson, Inc., medical supply house; Mr. Victor Bowman, executive vice president of the American Steel Export Co.; Mr. Richard C. Thompson, manager of the Export Division of the Electric Auto-Lite Co.; Mr. William Friedlaender, retired importer, and Mr. Henry Fox, chief of the Division of Commercial Treaties of the U.S. State Department.

3. Vanguard of a new Italian Army

On Friday the 24th a first contingent of the six Italian "groups" now being re-equipped and reorganized passed through Rome on its way north. This passage of a small contingent - 200 vehicles in all - was a more or less minor event, partly owing to AAI's desire to keep publicity to a [illegible] have distinguished themselves

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were a few whistles. A group of young monarchists gave him an ovation when he re-entered his car at the end of the ceremony. About the sincerity of the Roman welcome to this first detachment of democratic Italian troops there was no doubt at all: the enthusiasm and goodwill of the crowds was reminiscent, as a Reuters correspondent remarked, of Roman scenes in early June.

Of the six new Italian groups, roughly equal in number to three Allied divisions, two are now virtually ready - having been re-equipped and trained in the astonishingly short space of four months - and a start has been made with the training and equipment of the remainder. Both training and equipment, including guns, rifles and ammunition, are British, as rations will also be. Major-General Browning who, as GOC, MMIA, has supervised the reorganization of the Italian Army, says that the rank and file are of first-rate quality. "Give me two years with British officers and NCOs," says General Browning, "and we'd have an army as good as any in Europe".

Perhaps the dominant note of Friday's parade was spontaneity. No orders to come out and cheer, no cut-and-dried propaganda, few police - in fact, a Roman holiday.

4. The High Command

Mr. MacMillan, Acting President of the A.C., is now in London, for discussion concerning future operations of the Commission, and will shortly proceed to Washington where he will be met by General Spofford of G-5. On the agenda, besides the general policy of the economic rehabilitation of Italy, are: Position of UNRRA, which now operates through the AC but which says it must enter into negotiations with the Italian Government before it can consummate technical delivery of supplies here; clarification of Categories A (immediate requirements to avoid disease and unrest) and Category B (longer-term first aid goods) in the material help being planned for Italy, and civilianization of the AC. On this latter point, Brigadier Lush who recently returned from London, reported that a few British civilian appointments on a permanent basis may be soon forthcoming. Mr.MacMillan was also asked by the Economic Section to settle a disturbing report that the 1,700 3-ton trucks asked for by AC will be 1½-ton trucks, a development which would literally cut in half the present requisition for this urgently needed transport.

5. Sicilia Liberata

It is probably fair to say that Sicily is both better and worse off than the Italian mainland and that conditions there are more serious in some respects and considerably easier in

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It is probably fair to say that Sicily is both better and worse off than the Italian mainland and that conditions there are more serious in some respects and considerably easier in others than they have been reported. The gravest "situation" is a definite shortage of food for sale. There are several reasons why the amassi did not work satisfactorily this year, why less than half the estimated stocks were brought in. But the main one seems to be that the Sicilians have made up their minds that the lira is going to dissolve into thin air as soon as the war ends in Europe and there is a concerted rush for "staple goods" which makes prices and regulations meaningless. No spending by Allied troops exists in Sicily to keep prices at an artifical level. You can walk the length of Via della Liberta and Maqueda in Palermo and you will not see a single allied uniform or vehicle. You can stand for a quarter of an hour in the square outside the Cathedral in Catania and only civilians will pass by. But prices are higher in the shops than they have ever been in Naples or Rome, higher than they were

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last fall, higher than they were this spring. Merchants do not care whether they sell or not. Here are some sample prices jotted down at random in both Palermo and Catania: Shoes sell for four, six, eight and ten thousand lire a pair; cloth caps for boys 650; white sewing thread 300 a spool; locally made toothpaste 100 a tube; cheap black cotton socks 450 a pair; men's cotton shirts 1500 to 1700; men's suitings 2000 to 2500 a metre and rough thick cloth for overcoats 2700 to 3600; a cheap fur coat which looks like dogskin with the hair left on is priced at 28,000 lire. Cigarettes bring 100 to 200 lire a pack. Walnuts are 70 lire a kilo as against 35 in Naples last winter. The only thing which is reasonably priced is soap, for which there is obviously no insistent demand. Allied officials do not believe the wheat which was not amassed is being held for the black market, though black market bread in Catania is already 100-120 lire a kilo. They say that grain and oil are more probably being hidden away for "barter currency" to be used when the lira blows up. The English pound sells for 1000 lire, a gold sovereign for 5000. Repairs and improvements to private property are going on at a noticeable rate, because the people are turning paper money into bricks and mortar at any price. Public works, however, are pretty much at a standstill and church repairs are going very slowly. Most of the bridges have been rebuilt and the railways are all running but road work is in arrears and if any more railway rolling stock is drained off to the mainland the few industries trying to operate will be crippled. The schooner control plan is said to be bogged down in red tape and working very badly. Forged permits to cross the Straits of Messina have sold for as much as 100,000 lire.

Men who ought to know pooh-pooh the idea that the Mafia has been revived as an organized movement, though they say there may be a rapprochement between lesser politicians and local criminal groups. What has happened, they say, is that the Allies in attempting to eliminate Fascism in an Island where it never really existed except in the schools so weakened the machinery of law enforcement that the Sicilians have returned to their traditional custom of ignoring the law and enforcing their own ideas of justice. Isolated bandit gangs are being broken up, but the prisons are clogged. There are 12,000 persons awaiting trial in Sicily, 1531 of them in close arrest. Red tape and bribery on the lower levels of Italian administration are reported as flourishing as ever. All AMG-appointed prefects but two have been sacked. There is no question of holding elections for local posts. An attempt by the local Giunta of Catania to interfere in the election of a University Rector was blocked.

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Schools have not yet opened this year because of an epidemic of small-pox in Palermo (23 cases on Thursday of this week) and for lack of text-books. The high-pressure educational reforms launched last year are disappearing. Teachers are said to be as Fascist as ever. Increasing confusion and political juggling with inspectors in the state schools is expected to result ultimately in the Church taking over practically all Sicilian education. Soup kitchens are running in Palermo and Catania and there is talk of giving one free meal a day in schools after the New Year.

The Regional Commissioner complains that the High Commissioner, Aldisio, is playing politics and cannot be found for days at a time. When he can be persuaded to discuss administrative problems, he often fails to act.

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fitfully and the farmers are worried about the spring crops.

There will be no amassed grain left for distribution after the end of December. The pasta ration for the fourth week in September was distributed only in the week beginning 11 November. People will not freeze in Sicily this winter, but there will be hunger.

6. Rieti - Rail Romance

We are not even sure if it has a bell, but Train Number 3310 as it chugs and puffs its way up the mountainside from Rieti to Antrodoco and back again makes those who have an ear for sound think of Adano. When, some months ago, AMG 8th Army's Major Crippen entered Rieti, he found railwaymen sitting among their burnt out stock and damaged sheds and track with a sad look in their eyes. Not a railwayman himself, he soon had organized gangs of workers feverishly tearing up, salvaging and relaying track, removing mines and debris from tunnels, rebuilding stations and overhauling a small locomotive and a massive Wagon Lits restaurant car left by the Germans, until 22 kilometers of railroadworthy track stretched through the mountains from Rieti to Antrodoco and Train Number 3310 was ready. On its inaugural run every dignitary for miles around vied for the honor of standing on the footplates, while the huge Wagon Lits coach was crammed with tired cyclists and gaily dressed peasant women. Once a shortage of fuel threatened a crisis, but Transportation Sub-Commission decided not to frown on the little landlocked train even if it did not make a connection with any other line and the Military Railroad Service is not averse to a little romance in its life either, so Train Number 3310 got its coal. Today, as the small engine and the big restaurant car carry all manner of goods and persons on a once daily roundtrip schedule between Rieti and Antrodoco, men and women in the fields look up and wave, and consult their watches. According to the Major the people of Rieti have gotten their railroad back, and a great deal more.

7. Pre-view

Final tabulations are on the eve of completion of what may well be considered the first authoritative census taken in Italy for years and probably the first to show in detail the effects of modern war on a country which has served as a battlefield in the bitter fighting between the Nazis and the Allies. The census or Censimento per la Ricostruzione Nazionale was ordered last August by the Economic Section. Photographic copies of the first preliminary report are expected to be ready the first part of the coming month.

