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REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN L

July - AUG. 1944

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REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY Jacket #1

July - AUG. 1944

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No

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PATRIOT BANDS IN CENTRAL ITALY

(This report concerns only the liberated areas of Regions III, V and VIII).

1. - Origin of the bands.-

The Patriot Movement does not represent something completely new in Italian life; ~~The Patriot Movement~~ it can be considered a new and wider development of the struggle carried out during the last twenty years by several underground organizations against the Fascist regime. The activities of these underground organization had a direct influence in creating the conditions which made possible the coup-d'état of July 25, 1943.

The anti-fascist underground organizations belonged mostly to tendencies of the left. A sharp distinction existed between organizations connected with the democratic tendency and those connected with the Communist Party. The former have been sympathetic to the Allied cause since the outbreak of war, the latter since June 1941.

After the coup-d'état ~~of July 25, 1943,~~ leaders and members of the underground organizations came out into the open. With the re-establishment of the Fascist regime (Sept.25, 1943), it became imperative for anti-fascists ~~the same people~~ who were in enemy occupied territory, to go into hiding. The same ~~thing had to be~~ was done by many other people who had not taken part in anti-fascist activities before July 25th; and who after that date had shown sympathy for the new regime and for the Allied cause.

As a result of the armistice, most of the Italian Army disbanded. Officers and soldiers went home or tried to reach home, hoping that the Allies would soon arrive. When the new Fascist Government was re-established and it became evident that the enemy was going to occupy parts of the country for a certain while, officers and soldiers who did not want to join the new

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Fascist army or were afraid of being sent to Germany to work, went into hiding.

Among the hundreds of thousands who went into hiding during the months of September and of October 1943, there was a minority willing to engage in anti-fascist and anti-German activities. ~~Those of them who remained in the towns engaged in the clandestine activities characteristic of urban underground organizations. Those who were in the rural districts formed bands.~~

In the towns the old anti-fascist organizations absorbed ~~most~~ many of the people willing to act against the enemy. New groups were formed mainly by former officers in the Italian Armed Forces. In the rural districts a separation was soon established between members of bands and those who were simply waiting for the arrival of the Allies. Also in the rural districts, members of the former anti-fascist organizations succeeded in establishing some kind of authority over the bands, except ~~in some cases~~ for those bands which were formed by officers and men of the disbanded Italian Army.

2. - Development of bands.

Fairly large bands were already in existence at the end of September. They could be found chiefly in the mountainous regions. There were bands in the Matelia and the Gran Sasso. A cluster of bands could be found all along the VIA SALARIA from RIETI to ASCOLI and for a depth of about 30 to 40 miles north of this road. Other bands were formed in the Upper Tiber Valley and ~~mount~~ surrounding districts. Bands could be found in the sparsely inhabited area of ~~Maremma~~ MAREMMA, from CECINA to CIVITAVECCHIA. Large concentrations of bands were formed in the mountains north and east of the Arno valley. Small groups which in some cases developed into large bands existed in the mountains between Lazio and Abruzzi, and in the hilly [illegible]

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districts of southern Lazio (Castelli Romani, Monti Lepini). It is possible that the average strength of genuine bands, in rural areas of Regions IV, V and VIII has varied from 8.000 to 12.000 true Patriots. ~~Besides these there were tens of thousands of men in hiding who never engaged in anti German or anti-fascist activities.~~

It became soon customary for the bands in the rural districts, to have some kind of military organization and they called themselves Battalions or Brigades and their c.o.s were either ~~Captains or Colonels.~~

In the towns, particularly in the large towns like Rome or Florence, ~~groups of Patriots were reformed~~ bands were formed. But large bands could not operate. The leaders of the anti-fascist organizations who had some experience of underground work, ~~reformed to~~ organized Gruppi d'Azione Patriottica (G.A.P.), small squads usually containing from five to twelve men. In the city of Rome there were both "bands" which usually had been organized by officers of the Italian Army, and "gaps". ~~The former engaged chiefly in intelligence activities, the latter in sabotage and in "direct action"; both of them in assistance to people in danger from the Germans.~~ It is possible that in the city of Rome there have been as many as 7.000 to 8.000 true Patriots. ~~In the city of Florence there was little or no evidence of "bands". "Gaps" indeed were numerous and well organized. "Gaps" could be found in most provincial towns of Central Italy.~~

Battalions were usually formed around a group of friends with a few men. Brigades usually consisted of several battalions and numbered 250 men. Max. strength 2.500 men.

3. - Central Control.

While bands and gaps were being organized spontaneously in every section of Central Italy, efforts were being made to coordinate their activities and to bring them under some kind of unified control.

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Before the coup d'état of July 25, 1943 an agreement had been reached between the six main anti-fascist political parties. ~~As a result of the agreement had been established~~ and in most provincial capitals clandestine committees were formed by representatives of the six parties. After a while all the clandestine committees adopted the name of Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale (C.L.N.)

In Central Italy the Rome C.L.N. soon acquired special importance, ~~owing to the fact that it was composed by nation-wide political leaders. The Rome C.L.N.~~ It established a Giunta Militare, also composed of representatives of the six parties. After the armistice, the Rome Giunta Militare tried to establish contact with the provincial C.L.N.s in Central Italy and with the bands. ~~There were several failures, the contacts being arrested and~~ ~~executed shot.~~ But on the whole the real influence of the Rome Giunta Militare on the bands outside the cities area was negligible. ~~But~~ The fact remained however that most bands considered themselves subordinated to the provincial C.L.N.s and through them to the Giunta Militare.

Soon after the armistice, anti-German officers of the Italian Army organized in Rome the Military Clandestine Front. An offshoot of this organization was the Comando Bande, divided into two sections: Bande Interne and Bande Esterne. The C.B.I. was supposed to control bands inside Rome and to it were connected several military bands formed by loyal officers and men of disbanded units of the Italian Army. The C.B.E. was supposed to contact the Patriot Bands outside Rome. Only at a late stage the C.B.E. was able to establish contact with a certain number of bands in Central Italy. But, as in the case of the C.M., contact did not mean control.

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Dissident political groups tried to establish their own unified Patriot Command. Their efforts had negligible results.

On ~~the whole, it can be stated that~~ a number of bands had been organized spontaneously chiefly in the mountainous areas of Central Italy. Not less than two important central organizations and several smaller ones has been established in Rome. But there was little relationship between the former and the latter.

More successful were local attempts at creating cooperation between different bands. In several instances small bands got together and formed Brigades. ~~(the strength of which has usually varied from 250 to 500 men with an average of 350-400).~~ In this way came into existence the Spartaco Brigades in Macerata Province and in Siena Province, the Garibaldi Brigades of Foligno, of the Pratomagno, ~~and~~ of Pisa Province, of Ancona Province the Atto Brigade in the Valdarno, the Gramsci Brigade near Spoleto, etc.-

Brigades also tried to get together. There was a time for instance when several Brigades in the provinces of Macerata and Perugia were working together. Later on various Brigades in the Marche region established cooperation and formed a Raggruppamento which was in contact with the C.B.E.. Other Raggruppamenti were formed in northern Lazio, Southern Lazio and in the area east of Lazio.

According to internal developments and to external pressure, the relationships between one band and another band underwent several changes. This creates at times a considerable difficulty in finding out what is the exact position of certain bands.

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1. ~~TREATMENT = FOOD AND CLOTHING = POLITICS~~

A Major in the Italian Army, Military Attaché in Switzerland during the war, Assistant Chief of Staff of Corps and Army Commands, Commander of Italian armed forces fought Germans and Fascists

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1. - ARMAMENT - FOOD AND CLOTHING - POLITICS.

The majority of the Patriots who went to the hills or the mountains of Central Italy in September and October 1943, had little or no arms. A band of more than 200 Patriots on the Gran Sasso had more than 40% casualties when attacked by the Germans because of a deficiency in weapons and ammunition. The situation improved before the end of Autumn 1943 thanks to the attaks made against barracks of the Fascist Militia and of the Carabineers and thanks also to the raids on dumps of either the Italian or the German armies. In certain districts arms were supplied by the Allies.

The food situation for the Patriots in Central Italy was altogether satisfactory. Peasants gave generously. More food was obtained by the Patriots by raiding the depots organized either by Italian or by German authorities. Even in the city of Rome food was obtainable for the Patriots. A large organization sprang into being for the transport of foodstuffs from the countryside to the city.

A severe winter helped in creating a serious situation as far as clothing was concerned. Shoes also were practically unobtainable.

Politics have been an important element in the life of the Patriots of Central Italy. The rank and file can be considered generally anti-German and anti-Fascist. In each band have usually been present a few Patriots with rather determined political views who tried, as natural, to acquire a following in the bands.

Until the end of April a sharp distinction existed between "badoglieni" and "anti-badoglieni". The former were supporters of Marshal Badoglio and of the Crown. The latter

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were in favour of the overthrow of the Monarchy. In this second group the most ~~active~~ active elements were the Democrats (Action Party, ~~Labour Party, Socialists~~) and the Communists. The solution of the political crisis of April 1944 improved the relations between "Badoglieni" and "anti-badoglieni". On the other hand the cleavage between Democrats and Communists increased.

There is little doubt that the Communists have found a more favourable ground for their propaganda among Patriots than either the Monarchists ~~who were~~ (mostly regular army officers) or the Action Party Democrats. On the other hand it appears that in most Patriot bands the communists were a minority and that their success in succeeding in establishing their leadership was mostly due to better organisation and greater spirit of initiative.

5. - ALLIED SUPPORT.

It is known that soon after the Armistice of September 8, 1943, contacts were established between the Allied Armies in Italy and several bands in Central Italy. The bands received arms, ammunition, funds. Directives were given to them concerning operations to be ~~ended~~ carried out.

An important element in the relationships between the bands and the Allies was represented by the propaganda coming from Allied radio stations. The Patriots were encouraged to carry out acts of sabotage against the enemy. Certain broadcasts could be interpreted by the Patriots in such a way that they expected their work to be recognized and rewarded when the areas in which they operated were liberated.

It was something of a shock for many Patriots to find, on their first contacts with Allied troops or with A.M.G. representatives, that the Allied officers with whom they came in touch

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knew little or nothing of Patriot activities and had little or no idea of what Allied propaganda had said and promised

5. - ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE ENEMY.

In the Appendix are listed a series of examples of what bands and "gaps" did in Central Italy during the period of enemy occupation. It is impossible yet to give a complete record of Patriot activities in Central Italy and it will be some time before all facts are collected and verified. (X p. 9) It is little doubt that it can already be stated that the Patriots of Central Italy have done more than it had come to the knowledge of Allied authorities during the period of enemy occupation and that they have given a valuable help to the Allied war effort.

Patriot activities in Central Italy can be summarized as follows:

a) - Killing of Fascists and of Germans;
b) - Sabotage against means of communications;
c) - Attacks in the outlying districts against small groups of Fascists, of Carabineers and of Germans;
d) - Raids on food and petrol dumps;
e) - Supplying information valuable to the Allied war effort.

A German map shows the areas in which it was not advisable for Germans to travel unless they were in fairly large number. It is an indication of the seriousness of the problem created by the Patriots to the enemy troops. It appears that the Germans usually believed the Patriots to be more numerous, better organised and better armed than they really were. (69)

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~~areas which could have been used on the front line.~~

It is impossible yet to say how many Germans and Fascists have been killed by the Patriots, or how many trucks and railway wagons were destroyed. By summing up what the bands did in various areas, the total is far from negligible.

Considerable hardships were endured by the Patriots during the months of enemy occupation. Their losses have been at times fairly high. The number of people shot by the Germans in Rome alone is probably between 1000 and 1500. Everywhere in Central Italy bands suffered losses. One Garibaldi Brigade in Umbria (is reported to have) had about 60 Patriots killed, out of a total strength of less than 500. A group of bands in the Province of Frosinone suffered the loss of 53 Patriots killed. A Spartaco Brigade in Siena Province is reported to have suffered 75 casualties out of a strength of less than 600 men. An army band lost in one engagement 18 killed at Caporacico. In another engagement at Colli Croci a C.L.N. band lost 20 Patriots killed while 7 more were killed in minor skirmishes, the enemy suffering 22 casualties. In one day at Monte Morano the Patriots lost 16 killed.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. [redacted] M.G. SECTION
PATRIOTS BRANCH

TO	FOLL… Attachment	INFO.-	ACTION
✓	Col. Mc CARTHY	Cable	
	Major. MAGNUS		
	Major. DRAGE		
	Capt. SALVADORI	M.S	
	Chief CLERK		
	LIAISON SECTION.		
	Col. FAVA		
	Dr T… S		
	Mr. V…		
	…		

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy August 21st, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 31

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APPENDIX I The "Unofficial" Parties of the Democratic Congress
APPENDIX II The Chinati District
APPENDIX III Reports from Florence

Source (reliability)

A Always Reliable
B Usually Reliable
C Sometimes reliable
D Frequently unreliable
E A bad source

Q not possible to judge

Report (probability)

1 confirmed
2 probable
3 possible
4 doubtful
5 improbable

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Source (reliability)		Report (probability)	
A	Always Reliable	1	confirmed
B	Usually Reliable	2	probable
C	Sometimes reliable	3	possible
D	Frequently unreliable	4	doubtful
E	A bad source	5	improbable
0	not possible to judge	0	not possible to judge

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Psychological Warfare Branch
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Central D Section, Liberated Italy August 21st 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 31

PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

1. Party of Action Congress at Cosenza

Full details of the recent Party of Action Congress at Cosenza are not yet available. It is known that the meetings there were very stormy, but that the Left-Wing of the party is now predominant and that Lussu is, unofficially at any rate, leader of the party.

Lussu, who is Sardinian, distinguished himself greatly in the last war when in command of the Cagliari brigade. In 1926 he was sent to a concentration camp on the Lipari Islands for having consistently opposed Fascism. In 1929 he made a dramatic escape by motor-boat from these Islands in the company of the Roselli brothers with whom he afterwards founded the Justice and Liberty Movement in Paris. When the Roselli brothers were murdered by the Fascists in France, Lussu remained as the only leader of this movement which was destined to be transformed into the Party of Action which included groups of several of the anti-Fascist Party. Lussu is universally respected as a man of great courage and integrity. Recently he paid a visit to Sardinia where he did good work in helping to stabilise conditions on the Island and to bring the Sardinian Party of Action into line with the Party of Action on the mainland.

2. The Communist Youth Federation

According to an Italian informant, the Federation claims to be a free and independent organization. On the other hand it had never published its own pamphlets or newspaper: the Communist organ "L'Unita" takes care of that and brings out a weekly supplement called "New Youth" ("Gioventa Nuova").

At the moment its activity consists in various instructive courses, educational and technical (e.g. Medicine courses); it organises a lot of games, especially football and cycling. It does also hold discussion classes on problems affecting youth but claims that it does not have political lectures at all. It should be remarked that discussion classes can easily become political

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The Federation has 30 sections of "circles" in Rome, and according to the secretary numbers about 3,000 members so far. The Directive Committee is composed as follows:

Giulio Spallone - Secretary --Mario Candi - organiser
Carlo Lizzani - Press member

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3. Feminine Youth Movement

On account of the customs current in the South of Italy, it was found necessary to organize the girls quite separately from the men. In fact the Feminine Youth Movement depends on the Feminine Section, which numbers about 2,000 members. The Youth movement numbers about 700 girls according to the information received. It interests itself in practical activities useful to girls (dressmaking and cooking) and also organises a certain amount of sport. Its aim is to teach the girls to be independent.

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

4. Cultural Propaganda

A professor of Rome University, an anti-Fascist of long standing, who has made a special study of the cultural penetration by Germany in Italian scholastic circles made the following statement to a PWB officer.

German culture has gained an undisputed pre-eminence in Italian schools and universities whether in the realm of history, philosophy or of the sciences. On the highest level this is not to be deplored so much since the best of German philosophy and science is worthy to be the patrimony of all the students and scholars of the world. But the penetration is so complete and so exclusive, little room is left for the influence of other cultures, particularly the Anglo-Saxon. And here lies the danger. The cultural hegemony of the Germans which sways Italian intellectuals has had profound political consequences.

How have the Germans maintained this inflence over the Italian mind? The professor pointed out that they made use of three systems. The first was to send a steady flow of German intellectuals to Italy, each of whom had a list of Italian savants, working in the same subject as himself, with whom he was to make contact. These personal contacts ripened into friendship and gave rise to natural preferences in the field of study for that which was recommended or indicated by the friend.

The second system adopted by the Germans was the setting up of first-class libraries in Rome in the various institutes which belonged to them - the Historical, the Archeological, the Herzian. These German libraries in Rome were the only ones which attracted

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The second system adopted by the Germans was the setting up of first-class libraries in Rome in the various institutes which belonged to them - the Historical, the Archeological, the Herzian. These German libraries in Rome were the only ones which attracted scholars because they were the best equipped and the most up to date.

Lastly nearly every large bookseller in Rome had a German agent working in the book shop. These men would "push" German works in preference to those of other nations. Thus an Italian scholar seeking the biography of some historical personnage would invariably find himself landed with the standard German work rather than the standard British or American work. These agents were also very active incirculating catalogues and it was normal for any Italian professor to receive regularly every month a complete list of German books on his subject which had been published recently.

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The combination of these three methods of penetration resulted in a far reaching influence on th best Italian minds which gave them automatically a bias in favor of things Germanand. in some cases went further on to prejudice them in favor of Nazism. The professor suggested that the present time, when the Hunnish fury is provoking such a violent reaction in all classes of Italians, would be a good time to start an effort to break the German domination over intellectual circles and to bring the fruits of Anglo-Saxon culture to the Italian people. We could not do better, he thought, than follow the German methods which had hitherto yielded such excellent results. Most important of all was the need for British and American books.

An initial difficulty in the drive to spread English and American culture was that of language. The professor believed that out of every half-dozen language students, five studied German as against one who studied English. It would be in the interests of the Italian nation if this proportion could be changes.

5. Criticism of the "Corriere di Roma"

An Italian professor of mature political understanding and endowed with that reliable judgement which comes from true equanimity and sincerity-he has never joined the PNF- gives it as his opinion that the "Corriere di Roma" presents the war news very well but never touches on political news or on local problems. He pointed out that the political dailies discuss the political situationbut do not give political news as the "Corriere della Sera" and the "Giornale d'Italia" did before the advent of Fascism. Such a daily is needed now, in his opinion.

Another interesting criticism of very deep import he made was that the Italian public is kept completely in the dark of all the international developments, political and social, which so much interest a resurgent but bankrupt nation such as Italy at this moment. All the speeches and the political or labor or socialnews from England and the USA is not presented to the Italian public. For that reason, the professor said, the"Osservatore romano" is more and more read, for the little international news it gives. (B-2)

6. Radio

Many listeners would welcome sports news and commentaries. There is also a great demand for French lessons. These lessons

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6. Radio

Many listeners would welcome sports news and commentaries. There is also a great demand for French lessons. These lessons should be given during a midday recess or at night when the workers have leisure. (B-3)

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L A B O U R

7 **Employment** and Industry in Rome (9th August 1944)

The following data have been obtained from the Provincial Labor Office, and are not complete as yet but give a good picture of the situation regarding industry in Rome:

1) All 7 firms which fitted out merchant ships, are now closed and 430 workmen are out of work.