Public Safety officials are sharply critical of reports on the political situation turned in by military security personnel. They say sensational and unverified rumours are reported as fact. Lurid tales are picked up from professional informers. Lt.Col. Snook says: "I do not believe there is any definite plan or any organization to make trouble this winter, though if the food situation becomes very bad there may be impromptu trouble which will go far".

Sicily is sunny and warm these days and there are millions of flies. The country seems shabbier than it did a few months ago. The rains are late this fall, the electric networks are operating fitfully and the farmers are worried about the spring crops.

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The census has covered 10 compartments, i.e. all provinces from Perugia southward, including the island of Sicily and Sardinia. It included five types of information:

A demographic census covering the entire resident and present population, and laying particular emphasis upon the enumeration of war prisoners, persons transferred to forced labor in Germany, refugees, unemployed, and other groups displaced or disorganized as a result of the war.

An agricultural census covering all farms and enumerating, in addition to usual agricultural information, the extent of war damage to farm buildings, lands, and equipment.

An industrial census covering all firms employing 10 or more persons and counting particularly the extent of war damage to plants and equipment and the extent of German theft of industrial equipment and raw materials.

A transportation survey covering motor transport and the merchant marine.

A survey of living conditions covering food, clothing, housing, health, and public services.

The figures produced may throw some light upon the conditions that await us in areas not yet occupied. The census will include, for example, a "coefficient of war damage" for every commune in Italy suffering damage. The coefficient, the ratio of the number of residential rooms destroyed to the number existing prior to the war, may, when compared with army records of land manoeuvers and of bomb tonnages dropped, provide a useful index of damage that may be expected to be found elsewhere.

Partial provincial figures of house destruction available include:

Province	Rooms in destroyed habitations	Rooms in damaged habitations	Rooms not occupied owing to damage	Rooms damaged but occupied
Naples	38,857	33,428	22,733	10,695
Salerno	10,713	6,642	3,795	3,047
Lecce	2	5	2	3
Taranto	425	159	141	18
Catania	12,121	9,159	5,474	3,685
Agrigento	2,359	1,062	635	427
Bari	167	346	244	102
Littoria	27,178	9,568	2,634	7,934
Frosinone	2,975	4,582	2,453	2,129
Benevento	4,702	2,092	1,512	580

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Chiefly, of course, the census has been designed to help in the making of plans for Italy's future. The preliminary report will contain details on the existence and condition of machinery classified by 2,000 types. Similarly, the details on unemployment, on the animal population, on schools, hospitals, etc. should help fill in blanks in present operational knowledge. Finally, the emphasis upon war damage and German theft should provide one of the most detailed bills of charges that any country will have ready for presentation to the Germans.

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The census has been taken by the Istituto Centrale di Statistica under the continuous supervision of Lieut. J.E.Hicks, of the United States Coast Guard, a member of the staff of the Economic Section. The enumeration work was done by the communal authorities with the help of some 10,000 extra employees taken on for the purpose and under the supervision of 220 inspectors trained in Rome and dispatched to the field. The tabulating work is being done by hand by approximately 3,000 clerks - a circumstance necessitated by the fact that the Istituto's tabulating machinery is amongst that taken by the Germans.

8. Note from Predappio

Predappio, birthplace of Mussolini, was recently occupied by Polish troops. A contributor, no less than the Provincial Commissioner of Forli, describes the place as follows:

"The town is overshadowed by the Duce's castle, Rocca delle Caminate, where he was wont to retire in solitude and take decisions which, it was said, would bear on the future history of the world. The castle now looks down on the passage of those troops which have brought about the downfall of its lord and of the regime he installed.

"In spite of the battle, the town of Predappio is still in fairly good order and the buildings retain their newly-built aspect. The Duce caused a new town to be built on the site of his little village birthplace. Fascist emblems are to be seen everywhere. In the main square the high "Lictor tower" of a bright red colour, still bears its fasces carved in white marble and the effect of the setting sun shining on it is quite pleasing. There are very few civilians in the streets, but Polish troops everywhere.

"The avenue leading up to the Duce's birthplace, once so well cared for, is evidence, in its present unkempt state, that pilgrimages had ceased long ago. The house itself is almost untouched with the exception of a bomb which slightly damaged a ceiling on the top floor. All the furniture has gone, except two iron bedsteads and some notices with the inscription "Visitors are requested not to write on the walls". It occurs to us that many visitors who did not obey the injunction, may be now hoping that their signatures will have been obliterated. An Army Unit, which has occupied some of the ground floor premises, has its number painted on the wall, in defiance of any prohibition. The remainder of the house is quite empty except for a three legged table leaning forlornly against one of the walls, and of fragments of broken glass and plaster which are strewn everywhere.

"After much difficulty, the caretaker, a tallish man of about forty Nino Berti by name, was found. He speaks the local dialect (the same as the Duce's) and appears to be quite well fed. He has not much information to impart, except to do his best to impress us with the fact that he never had anything to do with the "Fascists". In spite of his expressive gesticulation, we cannot

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"We take a turn round the town and talk with the few civilians who are about, they have all the same to tell, nobody had anything to do with Mussolini and they are glad to have seen and, they hope, to have heard, the last of him. It is a fact that the Allied troops have been well received and that the residents have given them a good welcome and that their attitude is the most collaborative. We leave Predappio, wondering how much reliance can be placed on the Duce's fellow citizens, and feeling that they certainly are most ungrateful for all the embellishments and improvements

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which the liberality of their once illustrious townsman so lavishly expended on them."

9. Odds and Ends

Senior Commander Stones, of the War Office Civil Affairs Branch, is visiting sub-commissions at headquarters to get first hand experience of AC operations....Lieut.Col.Craig has been named co-ordinating officer for the devastated regions....A suggestion has been made to repatriate 1,000 Italians from the Dodecanese, a project opposed by AC at this time....As many as 2,000 refugees harbored in Sicily have been repatriated to their mainland homes....Unemployment is rising in the Abruzzi-Marche Region, which, it is feared, may be a harbinger of the near future in other parts....Wheat collections as of reports received by 25 November stand at 9,714,162 qtl. or 84 per cent. of the 11,600,000 qtl. target figure. Grain in the forward areas is being spoiled by the rains, as, for instance, at Arezzo, where the warehouse leaked, so in some areas the damp crop is being issued in lieu of bread on the 200-gram ration cards.... Two woollen companies have commenced work at Prato and a further 23 are ready to go as soon as power is available....Several requests for derequisitioning of industrial premises will be presented to the first meeting of the Industrial Coordination Committee of the Allied Local Resources Board on December 1....The first fruit ship of the season is now loading in Sicily for export to the U.K..... Ration scales for food and petrol in the Republic of San Marino will be the same as in Liberated Italy....The general issue of dehydrated soup and vegetables will be suspended December 1, except in army areas, because of uncertainty over future imports....An acute shortage of freight cars is hampering the movement of wheat from surplus to deficiency areas, particularly, the Rome area....

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Mag. Lic Magnus

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R8/PRB

P.R.

November 26, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The two Italian Scouts associations, which had been dissolved in 192 -28, have now begun their activities again, uniting under the one name of A.S.C.I. (Associazione Scautistica Cattolica Italiana).

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Christian Revolution gives life, eliminates injustices and re-educates those who are unjust; other revolutions on the other news lead to death, or i any case a narrower and more restricted life, writes Igino Giordani.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Eucardio Momigliano adds his voice to all the others in praise of renewed Franco-Italian friendly relations, explaining that the misunderstandings between the two nations had only been due to slight matters of detail, until 1940; it will be difficult to make France forget hat Italy did to her then; but 50.000 Italians then asked to fight for her, abandoning the criminal policy of their own country, which, we shall have to show, was not shared by the majority of Italians.

2. R. insists that nobody who, for whatever reason had joined the Fascist party, ought to become a member of the Consultative Assembly.

3. Allies recognise heroism of Italian Air Force.

4. Director of Cantachiaro has brought suit against Prince Ruspoli.

5. In the Hospital of Santo Spirito two coffins were discovered full of arms and ammunitions; it appears that they had been there since before the arrival of the Allies in Rome.

6. Not only disorganisation, but also ill-will, in food transport services.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Yugoslavian claims on [illegible]

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QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Christian Revolution gives life, eliminates injustices and re-educates those who are unjust; other revolutions on the other news lead to death, or in any case a narrower and more restricted life, writes Igino Giordani.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Eucardio Momigliano adds his voice to all the others in praise of renewed Franco-Italian friendly relations, explaining that the misunderstandings between the two nations had only been due to slight matters of detail, until 1940; it will be difficult to make France forget what Italy did to her then; but 50.000 Italians then asked to fight for her, abandoning the criminal policy of their own country, which, we shall have to show, was not shared by the majority of Italians.

2. R. insists that nobody who, for whatever reason had joined the Fascist party, ought to become a member of the Consultative Assembly.

3. Allies recognise heroism of Italian Air Force.

4. Director of Cantachiaro has brought suit against Prince Ruspoli.

5. In the Hospital of Santo Spirito two coffins were discovered full of arms and ammunitions; it appears that they had been there since before the arrival of the Allies in Rome.

6. Not only disorganisation, but also ill-will, in food transport services.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Yugoslavian claims on Italy. Moderate but firm reply of Pacciardi to alleged claims of Smodlaka, Yugoslav Foreign minister. Defence of Italian right to Trieste. P. feels it is necessary to have agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia; a settlement dictated by the great powers would be sure to leave bitterness. And he feels that if the wild nationalists of both sides are ignored, a solution can be reached. But Tito must not confuse Italy and Fascism; Italy is a victim of Fascism, even as Yugoslavia was.

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2. Prince treated coldly as troops marched through on Friday, says V.R. Soldiers did not salute and some "turned their faces away in disgust", according to writer. No monarchic insignia visible, not even the Savoia shield on the "tricolore". The troops know they are fighting for their country and not for the dynasty.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Our country could remain without a Govt, but if there has to be one, it must be the expression of the parties, and not the result of foreign impositions and vetos. To allow us to choose among our own parties and our own men is putting in concrete terms the problem of our independence; and this is a promise that the Allies had made to us. (Nenni)

2. Yesterday morning a meeting of Ministers without portfolio examined the political situation: in the afternoon representatives of all parties met, and discussed the problem of epuration; further problems will be discussed this afternoon.

3. Bidaut, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, leader of the clandestine movement, pronounced himself against "regional agreement". The peace of Europe is not a matter of "blocks" but of cooperation; two wars have demonstrated that the western powers are not strong enough, by themselves, to fight Germany. (Zimmeres)

4. "The Italian people are convinced that they are able to make Italy a democratic peace-loving nation, if the Allies will give them adequate help", said Antonini at the American Labour Federation.

5. Patriots sent a message to the C.I.L. saying that, notwithstanding all the difficulties and dangers, their aim is the unity of Italy.

6. Living subsidy is not subject to taxations.

7. So as to render still more difficult the problem of feeding Rome, a new society has been formed, the SACOR. Would it not be better if STPRAL did some good work, for a change?

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. A solution of the present crisis is not admissable, unless within the C.L.N. So the only solution is to rebuild harmony among the C.L.N. parties. Even the Allied interest is that Italy should not take any steps backwards, so we hope they will respect our political autonomy.

2. The "Fronte Repubblicano Giovanile" asks the Allies to be

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2. The "Fronte Repubblicano Giovanile" asks the Allies to be allowed to fight, and invites all young men to "a solidarity, even unto death, with all those who suffer more than we do, who fight, who die".

3. Spanish republicans form a democratic alliance.

4. Comandini, in his speech, said that the crisis is not merely a Govt one, but a crisis of the nation; collaboration among parties is necessary, he concluded.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The indifference of the public is justified by the fact that it feels that whatever the President of the Council may be doing, things do not change. Other people are judging the political situation of Italy: the prisoners feel that something is wrong, with the reconstruction of the country. Among the Allies and foreigners we must distinguish three categories: the combatants who came as enemies and became friendly when they saw Italy's efforts; the people who are still under the influence of a propaganda of four years. As for the political world of foreign countries (the third category) especially of the Allied countries, Italy is a force which cannot be ignored, otherwise no political equilibrium cannot be reached. (Aldo Selvaggi)

2. The Minister of War praises the heroism of the patriots; they are part of the war effort of the United Nations.

3. 'Only a sham crisis could arise from a sham Ministry'; this was said after yesterday's meeting. The well known cunning of Bonomi is making all the members of the Government contradict and commit themselves.

4. The press of the left is not only destroying the reaction but also the Italian style, writes Candido, who gives a few chosen examples of Socialist prose.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Many categories of peasants were excluded from the organizations for relief and assistance. The various forms of assistance should be rendered more efficient. (p Ch)

2. Answering Nenni (Avanti), 25 Nov.) G.A. says that Christian Democracy doesn't want to govern against anybody, especially against the socialists.

3. 'Associated Press' says that the reappearance of France on the political stage of the world reduces the possiblity of a western and eastern block, respectively headed by England and Russia, dividing Europe in two.

4. There have been many complaints because the Allies only repatriate few prisoners; people seem to forget that there are a great number of Italian prisoners in Russia, and that Russia refuses to give news of their moral and physical conditions. (Antonio Salustri)

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Formation and authority of C.L.N. are, according to R.L., the

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ignored, otherwise no political equilibrium cannot be reached. (Taco Selvaggi)

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Epuration and authority of C.L.N. are, according to R.L., the crucial points on which opposite conceptions have arisen. Epuration does not mean slowly decimating the entire State organism; C.L.N. must not become a super-government.

2. New reductions in the already limited tram services because Allies have asked ACAC to reduce of 30% its consumption of electric energy.

3. C.C.R.R. discover a deposit of stolen cars and arrest two thieves.

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Souvenir of Trieste. Article by Cicili commenting on the irony of the Allied attitude towards Italy during the war (Churchill blamed it on "one man alone" and Welles, in 1940 found no Italian who supported the war) in contrast to their hesitation in recognising, now that Italy is co-belligerent, the truly democratic spirit of the people. Indeed even the Italian anxiety about the future of Trieste is confused with Fascist imperialism; actually the feeling that Trieste is Italian has its roots in that illuminated liberalism which was the inspiration of Mazzini.

(This and article in V.R. are both based on Silvia Spriggs's report to Manchester Guardian, citing Yugoslavia's claim to Trieste).

2. Interview with Durrance of Time and Life. He speaks with admiration of Italian soldiers with whom he worked at Monte Marrone etc. He is somewhat disturbed by indifference to political and by the multiplicity of parties. But he has confidence in Italy's future and is sure she has more friends than ever in America. Thinks La Guardia is coming over. (Gian Carlo Dezza)

3. Procession of women to Campidoglio yesterday, protesting on food situation.

4. Corpse of woman found in La Torraccia yesterday. Apparently another crime of the Marocchini.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. It would be untrue to say that the leading classes are guilty of Fascism as a whole, writes Velio Spano. Epuration is necessary for the State needs a leading class, and there must be no suspicion of Fascism about it.

2. The peasants must be given the crown-lands (terre demaniali) which have been little by little usurped by the richer elements. (Di Vittorio)

3. Several Italian generals and officers who were in Sardinia helped the Germans, who took away the war material when they left.

4. To abolish control would mean legalizing the black market, for the great trouble is the real lack of foodstuffs. Nevertheless provincial blocks should be abolished. The Municipalities could assume the responsibility of supplying a great part of the foodstuffs required for the population of the towns. (Agostino Novella)

5. Attacks against De Fabritis and the dancer Nadice, who should be epurated.

6. Attacks against the Scalera brothers who won't have any

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GENERAL

1. The Ministers without portfolio had another meeting.

2. General Alexander's instructions to the partisans do not mean that the fight is to stop; it means only a change in tactics.

3. The trucks for civilian transport haven't yet been given gasoline.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
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Amy Div Progress
Patriot B.

RS/PRB

November 25, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press. R.O.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. De Raimondi, Italian delegate at the international conference held in London, for re-organisation of transports, by land and by water, emphasized Italy's tragic situation; all her railroads are badly damaged, some almost entirely destroyed; her railways must be re-electrified as soon as possible, if international traffic is to be started again.