2) The Acqua Marcia (water) Co. is working with ste at half strength.

3) The Gas Company is not working but keeps its 835 employees.

4) 3 electric companies of 7 are definitely known to be working, 2 with reduced personnel, 1 with tripled personnel.

5) The Tirrena Telephone Co. is the only one out of 4 now working, and its staff is 950, 2/7 its former strength.

6) The five public works companies (Nettezza Urbana) are all working and employing all but 100 of their 1500 workmen, but of 8 other less important cleaning firms, 6 are known to be working at a total of only 1/3 (250) of their own former total number of employees.

7) The telegram delivery agency is reduced to 3/11 of its strength (67) and the railway transport to a ninth (30 men).

8) Of the 26 electrical or radio firms, once employing 2530, 10 are known to be working, employing a total of 980 employees.

9) Of the 4 telephone equipment companies, which used to employ 1225 men, 2 are known to be working (employing 330 men). Of the 2 wire making companies (trafileria) one is working, employing 140 men.

10) Of the 42 mechanical workshops (including railway and aeronautical shops) once employing 6730 men, 12 are known to be working, employing 1170.

11) Of the 11 precision workshops and instrument shops, employing about 1870 men, 7 are known to be working employing 370 men.

12) Of the 18 ironworks, metalworks and foundries, once employing 1420 men, 6 are known to be working employing only 195 men.

13) Of the 6 motor repair workshops, employing 440 men, 5 are kno definitely to be working, employing 440 men. Of these the Alfa-Romeo, Fiat and Lancia works have had an increase in staff, especially Fiat.

14) The Breda Armament works formerly employing 6436 workers, now only employs 105. As for the Colferro Munitions works, formerly em-

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3) The Gas Company is not working but keeps its 835 employees.

4) 3 electric companies of 7 are definitely known to be working, 2 with reduced personnel, 1 with tripled personnel.

5) The Tirrena Telephone Co. is the only one out of 4 now working, and its staff is 950, 2/7 its former strength.

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14) The Breda Armament works formerly employing 6436 workers, now only employs 105. As for the Colferro Munitions works, formerly employing 3516, the latest details are yet to come but it is known that they are also very much reduced in personnel.

8 Labour Developments, 10-17 August.

The General Confederation of Labour has according to their figures now distributed 39,000 membership cards in Rome alone through its Camera del Lavoro, at which about 60 unions have been instituted. But the general situation from their point of view is still in suspense, as the assets of the Fascist Labour Confederations which the CGIL claims devolve to them and which amount to hundreds of millions of lire, are still blocked. The CGIL administration which wanted to

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start with a blank sheet ~~is now~~ in a paralyzing position of uncertainty, bot as to its past and its exact future. All past contributions made by the workers to the Labour Confederation have now been abolished, so that the CGIL has not enough funds to start its own newspaper, a necessary adjunct to an incipient organization such as the much smaller Naples Confederation already has.

According to an official of the CGIL, the Banca del Lavoro, which as the depository of all Labour funds was very wealthy and strong, was used by the Fascists to acquire a majority hold of shares in the Banca d'Italia and so gain an overriding influence in that stronghold of the government hierarchy. It is now functioning as an ordinary private credit bank.

The transfer of Rome to the Italian Government has not as yet had any noticeable repercussions on this Labour situation. Nevertheless, the problem of unemployment, over which the CGIL is pressing most anxiously, is being carefully studied by the authorities.

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AGRICULTURE

9 The Grain Campaign in Sicily

The PWB campaign in support of the Granai del Popolo continues with growing intensity. In addition to the press and radio, a sound truck from the mainland and the movie "Granai del Popolo" are being used to publicize the campaign to bring the grain into the Granai.

On August 1 Commissioner Musotto announced that beginning August 12th the daily ration of 300 grams of pane and pasta would be distributed. Since only 200 grams are being given at the present time, the news was received with much pleasure by everyone, although with a certain amount of scepticism until the increase is actually received.

On August 2 on the front page of the "Giornale di Sicilia" was published a list of three outstanding convictions against persons disobeying the law for bringing the grain into the storehouses. On July 28th the Court at Caltanissetta found Ignazio Falletta guilty of not transferring 3400 Kg. of grain to the Granai, and sentenced him to six years in prison and a fine of 680,000 lire. On the 29th July the Court at Trapani found Antonino Sciacca guilty of withholding 599 Kg; of grain and sentenced him to a year im prison and a fine of 119,800 lire. On the same day the Court at Trapani found Antonino Sinacore guilty of withholding 227 kilograms og grain, and he was sentenced to six months in prison and a fine of 45,000 lire.

The following table gives the minimum quota in quintals which every province must turn in to the granai, the actual amount turned in from June 27 to August 10th, and the percentage of the quota which has been secured up to the time the table was prepared.

PROVINCE	QUOTA	June 27 - Aug. 10	Percent of quota
AGRIGENTO	500,000	77,000	15.4 o/o
CALTANISSETTA	600,000	110,000	18.3
CATANIA	400,000	64,000	16.0
ENNA	300,000	36,000	12.0
MESSINA	50,000	1,000	2.0
PALERMO	600,000	20,000	3.3
RAGUSA	90,000	36,000	40.0
SIRACUSA	260,000	40,000	15.0
TRAPANI	300,000	32,000	10.7
TOTALS	3,100,000	416,000	13.4

10 Granai del Popolo in Naples Province

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10 Granai del Popolo in Naples Province

The Director of the Consorzio Agrario for Naples Province, Dr. Mereu, declared that up to date, 8,759 quintals of grain had been accumulated in the pools as against 30,000 in 1943. He said however that in the most productive districts, that is to say in the territory between the Volturno and Garigliano, the harvest is always late and so more contributions to the pools are to be expected. This year's crop he anticipated would be smaller than last year's because less land had been sown and because of war damage. To these factors must be added that the contribution of the big agricultural collective farms (Aziende agricole) was non-existent. The biggest of these, from the point of view of wheat production, the Opera Nazionale Combattenti,

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had not succeeded in producing even enough for the needs of its own members.

This circumstance is worthy of attention and investigation because the contributions of the Opera Combattenti in other respects have been deficient. They received 5,000 quintals of seed potatoes which should have produced, even in a very bad year, from ten to fifteen thousand quintals. Instead they sent 2,000 quintals to the Pools. Investigation will be a rather delicate matter as one of the directors of this organization is the son of Professor Leone, President of the Provincial Committee, and a man of known integrity.

Dr. Mereu then quoted the most disturbing case of the town of Fontelatone in the Province of Naples where a certain Capezzuto, head of the local Agricultural Survey Office (Ufficio Comunale Accertamenti Agricoli) invited the producers of his district to abstain from sending in their grain to the granary pools by means of posters. He also invited them to keep their own produce on their farms, stating that the local administration would then give the signal for its distribution to the local population. Such a case is not unique, because quite recently the Agricultural Minister Gullo has suspended several Sindaci in the Cosenza district because they had invited the population to abstain from making contributions to the pools because of the uncertainty of present conditions. It appears that the Minister for Agriculture has tried to counter these subversive activities by making propaganda through means of lectures and meetings. These activities are most important because they show the rebellious and independent attitude of certain public officials.

Dr. Mereu says that at the present moment, the Black Market price of Grain is about 1500 lire a quintal, a sum not greatly superior to the controlled price. This proves that the peasants are not withholding the grain from the pools for financial reasons, but because of their fears of the economic and political conditions in Italy in the near future. They consider the grain a sure investment in uncertain times as a medium of exchange and as a currency which cannot lose its value.

11 Potato Situation in Naples

The Committee is preoccupied chiefly with two questions:

1) The way to persuade the producers to contribute at least a part of their crops at the present moment instead of burying their potatoes in order to sell them for a greater profit during the winter months.

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1) The way to persuade the producers to contribute at least a part of their crops at the present moment instead of burying their potatoes in order to sell them for a greater profit during the winter months.

2) The way to carry out the distribution of fertilizers and to persuade the peasants to increase the cultivation of the bi-annual potatoes which are a characteristic crop of the province which the Ministry of Agriculture would like to see increased.

From the discussions which ensued; the need for greater severity with the peasants became more apparent. They had received the seed potatoes and signed contracts to consign the crops to the Allies. They were now trying to break these contracts, being assured from past experience that they would not be punished. Dr. Mereu stated that, in one locality, 79 peasants refused to hand in their crops and to fulfil their contracts.

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In conclusion, the Committee recognized the need for exemplary punishment, but realized the impossibility of help from the Allied Police. It did however declare categorically that force would have to be employed at a moment when disorders of this kind are most alarming symptoms as to what may happen.

12 "Granai del Popolo" at the Savoia Theatre

On August 7 at the Cinema Savoia in Palermo the first public showing of the film "Granai del Popolo" took place. The audience was made up mainly of civil and military authorities, invited by the Sindaco Lucio Tasca. The guests included Aldisio, the new High Commissioner; Lt. Col. Hancock, Commissioner of ACC and his Executive Officer, Lt.Col. Morley Fletcher; Monsignor Di Leo representing the Cardinal; Mattarella, General Mariotti, Commander of the Army Corps, and many other officials. Movies of the liberation of Rome and the landing in Normandy were also shown.

13 Bread Ration in Sicily

The announcement of the High Commissioner that beginning on August 12th, 300 grammes of bread and pasta will be distributed daily was received with pleasure but some scepticism. The people, after their disappointment at the beginning of July, are inclined to doubt whether the increase can be maintained. Some discontent was aroused by the increase in the official price of bread from 3.60 to 5.00 lire a kilogramme. On August 11th it was announced that the actual ration of bread would be 200 grammes, supplemented by a pasta ration of 550 grammes a week.

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COFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX I

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THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

As referred last week the so-called Democratic Congress met and decided to ask the Italian government to resign, damning it as the expression of the political "monopoly" of the Committee of Liberation.

The moderate secretary of the Congress, Ugo Colella, founder of the Italian Labor Party, declared to a PWB officer that the Congress had met merely to constitute a minority of opposition, not from a political point of view, as the Congress esteems itself a "parallel organism" in that it represents as many shades of opinion as the Committee of Liberation, but just as a form of protest against the Committee's monopoly in the government, the press and the organization of labor. This rather impractical argument would not anyway really be expected to hold water at such vital times as the present, but the truth is that the Congress is not of one mind even about this. The one bond that unites this promiscuous assortment of divergent opinions and interests consists not only in the abstract feeling of outraged democratic right-they are not represented in the national government-but also in the more practical desire to obtain a voice in the press. Apart from this link, there is no justification for calling this body of parties a Congress. Indeed, at least five bodies are not fully involved in the Congress: The Mazzini party, the Italian Progressive party, the Italian Communist party, the Communist Libertarian Federation and the Partisan movement. The last three here mentioned have now definitely withdrawn.

The gradation of these groups from Right to Left is approximately as follows:-

RIGHT AND RIGHT-CENTRE:-	The Collaborationist Constitutional Movement
	The Italian Liberal Democratic Constitutional Party
	The National Democratic Union
	The Union for Democratic Collaboration
(Has withdrawn)	The Italian Progressive Party
CENTRE:-	The Italian Peasants' Party
(Apolitical)	The Partisan Movement
(Apolitical)	The National Voluntary Garibaldi Movement
	The Italian Labor Movement
LEFT-CENTRE:-	The Mazzini Party
	The Republican Labour Party
	The Liberal-Social Party

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(Apolitical)	The National Voluntary Garibaldi Movement
	The Italian Labor Movement
LEFT-CENTRE:-	The Mazzini Party
	The Republican Labour Party
	The Liberal-Social Party
LEFT:-	The Party of Proletarian Unity
	The Italian Communist Movement
(Anarchist)	The Communist Liberatarian Federation (It is not really a member at all)

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The most evident proof of the differences which exist in the Congress is the fact that the Right and Centre parties object strongly to the firebrand type of politics of the secretary of the Party of Proletarian Unity, Umberto Salvarezza, as well as to the irresponsible attitude which he adopts. He has gone around parading the names of the five parties no longer or never actually members

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of the Congress and intends without a doubt to turn it into an opposition party, ready to use any methods. The groups which are keen on "legality" naturally want to have no part in this. Another difference is that while the Centre parties would accept a National government under Orlando or Badoglio, the Right and Left wings of the Congress would accept the former but abhor the latter. These last include the Collaborationist Constitutional Movement, which is Monarchist and Military-it has three generals in its Directive Committee.

The officers of the Congress are as Follows:-

THE GIUNTA ESECUTIVA:- Umberto Bianchi (Unione Proletaria)
Umberto Salvarezza (Unione Proletaria)
Mario Lolli (Progressive Party)
Francesco Castellano (Peasants' Party)
Sandro Strazza (Collaborationist Constitutional Movement)
Emilio Eletto (Liberal Democratic Constitutional Party)
(Secretary) Ugo Colella (Labor Party)

ACTION COMMITTEE FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS:-

Prof. Busacca (Republican Labor Party)
Prof. Mario Lolli
Ugo Lolella

ACTION COMMITTEE FOR A NON-PARTY LABOR MOVEMENT:-

Avv. Fracesco Castellano
Umberto Bianchi
Dante Ciriaci (Progressive Party)

In conclusion, the Democratic Congress as a political phenomenon is not very important, except that it indicates that there are several small currents of opinion contrary to the six government parties. It also proves that the art of opportunism and the art of political infiltration with the help of others are being practiced by more than one side. In this case, the Congress, which appears to be run for mixed motives, is showing signs of its mongrel origin in the incipient disentegration which the absence of five original parties would seem to demonstrate. That is not to say that the various parties may not combine in two or three stronger and more sectarian groups such as a Right, a Centre and a Left group, but the Congress itself, such an incongruous institution at such a time as this, is clearly on the decline.

1. THE COLLABORATIONIST CONSTITUTIONAL MOVEMENT

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Directive Committee.

The officers of the Congress are as Follows:-

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Umberto Salvarezza (Unione Proletaria)
Mario Lolli (Progressive Party)
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1. THE COLLABORATIONIST CONSTITUTIONAL MOVEMENT

The above mentioned proclaims itself a middle class movement aiming at a "new economic structure for the State and the creation and distribution of the national wealth." It offers big reconstruction projects and specialized development schemes in industry and agriculture, the sharing out of the big estates and the sharing by the workers and employees in the profits of their businesses, because as the president puts it, social reform in one degree or

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another is the "common denominator of all the parties today". But above all it protects the interests of the large middle class and all the forces of order, i.e. constitutionalism and so monarchism if necessary. It therefore dreads Communism and seeks, so the president avowed, to calm down and moderate the more extreme parties in the motley "Democratic Congress", such as the party of Proletarian Unity (see below). Like the other parties in the Congress this movement feels very strongly against the present government, which is the "illegal dictarship and monopoly of the National Committee of Liberation". The president declared he was writing to the Lieutenant of the Realm warning him against signing the unconstitutional decrees of the present self-elected government. He alleged that two agents had been posted at his door at the beginning of June in order not to allow him to go and see the Prince who had come to Rome. He also complained that Monarchist and Right tendencies were not represented in the government.

The Collaborationist Constitutional Movement is small (it so far numbers only 500 actual members) but it has influential backing; the president is 78 year old Lt. General Tommasi, Judge Advocate General of the Italian Army in the Last war, decorated with the DSM by General Pershing.

The Directive Committee of 5 members comprises: General Tommasi Dr. Sandro STRAZZA, Major LITARDI, General VANNETTI, and General SABATINI. The last named general of the Carabinieri is in command of the Partisan group of "Monte Sacro e Sant'Agnese", which adheres to the movement. Another influential member is General Fedenzo D'Allora.

According to the president, the Association of honored and decorated men (Corone d'Italia, Cavaliere, etc.) supports the movement, so do several big sugar manufacturers in the north with a capital of 18 million lire. It might be added that the Constituent Assembly was but briefly discussed. The president also expressed the opinion that the Epuration Committee should not have political members in it but that each case should be considered impartially by a Committee formed of judges of the high courts of the realm. "Loyality" is his slogan.

It would appear, in conclusion, that this movement puts forward social reform as a specious attraction but essentially represents veiled interests of the right. From various indications, including casual remarks by members of fellow parties in the

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It would appear, in conclusion, that this movement puts forward social reform as a specious attraction but essentially represents veiled interests of the right. From various indications, including casual remarks by members of fellow parties in the Congress, one gathers that it is a Monarchist movement.

2. THE ITALIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The above party has sympathetic leanings towards the Constitutional Collaborationist Party, the Peasant Party, the Labor Party and the Progressive Party: it is therefore part of the Right-Centre wing in the Congress. The Secretary (provisional) of the party is Emilio Eletto, a young lawyer with all good intentions but, it seems, little political experience. He looks on politics from a very democratic and "gentlemanly" point of view. "It must be gentlemanly and not violent", he said. He stressed the provisional status of his office and of the Directive Committee, which is

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composed of 7 members excluding himself:-

Professor Morselli
Ingenier Lunghi
Commendatore Maschi
Barone de Roses
Avvocato Marchegiano
Avvocato de Cantellis (head of the Scottish rite of Freemasonry)
Signor Ledda

Avv. Eletto claims that there are 1500 members of the party in Rome and 5000 in the province of Rome. No membership fees are paid; the party relies on individual contributions. Small sections at Trapani, Bari, Messina and Avezzano have been opened, Eletto said.

As for its political programme, the party believes above all in private enterprise and a truly liberal-minded democracy: the Institutional question must be decided by a plebiscite of the whole people, not by the Constituent Assembly; agriculture and industry must not be interfered with by the State. But like the other parties this one too takes its dose of reform and envisages a certain amount of surveillance by higher authority in the economic field. It also proposes public owned public services.

Like the Peasants' party it stresses the need for work for the same reason: the fear of disorder. In fact, Eletto was one of those who with Castellano, Colella and Lolli opposed the violent proposals of Salvarezza of the Party of Proletarian Unity. Legality is these Parties' fortress. The secretary Eletto definitely looks forward to a fusion with adjacent parties in the Congress of Right wing sympathies.

3. THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION

According to a reliable source, the National Democratic Union is Monarchist, and in fact its traditional slogan of Country, Religion and Family would help indicate that it is conservative in tendency. It propounds no political programme but calls for a return to Honesty and Morality and Social Justice. Work and Liberty (Lavoro e Liberta) are other important points in the rather vague proposals which it puts forward.

The secretary of the Union, Dr. Pizzicola, is very reticent about giving any [illegible]

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Avv. Eletto claims that there are 1500 members of the party in Rome and 5000 in the province of Rome. No membership fees are paid; the party relies on individual contributions. Small sections at Trapani, Bari, Messina and Avezzano have been opened, Eletto said.

As for its political programme, the party believes above all in private enterprise and a truly liberal-minded democracy: the Institutional question must be decided by a plebiscite of the whole people, not by the Constituent Assembly; agriculture and industry must not be interfered with by the State. But like the other parties this one too takes its dose of reform and envisages a certain amount of surveillance by higher authority in the economic field. It also proposes public owned public services.

Like the Peasants' party it stresses the need for work for the same reason: the fear of disorder. In fact, Eletto was one of those who with Castellano, Colella and Lolli opposed the violent proposals of Salvarezza of the Party of Proletarian Unity. Legality is these Parties' fortress. The secretary Eletto definitely looks forward to a fusion with adjacent parties in the Congress of Right wing sympathies.

3. THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION

According to a reliable source, the National Democratic Union is Monarchist, and in fact its traditional slogan of Country, Religion and Family would help indicate that it is conservative in tendency. It propounds no political programme but calls for a return to Honesty and Morality and Social Justice. Work and Liberty (Lavoro e Liberta) are other important points in the rather vague proposals which it puts forward.

The secretary of the Union, Dr. Pizzicola, is very reticent about giving any particulars about the organization and particulars of the Union. Evidently it has adopted more the position of an association than a party, as also its title shows. It casts down a benign eye on the political struggle and waits.

It has joined the Congress as a sign of indefinite protest against the monopoly of the press by the government parties.

The National Democratic Union is closely linked with the Union for Democratic Collaboration.

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4. THE ITALIAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY

The Progressive party was founded in 1943 by Comm. Juan Gatti; it is a Catholic party. During the German occupation, it helped shelter Allied prisoners and many wanted by the Germans and was supported by many ecclesiastical authorities, as well as by Umberto Tupini, now minister of Justice. It also published three clandestine numbers of its paper "Progresso" and several pamphlets.

It is a Right-Center party, and supports the Monarchy because it does not think Italy is ripe enough for a Republic. Its social and economic programme is inspired by the papal encyclicals of Leo XIIIth and by the general Liberal concept of free trade, but it goes further than its cousin the Demo-Christian party and calls for the division of the land, the sharing of workers in the profits of their businesses. It urges that the industries be developed in Italy which can employ the most number of workers with the least use of raw materials. Above all, it is a party of order and objects to the threats and incitements of the extreme Left wing of the Congress.

It appears to have quite an extensive organization. The Directive Council is composed of:-

Prof. Mario Lelli
Comm. Juan Gatti
Comm. Conde Negolo di Tarsia (Secretary)
Avv. Armando Fantacone
Prof. Umberto Monaco
Comm. Marchetti
Comm. Ettore Stacchini (former Consul-General of San Marino

The Executive Junta is composed of:-

General Ugo Rampelli
Dr. Cantelmi
Dr. Vittorino Artemisio
Prof. Luigi Tosti
Comm. Silvio Abete
Mons. Giuseppe Perrone

The National Council comprises many of the above mentioned and in addition: Signor Dante Ciriaci and Comm. Maestosi. According to the founder Comm. Gatti, the party draws strength from the fact that it takes in all the disidents from the Demo-Christian party.

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According to Comm. Gatti, H.E. Lojacono, now a member of the government, supports the Progressive party. In addition, the S.U.E.R (Santa Unione Eucaristica Riparatrice) of which Gatti's father was the founder, is favorable to the party and Gatti averred that he is "convoying" over host of its 11,000 members in Rome.

Four sections have been opened in Rome (of over 50 members) and contacts are being made in all the regions of the south. Two co-operatives have been started-a medicinal co-operative for the distribution of medicines, and one for campaigning against

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immorality" in films. The party is deeply shocked by the prostitution in Rome and intends to put up posters calling on the women to stop their evil practices.

In conclusion, it can be said that the main strength of the Progressive party is that it gathers in all the dissidents from the Demo-Christian party. In background and essentials it is very similar it is bound up with the Catholic Church- but it proclaims to be a little more "progressive" and therefore represents a definite current of opinion: at the moment for instance Catholics who disapprove of the"unholy" Catholic-Communist alliance in the government may well be drawn towards this dissident group. It has in fact a certain support as previously indicated but as yet no concrete basis or solid mass following.

On 13th August, the party announced that it had withdrawn from the Congress, not from divergence of views, but because it disapproves of its new line of policy and-methods.

5: THE PARTITO DEI CONTADINI - PEASANT PARTY

The Peasant Party is a Left-Centre party of some tradition in North of Italy, which is its home. In 1924, it polled 110,000 votes in Piedmont alone and sent 4 deputies to the parliament. The party was reformed on 30th July 1943 but the Germans came too soon into the country (September 10th) for it to reorganize very extensively or concretely. It is known to have 60 sections in Piedmont, particularly in the provinces of Cuneo, Turin and Aosta, and 20 sections in Tuscany; it also has sections in Tuscany, Liguria, Lombardy and Venice, but the sections vary from 20 to 900 members: in short, as imperfect information has come through as to its development in the North and as it is only just beginning to organise in the south where it has opened sections at Taranto, Chiaraville and Chieti, the party can be said so far to represent an unknown quantity from the concrete point of view, but it is favorably contributing to the activity of the partisans of Piedmont and the North.

The secretary, Avv. Francesco Castellano never joined the PNF nor the lawyers' Union and was Piedmontese secretary of the Anti-Fascist "Italia Libera" organisation. The president of the party is Urbano Prunotto, a peasant of Alba. There are besides 15 other members of the Central Committee, most of whom are under the Germans at their posts, except of course for the representatives from the South. There are also 7 counsellors.

The aim of the party, according to the secretary, is not to retard reform but to help maintain equilibrium

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The aim of the party, according to the secretary, is not to retard reform but to help maintain equilibrium and compactness in the life of the nation; schism in the parties must be avoided. Essentially, the party does not interest itself in politics per se; it believes that the farmers constitute the healthiest part of the nation and must ally themselves with labor. The party represents the interests of the small proprietors (with up to 5 employees) "sharecroppers", "Mezzadri", who give half their produce as rent to the landlord, tenants and fixed farm laborers. It does not represent the migrant farm laborers (Bracciante) nor the landed proprietor, the lowest and the highest. It represents the mass of more progressive-minded small farmers of the North, not the big landlords

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of the South, whose estates it would see split up or put in charge of co-operatives. Indeed, it has refused proposals of alliance from the Agrarian party, which, according to the secretary represents the big proprietor. On the other hand it is a party of order and hopes to join up with other centre, non-extremist parties.

At the moment it seeks to advocate a sensible policy of war and work. In order to prevent possible upheaval or revolution, when the hardships of winter come, it calls for a more practical and immediate policy of agricultural reconstruction with modern methods mechanical and chemical. There is plenty of war material which can be melted down, There is a great demand for agricultural labor in the country for the purposes of repairing and rebuilding war damaged property. The party asks that the government help the small proprietor: he cannot pay 200 lire daily now asked by laborers.

The party joined the Congress for the usual reason of the six parties monopolizing the government, but it also objects to the fact that Bonomi is refunding Treasury bonds to the value of a thousand million lire but has only allotted 150 millions to the reconstruction of the country. It would willingly see Orlando or even Badoglio at the head of a really "national" government which would effectively help towards victory.

6. THE ITALIAN LABOR MOVEMENT

The Italian Labor Movement has much in common with the British Labor party: it has a Socialist-Reformist policy that is a well-organised labor movement and a steady and authentic evolution to the socialization of industry (not the collectivism of the Communists) nd the introduction of co-operatives.

The founder of the Movement, Ugo Colella, is a proprietor of Livorno and a shareholder in an oil refinery there. He says he has never had the membership card of the PNF. He has evidently studied the labor and political problems of his country, though he admits to having no political experience.

According to Colella, the Movement is a Centre party, less to the Left than the Republican Labor party but more than the Peasant party or the Progressive party. At the moment, according to Colella the party is concentrating on a practical economic programme (but does not appear to have got very far yet). Reconstruction is its slogan.

It has the following officers:-

Founder: Ugo Colella
Secretary: Cesare Ancona

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It has the following officers:-

Founder: Ugo Colella
Secretary: Cesare Ancona
Provisional Central Committee:-
Rag. Vittorio Consoli
Rag. Vinicio Petronzio
Dr. Ivan Tanzi
Sign. Marcello Serarcangeli

The Movement has three sections so far and about 700 members, according th the secretary. It has its greatest strength in the

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Frosinone area-the "Ciociaria" so-called. Dr. Tanzi is the "delegate" there.

7. THE ITALIAN MAZZINI PARTY

This party is very close to the Republican Party in its belief that a Republic is an absolute necessity for the country but it claims to be a more intellectual grouping than the more widely organized Republican party and it is in fact very small as of yet. According to the secretary, Domenico Pucci, a fusion with that more active party is meditated. Its aim is to help unite all Republican forces at this time of political confusion in the country. It is editing chosen excerpts from Mazzini's works and holds lecturs and a few meetings.

The party wants a Constituent Assembly but is afraid that England is supporting the Monarchist faction. In common with the Liberal-intellectual Party of Action, which also of course owes much of its inspiration to the ideas of Mazzini, this party clings very much to Mazzini's idea of a European fraternity and the rights if individual nation, and no less than the others of Italy.

In the field of administration the party advocates more regional autonomy and a greater individualism, but as for social problems now so much in the forefront of the political struggle, the party has to adapt Mazzini's ideas to present up-to-date conditions, as the secretary admits. It follows the principle of maintaining equilibrium, that is the preservation of small property and the abolition of supercapitalism. It propses the statistization not the socialisation of big industry, because it fears that with the latter system the industrial worker would have much greater opportunities and resources than the small industrial worker and the artisan. The secretary was of the opinion that the Communists would have the strength to take over and reconstruct the country, but not the Socialists. As for the methods to this end, the Mazzini party has evidently much more cautious intentions. It is a mild left-Centre party with no precise position.

The central committee of the party is formed as follows:-

Domenico Pucci (Administrative Secretary)
Prof. Ugo Della Seta
Ing. Pallomeni
Adriano Bolini
Dr. Giuseppe Ballerini

The party is organised in regional federation and sections. The Federation of Latium numbers according to the secretary, about 6,000 members: the Rome section about 2,000 members. The membership cards have already been distributed. The federation of Bari also numbers about 6,000

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The central committee of the party is formed as follows:-

Domenico Bocci (Administrative Secretary)
Prof. Ugo Della Seta
Ing. Pallomeni
Adriano Mucini
Dr. Giuseppe Ballerini

The party is organised in regional federation and sections. The Federation of Latium numbers according to the secretary, about 6,000 members: the Rome section about 2,000 members. The membership cards have already been distributed. The federation of Bari also numbers about 6.000 members and groups are being organised in Sicily, Tuscany and Umbria and especially in the North.

The party joined the Democratic Congress in its protest against the press and labor "monopoly" of the government parties but it did not take part in the vote asking the present government to resign.

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The secretary in fact denied that the Mazzini party is now in the Congress. This party is yet another of undefinable strength and is wisely seeking incorporation in the Republican party.

8. THE REPUBLICAN LABOR PARTY

With a small incipient party such as those with which we are dealing, the personality of its leaders and originators is a surer yardstick than an abstract and comparative study of its political programme: the president of the above party, Professor Attilio Busacca, is a sincere democrat and anti-Fascist (he was never a member of the PNF) and actually left the university of Rome in 1930 because he refused to swear allegiance to Fascism. He is an out and out republican, and he is also of Socialist ideas, in that he believes in the socialisation of property that usurps privileges harmful to society. The basis of his ideal is the rights of labor. But no less important are the democratic rights he claims: the reason why he joined the Congress was merely to add his voice to the protest against the "monopoly" of the press by the six government parties; He therefore stands between the milder Labor Movement and the Mazzini party on the one side and the Libero-Social party and the left parties on the other. Its definite social programme puts it more to the Left than the Republican party, with whom it shares its political convictions. The directive Committee includes the President Prof. Busacca, the political secretary, Dr. Serafino Cesare, and the administrative secretary, Sign. Filippella and seven other members.

The party is divided into regional federations and Sections. It has nuclei in Campania and Apulia and in the main cities of the North The Rome section numbers roughly between 1,500 and 2,000 members the great majority of whom are workers, unlike the members of the more middle-class centre parties.

The president declared that he was not especially keen on getting numbers: if half the prospective members were found to have bad political records, he would throw them out without hesitation.

The serious character of the president and the general attitude of the party are a guarantee for the good, but the party does not appear to represent more than a small, if constructive, current of opinion. The strength of its following, as with so many of these parties, is uncertain.

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9 The Party of Proletarian Unity

This party is run by an ambitious and rather violent ex-Communist, Umberto Salvarezza by name, secretary general of the party. The main accent of the party policy is the unity of the proletariat against its social enemies. It would appear that to this end Salvarezza is gathering the other dissident Left parties under his wing. He has great influence with the Libero-Social party, the Communist Libertarian party (Anarchist) and the Italian Communist movement. In his blunt and bombastic manner, he declared to a PWB officer that all these parties are his. He is particularly proud of his alleged hold over the Partisan and the Volunteer Garibaldi movement, of which the chief is General Peppino Garibaldi (the "Spaniard"). He also boasts that he has 4800 trained men organized in squads (organizzazoni d'azione) which he declares he will use against any opponent. Whether the man was bluffing or not, whether the figures he gave were true or not -- they were more than likely exaggerated -- the mentality and attitude of the intransigent firebrand are unmistakeable.

As for the strength of the party, Salvarezza claims to have 40,000 members in Rome and sections in every region of southern Italy. His partner, Umberto Bianchi, former deputy to the Italian parliament, appears to have little say in the running of the party. As for the other leading men in the party, the components of the Directive council, Salvarezza refused to disclose any name.

Salvarezza is a genuine anti-fascist and he is also a very energetic man. He may well succeed in gathering round him quite a compact little group of dissident leftists. Moreover, Dr. Strazza, secretary of the Collaborationist Constitutional Movement, a well-backed party of Right leanings also in the congress, appears to associate closely with Salvarezza, who incidently is not hampered by shortage of funds The Party of Proletarian Unity is a small force but one to be reckoned with, bluster or no bluster.

10 The Italian Communist Movement

The Communist movement is at once the carrion-bird and the conscience of the Communist party. At the present time of political confusion it collects most of the dissidents of the party and brings them into the movement, and at the same time it seeks to show what policy a proper Marx-catechised Communist should follow. This double role is a source of strength; indeed from information redeived it is already a fairly strong movement, but it expects to find much stronger support in the North.

The Communist movement became very active in rivalry to the C.P.

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The Communist movement became very active in rivalry to the C.P. after the 25th July 1943, and came out with its paper "Bandiera Rossa" which it published every fortnight. The two sons of Matteotti gave much help at this time. In November, 1943, the Partisan bands, so-called"of Via Margetta" were convoyed almost entirely into the movement by their leader, Dr. Moretti.

The two chief battle-cries of the movement now are "Marxism" and "Anti-collaborationism." This orthodox policy of no compromise with the bourgeois parties appears to be attracting quite a few men from the fold of Togliatti's followers. Naturally the movement has been, together with the party of Proletarian Unity, one of the prime movers in the formation of this Democratic Congress, which is protesting a-

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gainst the monopoly of thesNational Liberation Committee in the government. It is probably the intention of the Communist movement, as it is without daubt the definite purpose of the party of Proletarian Unity to convert the Congress into a political force of active opposition to the Liberation Committee, that is if the Congress is a success and does not disintegrate.

The Executive Committee apointed on the 7th July, 1944, was as follows: Dr. Moretti, Avv. De Luca, Avv. Riso, Sig. Palmidoro, Sig. Cretara, Francesco. According to Avv. Riso, the members so far total about 70,000. There are 35 sections in Rome and 14 others in the outskirts. There are sections in Naples, Bari, Palermo, Taranto, Lecce, Catania and other nascent sections are growing in the north as the line of liberation moves up.

On the 17th August, the party disclosed that it has definitely retired from the Congress, and will return only on certain difficult conditions, not likely to be satisfied.

11 The Communist Libertarian Party

This party has the most ancient tradition of any Left party; it is the Italian Anarchist party. It is a completely isolated group. It has never adhered to the Democratic Congress, because its assembly rejected the proposal some time ago; it has no contacts with any other political group.

It supports a Communist economy and the free association of labor. Carrying on the tradition of the pre-Fascist "Unione Sindacle Italiana", it maintains that the government must be chosen by the people through its labor organizations. It has sent its representative Attilio Sassi to contact the General Confederation of Labor. It is anti-collaborationist; it is antimonarchist, it does not believe in evolutionary progress; Revolution is necessary to change the Social structure, as elections as now run are a "racket". It has no interest in the war; the Allies don't want to let the Italians share in the fighting, so let them finish the war themselves. It strongly objects to the "monopoly" of the Committee of Liberation but it works on its own.

The Federation of Rome is divided into 15 groups and has a total of about 500 picked members. The party brought out one number of its paper "Umanità Nuova", and would like to be allowed to publish a weekly or fortnightly. It was also allowed to commemorate the death of its former leader Enrico Malatesta. At the moment the party has very little money and very few members; it does

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11 The Communist Libertarian Party

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It supports a Communist economy and the free association of labor. Carrying on the tradition of the pre-Fascist "Unione Sindacle Italiana", it maintains that the government must be chosen by the people through its labor organizations. It has sent its representative Attilio Sassi to contact the General Confederation of Labor. It is anti-collaborationist; it is antimonarchist, it does not believe in evolutionary progress; Revolution is necessary to change the Social structure, as elections as now run are a "racket". It has no interest in the war; the Allies don't want to let the Italians share in the fighting, so let them finish the war themselves. It strongly objects to the "monopoly" of the Committee of Liberation but it works on its own.

The Federation of Rome is divided into 15 groups and has a total of about 500 picked members. The party brought out one number of its paper "Umanità Nuova", and would like to be allowed to publish a weekly or fortnightly. It was also allowed to commemorate the death of its former leader Enrico Malatesta. At the moment the party has very little money and very few members; it does not want much of either as it is a special party. It claims to have many sympathisers, and it certainly has a current of opinion all its own. That is all.

The Rome Federation has a Central Committee as follows: Prof. Furio Spinaci, the Secretary, a very calm little man; Italo Del Proposto, Pietro Rossi, Gino Gentilezza, and Ugo Di Bernardino.

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APPENDIX II
Report 31

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Report on the Chianti district (Greve, Barberino di Val d'Elsa, Tavarnelle and San Casciano Val di Pisa)

After a very brief visit to the Chianti country an Italian collaborator of PWB wrote the following notes:

Greve: Preeminently an agricultural district and one of the principal centres for the production of Chianti wine. In their retreat the Germans blew up the local cement works and seriously damaged the Cancia cellars, one of the biggest in the district, and caused considerable damage to other smaller cellars. When the author of these notes visited Greve (August) only about one quarter of the population had returned th their homes. Damage to dwellings was not considerable; at least two-thirds were comparatively intact.

As in other localities of the district there is scarce evidence of partisan activity and the parties and committees of liberation are badly organized. The Communist party is the only one that has shown any organizing ability. This allowed a relatively clear field for the Fascist Republican party, which gained some ground here. There were about 120 fascists at Greve, of whom the most notable were the Commissario of the fascio Armando Paoli, the Vice-Secretary Danti Danteand the maresciallo of the carabinieri, Francesco Fiutoni. The Podesta, Giuseppe Canai, is said to have been less fanatical than these others.

The chemist, Dr. Italo Stuchi, is acting as mayor. Many of the inhabitants expressed the wish that on his return from Florence, Signor Fararetti Vieri should be elected, who was much persecuted by the fascists and is today a member of either the Action or Liberal party.