2. J.D. Keenan, Vice-President of American Office of War Production said that all workers must unite to ensure freedom and peace to all nations, and added that American labor organisations ought to have the possibility of sending their members to contribute to reconstruction of Europe.

3. The Pope had been told, at a certain critical moment, that an armed defence was going to be placed near the entrance to the Vatican City. "To shoot?" asked the Pope; "No, not quite" was the answer; So why were the soldiers sent out in Palermo armed if they were not meant to fire? So inquests drag on and on; the one on Carretta's lynching, the one on the Palermo riot.

4. Sicilian general health conditions are quite satisfactory, so declared the director of the Provincial Public Health Office to U.N.N.S. correspondent.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. "If we have an Army, and this Army moves towards the front line, it means that Italy exists, is fighting, that something is being rebuilt" this has been the feeling of the Romans today, writes F.G.

2. To solve the workers problem we must improve not only the social order but also the minds of those who must put into practice this order; so the question is not merely economic, but also moral; writes Civardi.

3. Partial evacuation of Regina Coeli; several hundred prisoners have been sent to other jails in the suburbs of Rome.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - Not available.

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - Not available.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - Not available.

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Have the centre parties understood that if they are not with us they are against us, being conservative or even reactionary?

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The historic problem of Italian democracy must be solved; we must know whether democratic parties can guarantee the "Costituente" and its freedom of evolution or if the popular masses and the proletarian vanguard will have to fight their way by other means. So Negni.

2. Subalpino praises the troops of the new Army for having shown how, in misfortune, human dignity can affirm itself. He denies the existence of any ill feeling between the Army and socialism. Thanks go to the Allies for having equipped our men.

3. Decree on electioneering lists for administrative elections; specification of cases in which people cannot be electors.

4. Salvarezza wrote a letter to the Avanti in which he gives vague excuses to what has turned up against him; his is not a case of politics or of "polemica", but a clear case for the Court of Justice.

Allied authorities deny categorically that Salvarezza had ever anything to do with Intelligence Service.

5. Nothing was found in Apelius' head when his skull was opened! (i.e. no tumor; hence he is not sick and may be tried.)

6. A few children were "ordered to improvise" a monarchic manifestation under the platform from which the Luogotenente reviewed troops; the "spontaneous" manifestation was drowned in the laughter of the crowd.

7. The prisoners who had spent the night on the roof of Regina Coeli, rendered wise by the cold, returned to their cells.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. I.L. comments on De Gaulle's words on friendship between Italy and France, repeating old and too much used expressions, such as "sorelle latine", common frontiers, Mediterranean, chief support of European civilisation, etc.

2. Prf Ponde, the first signer of the declaration against Jews, now says that his feelings have really always been in favour of the jewish race. Pity that all the poor people whom he sent to death, cannot now appreciate his real feelings! (X.)

3. During a performance of the film "The Dictator" at a Palermo cinema, a bomb exploded among the spectators; only one wounded, a carabiniere.

4. I.L. says trial of Generals will take place and it will be carried out conforming to justice.

5. Gino Luzzatto denies that "social peace" was ever attained during Fascist domination; even the legend that workers got better

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5. Gino Luzzatto denies that "social peace" was ever attained during fascist domination; even the legend that workers got better pay is exploded by confronting these salaries with the increased cost of living; and also the law on the 48 and 40 hour-week was in practice annulled by over-time duties which almost everybody performed at ordinary pay.

6. It seems that the camionette will start running again; Allies will supply them with a certain quantity of petrol.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Fear of the truth. Lucifero comments on article on yesterday's Unità which urged the suppression of certain books on Russia. He reminds Avanti that censorship is not democracy.

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2. Freedom of Press. Protest for the proportionate rationing of paper. I.N. cites figures to show how unfair this system is.

3. The secret crisis. I.N. reports the most plausible rumors on the ministerial crisis said to be eminent. Stressing that these are rumors and nothing more, the writer protests against the secrecy which surrounds the political manoeuvres of the Govt.

4. Consiglio Direttivo of the Press Federation, meeting in Rome, approves resolutions for widest possible freedom of the press.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. A propos of epuration, Giulio Andreotti says there are two tendencies: 'exasperated' legality or a complete disregard of the law. Many people are inclined to disregard even the laws which have been issued by the present Government. Scoccimarro said that the commissions for epuration shouldn't have been entrusted to magistrates, who are too indulgent. Too many people forget that epuration is not an administrative inquiry but a real political and moral trial which must be done legally for there has been no revolution to upset the existing order of things.

2. Carandini's statement to B.B.C.: he is the representative of Italy, not of any special party. England must get to know Italy of today with its material and moral problems.

3. Grandi reviews the principal problems of the organization for bringing relief to the sick. The Institute for assistance to the sick finds itself in a difficult financial situation, for its funds have been taken North, and it has been seriously damaged by the war.

4. Answering Unità's article (24 Nov.) Popolo says that the Garibaldi legion has done its job in Yugoslavia; to repatriate it would simply be an act of humanity, for the men cannot live on what is being sent to them. To understand this, it is necessary to have fought in the country which the writer of the article in Unità probably didn't do.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Faith in ideals. G. Pope has words of understanding and encouragement for the Italian people which even now is misunderstood and blamed for sins not its own; many promises have not been kept; many men who have fought Fascism are becoming Fascist. These men will change their ideas in time, meanwhile we who believe in democratic ideals must remain faithful to them and not lose heart.

2. London Observer reports interview with Carandini; he praised the partisans, stated that the six parties

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Popolo (Christian Democrat)

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2. London Observer reports interview with Carandini; he praised the partisans, stated that the six party Govt was a serious and responsible one. Expressed his desire to visit Italian P.O.W.s. Admired the "magnificent organisational spirit" in England. His first task will be to acquaint England with the material and moral problems of the New Italy.

3. Gratitude expressed for Allied help in running the camionette. Unhappily there is as yet only reduced tram service and the bus lines seem beyond hope.

4. Survey of conditions in the south, particularly Bari. It is almost as if there were a "post war" without having been through a war. High prices, relaxing of morals. Curfew for children now set at 5,30.

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. For five months, everybody has been speaking vainly about reconstruction; instead of uniting to fight the Germans, the parties abuse one another. It is time to think about the Italians of the North, to find a common aim. (Renato Angiolillo)

2. Statement of Franco Franchi, head of the patriots of North Italy: the patriots will go on fighting during the winter. To lay down their arms would mean death.

3. Political conscience must take in consideration the conscience of the nation; otherwise the present politicians had better beware of the disappointment of the people. The delusion of the people is the only dangerous form of reaction. The mass, the ex-prisoners, mustn't be disappointed by 'treaty revisers' or epuration. (Ruggero Jacobbi)

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The new Italian army has been created thanks to a new spirit, a new wish for redemption, which have founded the Committees for Liberation and the present democratic Government. The forces of reaction will fail against the will of the people.

2. The Italians who are over 40 have a very heavy responsibility towards the young generation, for they contributed to the victory of Fascism; the young Italian generation flatly refused to fight for Fascism; they did all they could to bring about liberation. They have a right to participate in the political life of the country and the communist party will back them up. (Velio Spano)

3. Terrible living conditions in Valle Aurelia; the people live in hovels.

4. The employees who have been pensioned off should get enough money to be able to buy at least such food as can be had with food tickets.

The landowners are reluctant to do anything for the peasants. The manufacturers show more comprehension.

5. Yesterday, the Roman sections of the communist party approved the political attitude of the party.

GENERAL

1. Resignation of the Polish Prime Minister Mikolajczyk. Socialist Vice Prime Minister Ian Kwapinski will form the Government.

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GENERAL

1. Resignation of the Polish Prime Minister Mikolajczyk. Socialist Vice Prime Minister Jan Kwapinski will form the Government.

2. Press control will be reduced to a strict minimum. Preventive control on non periodical press has been abolished.

3. Resignation of the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

4. Meeting of the Ministers without portfolio about the present crisis. The Lieutenant hasn't expressed any opinion about the attribution of the Interior Department in the ministerial re-handling which is expected to take place shortly.

5. Enthusiastic commentary on Italian division passing through Rome yesterday.

6. Arrival of salt from Sardinia noted.

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Patrick Brand 25A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

P.R

RS/PRB

November 24, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. "I hope for a sincere reconciliation between France and Italy" said General De Gaulle. If we want Europe to be again the dispenser of civilisation, then naturally France and Italy will be, will have to be, friends and collaborators, comments O.R.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. A column of the new Italian Army will pass through Rome today.