At the moment the political parties at Greve are embryonic, the Socialist would seem the most wide-spread and the Communist the best organized. The Committee of National Liberation was formed only after the arrival of the Allies.

There were several partisans in the district under the command of the old Socialist, Ferdinando Filippi, but they kept to the woods for fear of the fascists. The only trace of their activity is an incident which occurred about the 10th March when a carabiniere and a National Republican guard, sent to clean up the woods, were captured by the partisans. The national guard was shot a few days afterwards, the carabiniere managed to escape.

In their retreat the Germans sacked houses systematically, carried off live-stock and broke into cellars.

Sgt-Major Baldi, formerly of the 2 Engineers Regt. related how he was arrested by militiamen of the 92 Militia Legion and taken to the political office of the legion in Florence for refusing to swear an oath to the Republic. There he was violently beaten on several occasions and only freed after a considerable period of detention.

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Tavernelle: At Passignano, a hamlet in the parish of Tavernelle, on a property called Pratali and belonging to Conte degli Uberti, there arrived on the 21st July several German soldiers who settled themselves in the cottages of two agricultural families, Gori and Cresti, who who were already giving hospitality to another peasant family of the neighborhood, whose house had been destroyed by arial action. On Sunday, 23rd July about 1 PM the peasants were told to keep to their houses. About 7 PM in the evening the women and children were ordered to proceed to a nearby farm while the men were brought out - they were twelve in number, among whom a man of 69 years of age - with the excuse that they were to

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report to the German headquarters at Santa Maria Maggiore. Once out on the road all twelve were killed. The foreman of the estate supplied this information, and also recovered and buried the bodies.

Barberino di Val d'Elsa: A landowner of the district, Marchesa Torrigiari, said that a small and ill-armed band, led by an evacuated Florentine Communist Simonetti had existed at Barberino. On June 12th these partisans had a scurmish with German troops engaged in mopping up operations. The Marchesa, who is by birth an American, said she managed to persuade the German commander who was lodged in her villa, not to take reprisals.

San Casciano Val di Pesa: This town has suffered considerably from aerial bombing and from shelling. The Stianti printing works, the only industrial concern in the place suffered structural damage but the machinery is more or less intact. The people had left their homes but are now returning. Out of a population of 15,900 there were about 100 fascists in the communes. Their chiefs were the Commissario of the fascio, Arturo Ramboli, the Vice-Commissario Corrado Baldini the secretary of the Commune Osca Musci and the Carabiniere maresciallo Mario Saliari. The Carabinieri often boasted of killing two patriots with his own hands before he was transferred to San Casciano. These men. These men as well as the bulk of the other fascist leaders left the district about the 18th June.

A German patrol captured four peasants of the estate of Count Piatti on July 25th and shot them. One of these, left for dead by the patrol, lived to tell the tale.

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APPENDIX III
Report II

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REPORTS FROM FLORENCE

Time of writing 10 a.m. August 11th, 44 --

1. In the course of the night 10th - 11th August (Thursday to Friday) the suburbs of Southern Florence were under heavy German artillery fire and much machine gunning and shooting was heard. At about 6 o'clock in the morning a succession of big explosions were heard in Florence proper probably the result of German mining before finally withdrawing.

2. At dawn patrols under the orders of the Comitato di Liberazione in Florence occupied most of the public buildings in the city, groups of partisans from the south bank of the Arno have been seen wading across the Arno to reach the Northern part of the city, and did not come under machine gun fire. It is not yet known how far the Germans have withdrawn, but little shooting has been heard during the early hours of the morning. The citizens of Florence are turning out of their houses and crowding the public squares and streets, for the first time in many weeks.

3. A few Allied armored cars have crossed the river in order to patrol the streets, but it is not yet known whether Allied troops will be allowed to cross and occupy the town.

Time of writing 6 p.m. 11th August, 44 --

4. At mid-day three P...B. officers waded across the weir below Ponte alla Carraia. A string of partisans were filing across the weir with guns and machine guns strung across their shoulders, making a spot of color with their red handkerchiefs. Three quarters way across the weir two wires lay in the rushing waters attached to mines. An improvised ladder on the other side enabled one to scale the embankment. Apart from the groups of partisans falling into line along Lungarno Amerigo Vespucci and taking their orders, there were very few people about and a complete silence. The back streets leading towards the Piazza Signoria were in a filthy state, the shops and houses bashed and broken into, telephone wires, tramway fixtures, lamp-posts and glass lying strewn along the pavements. A few men were in the streets, and discreet clapping was at moments heard from the upper storeys of the houses. But only a few I.C.U. officers and press correspondents had come across and the people knew that nothing really prevented the Germans from returning. One or two waters points were observed gushing water into the gutters. These were surrounded by women with flasks trying to collect it. The people did not look particularly thin or starved but exceedingly anxious and worried. A few might say "finalmente" or press one's arm and say "thank you very much" but the greater number asked anxiously "when are the Allies coming."

5. There has been practically no sniping in the town, though Pavolini is said to have organised a net-work of about 700 snipers. The Palazzo Strozzi is believed to have an enemy sniping station in it. The partisans are now holding the line of the Mugnano and even to have crossed it at several points. They have been in contact with the enemy continuously and have had several sharp encounters on the North western part of the town. The action started in the [illegible]

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6. The Cardinal Archbishop has sent over a special message requesting supplies of flour, milk and water be made available as soon as possible. Already Colonel Benton Jones of A.M.G. has arranged to ship over a quantity of tinned food which will be made available for distribution by the Committee of Liberation.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
J. Miller 3/11/77
By NARS, Date 8/23/78

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Report on the interrogation of Valeriano Scarselli, age 20, employee of Eiar studios, Florence, in technical capacity also medical student.

Scarselli arrived at the Eiar Villa in the southern part of Florence at 9:00 AM, August 11th. He was sent by Ingegniere Civello, General Manager of the Eiar studios with the message that the northern part of the city including the Eiar studios is free of Germans and to contact the Allied authorities.

Scarselli gave the following report:

"The last German troops left Florence at 4 AM after having blown up bridges over a canal at the northern edge of the city. In the early hours of the morning the population in the northern part of Florence who had mostly kept to their homes for many days, began to come out in the streets, a boat service over the Arno was started. Scarselli crossed in one of the two rowboats which were in operation at 7 AM.

Partisan Activity : Scarselli is a member of the Action Party and of the Partisan bands. According to his testimony, other persons at the Eiar studio active in the Partisan movement were Ingegniere Civello, Dr. Rossi and Dr. Gomez. A few weeks ago they managed to hide the mobile transmitting van in the garden of a villa. The Germans offered a reward of 500,000 lire for anyone giving information of the where-abouts of the van. A woman then notified the Germans and the van was removed by them.

Other instances of Partisan activity recalled by Scarselli were: the killing of many prominent Fascists, among whom Col. Ingaramo by armed Patriot bicyclists. The Fascist former Minister of Education, Gentili killed by the Patriots. An attempt on the life of Maggiore Carita, Fascist Chief of Police at Florence. During the middle of July, his automobile was attacked at the outskirts of Florence. Two men, who accompanied Carita, were killed. He escaped.

Clandestine Papers: Scarselli knows of two regular clandestine papers in Florence "Il Combattente" and "Giornale del Gruppo Giovanile d'Azione". Dr. Gomez and Dr. Rossi of the Eiar Studios mentioned above were active in editing those papers. The greatest difficulty seems to have been paper shortage. At intervals a bulletin of Allied communiques was also printed and attached to walls in Florence. Before the powerestation was out of commission, BBC was widely listened to, particularly the programs Voce dell'America at 13.30 and Radio Londra at 4:30, 20:30, 22:30. The most convenient wavelength and the one least jammed was the retransmission by Radio Algiers in the 31 meter band. Radio Rome was difficult to get.

The general economic situation of Northern Florence is described as very bad. The scarcity of water forced people to obtain water wherever they could. In consequence, some cases of Typhoid and Typhus (?) occurred. Scarcely any bread was to be had although small quantities of grain were distributed. Stores of all kinds were looted by the Germans and had nothing to sell. Scarselli believes that the machinery of the large factories as Gallileo (Optical instruments) and Epi_none (iron and steel) was dismantled and shipped away. Many of the workers

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APPENDIX III

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Conversation with Marchese Fossi on Tuesday 8th August.

Marchese Fossi gave the following information about the Party of Action in Florence. The Central Committee is composed of the following persons:- Enriques Angeletti, Ragghianti, Carlo Furno, Traguanti, Codignola. Enriques is an extremely fine spiritual type, small and waisted by disease but with a magnificent penetrating and sensitive mind. Fossi compared him to a sort of Mazzini, and said he was the spiritual leader of the party. Ragghianti who was Professor of Art at Florence was a more practical personality, almost military and abrupt in his manner. Furno was very able and ambitious. Traguanti was a working class man, with a fine anti-Fascist record having suffered imprisonment etc., was straightforward and honest but not outstanding as a personality. Codignola had been director of the Casa Editrice Nuova Italia, and was also a practical personality and a good administrator.

Two trends were evident in the party, which was primarily divided over the speed at which the economic reforms should be introduced. The Radical element which also included most of the younger members, wanted and immediate introduction of rather revolutionary economic changes. The Liberal element, which he represented, felt that economic changes bore no relation to political reality unless they were understood and wanted by the mass of the people. This entailed a process of education, which meant that reforms could not be introduced overnight.

Marchese Fossi also made a plea that Prof. Calamandrei be left in Florence at least for a period of two months or so. Calamandrei was the one personality who resolved the differences of the different parties and he should really be made the head of the Committee of Liberation. In this capacity he maintain the unity of the Committee for the essential administrative tasks that lay ahead, and which were going to require the united efforts of every competent person. He was respected by the leaders of all the parties.

Poster issued by the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation

The Committee of National Liberation invites the population to support the patriots action against the Germans who are in the vicinity of the city.

All those who have been evacuated should remain where they are for the moment and not seek to return to their own houses, owing to the danger of mines.

Be on your guard against snipers, reporting their hide-outs to the patriots.

Leave the streets clear for action, and in case of bombardment keep to your houses.

All citizens are asked to help the health and sanitary organizations that are already working under the auspices of the Committee, with headquarters at the Misericordia.

Let all preserve the dignity proper to a people which prepares itself for the last battle for its liberation.

LONG LIVE THE PATRIOTS LONG LIVE LIBERTY

Florence - 11 August 1944

Printed appeal to the Allied [illegible]

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LONG LIVE THE PATRIOTS LONG LIVE LIBERTY

Florence - 11 August 1944

Printed appeal to the Allied High Command from the Cardinal Archbishop, the Vice-Prefect and the Vice-Podesta of Florence urgently requesting water.

The Cardinal, the Vice-Prefect and the Vice-Podesta of Florence take the liberty of Requesting the Anglo-American Command, in the interest and in the name of the 600,000 inhabitants of the city, to allow the drinking water from the plant at Anconella, on the left bank of the Arno to flow into the city which at the moment is without water to drink and for other purposes, with consequent

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grave risks for public health, which is already threatened be infectious maladies.

Whoever finds this leaflet is asked to convey it to the nearest Anglo-American Headquarters.

Another printed sheet listed the names and locations of private springs and wells where drinking water can be obtained.

Another message from the Cardinal della Costa to the Allied Command, expressing his conviction that the Germans intended to fight in Florence and begging the Allied Command to spare the city, had been brought across the river by the patriot leader Monci. The appeal was written on a piece of paper and baked in a loaf of bread.

Proposal to ban Germans from Florence for 100 years

The Artists Association of Florence has proposed that the Florence administration pass a resolution that no German be allowed to enter the city for 100 years, because of the desecration of Florence monuments and the destruction of the Arno bridges

Muti Battalion

Elements of the Fascist "Muti" Battalion were still opposing partisans in the central part of Florence on August 14th.

Partisan losses

Official figures are:

August 11th (South of Arno) 7 dead 14 wounded
(Same day, after crossing Arno, 40 dead-105 wounded
August 12th - 25 dead - 80 wounded
August 13th - 40 dead - 100 wounded

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17 AUG 1944

56. gd.

SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS.
UNIT 12 APO 512

CENTRAL D SECTION LIBERATED ITALY AUGUST 5, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO 29

Part I SUMMARY

During the week Don Sturzo broadcast a message from America to the Christian Democrats who were assembled in Congress at Naples. Among other things, he said in this message that "negotiations are in progress with the object of bringing about a provisional peace between the Allies and Italy." He added that he hoped Russia would agree to this, and he believed that in this way it would be possible for Italy to emerge from the situation brought about by the terms of the Armistice. This message was followed by the announcement that Bonomi had asked the United States Government to be allowed to enjoy the benefits of lend-lease. This announcement on the part of the Italian government was corroborated by a statement of Stettinius, the Undersecretary of State to the State Department, who said that the proposal was under consideration. Informed Italians have pointed out that there is a connection between the negotiations referred to by Don Sturzo and the proposal that Italy should be granted the benefits of lend-lease, in that Italy could not receive the latter if she still held the juridical position of a conquered power; compelled to carry out the terms of the armistice. If she were to derive the benefits of lend-lease, her moral position would have to be different.

It is certain that both the message of Don Sturzo (whose prestige in Italy is probably higher than that of any other exile) and the announcement of Stettinius have created a most favorable impression among Italians, and have revived the hopes of many. An outspoken article was published in La Voce Repubblicana under the signature of Randolfo Pacciardi (who was himself in exile in America). The article took the form of an appeal to President Roosevelt to let Italy work and fight and recover her position as an independent nation. Pacciardi points to the arrival of Mr. Bullit, the message of Don Sturzo, the rumored visit of La Guardia, and the visit of the two American trade union organizers Antonini and Baldanzi, as significant of a revival of interest on the part of Amer-

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every way possible to the common war effort. The patriots are now fighting in large, organized numbers in Northern and Central Italy. The Italian Corps of Liberation has distinguished itself in the recent advance towards the Marche. The Navy is lending valuable assistance in escorting convoys. The air force, as General Ciacentini pointed out in a recent interview, though small, has thrown itself with enthusiasm into the common struggle? Caluable help is being given by Italian soldiers behind the lines, and, where it is possible, factories are working for the Allies. All this has taken place,they point out, in the atmosphere of co-belligerency, with the armistice conditions still in effect. Many fears would be allayed, and a redoubled stimulus given to Italians, they maintain, if Italy were granted the status of an ally. If the present ambiguous state continues, they fear that many Italians may become disillusioned and the potential friendliness of the Italian people transformed to an attitude of reserve. Most of these Italians look to America in particular to help them out of their tragic plight, because they feel that the Americans are more disinterested than the British, and owing to the fact that there are many Italians in the United States they feel that Americans will have a greater understanding of Italy's problems.

The mechanism for epuration has made further progress during the week. As reported last week epuration has been divided into the following four categories: the punishment of Fascist crimes, the purging of the administration, the sequestration of profits made out of the regime, and the liquidation of Fascist property. Several prominent members of the various parties have been appointed to take over the offices charged with carrying out these different functions. Mario Berlinguer (Party of Action) and Giuseppe Di Vittorio (Communist) are responsible for the punishment of Fascist crimes; Mario Cingolani (Christian Democrat) and Oreste Lizzardi (Socialist) for the confiscation of profits made out of the regime, and Celeste Negarville (Communist) for the liquidation of Fascist property. In addition a number of Commissars have been appointed to carry out epuration in each of the ministries. For these posts Italians whose anti-Fascist record is indisputable have been chosen. The three underlying principles which will guide the epuration commissariat in the carrying out of their task were defined by Count Sforza as follows: Justice will be carried out severely but rapidly, those in high places rather than those occupying unimportant positions will be punished, and as soon as these objectives have been achieved, the epuration will cease, so that Italians will not be tortured by the spectacle of

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A national congress of the Christian Democratic party was held in Naples last weekend, with the participation of 200 delegates from the different regions of Italy. Alcide De Gasperi, the minister without portfolio, was elected the secretary of the party. De Gasperi said that the party responded to two definite demands

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of Italian political life. One, that the problem of reconstruction was essentially a moral problem. The second was that the social-political revolution must be carried out by safeguarding the supreme rights of the individual and all the essential liberties for the development of his personality. He defined his party as one of law and order and added that it would be disciplined throughout the country.

Alberto Cianca, the Minister without Portfolio representing the Party of Action, defined the attitude of his party to the main problems of the hour in a speech to members of his party. He demanded a more active participation in the war on the part of Italy. He defended the coalition government of the six parties. He declared that epuration must be carried out implacably but with serenity. He made it clear that he believed in a republic. And he asserted the necessity of purging the administration if the government were to be enabled to execute its policy.

The Southern section of the Party of Action is holding a three-day congress at Cosenza, and many prominent leaders from Rome have gone there to take part. The Party of Action and the Sardinian Party of Action have officially fused into one party.

The problem of unemployment in Rome still preoccupies many Italians, particularly as its solution depends in part on the supply of electric power to the factories. As more of Italy is liberated, and the Germans destroy the sources of supply, it will become more rather than less difficult to solve the question of the supply of electricity. In fact a real solution will not be found until the necessary machinery is imported from America. One suggestion advanced has been that the electric light for civilian consumption in Rome should be cut off completely and the power saved diverted to starting up the factories.

In a conversation with a PWB Officer, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, the former Prime Minister, said that the Italians find their situation very embarrassing and suggested that the Allies make too many decisions instead of placing the responsibility upon Italian shoulders. He thought that the Allies do not realize that the spirit of Italians had changed considerably since July 25, 1943. He did not approve of the methods for the defascistization of Italian public life. He thought that in many cases they were too far reaching. If all those who had been tainted with Fascism in industry, commerce and finance were eliminated there would be nobody to whom the country could turn. He said that every thinking

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In a conversation with a PWB officer, Antonio Pesenti, the Communist undersecretary for Finance, spoke without enthusiasm of the division of functions between the Ministry of the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance. Such a distinction had existed before Fascism but since Fascism there was now the complicating feature of a large number of "enti" under state control. As things now stood the Ministry of Finance relied on these bodies for revenue but the financial control of their operations rested with the Treasury. He believed that while America was in a position if she wished to impose a hard peace on Italy, England was not, as the loss of the Italian market which would result from the complete destitution of the country would be a serious blow to British interests?

In a conversation with a PWB officer, a monarchist stated that he was attached to the monarchy not only for sentimental reasons but also because he believed that the greatness of Italy was inextricably bound up with the House of Savoy. He said there was only one monarchist party and this was the Democrazia Italiana (a party outside of the Committee of National Liberation). The Liberals he said were perhaps two-thirds monarchists and one-third republicans, the Christian Democrats four-fifths monarchists and one-fifth republicans. He believed that if a plebiscite were held most of the people would vote for the monarchy. He said that he thought the English would see that the monarchy was retained just as they would restore the monarchy in Spain? He defended the King's action in allowing Fascism to come to power by saying that the Fascist party had been properly and constitutionally elected in 1922. He believed that the only alternative to accepting Fascism at that time was civil war.

The monthly pay of clerical workers in Rome is included in the report. These figures were supplied by the Rome Camera del Lavoro. There is also an appendix dealing with conditions in recently liberated towns in Tuscany, such as Arezzo, Montepulciano and Volterra. An appendix is also attached dealing with public opinion and reactions to propaganda.

It is reported from Sardinia that grain is coming in at the Granaries of the People at the rate of about three thousand quintals a day. This amount is regarded as normal at this stage and is increasing. It is reported that it is expected that the amount of grain brought in will not correspond to what had been expected and it is believed that the real motive for holding back is probably

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Following an interview last week with Monsignor Montini, a PWB officer talked a few days ago with his fellow undersecretary at the Vatican, Monsignor Tardini, who is especially concerned with ecclesiastical affairs. Monsignor Tardini spoke about the destruction of Montecassino, and though he considers it an established fact that there were no Germans at any time within the monastery, he suggests that the German command, for both military and propaganda reasons,

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may have invented a story to the effect that the Abbey was being used as an observation post. Monsignor Tardini confirmed the existence of an order from the German Commander which created a 300 metre neutral zone around the monastery. The Abbot did not communicate this order to the Vatican with the result that it was never ratified, and the new German Commander who took over just before the bombardment did station two armored vehicles and about 200 troops within the 300 metre area.

Letters deriving from the Sicilian province of Caltanissetta betray alarm at the number of Fascists in posts of local importance and fear that once the Allies withdraw from the island these people will rule the roost. The Censorship Branch considers that there must be some basis in fact to produce so many letters alluding to this subject, but advises that the correspondence be viewed in the light of certain local characteristics, such as the tendency to find a scape-goat for all ills in "Fascists" in the administration. On the other hand the strength of the Separatist movement should be borne in mind and the extent to which this movement is a facade behind which the profiteers of the former regime and the big landowners manoeuvre for position.

The Romans continue to worry about the full restoration of electric current to the city and the opinion is very generally expressed that unless the Allies take the matter into their hands and help with transport and perhaps equipment, Rome will continue without light for many months. It is widely thought that destruction of hydro-electric plants supplying Rome is not so severe, and that if certain equipment was brought from Sardinia, and the matter taken out of the hands of private firms, a much greater supply of current could quickly be made available.

In reply to a questionnaire a school master states that in the period preceding the 4 June 1944, he listened most frequently to BBC and Radio Tunis. The commentaries of Candidus, Calosso, the Man in the Street, and Colonel Stevens were the most popular. He used to listen to Italia Combatte over BBC and Radio Anzio. The most jammed stations were Bari and sometimes the BBC over short wave.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy August 5, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 29

PART II Annexes

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Explanation of reliability rating

Source (reliability)

A Always reliable
B Usually reliable
C Sometimes reliable
D Frequently unreliable
E A bad source

Report (reliability)

1 Confirmed
2 Probably true
3 Possibly true
4 Doubtful
5 Improbable

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5 August 1944

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PART II Annexes

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1. Interview with Orlando

Signor Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, the veteran politician who is now acting as President of the Chamber, granted a short interview to a P.W.B. officer at his office in the Chamber of Deputies on July 29th. Despite his 84 years, the former Premier gives the impression that he is still a force to be reckoned with in the political sphere. Physically he might be compared to a well-preserved man of 65. First and foremost his mental faculties appear to have suffered little or no decline. Then his voice is strong, his eye clear, his hearing good, his carriage upright and his gestures vivacious. Orlando obviously has much to say on many subjects, and his loquacity is in itself an obstacle to the seeker after his real thoughts.

From this first, admittedly rather hurried discussion of a number of topics, the P.W.B. officer formed the opinion that Orlando, while he fully realises all that has happened to his country since the March on Rome, still retains much of the mentality characteristic of the Italian Right-wing politician of the years 1914-1921. The inclination is, indeed, to suggest that he has learned much since that period but not, perhaps, sufficient to make him one of the real leaders of the troubled Italy of to-day.

Asked as to his chief activity to-day, Orlando preferred to give only a rather general and indirect answer. The Italians, he began, find their situation "very embarrassing". Too many decisions have already been taken for them by the Allies. "The Italian situation, moreover, has been handled wrongly from the start." He could deal at length with this subject, but the Allies, for one thing, "confuse Nazism with Fascism." though the two things are different. Again, the Allies do not seem to believe that there has been a real change in Italy since the 25th of July. If there had been more faith shown by the Allies in the Italians, greater progress in reorganizing the country would have already been possible.

To take the Armistice terms, these were drawn up as though the Allies were dealing with an enemy. This, in truth, was not the case. To-day, then, there existed "these very hard" Armistice terms. Orlando, somewhat haltingly, sought at this point to convey to the P.W.B. officer the impression that, while he had been informed of the gist of the Armistice terms, he had not actually had an

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Orlando continued his mild censure of the Allies by stating that he did not approve of many things, among them the methods laid down for the "defascistization" of Italian public life. In some spheres it will be found that they are too far-reaching. To take industry, commerce and finance, if the Allies eliminated all those who, according to the strict letter of the decrees, must be regarded as tainted with Fascism, there would be left nobody capable of running these sectors of the country's activity. Hence, in this particular sphere Italy still has need of men who were formerly classified as Fascists. If they are eliminated to whom can the country turn?

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Another mistake has been the attitude adopted towards the creation of a new body through which the wishes of the country can be voiced. The old Chamber of Deputies, Orlando claims, already possessed the powers which a Constituent Assembly would have. Why, then, should resort be had to "revolutionary methods." It should not be forgotten that the majority of the official parties were to-day representative of strong "Left" tendencies. This applied in part even to the Christian Democrats. Within their ranks influences were at work which might result in the party losing its grip on its moderate programme and swinging to the Left. In any case, the best course would be to wait until Italy is liberated before attempting to make experiments with new national representative organs.

In reply to a question whether he could suggest the names of any big political figures who might be living in German-occupied Italy, Orlando thought for a moment but was at a loss to furnish an answer. He finally expressed the opinion that practically all the best figures, who are also well known, are probably already on the Allied side of the line.

As to the biggest problems that are facing liberated Italy, Orlando did not go much beyond stating that Mussolini had destroyed everything. He was in fact a "phenomenal wrecker." Connected with this subject was the fact that to-day the Italians lacked almost all authority. "Authority represents the means of acting and getting results." There was no solid point on which they could base their efforts. To drive home his meaning, Orlando recalled the words of Archimedes "Give me a point, and I will raise the world." In Italy to-day the newspapers are what they are. There is the bureaucracy, but the country lacks its representatives in the form of a chamber. The only real authority is the Allied military authority Nevertheless, when the war is over, every thinking and responsible Italian must wish for the Allies to stay in Italy for some time.

Speaking of Sicily, his native island, Orlando confessed he was not in favor of its political separation from the mainland. But just as Sicily cannot live without Italy, so Italy cannot live without Sicily. Hence there must be a close collaboration with the mainland, but on a basis which guarantees to Sicilians a just share in every sphere.

Questioned as to his personal feelings about King Victor Emmanuel, Orlando shook his head, whether in condemnation or sorrow it was hard to divine. The King, he said, had made a mistake. He should have retired when the streams of abuse began to be directed against him. Orlando is, however, in favor of the Monarchy as an institution. It unites. It holds together, and Italy is in need of this influence. This is where the Dynasty can play a useful role. In order to save the Dynasty both the King and Prince Humbert should have withdrawn and left the baby prince in the field. Here Orlando expounded on the sentimental side of the Italian people's character. It would have been possible, he intimated, by using proper methods, to have created popular sympathy for the figure of the baby prince as he grew older: to such a degree that the people would ultimately have taken him to their hearts.

With the interview almost at an end, Orlando had no chance of giving an adequate answer to the question of

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With the interview almost at an end, Orlando had no chance of giving an adequate answer to the question of what he thought England's future policy towards Italy should be. He first remarked, however, that he was a great admirer of England and her institutions, with which he is well acquainted. England he feels, is to-day in an "extremely difficult position". The post-war reaction of her continental neighbors may provide her with a big problem. There was, above all, the problem of the Slavs, with their peculiar mentality, and this applied especially to Yugoslavia, should that country come under a strong Russian influence. The figure of the "Russian Colossus" was likely to loom large over Europe. To deal with Italy, he would admit, in confidence, that he would not personally object to seeing her with a status resembling that of a British Dominion. Noting the gesture of surprise of the P.W.B. officer, Orlando modified

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this statement by adding that his idea would be to see Italy as one of the countries working within a British commonwealth of nations. In any case, his policy would be in favor of a strong friendly alliance between England and Italy. In the Mediterranean, England needed the presence of an Italy whose internal situation was that of a stable tranquil and contented people.

2. Conversation with Pesenti.

In an informal conversation with a PWB officer, Antonio Pesenti, the Communist Under-Secretary for Finance, spoke without enthusiasm of the division of functions between the Ministry of the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance. Before the fusion of the two Ministries under Fascism, the broad division of their functions had been that the Ministry of Finance looked after receipts (taxation etc.) and the Ministry of the Treasury was responsible for expenditure. At that time, however, there did not exist the complicating factor of a large number of "enti" under state control. As things now stood, the Ministry of Finance relied on these bodies for revenue, but the financial control of their operations rested with the Treasury.

Pesenti expounded at some length on the realist aspects of his party's policy. He explained (in answer to a specific question) that while Communists could not approve of British capitalistic imperialism or the methods of American big business, they could and did give their fullest support to the policy which imperialism and capital had adopted -- a policy of war for the liberation of the continent. Similarly, although much of the policy followed by the Church of Italy was contrary to Communist ideas -- he instanced the status of women in Italy -- Communists knew that by attacking the Church they would only alienate many of the intensely Catholic Italian workers. There were many points on which both Catholics and Communists were in agreement, and on these complete collaboration was possible.

Talking of the future of Italy, Pesenti said that while America was in a position, if she wished, to impose a hard peace on Italy, England was not. The loss of the Italian market which would result from complete destitution of the country would be a serious blow to British interests.

Pesenti showed that he had a high opinion of the political sense of British politicians. In his opinion, the mistakes made by British foreign policy during the last twenty years could be attributed to France. France had to some extent acted as Britain's agent on the Continent, but when she [illegible] Britain as well as [illegible]

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PARTY POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

3 Cianca's Address at the Party of Action Meeting, 30 JULY 1944

The Brancaccio theatre was filled to capacity (2700) to hear Cianca speak on the policy of the party of Action. Among those standing on both sides of the speaker's tribune, a PWB officer recognized Emilio LUSSU, now once more back in Rome.

After a short introduction by Baldazzi, whose reference to the Republic was received with huge applause, CIANCA took the stand. This was the first time since the liberation that he had spoken in Rome and evidently most of the audience did not know him by sight, because it acknowledged and applauded him only when he mounted the tribune and prepared to speak, not before, when he was standing in full view next to the tribune.

The whole accent of the speech was on the new-found freedom and dignity which the Italian government and people must maintain against all comers; he therefore stressed epuration and the many responsibilities of the government.

After saluting the antifascist martyrs in the Rome Party of Action whose names were inscribed on the wall on either side of him, he referred to the Antifascists' long fight for liberty and the revolutionary character of the political changeover which had resulted. "We ask the right," he said, "to speak the language of dignity." At this point, when he was speaking of the patricts, someone shouted, "Tell the Allies to give us arms." The interruption was overlooked.

Cianca then justified his absence from the previous Badoglio government by attacking Badoglio and the antidemocratic clique of generals and "war monger" which he represented. The 25th July was, he said, their last effort to save themselves in the hour of defeat.

The speaker assured his audience that the Party of Action has a programme; many reforms in the police, the army and the bureaucracy were necessary, but at the moment the policy of the government expressed the coalition, the common efforts of the six parties in the government.

With regard to the partisans, Cianca declared that the Allies had come as liberators and so must take account

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With regard to the partisans, Cianca declared that the Allies had come as liberators and so must take account of them. The Italians must support them to the utmost.

Stressing again the great responsibility of the government, he said that it must prove its capacity and firmness of purpose to the Allies, especially in the epuration campaign. Cianca's watchword for this was "serene but implacable". Some young men, he said, had followed early Fascism in good faith, the delusion had come and now to make up for their first mistake, they are fighting with the patriots. For them there must be some understanding (cheers) but not for the "egoists" and profiteers of Fascism.(cheers).

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Cianca then disclosed that people's courts would be set up, on which only men who had never been members of the Fascist party could sit. All illicit wealth and riches gained under Fascism would be confiscated (cheers).

Cianca proceeded to condemn the monarchy as an obstacle to the rise of the Italian people and in a magnificently rounded off piece of oratory declared that all Fascist institutions (including the Monarchy) would be abolished at the Constituent Assembly. The whole audience rose to its feet in a wave of applause and enthusiasm.

The orator waved the audience to silence and declared that the Italian people had already decided. He referred to the executive organs which have also to be purged, the higher diplomatic ranks, the prefectures and the police offices (questure) and the audience purred with pleasure, but he also advised the people to make full use of their liberty to hold meetings and so "incite" the government to carry out the reforsm. In all the problems to be settled, labor, unemployment, etc., the people's support was wanted.

Turning to the international field, Cianca said that "a peace that hits the Italian people with full responsibility for Fascism will not be just or lasting. The Italian people cannot be condemned to a punishment peace (pace di castigo.") He quoted the fight of the Italian Antifascists and the rousing welcome that the Allied Armies had everywhere received as a proof that the Italian people are not responsible. Already, he said, the Italian patriots have made an alliance with the Yugoslavs and the French (cheers).

Indeed the whole spirit of this fighting speech of Cianca's was now reaching its climax. Cianca ended by saying that this world upheaval, "this revolutionizing crisis" must not be met by the Italians with the moribund spirit of the old moribund parliament: "We must be on the crest of the rising wave and not in the hollow of the ebbing wave."

The fine oratory and the enthusiastic spirit of Cianca evidently made an excellent impression on the audience. But the references to concrete facts, such as the plans for the Epuration Courts and the Constituent Assembly always drew the most applause. The loud and rather demagogic style of speech appeared to dismay one or two of the older people present but the reception

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4 The Views of a Monarchist

In an informal conversation with a PWB officer a monarchist — a publisher connected with the project to launch a monarchist newspaper under Naldi's editorship, (see Report 28 Paragraph 16) explained his views. He was, he said, attached to the Monarchy not only for sentimental reasons, but also because he believed that the greatness of Italy was inextricably bound up with the House of Savoy.

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It was not only that the country needed a rallying point; only the continuation of the dynasty of Savoy could save the country from becoming the prey of any adventurer, a place of constant political turmoil with the international standing of Honduras. One of the first results of the abolition of the monarchy would be the separation of Sicily; (the Sicilian separatists, he admitted, were not drawn from the working classes. He said they were mostly landed proprietors of British origin and their one desire was for Sicily to become a part of England.) Perhaps in 200 years it would be possible to separate Italy from the House of Savoy, but it would be disastrous now.

In spite of the fact that in Rome most of the propaganda was in the hands of the Republicans, the parties were beginning to realise this, and were modifying their anti-monarchist views. Of the recognized parties only one, Democrazia Italiana (not in fact one of the parties constituting the committee of National Liberation) was avowedly monarchist. The Liberals, he said, were perhaps two-thirds Monarchist and one-third Republican, the Christian Democrats four-fifths Monarchist and one-fifth Republican; the Party of Action was officially wholly republican, but many of its members were veering round; the Socialists were wholly Republican; the Communists, acting on orders from Russia, were officially Monarchist, but even they saw the ridiculousness of this situation. As for the Italian people -- he made a face indicating hopelessness. He himself believed that if a plebiscite were held, most of the public would vote for the monarchy, but he did not believe that a plebiscite would be held. The English would see that the monarchy was retained, just as they would restore the monarchy in Spain.

In England and America many people made the mistake of considering Fascism and Nazism as originating in the middle classes. Nazism was a form of Socialism, and as Himmler himself had admitted, the aristocracy was anti-Nazi. Fascism was again different. He himself had been a convinced Fascist at the beginning, and had remained in the syndical movement until shortly before the war. Fascism without being Socialist, had done a great deal for the working classes. Up until the declaration of war on England, the Italian masses had been behind Fascism. By acting as he did the King, who had always regarded himself as a simple "funzionario" had genuinely believed he was interpreting the will of the Italian people. In 1922 the Fascist government had been properly and constitutionally elected. The King had no way of knowing that the elections were influenced by bands of armed squadristi; but even if it had been otherwise, the Fascists would still have had a majority, though a smaller one. The only al-

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The Crown Prince, whom he knew and liked personally, had been known as an anti-Fascist, and a great deal of his unpopularity was due to subtle propaganda put out against him by Mussolini. He, the speaker, had, with some others tried during the latter part of the war to induce the Prince to lead a revolt against the Fascists, but the Prince was not convinced that the people would be with him. In any case, as a member of the House of Savoy, he was well disciplined and would not have acted without his father's orders.

SECRET

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5 The Action Parties in Sardinia

a. After a meeting held at the end of July at Macomer, the Sard Action Party issued an order of the day confirming the decision to fuse the two parties, the Sard Party of Action and the Italian Party of Action. The order of the day stated that

1) the islands interests remain the first consideration;
2) These interestes are reinforced, not diminished, by co-ordination with national interests of the same tendency;
3) It is irrational that the two parties (the Sard Action Party and the Sardinian branch of the Italian Action Party) should exist side by side. It is therefore recommended firstly that the Sard Action Party should remain responsible for exclusively Sard questions, while accepting directives on national affairs where there is no conflict with the island's aspirations, from the Italian Action Party. Secondly, steps should be taken immediately for the inclusion of all local branches of the Italian Action party within the Sard Action Party.

In an interview with a Sardinian collaborator which took place before the Macomer congress, Mario Berlinguer, who is the most prominent Sardinian representative of the Italian Party of Action, said that it is indispensable that the two parties should be fused, in order to clear up the local political situation.

6 The Socialist Youth Federation

According to one of the three leaders of the federation, Bruno Conforto, the Socialist youth movement played a considerable part in the fight against the Germans during their occupation. It published manifestoes on the 1st, 3rd and 15th May, inciting the people to revolt; it published a pamphlet entitled "ABC of Socialism" and also two clandestine numbers of its paper "Rivoluzione Socialista"; it organized several brief public meetings (about 15 minutes long) including one in front of St. Ignatius, on the occasion of the mass for the evacuées.

Since the Allied occupation, the organization has published three numbers of its papers, as a supplement to the party paper, AVANTI. It has established contacts with parallel organizations in Naples, Bari and the South of Italy.

In Rome itself, it has established or is in the process of establishing branches alongside every one of the 40 party branches. Its

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In Rome itself, it has established or is in the process of establishing branches alongside every one of the 40 party branches. Its headquarters are together with the party headquarters in Via Sistina 91, the Rome headquarters, and at 41, Via Gregoriana, the National headquarters.

Besides organizing sports and games with other youth organizations, it is running courses of instruction in Political History, Economics, and Marxism. It is also setting up a study centre on Marxism at the HQ and plans to collect a small library there.

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The provisional Central National Committee in Via Gregoriana consists of thre people: Bruno Conforto (student), Leo Solari, and Matteo Matteotti, the secretary. Each section of "circolo" has its own small committee. A PWB officer, who talked with Bruno Conforto, got a very different impression of this organization from that of the Party of Action. In the Socialist federation the Committees are smaller and though provisional do not appear from the remarks made to feel that they are responsible to the members as a whole but rather that they are there to direct and guide the politically uneducated youths in their charge.