2. Q. says that other newspapers are wrong in accusing the Govt of "fascism" because it changed the wireless and film control commissions; a control must exist so as not to leave the way open to licentiousness.

3. Giuseppe Trezzi is against Lizzadri's idea of making only certain people pay more for bread; he says that, compared with all the rest, bread is still very cheap, and a few lire difference would hardly be noticed in any budget. If the Govt is afraid of a public reaction, why not increase the price gradually, two lire per month?

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. What about publishing the names of all those, men and women, who belonged to the O.V.R.A. ?

2. Why not increase price of bread, and then increase proportionately the "assegni familiari"? Only a very small percentage of the population enjoys these "assegni", and so the State would gain a lot by applying this method.

3. Is it possible that De Ruggero has refused to allow examinations to be held in January, so that those students who are still returning from their hiding places may join the second term and not lose a whole year ?

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. "I hope for a sincere reconciliation between France and Italy" said General De Gaulle. If we want Europe to be again the dispenser of civilisation, then naturally France and Italy will be, will have to be, friends and collaborators, comments O.R.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. A column of the new Italian Army will pass through Rome today.

2. Q. says that other newspapers are wrong in accusing the Govt of "fascism" because it changed the wireless and film control commissions; a control must exist so as not to leave the way open to licentiousness.

3. Giuseppe Trezzi is against Lizzadri's idea of making only certain people pay more for bread; he says that, compared with all the rest, bread is still very cheap, and a few lire difference would hardly be noticed in any budget. If the Govt is afraid of a public reaction, why not increase the price gradually, two lire per month?

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. What about publishing the names of all those, men and women, who belonged to the O.V.R.A. ?

2. Why not increase price of bread, and then increase proportionately the "assegni familiari"? Only a very small percentage of the population enjoys these "assegni", and so the State would gain a lot by applying this method.

3. Is it possible that De Ruggero has refused to allow examinations to be held in January, so that those students who are still returning from their hiding places may join the second term and not lose a whole year ?

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - Not available.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1312

1. The clandestine "Avanti" of Milan published the text of the alliance pact between socialists and communists of the north, commenting that its object is the formation of a single party of all working classes. This only confirms, writes Nenni, what we have always maintained. French and Russian workers have, on the matter, the same view as we have; only in English-speaking countries is our

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policy less understood, but this happens only because they think that we have shifted our foreign policy from the western powers towards Russia. We deny the existence of a misunderstanding between Moscow and London; only reactionary and conservative forces of England and America try to keep up this feeling of opposition against Soviets.

Answering yesterday's Voce Repubblicana he says that socialists and communists have no intention of withdrawing from the Govt.

Follows the text of the pact published in Milan.

2. Disapproves of Soleri's decision of reopening the Stock-Exchange because now speculations will begin again, and so the little that is left of national patrimony will be put up for "auction-sale".

3. De Courten, so as to assemble for this morning Admirals and Generals and Troops, has sent round an order which is exactly like the ill-famed "cartoline rosse": "You must be there", "you must be present", etc. Has this very Fascist method been used just because the Prince will pass in review the first column of the new Italian Army ?

4. What and whom does the "Unione Proletaria" hide ? Under its banner works a certain Salverezza, whose job it is to save from epuration and imprisonment well known fascists and gerarchi, who of course, pay him in good hard money. Salverezza says he does this following instructions from Intelligence Service; to prove it he is always accompanied by a man in British uniform answering to the name of Sjt Stievens. The sums the Unione Proletaria has made in a short time amount to various millions. Salverezza says he had been condemned by "Tribunale Speciale", which of course is not true. There would be much more to write about him, but we believe we have said enough for the public opinion and for the police.

5. Gambling still goes on, just as before.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The new Govt soon to be organised, says I.L., should satisfy the moral and material demands voiced by the most worthy Italians through their C.L.N. The desire of the C.L.N. to be considered the central and essential nucleus of the new State structure and the active instrument of national rebirth, is a legitimate one in the opinion of I.L. The new Govt, following the example of C.L.N. must be reorganised and strengthened, with a decisive [illegible]

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2. I.L. defends its position on Trieste. It does not say Trieste is not Italian; it reiterates the conviction that the intense nationalists of Trieste are a danger to peace and to Italy.

3. What has the Undersecretariat of Press and Propaganda (sic) done to see that the "work of democratic penetration" of the present Govt is known abroad ?

4. The action party declares that no party may have a monopoly or a mortgage on the working class. A radical transformation of social and economic life is needed, and this must come about through the "Commissione Interna" of factories and plants. In the new

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legislation the role of such Committees should be recognised, and its function should be such as to give the workers increasing responsibility in production. (Gentili, on radio).

5. Raw materials still blocked by the A.C. through its "Uffici d'Assegnazione". This impedes industrial rehabilitation and I.L. asks the reason for it.

6. Regina Coeli. Details on yesterday's demonstration in Regina Coeli. It was followed by a meeting of Italian and Allied authorities including Cole Poletti and Pollock; partial clearing of jail decided upon.

7. 3400 tons of wine soon to arrive and to be distributed by ration cards.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The representatives of the people know nothing about the people; for generally, they don't come from it, and don't feel its needs; their only motive is personal ambition. The victims of the nazi-fascists didn't die to help these people gratify their ambition. (Enzo Selvaggi)

2. General De Gaulle trusts that a sincere reconciliation may take place between France and Italy.

3. Statement of Marshal Tito: the Yugoslav Federation he wants to see established would include Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro. The interior structure of this federation would be decided by a Constituent Assembly.

4. Numerous patriots are enlisting in the R. Army.

5. The allotment of paper to the newspapers takes place in a very undemocratic way. Why should the political authorities be allowed to regulate the circulation of the newspapers according to a criterion of distributive injustice? 'Italia Nuova' suggests that the source of the funds of the parties and of the newspapers should be made public and controllable.

6. It is supposed that the political situation was thoroughly discussed during the interview between the Lieutenant and Bonomi.

7. Everybody talks about reconstruction, but the brick kilns are still closed. They should start working at once.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Statement of Minister De Gasperi (to Reuter): The Christian Democrat Party supports the authority of the Government; the protestations of the Parties should be expressed by their Ministers

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Statement of Minister De Gasperi (to Reuter): The Christian Democrat Party supports the authority of the Government; the protestations of the Parties should be expressed by their Ministers within the Cabinet and not be made through the press, for it is useless to excite public opinion. De Gasperi does not believe in the danger of a military Pronunciamento or of a 'red dictatorship', and says he will not take a position against a purely anti-communist program. He wants the coalition of the parties to be really democratic.

2. Comments on the decisions made by the Council of Ministers about the radio and the cinema. 'Popolo' approves of the creation of a consultative commission for the radio composed of representatives of the parties and of public opinion.

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3. Disgraceful fights take place towards evening among the people who want to catch the last tram car. Would it not be possible for one car only to go on till late at night.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. No use discussing who first thought of forming a Consultative Assembly; the important thing is that this Assembly be formed, and as soon as possible. We are tired of parties which, in front of the Govt, proclaim their unity, and then throw themselves against each other in the press. (G. Cassandro)

2. Three speakers have been praising, on the wireless, either parties or people; we don't believe they have been charged by A.C. or P.W.B. to do so. Are we going back to fascism, by any chance ?

3. Provisions are being taken so that patriots in liberated territories may continue fighting with the Army.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. After so much talking of nations, nationality, self-determination of the people, we are back today to the 18th century policy of equilibrium among forces. This is the sad progression from the Atlantic Chart to Dumbarton Oaks. Vecchietti does not approve of a dictatorship of the four victorious powers; for a short time it might safeguard peace, but afterwards, once the economic situation becomes normal again, new wars would come of it. Only by a federated continental Europe would the world have some chance of security and equilibrium.

2. Changes in the Govt will be made public at the beginning of next week. Meeting between Bonomi and the Luogotenente. Only a concentration of technicians in the Govt would gain approval of De Nicola and other parliamentary people. This cabinet of concentration, though working with C.L.N., should not be its direct expression.

3. Marinelli's patrimony confiscated; he was administrative director of Fascist party, and was shot at Verona by order of the Duce.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The reaction wants to exclude the communists from the Government; they have therefore suggested a government of technicians: thus the ghost of epuration would vanish. A government of technicians wouldn't interfere with the rapacity and privileges of the great landowners. At present they don't dare to be openly

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2. Unità gives a list of names of Fascist profiteers who should be punished.

3. 'Unità' disagrees with 'Popolo' (Nov, 23rd); the Garibaldi Legion mustn't be repatriated. Unità says it is easier to provide

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these men with 5000 pairs of shoes that to repatriate them.

4. Winter will not interrupt partisan war. The partisans cannot go back to their homes and they have got to go on fighting.

5. I.R.I. is still in the hands of Fascist leaders.

6. Article against Prince Torlonia. He is starting to cultivate his estate so that he won't have to give the land to his peasants.

7. The houses repaired for the refugees shouldn't be requisitioned.

GENERAL

1. Riot in Regina Coeli: the prisoners try to burn the prison.

2. The London Conference examines the problem of Italian transport.

3. The problem of the trucks for civilian transport hasn't yet been solved.

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A Russian proposal to Britain and the United States for civilian transport.

Top secret conference exploring the problem of Berlin

2. The Berlin problem is the problem of the Russian occupation of Berlin.

3. The problem is not yet being actively discussed.

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Mayfield
Patuat R.

RS/PRB

November 23, 1944.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

P.R.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The new Ambassador of Brasil at the Vatican, Mauricio Nabuco, presented his credentials to the Pope, who answered, in portuguese, saying that reconstruction is based on the moral forces of christian doctrine.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Q. writes that bread price will probably have to be increased; but also its quantity should be increased, as Roosevelt promised us.

2. Approves of Roosevelt's idea of a "universal thanksgiving day", that everybody may remember that the State which is not protected by God will fall in the hands of "predoni".

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat) - Not available.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - Not available.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The people don't recognise any other authority than that of the C.L.N., though, specially in the south, Prefects try to overrule them; from this fact arises the present crisis which also concerns the development of democratic forces in our country, and can be summed up in the following: the necessity of knowing on what basis must be founded the power in this period of transition between the fall of Fascism and the Costituente, from which the new Italian State will emerge. So Nenni; urging the Govt, which after all has been created by the C.L.N., not to try to put them aside.

2. Council of Ministers: a Commission has been formed to control wireless programs; decree concerning revision of films; draft on higher fees for "notai"; decree on social insurance for Italians working for Allied troops. The C.G.I.L. will be received by Bonomi to discuss the increase in bread price; workers who earn less than 5.000 lire a month should not pay more for it than they do now.

3. 400.000.000 to the High Commissioner of Sicily for war

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3. 400.000.000. to the High Commissioner of Sicily for war damages.

4. Pandozzi has been twice arrested and twice released; as he is very well known for his Fascist crimes, this procedure is rather absurd not to say worse.

More complaints about "non-epuration".

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5. Translation of an article by Ilia Ehremburg: only stones never change; you can't blame Russia for having been what she was or for having believed what she believed, as you can't blame grown-ups for having dreamed, as children, about fairies.

6. 10.000 peasants ask to be allowed to work uncultivated land; some requests have been examined but nothing has been decided yet.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Open polemics give the people a democratic education. The best way to overcome seditious opposition would be for the parties agreeing to act instead of agreeing on a truce. The parties of the left haven't been making trouble, they are only trying to be the expression of public spirit.

2. In Civitavecchia, the wine merchants pretend they have no wine left at 29 lire but the next morning, they sell it for 40 or 50 lire.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Though emigration cannot be suppressed, it can nevertheless be regulated. Liberty of personal expatriation should be acknowledged, according to the principles of democracy. In future, the emigration of useful elements corresponding to the absorption capacities of the foreign market should be organized in such a way that the countries of immigration wouldn't have suddenly to close their doors to the people who have got to emigrate. (Mario Tedeschi)

2. Statement of Stettinius: explaining the Dumbarto Oaks plans for the safety of the world he says that the responsibility for the world's peace will lie with the five great powers: U.S.A., Great Britain, Soviet Union, France and China. The smaller states will have non permanent seats in the Council.

3. In an article in the 'Manchester Guardian', Mrs Sylvia Spriggs wrote that every Yugoslav thought that the frontiers of his country should reach to the right side of the Isonzo. If somebody objected that 85 % of the inhabitants of Trieste are Italians, the Yugoslavs answered that the situation of the Italians under Yugoslav control will be better than that of the Yugoslavs under Italian control. 'Italia Libera' doubtless agrees with this statement, for it accused 'Italia Nuova' of nationalfascism when 'Italia Nuova' said apropos of Greece, that the Italian soldiers behaved more humanely than the Germans. (Babeuf)

4. In 1925, Mussolini started the conquest of the citizen which was to end in a complete suppression of individual and political

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4. In 1925, Mussolini started the conquest of the citizen which was to end in a complete suppression of individual and political liberty. In November 1944, Bonomi starts officially attacking public and private liberty by issuing the regulation which extends from 6 to 20 days the police's faculty of arresting people.

5. The United States wants a free and independant Austria.

6. The problem of the refugees; some of them don't want to leave Rome and won't avail themselves of the means that have been put at their disposal. They might very well live in their own houses or flats in their native city, but they prefer to stay in Rome to carry on black market activities.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The problem of reconstruction requires a great technical effort; unfortunately the masses are not interested in technical problems, and do not realize that only thus will they be able to solve the present difficulties. (P.L. Nervi)

2. Tragic situation of the Garibaldi Division. The men have neither clothing nor food and ask to be repatriated.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Recognition of the C.L.N. is the subject of still another article.

2. A million and a half people will "die of hunger" unless something is done for "pensionati".

3. Col. Stevens said on the wireless last night that Carandini's job will certainly not be an easy one, as he will have to make the English forget Fascism, or at least recognise that Italians are not fascists; but he will succeed, and probably even sooner than it is expected.

4. Engineers and architects of liberated provinces held a first meeting during which they discussed reconstruction, and urgent need of providing roofs for the "roofless".

5. As "camionette" are still absent today, why not profit by the occasion and use a part of them to transport food into Rome?

6. A Committee has been formed for assisting repatriated prisoners.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Strong protest against the Allied order to the partisans to give up struggle during the winter. B. Cialdea says that this "people's revolt" should be considered a permanent element in the conduct of the war. The Allies and the Italian Govt should give the partisans juridical and political recognition as regular belligerants. Thus many could go to France and train for further fighting. As it stands, many will end in concentration camps.

2. According to a communiqué of last night from a Rome Agency, Bonomi has already made up the new list of Ministers, and it will soon be published.

3. As they see us. Interview with Mr. Eagence of the Daily Telegraph. He finds wages in Italy disproportionately low, and sees need of price control. Expresses admiration for the patriots. Says there is still anti-Italian feeling in England, but it is passing. Contact between labour representatives of the two countries will be

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4. Disco Rosso observes that Italians have been traditionally sceptical of their Governments. This must change if democracy is to be a success.

5. On the Camionette. Hope is expressed that service may be resumed as a result of negotiations with Allied authorities, especially Col. Poletti.

6. Petition of Giunta Comunale for some power generated by Calleto plant.

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7. Admiral Pession will be judged by a war tribunal.

8. 3.400 tons of wine expected to arrive by 15th Dec.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The Italians must do everything in their power to help the partisans. (Cincomo Arlandi)

2. Unità is not satisfied with the results of the inquiry about the Palermo incidents. Those who are really responsible must be discovered. The Sicilian population is fed up with 'reactionary brutality'. (E.F.)

3. More accusations against Carretta.

4. How is it that the police hasn't arrested Mr. Allegro for publishing a fascist pamphlet?

5. Under the present reactionary regime, created by the landowners, no law seriously threatening the interests of the usurpers could be issued. Therefore, the 'usurpers' still own thousand and thousands of acres. The Government must do something. (P.Spezzano)

GENERAL

1. The Council of Ministers has decided that the High Commissionariat of Sardinia will have greater powers; there will be a Sardinian Council for the island, and also a Sardinian Bank. The State will give 1.000.000.000. for agriculture industry. - The program for the coordination and control of the radio has been approved; the Council has also approved a decree about the revision of films.