The age limits for entering the federation are 16 to 25, but at the age of 21, a member can also qualify to belong to the Party (e.g., Matteotti, who is in both). Of the 2500 - 3000 members of the organization in Rome, about 15 per cent are women, a higher proportion than in the party; 70 per cent, according to Conforto, are from the working class and only 30 per cent are students and clerks etc., from the middle class. The federation is particularly keen to enlist working class (more malleable) members.

It is worth noting, finally, that whereast the Party of Action youth federation makes a point of calling itself autonomous, the Socialist federation is strictly bound to the party, has a branch attached to each party branch, acts in short as the antechamber for young aspirants to the Socialist party.

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CHURCH

7 Interview with Monsignor Tardini - 28.7.44.

A PWB officer interviewed Monsignor Tardini who, with Monsignor Montini, is joint Under-Secretary of State at the Vatican. Monsignor Tardini is especially concerned with ecclesiastical affairs.

Asked about the facts which culminated in the destruction of the Abbey of Montecassino, the Monsignor said that a long time ago the Vatican, which foresaw the importance which the Cassino line would have for the German defence, had requested both belligerents to make arrangements to spare the Abbey. From both sides sympathetic replies were received and in effect on the Allied side the place was not bombarded, while the Germans gave an undertaking not to put troops or military materials within the precincts of the Abbey. The German commander of that sector of the line, moreover, gave orders that no troops were to go within 300 metres of the Abbey, and for some time this order was scrupulously respected. The existence of this order, however, he only communicated to the Abbot who did not get it back to the Vatican which could have procured its ratification by the German High Command. Before the bombardment, however, the German commander was replaced by another one who countermanded the order, so that for some time prior to the bombing there were about 200 troops and a couple of armoured vehicles within the 300 metre zone.

Monsignor Tardini considers it established as a fact that there were never any Germans within the Abbey precincts. The Abbot and the monks were watching all the corners of their building with the utmost vigilance, for they knew that once the Germans were in the place would certainly be bombed. Their testimony on this point is incontrovertible.

However, it seemed equally clear, said Monsignor Tardini, that information was reaching the Allied forces that the Germans were using the Abbey as a citadel. From where did this information come? It was possible that it came from the Germans themselves. A destroyed Cassino monastery would be more useful to them for defence than the undamaged building which they were pledged not to use - and moreover it would be a most useful propaganda story.

Most unfortunately, continued the Monsignor, the Vatican, owing to bad communications, had no means of keeping directly in touch with the situation, and was unable to put before the Allied High Command the evidence of the monks as to the non-occupation of the Abbey by the Germans.

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On the day before the bombardment, leaflets were dropped on the Abbey warning the inhabitants of the forthcoming event. The Abbot and the monks and many refugees were hidden in underground caves and shelters during the ordeal. One of these shelters was pierced and a number of people were killed.

Monsignor Tardini assigned blame for the destruction of the historic building to both sides. The Germans should have kept cleared a zone round the building. The Allies should have acted more cautiously on better ascertained facts, though he admitted that it was difficult to avoid the taking of quick decisions in warfare. 4671

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8 Some Calabrian Clergy

An Italian collaborator with PWB in Cosenza supplies the following notes on the behavior of the priests in that province before and after the Allied landings. (B-3)

Although the Vatican had always advised its dependents throughout Italy to abstain from the expression, at least in public, of political sentiments, the clergy of Cosenza used to take part, with certain honorable exceptions, in all fascist political and military parades and demonstrations. Many were the priests who devoted their time and energy to political work for the fascist party, and among the most notorious were the Lycéé teacher Don Eugenio Seravalle, Capomanipolo of the fascist militia; Canon Eugenio Caruso, another capomanipolo and proprietor of the "Provvidenza" printing works; Don Luigi Malett a parish priest in Cosenza and a capomanipolo of the volunteer militia for Abyssinia. Seravalle wrote frequently for "Calabria Fascista", while the bishops of San Marco and Tropea openly preached the holy nature of the war against England and America, and of course against the arch-enemy, Soviet Russia. These prelates were also quick to congratulate and support the federal secretaries, especially Caruso and Manganiello.

Generally speaking, the lower clergy followed the example of their superiors and as in the primitive Calabrian villages the priest is still regarded with considerable awe, they were the most effective channels for the government to work on the people. Thus all the circulars of an economic nature were sent to the parish priests. In the last year of the regime the parish priests were nominated ipso facto chaplains of the local GIL (Giovani Italiani del Littorio).

After the 25th July and the subsequent arrival of the Allies these fascist priests have gone through various outward transformations, some of them even making public denial of previous fascist activities. For the most part they are now active propagandists of the official Church party, the Democrazia Cristiana, through which they hope to maintain their influence on public life, control of the schools and the formation of a large mass that will vote in the future elections on their bidding. There is, however, another tendency in this party, headed in Cosenza by Don Carlo de Cardona, a priest of great gifts and considerable cultural attainments, who was always openly hostile to Fascism. De Cardona hopes to attain far reaching social reforms, but without the application of violent methods. As far back as 1920 he founded in Calabria the Catholic rural banks, on the model of similar institutions in Germany.

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EPURATION

9 Some opinions on epuration

In a conversation with a PWB officer a Roman mechanical engineer, an intelligent man about 35 years old, expressed the opinion that there is a great need of a more rigid application of the epuration laws. He considered that too many people who had held key positions under Mussolini today hold them under the democratic government, and further that the Allied authorities were too prone to overlook a man's political antecedents when appointing to a job. He cited the appointment at Messina of 17 university professors, none of whom had the requisite qualifications or had taken the competative examination. It seems that as these professors were appointed by the Allied authorities they cannot, at least for the moment, be removed. On the other hand, sometimes blanket epuration methods were employed, and many innocent suffer with the guilty. This was recently the case at the Regina Caeli prison, where the vice Director was also "epurated" along with the other prison officials, in spite of the fact that during the German occupation he had taken great risks to save many innocent prisoners. (B-3)

An intelligent and reliable Italian journalist considers that Colonel Poletti has lost some of the popularity which he certainly had on his arrival in Rome. He attributed this to a certain dissatisfaction with the functioning of the epuration commission, which is often judged slow, and occasionally criticised for inefficiency. This journalist instanced the case of the law passed for the restoration to the Jews of property seized by the Fascists. An Italian commission was appointed to examine the question and the day after submitted a report as requested. The journalist complained that no action had yet been taken. (B-3)

A Milanese monarchist complained bitterly, in a conversation with a PWB officer, against the recently published Italian government law on the punishment of Fascists. He said it reminded him of hte Nazi or Fascist persecution of the Jews: when a whole mass of people were submitted to sanction just because they bore a certain name. He imagined the feeling of the partisan who returns to his liberated home covered with stars and decorations, only to be greeted by the carabinieri. The fact that he would, under the law, receive sentence for five years instead of ten would be of small consolation.

FASCIST ACTIVITIES

10 Fascist activities in Sicily

The Censorship Branch reports that the contents of letters written by civilians in the province of Caltanissetta indicate the existence of some amount of Fascist and anti-Allied activity there. Some letters state that the Fascists have made preparations for a rising as soon as the Allies leave the island. Many correspondents seem to feel that the Allies have been too lenient with the Fascists. Other writers complain that their towns or villages are still under the tyrannical control of Fascists.

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In assessing the amount of truth in these statements it must be born in mind that the Italian government is probably unpopular with even those inhabitants of the island that are not separatists. It will be remembered that the islanders criticised the Bonomi cabinet on its formation for failing to include any Sicilian ministers.

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11 Sardinia

An Italian collaborator with PWB at Cagliari reports that the prefect, in agreement with ACC, has issued an order forbidding all persons not in possession of the regular authorisation to reside in Cagliari until the end of October. This measure has been made in the interests of health and for military reasons. Nevertheless it has caused quite considerable discontent among those who had returned to Cagliari to superintend the rebuilding of their bombed homes, and who now see this work of reconstruction suspended indefinitely.

The provincial police committee of Cagliari has locked up half a dozen well known fascists of the 1922 vintage, to the general approval of the population. This committee is much criticised for slowness in carrying out epuration and has incurred a public rebuke from the Provincial Committee of Liberation printed in the columns of the local press.

The Secretary of the Cagliari Provincial Committee of Liberation recently published a protest against the taking of an oath to the crown by the mayors in view of the fact that the Minister of the Interior, like his other colleagues made his oath to the nation and not to the crown. The Prefect replied that an order for the mayors to take the oath was contained in a telegram from the Ministry of the Interior, signed by Bonomi, and that therefore those mayors who did not take the oath in the prescribed form coubd be considered to have resigned from their office.

12 S.I.M. Interrogations

A young Communist who was a member of his party's press section during the German occupation of Rome told a P.W.B. officer how he had recently been called to the offices of the S.I.M., and asked by one of the officers there to give a full account of his activities during the clandestine period. He refused to do so, saying that he had already made his report to the Rome Committee of Liberation and to his own party. The communist said that he felt that he was regarded by this S.I.M. officer as an enemy, and that he carried away the impression that the S.I.M. was preparing dossiers for their own use, as he could not see any connection between their work and that of the Government. (B-2)

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L A B O U R

13 Pay of Clerical Workers Per Month

The following figures are supplied by the Rome Camera del Lavoro. (It should be noted that 15 per cent for insurance quotas and taxes with held from the pay should be subtracted from each amount.)

Name of Position	Actual pay (with all allowances, Sept. 1943		Actual pay (with all allowances, June 1944	
	Unmarried	With Wife & 5 chindren	Unmarried	With wife & 5 children
Chief storehouse keeper	4375	5226.40	5450	6201.40
Chief Cashier	4375	5226.40	5450	6201.40
Chief Designer	4375	5226.40	5450	6201.40
Accountant	2875	3026.40	3950	4701.40
Designer	2875	3026.40	3950	4701.40
Bookkeeper (male)	2875	3026.40	3950	4701.40
Bookkeeper (female)	1800	2437	2450	3087
Clerk (male)	1675	2426	2450	3202.20
Clerk (female)	1350	1987	1950	2587
Typist (male)	1675	2426.40	3450	4201.40
Typist (female)	1350	1987	1750	2387
Shorthand-typist (knowing English)	2575	3626.40	3950	4701.40
Telephone operator (with English)	1800	2437	2450.55	3087
Telephone operator	1350	1987	1950	2587
Storehouse keeper	2875	3626.40	3950	4701.40
Interpreter-translator	2575	3326.40	3450	4201.40
Asst. Buildings Officer	2875	3026.40	3950	4701.40
PAY OF WORKERS BY THE HOUR				
Glass worker	11.25	13.90	12	14.65
Carpenter	7.60	10.25	10.65	13.30
Cooper	7.60	10.25	10.30	12.95
Wheelwright	7.60	10.25	10.30	12.95
Caulker	7.60	10.25	10.30	12.95
Sawsmith	9.00	11.65	11.90	14.55
Shoemaker	10.25	12.65	13.00	15.65
Tailor	10.25	12.90	14.50	17.15

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Sawsmith	9.00	11.65	11.90	14.55
Shoemaker	10.25	12.65	13.00	15.65
Tailor	10.25	12.90	14.50	17.15
Dressmaker	5.50	7.75	7.25	9.05
Theatrical Outfitter	8.25	10.90	11.25	13.90
Rolling mill worker	6.25	8.90	8.75	11.40
Tinsmith	6.25	8.90	8.75	11.40
Toolmaker	8.25	10.90	11.25	13.90
Turner	8.75	11.40	11.25	13.90
Machine worker (female)	3.25	5.50	4.75	7.00
Mechanical repairer	9.25	11.90	11.25	13.90

SECRET

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Shop foreman	15.25	17.90	16.25	18.90
Bricklayer	11.25	13.90	12.25	14.90
Tinsmith	6.25	8.90	8.70	11.40
Plasterer	11.25	13.90	12.25	14.90
Builder's laborer	9.60	12.20	11.50	14.15
Unloader	10.00	12.65	12.50	15.15
Mason	7.00	9.65	13.00	15.65
Asphalt layer	6.25	8.90	13.00	15.65
Quarryman	8.10	10.75	11.25	13.90
Steam Compressor Driver	10.40	13.05	10.45	13.05
Stoker	9.25	11.90	9.00	11.65
Painter	8.25	10.90	11.00	13.65
Linotypist	13.00	16.00	15.00	19.00
Lithographer	14.00	17.00	16.00	20.00
Apprentice	4.75			
Worker, detonator factory	7.25	10.00	9.75	12.40
Worker, arms factory	7.25	10.00	9.75	12.40
Farrier	9.25	12.00	14.25	16.90
Electrician	7.25	10.00	10.25	12.90
Boilermaker	6.75	9.40	11.25	13.90
Boiler supervisor	6.75	9.40	10.25	12.90
Driver-Mechanic	10.25	13.00	14.25	16.90
Founder	9.25	11.90	14.25	16.90
Solderer	9.25	11.90	14.25	16.90
Moulder	9.25	11.90	18.25	20.90
Printer	9.25	11.90	18.25	10.90

14 Di Vittorio speaks to the workers

On the 30th July, Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Communist member of the Secretariat of the General Confederation of Labor, addressed a meeting of workers, in which he complained of the high unemployment and of the low wages of those employed; the workers loudly approved. He then called for closer unity in the ranks of Labor. (from l'unita)

Some say that the Labor leaders are taking advantage of the war conditions to cause unrest and so strengthen and solidify their Labor movement, but from what a P.W.B. officer heard at the Camera del Lavoro, it appears that there really is a growing unrest and dissatisfaction on the part of the workers and employees against the Allied authorities. While the cost of living has gone up 75%, the wages including the 70% increase lately accorded have risen only 300%. Many workers are threatening to strike, as after 9 months of German occupation and hard living the average worker had worked himself up to such a state of expectancy in order to be able to carry on that the actual conditions under [illegible]

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Quarryman	8.10	10.75	11.25	13.90
Steam Compressor Driver	10.40	13.05	10.45	13.05
Stoker	9.25	11.90	9.00	11.65
Painter	8.25	10.90	11.00	13.65
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The Camera del Lavoro assures the writer that the betterment in the conditions of the workers would result in a wonderful psychological encouragement and recovery. The situation cannot it seems continue as at present. (A-2)

SECRET

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15 General Confederation of Italian Artisan Leagues - 30th July 1944

In a conversation with a PWB officer, Armando Marapodi, secretary of the Artisan Confederation, declared that for the moment the Confederation is not adhering to the General Confederation of Labor because it wants merely to defend the interests of its members and not meddle in politics. That is why, according to Marapodi, so many artisans are joining. He said that an average of 120 are joining daily. There are already 11,000 members, of whom 2,000 are barbers, 4,000 artisans in the clothing trade (tailors, dressmakers, modistes etc) and about 600 drivers of horse-drawn vehicles. It is a motley gathering. It includes a strong group of artists, painters and sculptors headed by the well-known artist, Prof. Vincenzo Irace. Last Saturday, in fact, an art show was opened in the premises of the Centenary Club (Piazza Colonna) to show the paintings and works of the pupils of Prof. Irace and other artists in the Confederation.

The Confederation is at present directed by a provisional committee of 6 or 7 members, including Prof. Irace, Luigi Stabili (shoemaker), Giulio Ruiz (Hatter), Alessandro Moschini (Barber), Dr. Giuseppe Venuti etc. The Confederation intends to hold elections as soon as possible, That is as soon as it can get permission to borrow a hall or cinema for the purpose. The Secretary in fact said that they felt this was necessary because the Committee had been self-elected.

In the meantime, Col. Poletti had shown interest in the Confederation and Premier Bonomi has sent a short letter, which was shown to the PWB officer and which ends with the following words: "I can assure you that the aspirations of the artisans are followed with interest by the government." The Secretary took the letter practically as a sign of recognition.

Marapodi said that the main work of the Confederation would be to set up co-operatives and it is hoped that it would be able to control the assignment of materials so rare.

Marapodi and Ruiz then gave the following Black Market prices:

Nails : 1,300 lire the kilo
Leather : 800 lire the kilo
Packet of dye : 65 lire each (5 lire in 1943)
Thread : 25 lire for a 100 metre reel (normal price 2 lire)
Pair of Shoes (not leather) : 1400 - 1600 lire

In both persons, the reticence and distrust with regard to politics, now so widespread, was particularly noticeable. Admittedly, they were both middle-aged persons, but all they asked for was work and peaceful living. They showed very little interest in the present political parties.

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F I N A N C E

16 The Rome Stock Exchange

Dott. Maccaro, employee of a news agency, reported on the opening of Rome's Stock Exchange on 1 August 1944.

During the German occupation, there never was a complete closing of stock transactions; in fact, in spite of the heavy taxes imposed by the Fascist Republican government, holders of securities did a very active business with their stocks and bonds.

Sales were made chiefly through banks. However, since all Roman banks were notified of the heavy taxes imposed by the government, while only a few of the Neapolitan banks were served with an official notice of such taxes, Roman bankers used to send their own securities or the securities of their clients to Neapolitan banks, which operated sales and other transactions without applying any taxes.

The Allied occupation caused a complete closing of all stock exchanges. Since the Allied occupation, only very few sales have been operated. Sales have been made directly between private citizens with the assistance of a notary public who takes care of paying all taxes and dues.

It is generally felt that the Allied order prohibiting stock exchange transaction cannot prevent people from selling or buying securities by private sale, without the aid of any bank or broker. Sales of this kind however are not too frequent, because of the difficulty of finding a buyer or a seller without the aid and services of an official broker.

On August 1, 1944, the AMG allowed theopening of the stock exchange in Rome, with two conditions;

1) Only government bonds and debentures can be sold.
2) Sales can be made only on a cash basis.

The immediate result of the opening has been a slight increase in value of such securities. It is somehow felt that the Allied official recognition of transactions in such securities is a sign of a reborn prestige of the Italian treasury.

Of all Italian government securities only one is sold at premium, "Rendita" at 3½ per cent. Reason: it is the oldest issue on the market (issue: 1906), and there is a feeling that the future Italian government (after the Allies have departed) will honor first the oldest obligations.

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With reference to government bonds, their price during the German occupation was considerably higher than it is now. The Allied occupation caused a drop. Since yesterday there is a slight rise.

There is a wiedspread discontent for the prohibition imposed by

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Allied authorities to open safe deposits in Roman banks. According to Vaccaro, during the German occupation everybody had free entry to the banks and safes, and this prohibition is very unfavorably commented. The Germans often threatened to seal all safes, but in fact, they never went to that extreme.

(Vaccaro thinks that the Germans never put into effect that provision because they knew that most people had already emptied their safes.)

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

17 The Power and Light Situation in Rome

The following information is supplied by an Italian collaborator with PWB at Rome (B-2).

Contrary to earlier reports some of the hydroelectric plants that supply power to the Rome region have either been saved or damaged to a limited extent. The connection of the undamaged ones to Rome and the completion of repairs to the damaged plants would undoubtedly do much to improve the general economy of Rome and Latium. Some few days ago the managers of the electric companies and kindred companies held a meeting in Rome, when it was stated that shortly the Cenrano plant (which had been reported flooded) will be connected with the Rome circuit, and that by the middle of August Subiaco and similar stations will also be connected. If this is so it may be assumed that the coal now consumed in producing thermic energy will be able to be switched to the generation of gas. If this gas were distributed to consumers for two or three hours a day it would help considerably to solve the problem of how to cook food. There should be enough energy to allow each consumer to use some 8 KW per month, corresponding to the use of two 50 watt lamps per family during 3 hours per day.

The serious problem of transportation and of supplying electric power to industries and small crafts remains unsolved. It is felt that if the repairs to the small plants are left to private firms, progress will be extremely slow, as the private concern has little sense of citizenship and also lacks the necessary tools, machinery and transportation.

It is now thought that the main power station in Tivoli, which was blown up by the Germans, is in a better condition than was at

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It is now thought that the main power station in Tivoli, which was blown up by the Germans, is in a better condition than was at first believed. The instrument hall is intact, and is being now used in joining up the two small extant stations belonging to the same companies at Tivoli. The forced feed pipes are intact; so are some of the transformers. Also some of the turbines and alternators are only slightly damaged so that new ones could be made out of several damaged ones. But if this work is left to the company it will take at least six months before any results are achieved.

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It remains to be seen if the Galletto plant is intact. Each of the machines in that station is probably capable of 35/40,000 KW. Nera Montoro can produce about 20/25,000 HP, while Subiaco not more than 4000. The Nera Montoro plant is reported slightly damaged.

The above figures are only approximate and have not been checked.

A Roman engineer suggested that it would help to solve the electricity problem if reserve turbines and other machinery, thought to be in Sardinia, were brought over to Rome.

18 Industrial Firms Compromised with the Germans

Many firms that did a lot of work for the Germans are now transferring their outfit and equipment to newly formed limited companies, having as their object the construction of civil and military works. Such is the case of the Impresa Casaluce, which was particularly connected with the Germans and their spoliations in Italy after the Armistice. This firm has now formed three subsidiary companies for the purpose of presenting a clean balance sheet to the Allies. (B-2)

19 Views on the Present Food Situation

An intellectual, a professor: The main trouble today is as much a psychological factor as anything else. For the past nine months we had been feeding ourselves on a great hope; the arrival of the Allies, which was a wonderful moral support. Now, though the conditions of life are much better thanks to the Allies, yet there is a widespread sense of disappointment and disillusionment. It is realized that conditions will not suddenly improve but that the struggle back to normalcy will be a long and uphill journey. (No mention of the biggest war in history, still going on). The Black Market was then very developed and any indispensable article could "easily" be acquired.

A Working Class Housewife: The regular distributions are not sufficient to meet present needs and the Black Market furnishes in small quantities nowadays? Even the fixed prices are too high. The bread, at first so white, is once again uneatable and the loaves of 4 etti are very difficult to divide up into three parts for the three meals of the day. Two 2 etti loaves are easier to divide. This is a small matter, but when bread is rationed every crumb counts and so it worries housewives.

All these matters and particular

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to be in Sardinia, were brought over to Rome.

18 Industrial Firms Compromised with the Germans

Many firms that did a lot of work for the Germans are now transferring their outfit and equipment to newly formed limited companies, having as their object the construction of civil and military works. Such is the case of the Impresa Casaluce, which was particularly connected with the Germans and their spoliations in Italy after the Armistice. This firm has now formed three subsidiary companies for the purpose of presenting a clean balance sheet to the Allies. (B-2)

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All these matters and particularly unemployment are reported to have caused a feeling of discontent. Source told PWB he himself saw writing on walls to this effect: "Down with the American", "We are hungry, hungry".

There is also a strong feeling current among Romans that all the evacuees brought into Rome should be allowed to leave once more. The belief is widespread that the Romans would profit thereby. (C-2)

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20 Increase in the Pasta Ration Falsely Reported

The papers "Il Tempo", "L'Italia Libera" and "Risorgimento Liberale" of the 28th July and "Voce Repubblicana" of the 29 July published a statement that the pasta ration would be increased to 250 grams weekly. This was not published in the "Corriere di Roma" and was in fact incorrect.

AGRICULTURE

21 Granai del Popolo in Sardinia

It is reported from Sardinia that grain is coming in at the rate of about 3000 quintals a day. This amount is regarded as normal at this stage and is increqsing.

It is not anticipated that the amount of grain brought in will correspond to what had been hoped. The goal is 400,000 quintals, and a figure about 30 per cent below this is likely to be reached. This would be about the same percentage as was brought in by the amassi. Even 400,000 quintals would be inadequate, as the normal consumption by non-producers is about two and a half times that amount.

The real motive in holding back is probably the uselessness of money, rather than the two reasons usually given: namely the price and the amount. The small producers, rather than large landowners, are liable to hold back their goods.

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SURVEY OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND MOVEMENTS IN ROME AS AT 23 JULY, 1944

1. General Introduction.

The bulk of political activity in Rome has from the time of its efflorescence on July 25 been canalised in the work of the six parties which constituted the Roman Committee of National Liberation. Of these, some were more active than others and it is generally accepted that during the nine months of the German occupation of Rome the two most energetic parties of resistance and combat were the Communist and, having regard to its size, the Party of Action. There were, however, in addition, other resistance movements controlled by a-political leaders (though they often contained political elements outside the six parties) who put the fight against the Nazis and Fascists above all political considerations, and who on full investigation may be found to have done as much in the struggle against the oppressors as was done by the resistance groups affiliated to any of the six parties. Such were the bands of the Centro Militare which were drawn from soldiers and officers of the Italian army and Carabinieri, and the bands under the direction of the Comando Superiore Partigiani of Dott. Carlo Andreoni, the Bande Moretti and the Movimento Communista - some of whom were dissident Communists, while others carried the label without subscribing to the political doctrines implied by it - and a number of others. And lastly there were bands inspired by a definite political tendency which did not follow the six currents harboured in the Committee of National Liberation. Such independent political bands were those of the Catholic Communists, the Republicans and the Christian Socialists.

It is not possible as yet, nor is it necessary for the purpose of this survey, to establish/which of these many bands must go the palm for having carried on the greatest amount of partisan activity, the most raids, the highest number of Germans killed and so forth. [illegible] part and if it is thought that, having regard to their numbers, the results achieved were not extraordinary, two things must be remembered. A prevailing lack of arms, explosives and ammunition reduced the activity of many of these partisans to the mere game of bamboozling the Germans - forging passes, hiding suspects, preventing the destruction of important plant and material, hampering the efficiency of the Germans in offices and factories. This game was dangerous in itself - the penalty was death if you were caught at it - and taken all in all must have been a serious disadvantage to the Germans, while it helped to keep up the morale of the Italians. Secondly it must be remembered that [illegible]

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acknowledge that during the nine months of the German occupation of Rome the two most energetic parties of resistance and combat were the Communist and, having regard to its size, the Party of Action. There were, however, in addition, other resistance movements controlled by a-political leaders (though they often contained political elements outside the six parties) who put the fight against the Nazis and Fascists above all political considerations, and who on full investigation may be found to have done as much in the struggle against the oppressors as was done by the resistance groups affiliated to any of the six parties. Such were the bands of the Centro Militare which were drawn from soldiers and officers of the Italian army and Carabinieri, and the bands under the direction of the Comando Superiore Partigiani of Dott. Carlo Andreoni, the Bande Moretti and the Movimento Communista - some of whom were dissident Communists, while others carried the label without subscribing to the political doctrines implied by it - and a number of others. And lastly there were bands inspired by a definite political tendency which did not follow the six currents harboured in the Committee of National Liberation. Such independent political bands were those of the Catholic Communists, the Republicans and the Christian Socialists.

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More important from the political point of view than assessing the extent of the partisan resistance of any group, is to observe the effect which nine months of combined resistance to oppression has had on all of them. An Allied officer who has come from Naples to Rome,

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immediately has the impression of a greater understanding between people of different political viewpoints; there is less vituperation, less suspicion, less defamation. This fact is plainly established when one compares the party newspapers of Rome with those of Naples. Here the political discussion has so far been carried on with dignity and acumen; there it was no discussion but a brawl. Here if there is a polemic the contestants attribute the most honest motives to each other; there it was impossible to conceive of another man holding a different opinion except for the purpose of personal ambition or private gain. In Rome it has even happened that "Avanti", the Socialist paper, and the "Osservatore Romano", the Vatican organ, have quoted with approval their concurring opinion about the goums. The lion and the lamb have lain down together!

The feeling of solidarity which has been engendered among the six main parties by their united struggle and their common suffering can be kept alive in time of war by exploiting three factors in the present situation. The first is the coalition government, which the force of circumstances has brought into being, and which offers the ideal opportunity, for some time to come, for men of opposing political views to know and understand each other. The second is the presence of the common enemy - the German - on the soil of Italy. The third is the existence of the internal enemy - the Fascist - in all parts of liberated Italy. It is well known that where a nation has the will to react against the threat of danger from an enemy, that threat can be a powerful unifying factor. The same threat exists in Italy from the enemy without and the enemy within the gates, from German and Fascist alike. A policy in which the unity of Italian political thought and an indispensable measure of party tolerance is given due weight, would seek in every way possible to strengthen the coalition government, to help the Italians to wage war themselves against the Germans and to keep them unremittingly conscious of the need for rooting out Fascism from their midst.

Present needs have created a congeries of emotions, of sympathies, of understanding which the Italian character is not always capable of having. It will not surprise anyone who knows the Italians if, when the nexus of a common enemy, a national government and a universal struggle has ceased to bind the people together, this characteristic individualism, self-interest and love of intrigue should draw them fatally apart. Therefore these sympathies between parties, this understanding between man and man, should be encouraged and fostered, while yet the pressure of events causes them to exist, so as to form a habit which will outlast the change of conditions produced by the armistice.

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II. The Parties of the Committee of Liberation.

1. The Liberal Party.

Headquarters	:	89 Via Frattina, Roma.
Secretary of the Party:		Avv. Manlio Brosio.
Leaders	:	Count Carandini
		On. Alessandro Casati
		Avv. Leone Cattani
		Avv. Francesco Libonati
Newspaper	:	Il Risorgimento Liberale

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The national head of the party is Senator Benedetto Croce whose writings have done much to keep alive the ideas of liberty and liberalism in Fascist Italy. The part in fact never ceased to exist during the long night of the regime but it was not active for two reasons. It is a party of order, opposed to acts of violence and rebellion, and it is a party of intellectuals of the governing class who are the least likely people to carry on successfully an active underground resistance.

The party was immediately reconstituted after 25 July 1943 with the fusion of various clandestine groups of Liberal tendencies which had existed under Fascism and which found expression early in 1943 in the illegal newspaper "Ricostruzione". In May 1943 with the Liberals took part in the formation of the first National Committee of anti-Fascist parties which on the 9 September of the same year transformed itself into the Committee of National Liberation. During the German occupation of Rome a number of partisan bands were formed under the aegis of the party, that of Col. Silvestri being the most important. The newspaper "Risorgimento Liberale" which first appeared on 13 August continued to be published, somewhat sporadically and had reached its ninth issue on 5 May 1944 which was the last clandestine number. Liberals are proud of the fact that during the 45 days before the armistice their newspaper upheld the necessity for driving the Germans out of Italy willy-nilly while most of the parties were calling for an armistice.

During the period 1 May 1943 to 15 January 1944, the party issued eight political tracts on current problems entitled: Primi chiarimenti; Realtà; Lineamenti di una politica economica liberale; Per una federazione economica europea; Il problema della stampa quotidiana; Il problema istituzionale; Il problema del lavoro; Gli scambi internazionali, La nazionalizzazione delle imprese ed i piani economici.

The policy of the party, which is too well known to need elucidation, makes a special appeal to the intellectual upper and middle classes, and to elements of the artisan class. It is never likely to be a mass party though it has a limited following in the syndical field. The party is organised in communal sections and in provincial federations. In the Rome section the work of the party has been allotted as follows -

Publications Section	under	Rizzo
Party Discipline	"	Mazzocchi
Propaganda	"	Cor..i
Welfare	"	Zanotti Bianchi

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Welfare	"	Zanotti Bianchi
German Occupied Italy	"	Micheli

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The Roman Committee of the party is receiving numerous applications for membership. So far about 5,000 have been granted.

A student organisation called "Unione Goliardica per la Liberta" was started in Rome during the clandestine period and is now very active. There is also a study group for political and economic questions. Meetings are held on Saturdays at the headquarters. The party, however, appears to be less active in the matter of holding meetings than the other parties of the Committee of Liberation.

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"Risorgimento Liberale" is a newspaper which maintains a high intellectual and moral level. The chief writers in it are Lupinacci, Croce, Ferrara and Pepe.

2. Christian Democrat Party.

Headquarters: Piazza del Gesù.
There is no secretary but a Giunta which directs the party.
Leaders : On. De Gasperi.
Giovanni Gronchi
Umberto Tupini
Achille Grandi
Avv. Mario Scelba

Newspaper : Il Popolo (Authorised circulation: 32,000
Estimated free circulation: 32,000)

Like the Liberal Party, the Christian Democrats growing out of the old Partito Popolare of Don Sturzo continued in a subdued ~~way~~ to exist as a movement even under Fascism, but their activity consisted more in a meeting of true minds than in any combatant underground resistance. They however collaborated in the publication of the clandestine paper "Ricostruzione" in the first half of 1943, which expressed the opinions of Liberals, Christian Democrats and Labour Democrats. Soon after the beginning of the war they joined with the Liberaks abd Labour Democrats to form the Front of the United Democracies. They took part in the formation of the first anti-Fascist National Committee in Rome in May 1943 and the party was constituted after the 25 July. During the nine months of the German occupation of Rome the party carried on a fairly energetic underground activity, publishing a newspaper "Il Popolo" and pamphlets entitled "Idee e Battaglie", and having partisan bands working under the control of the Committee of Liberation.

The Party has a large following among the masses, especially the peasants and it is also strong in Rome. Active propaganda is done among the youth through "Gruppi Giovanili della Democrazia Cristiana". It is reported that the majority of older members of the party are monarchists, whilst most of the younger ones are not. The Christian Democrat Party, though representing currents of opinion which tend to both left and right and though not so united politically as some of the other parties, is well organised in Rome and exceedingly active and is gathering a large number of adherents. At present there are about 12,000 inscribed members.

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The policy of the party with regard to current problems was outlined in a speech by its leader De Gasperi in Rome on the 24 July 1944. He would not pronounce any definite condemnation of the monarchy (though many of his audience cried "Viva la Repubblica") because he said that question must be decided by the whole people. He described his preference for the type of liberal commune as the basic structure of the state rather than the factory council propounded by the Communists. He made a special plea for a sense of responsability in politics. The state was like a pyramid; at the top might be a king or a president, but what really counted was the quality of the people, the broad base. He drew attention to the

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dangers of state oppression which were inherent in Communism, while recognising the tremendous achievements of the Russian nation and hoping that the presence of Togliatti in Italy would spare in this country the errors and fruitless experiences which were discovered in the Russian system. He ended by underlining the religious foundation of the Christian Democrat policy which is founded on the moral and material forces of Christian charity.

The newspaper "Il Popolo" maintains a high standard of journalism and often contains articles by its editor, Guido Gonella, who is a brilliant and sagacious writer.+++

3. Democrazia dal Lavoro

Headquarters: Piazza Augusto Imperatore 32.
Leaders of this party include the following notable personalities: On. Bartolomeo Ruini
On. Giovanni Persico
Dante Veroni
On. Guarino Amelia
On. Giuseppe Cerabona
On. Antonio Manes
Eucardio Momigliano
General Secretary : Mario Cevoletto
Newspaper :Ricostruzione (Circulation: 25,000)

The party came into being in 1919. It fought Fascism until 1924 when Mussolini ordered all parties to be dissolved and open opposition became impossible. It printed a clandestine sheet "Ricostruzione" which is now a regular daily.

The party has drawn new vitality from the fusion of various democratic currents originating in the professional and intellectual classes. These minor independent parties were: Socialdemocratico Italiano, Progressista del Lavoro, Partito del Lavoro. The Partito Laburista Italiano, founded after September 9, 1943, has applied for a merger with the Partito Democratico del Lavoro, by reason of the similarity of its policy with that of the said party. Negotiations are now pending.

The party claims to follow Mazzinian traditions, and hopes to develop a programme of moral and educational reconstruction. The party programme is social-reformist. The younger members are organised in a youth group. Present membership is 5,000, and there is a long list of applicant members waiting to be admitted. It has an active cultural centre and regional sections are being

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"Ricostruzione" is a serious paper and very well liked by the public. The Allies set the circulation at 25,000 but the editors feel certain that without this restriction that figure would be vastly exceeded.

+++ Giunta Esecutiva (Christian Democrat Party)
Avv. Ercole Chiri — Giulio Pastore
Prof. Guido Gonelli — Avv. Mario Scelba
Rag. Piercarlo Restagno — Giorgio Tupini

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4. Party of Action.

Headquarters : Via Sistina 91.
Newspaper : Italia Libera
(22 numbers published in the clandestine period.
Editor: Carlo Muscetta.
Present circulation: 28,000)

With the exception of the Communist Party, the Party of Action was during the Fascist regime the most active and most inspired anti-Fascist movement. But unlike the Communist movement, it always represented the intellectual more individualistic section of anti-Fascism - a characteristic which was most effective and forceful in a concentrated underground movement. Today, however, in the open and expanding organisation of the party, this factor appears to be a disadvantage: the numerous distinctive personalities at its head - Alberto Cianca, Riccardo Bauer, Emilio Lussu, Alberto [illegible], Ugo La Malfa - to mention only the chief, cannot give it the compactness and the specific programme of the Communist or Catholic parties. Its hybrid socialist-reformist aims, its violent anti-monarchist and epuration campaigns have alienated it from Catholic, Liberal or Labour (Democrazia del Lavoro) sympathies (ref. article of 17th July in "L'Opinione", independent political weekly). On the other side of the scale, though here in Rome the severe German occupation and greater political consciousness had brought all parties together in closer collaboration than in Naples, yet the Socialists and Communists have - at least providionally - excluded the Party of Action from the Directorate of Labour (the Italian General Confederation of Labour) because it is a bourgeois party, not a party of the "masses".

Riccardo Bauer, militant representative of the very strong party organisations in Northern Italy, is the head of the Party's military committee in Rome, which, together with its Communist and Socialist equivalents, directed patriot activity in the city of Rome and gave orders to patriot bands operating round about. The Party of Action bands controlled the band in the "Castelli Romani" region, the band in the Civita-Castellano region and the band in the Turrita-Tiberina area, up the Tiber. The committee consists of six members - Prof. Riccardo Bauer, Dott. Francesco Fancello, Avv. Emilio Lussu, Avv. Oronzo Reale, Prof. Manlio Rossi-Doria and Dott. Ugo La Malfa, who usually presides. The secretary is Prof. Bruno Visentini.