2. Couldn't part of the electric power of the Galleto plant be allotted to the town of Rome for lighting the streets and reorganizing the tram service?

3. Stalin promises his help for the reconstruction of Warsaw and says that Poland must have Allies on the West as well as on the East.

4. There is a faint possibility for the Romans to get some oil and some 'abbacchio' (meat), but they are still supposed to manage with 50 matches a month.

5. Strike of the trucks that transported the civilians in Rome because some of the drivers have been arrested for buying gasoline in the black market. They request 30.000 liters of gasoline daily.

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23 NOV 1944 m2e.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

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Cabinet Branch
Emoy. for Magnus

R8/PRB

November 22, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

P.R.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Economical reconstruction of post war Europe. The author of the article suggests abolishing all frontiers, having only one economic system and - as some countries have been much more damaged than others - distributing repatriated prisoners and refugees all over the continent conforming to possibilities. Reconstruction should be done internationally, though leaving a certain autonomy to the single States.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Collaboration between production and consumption, progressive natural grouping which increases its effective possibilities, are the chief factors of cooperative movement development. During a recent meeting held in Washington, delegates of over 20.000.000 free men, declared themselves ready and able to undertake efforts made necessary by their part in the economic war, and to collaborate actively in reconstruction. Italy will soon take her place again in the international cooperative movement. (Giovanni della Torre)

2. R. De Cataldo writes on taxes paid for listening to the wireless, from 1924 till today.

3. Too many people call themselves patriots, today; the Govt, through Ministry of war, should make inquiries, before allowing people to join one of the associations. So writes Imboscato, after having interviewed "Filippo", founder of the first patriot band in Rome.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Italy at present is ruled by three authorities, writes Zuccarini: Luogotenenza, Bonomi Govt and Allied Commission; all three rule independently, and often paralize each other; neither of them is what Italy now needs.

2. Give uncultivated land to the peasants! Very well, but, except in very rare cases, land is uncultivated because it is either

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2. Give uncultivated land to the peasants! Very well, but, except in very rare cases, land is uncultivated because it is either rocky or clayey or in some way unfit for cultivation; so writes Francesco Gencarelli, adding that the remedy would then be worse than the present situation, for these poor peasants about whom so much talking is being done.

3. Roman Popular University will reopen after 18 years of silence; in its inauguration speech, in 1901 it was said that the Institution had been created to represent one of the noblest forms of social cooperation, that of ideas. It managed to go on during the first years of Fascism, but in 1926 it preferred to close down rather than to become a corrupted slave. (Alpino Tenedini)

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni insists once more that the Allies recognise the C.L.N. of the north, as representative of the national democratic Govt of Rome. It may well be that Mussolini and the Germans will not heed this recognition, but in this case we have plenty of fascists in our hands who will be treated as the partisans will be in the north.

2. O. Lizzadri quite realizes that with bread at the present price the Govt loses several billions per year; but it is absolutely impossible now to raise its price; so why not put a special tax on all those who realize huge illicit gains in the black market?

3. Trial for murder of Canadian soldier, closed today; Ceccarelli condemned to five years imprisonment, and his brother Sisto to two years; their father was released.

4. Carandini states to the Daily Mail that he has no immediate plan; he first wants to discover the real feeling of Britishers towards Italy.

5. Employees and personnel of Ala Italia and L.A.T.I. still await instructions and salaries.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The Italian Govt and Allied authorities, if they do not wish to waste the precious lives of all those who are ready to die for them, must help the partisans, many of whom, not belonging to C.L.N. fight for the Allies, and are in a very bad state.

2. Baistrocchi, ex under-secretary for War, epurated.

3. Senatore G. Devione, once president of the I.N.A., arrested.

4. Lussu's speech repeats the usual ideas of the Action party, criticises old politicians, and once more points out the necessity of a democratic Republic and, before that, of the Costituente. Speaking of Italian politics, he said it is based on two pillars: christian democracy and communism; if one of them gives way, Italian society will fall; christian democracy must develop its democratic positions and communism must respect democracy. Italy's future depends on the directive capacity of these two parties.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. In liberated Italy, the problem of transport still remains the greatest obstacle, for the transport is in the hands of big monopolist organization very much like the old fascist ones, which try to exclude private initiative. The Transport Service should be run by technicians, says 'Noto'.

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2. In spite of difficulties, the Italian Airforce is making a great and successful effort. (Vittorio Corelli)

3. Babeuf wonders why Dr. Savini Nicci should have consented to preside over the Commission for the Epuration of the P.S. and accused the President and five of his colleagues of the Council of State of fascism, when he himself wrote to Mussolini in 1942, a letter which is his own fascist autobiography.

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4. The Florentines complain of the fascist feelings and inefficiency of their Prefect.

5. Complaints of the patients of the Ramazzini hospital. The sanatorium is run by an incompetent man, who isn't even a doctor.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The nation doesn't care much whether the senators will be elected or appointed, but it wants to get food. The true democrat works for reconstruction in a practical way. (Camillo Corsanego)

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. On the other side. Lorenzo Barbaro writes that winter will be hard in the north, the more so because of the sense of disillusionment on the part of many who had been expecting liberation from day to day. On this side little can be done perhaps, but two things are possible: Italians should give their fullest support to the efforts of the Army and it must be made clear that the partisans' warfare behind the lines must not cease during the winter, even if it is compelled to become defensive in nature.

2. An apocryphal letter of Croce, text of letter, widely circulated in the north. In it Croce explains his unwillingness to come to Rome with the Govt on grounds of his convinction that Italian Govt is a mere puppet and there is no true liberty in Italy. Comment points out that style and content alike show the letter is a forgery.

3. Explanation of new taxes about to be decreed.

4. Another riot at Regina Coeli; intervention of Col. Pollock. Comment: now that food ration is improved the prisoners have no justification for this sort of behavior.

5. By the end of the month the Galleto electric plant (near Terni) will be working. This should mean more electricity for Rome, but it won't, unless the Allies yeild to new requests. They have been unmoved so far by appeals from the pro-sindaco Lay and even, it would seem, from Bonomi. It is ironic that there should even be further curtailment of light in prospect at a time when the power supply is definitely increasing.

6. Strike of P.S. personnel averted. R.L. hopes they will remember that however justified their grievences, they are public servants.

Some drivers had been

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7. The camionette did not run yesterday. Some drivers had been arrested for use of gasoline allegedly pilfered from Allied stock. They were released by Maj. Harrye's intervention but were a little reluctant to reappear again. It might be called a "prudent" protest strike.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Persicone thinks that an Italian Consulta and administrative elections would only be a reproduction of the present Govt; for them to be useful, it is necessary that work and responsibilities be devided between Govt and opposition; meanwhile we must have a Govt capable of carrying out in a certain given time a given program of moral and material reconstruction.

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2. Disco Rosso regrets that Orton has been chosen to go to America to discuss economic problems; he then protests because the squadrista Batuscio still is at the Italian Legation at the Vatican. "We await the return of Mussolini" said a humble "travet" of Palazzo Chigi, to somebody who asked him what was going on at the Ministero degli Esteri.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The communists and socialists have been unjustly accused of making trouble. This is only a calumny to prevent the proletarian and democrat parties from getting too strong. The reaction is trying to keep the country in a state of confusion and crisis.

2. The partisans are getting ready for winter fighting and yet most of them have neither arms, nor adequate clothing. (Patrizio)

3. The State used to give premiums to the most deserving agriculturists. Now they will have to pay it back for this money came from the working class and it was only used to increase the large estates of those who got it.

4. The chief enemies of the cooperatives for foodstuffs are A.S.A. and the Transport Office which are the insuperable obstacle between the producer and the consumer.

GENERAL

1. H. Ex. Kostylev appointed Ambassador of the Soviet Union in Rome Mr. Quaroni is appointed Italian Ambassador in Moscow.

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22 NOVRecd msg.

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Mag. Sir Ahegusa
Patriot B.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

November 21, 1944

RB/PRB

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

P.R.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Celebration of first century of the cooperative movement. Cronchi expressed his faith in the working masses and cooperation and announced that Govt will give its aid. Only through unity of work will it be possible today to overcome mistrust existing abroad towards Italy.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. People and Govt, says Q., are getting further and further apart; the former is concerned with immediate needs, the latter wastes time in unconclusive discussions.

2. A meeting of Prefects has decided on the amount of food and coal each Province should sent to Rome during this winter.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat)

1. Subsidies have been put by the State at the disposal of institutions and private citizens for re-construction; the Allies are supplying us with a certain amount of food and have assured us that bread will be increased to 300 grms; blocks have been abolished; the Govt has done something, said Ruini in his speech at Foligno; now we must show Allies, who still hold us responsible for crimes and faults committed by Fascism; and whose help we still need, that we are capable of achieving something.

2. A Consultative Assembly; acting as trait-d'union between Govt and public opinion, will re-accustom Italians to free and peaceful parliamentary discussions; but none of the members of this assembly must ever have belonged to the Fascist party, so that we may show Allies that even among those "non-tesserati" we have men worthy of deciding the interests of our Nation.

3. Railways have doubled their fares.

4. Doctor Fiatolesi, head of the Zootechnical office, arrested for having helped Germans in cattle requisitioning.

[illegible] (Republican)

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Pietro Carigliano is against worship of deceased, beings and things. The deceased, this time is Monarchy.

2. Another article on the hardships and sufferings which await the partisans during these winter months. Randolfo Pacciardi ends by asking the Allies to allow Italians to fight, so that war will not slacken.

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3. We are convinced that Italians will be able to find their road to salvation. The inhabitants of small provincial centres, are really better than they are usually considered. All parties have men who will be capable of working for the democratic republic; but we must recover from dictatorship. The people must be allowed to choose and no party should dominate arbitrarily; we must not be ashamed of our misery but we must not become beggars, so Conti ended his speech on the wireless.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The secret of Unity. Calosso writes that there is a distinction between moral unity, shown, for example, in the coordinated anti-fascist struggle waged by the C.L.N., and superficial political unity. One should not set too much store by the latter save as it is in harmony with the underlaying "religious" unity. The Bonomi Govt appears to have many facets; its true value will be in direct proportion to its ability to reflect the underlying solidarity of the Italian people in their struggle against reactionary and retarding forces.

2. On I.R.I. Zagari writes that I.R.I. must be epurated of course but not done away with. Far from being fascist in essence, it was set up as a corrective to the perverted Fascist economy. It is much needed in the world of reconstruction.

3. Speech of Saragat at Siena noted. He stressed Socialist solidarity with Communists and Action party, pointed out importance of C.L.N. and urged young men to join the army.

4. De Vittorio, saying workers' subsidy may be nullified by rising prices, including possibly bread, proposed - a) formation of Communal and Provincial committees to survey possibilities of immediate reconstruction works, and b) special tax on rich to assure functioning of works outlined in a).

5. On war pensions. Report of officer of POW S/C is given. Comment is that it is right that sick and wounded POWs be returned first but when it comes to favourings "specialists", one should know just what kind of specialists. Functionaries of the "ancien régime" ? Or frankly, monarchists? It is known that in India there is a Monarchist organisation among POWs, apparently encouraged by the British Govt.

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6. Another riot in Regina Coeli. The prisoners have some just grievencies; insufficient food for one thing. And many have been awaiting trial for too long.

7. Although the workers' subsidy has been approved, many firms are still slow to pay. These sums should be paid immediately to avoid agitation by the workers.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. If we want to avoid those same errors which opened the way to fascism we must organise a regime of freedom based on the working masses.

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2. Definitive form of Italian Govt only concerns Italians: meanwhile we must protect the wellbeing of the people for which the United Nations are in part responsible; all parties in Italy should collaborate and get down to work, said Fiorello La Guardia.

3. Italian prisoners, who can now send money to their families, are gradually being repatriated; not all the wounded and sick can be sent home, as Italian hospitals are full.

4. Free meals will be distributed, starting next month, to 40-45 thousand elementary school children; a very praiseworthy effort, but what about getting all children off the streets?

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. After 6 months of existence, the Government of the C.L.N. hasn't yet got a 'social standing'. The Socialist Party pretends to descend from the Revolution, while Christian Democracy, more aristocratic, pretends to find its origins in the statute. In truth, this Government is a creation of Bonomi who can do nothing, for it is obvious that whatever action from one of the parties would necessarily be in opposition with the five programs of the others. Bonomi plays the part of the conjuror. (R. Lucifero)

2. Finocchiaro-Aprile's separatism is violent and intransigent; its defence of the interests of the island is discrediting the patriotism of the Sicilians. The Separatists declare they are going to fight the Italian Government, intensify their propaganda, request a plebiscite; Sicily must become a free and independent State.

3. 4000 prisoners have been repatriated during the last month.

4. An agrarian program has been elaborated by the Italians and the Allies. Fertilisers will have to be imported; and also machines and spare parts.

5. The road blocks have been suppressed but foodstuffs don't seem to materialize: without importation passes, the Transport Office doesn't give passes to the trucks.

6. A great number of the small trucks which were used for civilian transport in town will now be used for the transport of foodstuffs. This might give good results as long as the Transport Office doesn't poke its nose in the whole business.

7. From to-day, the Police of the town is under the municipality.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The tragic situation of Sardinia: for more than a year, it received nothing from the continent and now all the stores are

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The tragic situation of Sardinia: for more than a year, it received nothing from the continent and now all the stores are exhausted. Sardinia is waiting for help. (Antonio Segni)

2. Good news from Eritrea: a copy of the Carroccio (October) weekly of the C.R.I.L. of Eritrea shows that life is quite normal.

3. Bureaucracy is responsible for the bad functioning of the markets. The Transport Office of the General Markets proves to be quite inefficient.

1304

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Answers Unità which had accused Liberals of being responsible for the present strained situation, and insists on unity among parties, at least for the sake of those who suffer in the north.

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2. News of Cerandini's arrival received with satisfaction in London.

3. There exist, at the disposal of a division command, 8.000 lire to assist several thousand men! Perhaps, if prices weren't quite so high.....

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Italians, as usual, live in a dream; they forget that they have fought against U.S. and G.Britain till last year and they think that as soon as war is over (many even forget it still goes on) they will be allowed to emigrate and build themselves new lives and earn good salaries, in America. Already they discuss on what basis emigration should be carried out: "prigionieri del sogno" writes Tempo.

2. Action party is not pro-fascist; born after the crisis, it is tendentially leftist but it believes in the vitality of the middle classes, said Lussu on Sunday; he then expressed the necessity of a Republic and a Costituente, and Regional Federalism. The Labour front, not only represented by labourers (operai), but by all workers, would form a solid democracy. Politicus says that Liberals and Lussu should make up their minds; are they for the left, or are they a central party ?

3. United States Red Cross has sent to Italy about 2 and a half million items of clothing.

4. 10.000 people who work at the Comune, still ask for their high cost subsidy.

5. P.S. agents, this morning, were going on strike for one hour to protest against abolition of subsidy and scarcity of food.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The partisans need moral and material help. The C.N.L. should acknowledge the partisan army. The patriots should be treated like the other Italian soldiers. They and their families should have a right to subsidies and pensions.

2. Statement of Carandini to 'Unità': knowing by personal experience the solidarity of the various parties, he has consented to represent Italy in London, hoping to re-establish the cordial relations which used to exist between the two countries, which have common ideals and interests.

3. Heroism of the Italian pack trains. Though the Italians are not fighting, they are losing a great many men to reach the first

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3. Heroism of the Italian pack trains. Though the Italians are not fighting, they are losing a great many men; to reach the first line, the pack trains have to cross areas which are being constantly shelled by the enemy.

4. Another article on Carretta's cruelty, and 'cold ferocity'.

5. Unità also has Di Vittorio speech (see Avanti) and comment on Regina Coeli similar to Avanti's.

6. La Guardia's speech in various papers.

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21 NOV Recd

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ALLIED COMMISSION
PATRIOT BRANCH
(ADVANCE DETACHMENT)
C. M. F.

Ref: AC/ 527/PAT. Date 16th.November 1944.

SUBJECT: Translations

To : Major Sir P.M.Magnus

P.M.

The attached translation of an article published in the "NAZIONE DEL POPOLO" is forwarded as an item of interest.

It will be noted that Lt.De Luca, the leader of the Brigade is now the Military Patriot Representative working with me here in Florence.

B.L. [illegible] A G E
MAJOR
Patriot Branch

1 c.

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