In the larger Consultative Council of twenty-one members, there figure Prof. Guido De Ruggiero, now Minister of Public Instruction, Avv. Stefano Siglienti, now Minister [illegible]

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With the exception of the Communist Party, the Party of Action was during the Fascist regime the most active and most inspired anti-Fascist movement. But unlike the Communist movement, it always represented the intellectual more individualistic section of anti-Fascism - a characteristic which was most effective and forceful in a concentrated underground movement. Today, however, in the open and expanding organisation of the party, this factor appears to be a disadvantage: the numerous distinctive personalities at its head - Alberto Cianca, Riccardo Bauer, Emilio Lussu, Alberto [illegible], Ugo La Malfa - to mention only the chief, cannot give it the compactness and the specific programme of the Communist or Catholic parties. Its hybrid socialist-reformist aims, its violent anti-monarchist and epuration campaigns have alienated it from Catholic, Liberal or Labour (Democrazia del Lavoro) sympathies (ref. article of 17th July in "L'Opinione", independent political weekly). On the other side of the scale, though here in Rome the severe German occupation and greater political consciousness had brought all parties together in closer collaboration than in Naples, yet the Socialists and Communists have - at least provisionally - excluded the Party of Action from the Directorate of Labour (the Italian General Confederation of Labour) because it is a bourgeois party, not a party of the "masses".

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In the larger Consultative Council of twenty-one members, there figure Prof. Guido De Ruggiero, now Minister of Public Instruction, Avv. Stefano Siglienti, now Minister of Finance, Avv. Sergio Fenoaltea, Under Secretary to the Presidency of the Council, Prof. Luigi Salvatorelli, Dott. Aldo Garosci and Dott. Calogero, all well known writers and scholars.

The local party has eight branches in Rome and does active propaganda through its paper "Italia Libera" and through various pamphlets which it has published during the clandestine period and since the Allied occupation.

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Clandestine publications.
as follows: - The Party of Action and Socialism (Carlo Bandi)
What is the Party of Action (Federico Comandini)
Panorama of Free Italy (")
The Reconstruction of the State (Emilio Lussu)
The Party of Action in its methods and aims (Francesco Fancello)
For the Rebirth of Italy (Anonymous)
Brief History of Five Months (")

Publications since 4th June.
Profile of Giacomo Matteotti (Piero Gobetti)

The party has besides organised a Youth Federation, which has study, sports and art groups, and so far numbers about 2,000 members, including all its eleven branches in the city.

In a practical sense the party appears to exercise most influence through its personalities in the government - Cianca, De Ruggiero, Fenoaltea, but in a wider political sense its intellectual force, its energetic and democratic spirit, is the most important contribution.

5. Socialist Party.

Headquarters : Via Gregoriana 21.
Secretary : Pietro Nenni.
Directive Council: Ing. Romita
Oreste Lizzadri (Longobardi)
Giuseppe Saragat (Minister without Portfolio
Ing. Emilio Canevari (Under-Secretary for the Interior)
Ing. Molinari
Avv. Olindo Vernocchi
Prof. Giulio Vassalli
Avv. Vittore Bonfigli (Assessor to the Comune of Rome)
Dott. Mario Zagari
Avv. Mancinelli
Matteo Matteotti (son of the martyr)

Newspaper : Avanti (Circulation: 42,000)

Under the fine leadership of Pietro Nenni, the Socialist Party contributed as much as the Communists to the fight against the Germans in Rome. Indeed the "solidarity" in action of the two proletarian parties was so close both in Rome and Naples that it seemed as though the much bruited fusion of the

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The party has forty branches in the city. There are about 11,000 prospective members of the party in Rome, but membership cards have not yet been distributed. The Party has set up fourteen committees which, as a government party, it needs for consultation and backing. These include the labour, press, administration, cultural, insurance, juridical, economic and technical, agricultural, reconstruction and socialisation, political studies, and investigation (probiviri) committees, and the military committee which now only recruits patriot volunteers but worked under the orders of the Military Giunta of the six parties during the period of the German occupation and helped organise patriot resistance. It is headed by Sig. Giuseppe Graceva.

The Socialist Youth Federation has been and is very active. In the clandestine period it published a pamphlet called"the ABC of Socialism", and on the 1st, 3rd and 15th May it issued manifestoes and held brief public meetings (the Germans did not interfere). It has published three numbers of its paper "Rivoluzione Socialista" as supplements to the party paper "Avanti". It runs courses in political history, economics, Marxism. It also holds weekly meetings and lectures. It has between 2,500 and 3,000 members, who are workers, and a branch attached to every party branch. It has a central committee of three people, headed by Matteo Matteotti, who is also a member of the party Directive Council. It is to be noticed that this youth organisation is strictly dependent on the party, unlike the Party of Action youth organisation which is more autonomous.

The propaganda of the Socialist Party is less active than that of the Communist Party, but it has published two pamphlets: "Bruno Buozzi" by Pietro Nenni and "Socialismo e Libertà" by Giuseppe Saragat.

In the field of labour, the main representative on the triple secretariat of the Italian General Confederation of Labour is Lizzadri. He collaborates closely in this field with the Communists.

As a whole, it must be said that the Socialist Party has not the organisation and methodic activity of the Communist Party, but in its quality of a half-way house between the Communists and the Party of Action (distinctly closer to the Communists) it serves a very useful purpose, as it has a balancing effect on the politics of the extreme left.

6. Communist Party.

Headquarters : Via 4 Novembre 149.
General Secretary : Palmiro Togliatti.

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Headquarters	: Via 4 Novembre 149.
General Secretary	: Palmiro Togliatti.
Vice-Secretary	: Mauro Scoccimarro.
Leaders	: Giuseppe di Vittorio
	Girolamo Li Causi
	Carlo Negarville
	Agostino Novella
	Eugenio Reale
	Velio Spano
Newspaper	: Unità (Estimated circulation: 46,000)

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The Communist Party, more actively than any of the other Italian political parties, carried on the underground fight against Fascism during the years of oppression. It seems to have kept some kind of an organisation going; its members continued to circulate anti-Fascist propaganda; Many suffered persecution. During the war period the Communists became more active and it appeared to Allied observors who first entered Italy that they were the best organised and most energetic among the parties. During the period of the German occupation of Rome, the party had its own bands which carried out numerous agressive exploits against the Germans, the most celebrated of which was the coup of Via Rasella, organised by the now famous Bentivegna and Calamandrei, when thirty-two Germans were killed. "Unità" was published clandestinely, as well as many leaflets and pamphlets.

Since the arrival of the Allies, the party has been very busy reorganising its sections in Rome, of which there are twenty-four. Much work is also being done among young people and feminine groups are being formed.

In numbers the party is said to be less strong in Rome than the Socialists or the Christian Democrats. The policy of the party is at present emphatically democratic and patriotic. In a speech in Rome on the 9 July, 1944, on a platform adorned with the Italian tricolour and the red flag of the Communist Party, Togliatti stressed the need for unity of all the parties in Italy to fight the war and assist in the rebirth of the nation. In fact the party leaders have shown great understanding for other political viewpoints, in particular that of the Catholic element, in all their public utterances.

There is a strong group of young Communist intellectuals of considerable merit in Rome, among which the names of Alicata the literary critic, Guttoso the painter and Visconti the film director are well known.

The newspaper "Unità" is edited by Velio Spano (who used the pseudonym Tedeschi at one time) and is on the whole well written and interesting.

III. Other Parties.

Italian Republican Party.

Headquarters : Via Ezio 12.
Leaders : On. Avv. Giovanni Conti
Avv. C. Macrelli
Avv. Ottorino Petroni

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Ing. Giorgio di Ricco
Dott. Franco Franchini
Dott. Giovanni Amadori
Giovanni Pasqualini
Giorgio Braccialarga
General Secr.: Ugo Ronchi
Newspaper : La Voce Repubblicana (Circulation:23,000)

("La Voce Repubblicana" is very popular. Circulation was restricted by the Allied authorities to 23,000 as against 80,000 applied for.)

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The party is well organised and flourishing in all parts of Italy, particularly in the south and in Sicily and Sardinia, since contacts with these regions have been reestablished. Newspapers are published also in Naples, Catanzaro and Locri.

The Rome section is sub-divided into fifteen regional sections to take care of the members in excess of the number prescribed by the statute. Present membership is 3,500; many applications are under consideration. Rules for admittance are rigorous with respect to applicants' moral and political character.

Besides the fifteen regional sections, there are fifteen youth centres, with an aggregate membership of 2,400, fifteen womens centres, with an aggregate membership of 840, a student group, membership 500, and various Social Action groups whose members are drawn from the working classes and classified according to trade.

The party programme is based on Mazzinian tradition and on the ideals of the Risorgimento. The main object is "a new republican Italy built out of its own ruins". But first "the remaining vestiges of feudalism and social and political barbarism must be eradicated". It asks the Allied that the Italians be permitted to fight for the cause of world freedom and justice, but recognises that the work of internal political rehabilitation is incumbent upon the people.

Partito Repubblicano del Lavoro:

Headquarters : Via Mario de' Fiori 21.
Leaders : Attilio Busacca, President.
Serafino Cesari, Political Secretary.
Filippo Filippelli, Administrator.
Newspaper : "L'Italia Repubblicana" is the name by which the party intends to call its newspaper. Only one issue has come out so far. The party has applied for permission to print this paper (circulation 10,000) and is awaiting the decision of the Allied authorities

No membership census has been taken and the number of members adhering to the Rome section is not known. The party is organised on a national scale. The Rome section comprises a Youth Federation which is also part of the Federazione Giovanile Laziale.

Besides the republican form of government, the party programme includes a social plan in accordance with Marxist theories, as a part of its name, 'del Lavoro' implies. In fact the social aims of the programme are more Communist than Socialist, inasmuch as they endorse:

applicants' moral and political character.

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With regard to present and future relations with other parties, the Partito Repubblicano del Lavoro intends to help organise a federation of all parties whose political policy is a republican form of government with a social order following the lines of Marxist teachings.

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Monarchist parties.

Monarchist tendencies, like all others, express themselves most effectively through the channel of a party or parties. However, there are some groups or leaders not organised into proper parties, but which champion the cause of the monarchy.

There is a group of leaders generally looked upon as "manoeuvrers" (ex-parlamentari) who, because they do not fit into any of the other parties, have rallied around the monarchists. These comprise: Italian Catholic Centre, Partito Agrario, and the Massoneria.

There is still another group composed of Monarchist Catholics who call themselves Political Crusaders of the Sacred Heart of Christ the King, and not organised into a proper party.

There are two all-out monarchist parties: the Partito della Democrazia Italiana, and the Partito Monarchico, the latter only in its early stages.

Three of the parties represented in the National Committee of Liberation have not professed their preference, but would not object either to a monarchy or a republic, provided it was established on a democratic, progressive basis. These are: the Liberal Party, the Christian Democrat Party and the Democrazia del Lavoro (for description see these headings).

It is safe to say that the officers of the High Command and the high ranking officers of the regular army are all out and out monarchists. In the regular army alone there are six hundred generals. Moreover, a vast number of officers in the reserve army also want a monarchy.

The opposition protest that the ideology of these officers is reactionary. However, there can be no question as to the sincerity of their belief that the tradition of their class must be preserved for the good of the country.

La Democrazia Italiana.

Headquarters : Piazza Montentorio 121.
Directive Council: Baron Enzo Selvaggi (acting secretary)
Marchese Luciforo
Avv. Guidoni Parelli
Marchese Garelli
Dott. Toddei

Baron Enzo Selvaggi has been the leader of this party since it was founded in January 1944. He studied at Princetown University, has

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La Democrazia Italiana.

Headquarters : Piazza Montecitorio 121.
Directive Council: Baron Enzo Selvaggi (acting secretary)
Marchese Lucifero
Avv. Guidoni Parelli
Marchese Garelli
Dott. Toddei

Baron Enzo Selvaggi has been the leader of this party since it was founded in January 1944. He studied at Princetown University, has lived in the United States and claims to be a suitable interpreter of real democracy in Italy, where this word has been forgotten for the last twenty years.

Newspaper : L'Italia Nuova (Circulation: 20,000)

The Party, though monarchic, professes no attachment to King Victor Emmanual III. It aims to establish in Italy a democracy fashioned after the Anglo-American democracies. It favours freedom of private enterprise, with special support for individual industries,

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and international collaboration. It considers necessary the breaking up of big estates (latifondi).

This party critisizes the parties of the National Committee of Liberation, alleging that they are a "resurrection of the ideas and policies which paved the way to Fascism".

Membership is claimed to be 20,000; membership cards have been issued. There are groups outside Rome: Naples, Littoria and Pescarelli. Ex-Senator De Nicola is said to collaborate with the party. Filippo de Grenet, Placido Martini and Carlo Zaccagni, three of the 320 victims of the massacre of March 23rd in Via Ardeatina, were members of this party.

Centro Cattolico Italiano.

Headquarters : Via Giuseppe Avezzana 51.
Leaders : Conte Paolo Piella.
Avv. Alberto Sebastiani
Avv. Giovanni Silvestrelli
Newspaper : Application has been made but not granted.

The Centro Cattolico Italiano, formerly called the Centro Politico Italiano was founded in December 1943 to promote the frank and decided profession of the Catholic faith; support for a constitutional monarchy; the attainment of social justice inspired by Christian charity; an attitude of calm in judging men or institutions or people. The Centro can hardly be called a party, for it has no definite organisation and no political programme beyond what is outlined above. Adherents do not number more than a few hundred though sympathisers may run into several thousand. The work of the movement is one of moral re-education which is to be carried out by publications and by personal influence and example.

During the German occupation of Rome, seven numbers of the clandestine paper "Alleanza Italiana" were circulated.

Although the members of the movement are decidedly monarchical they do not as a whole express a preference for King Victor Emmanuel, and feel that he should remain in retirement. Avv. Sebastiani, one of the leaders, declared that if the republic were voted by legal means, members of the Centro would accept it loyally.

Movimento Communista.

Headquarters : Via Sabelli (S. Lorenzo)
Leaders : Dott. Moretti

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Movimento Communista.

Headquarters : Via Sabelli (S. Lorenzo)
Leaders : Dott. Moretti
Avv. De Luca
Avv. Riso
Palmidoro
Cretara
(above executive committee was elected on 7.7.44.)
Newspaper : Bandiera Rossa (no longer in circulation)

The movement was founded in Fascist days by Avv. De Luca from the remnants of a Communist group called the "Scintilla", most of whose members were arrested. It began to flourish in the time of the partisan bands formed after 8 September, 1943. The bands organised by

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De Luca amalgamated with those of Dott. Moretti (originally called the bands of Via Marguta) and in time all these bands took on the name of the Movimento Communista, though by no means all the members were Communists. A clandestine paper "Bandiera Rossa was published.

On the entry of the Allies into Rome, we find the two leaders of the Movimento Communista in evidence, Poce and Sbardella, wh have acquired a somewhat unsavoury reputation as opportunists and dishonest men. Poce was earlier expelled from the official Communist Party and both he and Sbardella have now been ousted from the Movimento Communista. Dott. Moretti, the present leader, seems to be a moderating influence, but on the whole the movement is reputed to be gathering in malcontents and extremists, and those people naturally tending to the left for whom the politics of the official Communist Party are too orderly.

It is certain that the Communist Party is making a great effort to attract the more responsible elements of the Movimento Communista into the party. Dott. Moretti declares that this process of persuasion is being carried on by other parties also, and specifically by the monarchists, who realise that the large number of partisans who form part of the Movimento Communista, a young and tomorrow perhaps an influential section of the population, are a prize worth having in any party.

It is reported that in the San Lorenzo district of Rome, which has always been one of the least orderly zones of the city, there is a large following of the Movimento Communista.

It would seem that the importance of the movement, which politically speaking is not strong, will vary with the amount of poverty and discontent in the land and the extremism which is likely to follow from these conditions.

Socialist Revolutionary Party.

Headquarters : Via Nazionale 230.
Leaders : Avv. Rocco d'Ambra (Naples)
Avv. Silvio Romano
Giudice Alfonso Albano (Secretary of the Committee)
Dott. Giovanni Berillo

The party was founded in November, 1940. It [illegible] gathered a number of dissidents from among the left-wing groups who were dissatisfied with the policy of the parties of the Committee of National Liberation. In Naples the paper "Bandiera Rossa" was published without Allied authorisation and attained a fair circulation. It was violent in tone and wavered [illegible]

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Towards the end of June, Avv. d'Ambra came to Rome to start organising the party here. So far there have not been many members inscribed. A move by two discredited members of the Movimento Communista, Sbardella and Pecce, to join forces with the Socialist Revolutionary Party is not looked upon with enthusiasm by Avv. Silvio Romano, head of the Party in Rome.

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It is possible that the Partito Socialista Rivoluzionario will gather up in Rome as in Naples discontented elements which incline to extremism. At the moment it seems to have little importance. No newspaper has yet been authorised or is being circulated.

Partito di Unione Proletaria.

Headquarters : Via dei Gracchi 291.
General Secretary: Dott. Salvarezza.
There is a Central Committee consisting of 5 people.
Newspaper : Unione Proletaria (published during the clandestine period and during the first days of the liberation, whose circulation was said to be 45,000. Not authorised at present, though they claim it would sell 70,000, obviously an exaggerated figure.)

The party was founded in Paris in 1936 by Umberto Salvarezza but remained very small until after the 9 September, 1943, when its ranks were joined by many young people. Present membership is about 8,000.

During the clandestine period bands were formed under the name of the "Gruppo Romagnoli", under the command of Gen. Vannetti and Luigi Sabatini. They carried out sabotage, anti-German and anti-Fascist propaganda and helped political refugees and Anglo-American prisoners.

Today the party is attempting to form a united block of all left parties, and claims to have gathered together about twenty up to date. Their attitude towards the Allied Government is a neutral one; they are keeping in the background. Although they are socialists, they do not find themselves in agreement with either the Socialist or the Communist party. They claim to have taken the best part of the programmes of these latter to form that of their own party.

Partito dei Contadini Italiani.

Headquarters : Via Palermo 36.
Secretary : F. Castellano.
Leaders : Prof. Perroni.

The party was founded in 1922 and took root in the Northern provinces. It was reconstituted in Rome on 30 July, 1943, and began to organise groups in Tuscany and the Abruzzi as well as in the North. It is claimed that the party is of a democratic, anti-Fascist nature, conservative but not unprogressive. It is now directed by a

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An undated leaflet published in Rome after the entry of the Allies brings the party to the notice of the public. It indicates that the main preoccupation of the party is to safeguard the rights and interests of the peasant class, to bring about the transfer of land to the peasants by legal means, to reduce the innumerable and useless taxes which weigh upon agricultural work and production, to increase the number of technical-agrarian schools.

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Partito Progressista Italiano.

Headquarters : Via Appia Nuova 151.
Leaders : Juan Gatti
Comm. Lalli
General Sampelli
Prof. Umberto Monaco
Newspaper : "Il Progresso" (Only two copies were issued after 5 June. The paper did not obtain Allied authorisation and consequently stopped.)

The party is of no practical importance. It has a branch called the Partito Progressista Sammarinese headed by the Gran. Uff. Ettore Stacchini, whose Rome headquarters are at Via Milano 52. This branch of the party is reported to be carrying on some clandestine activity in the vicinity of San Marino. The Partito Progressista Italiano has since the end of June been collaborating with the Partito Democratico del Lavoro.

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General Sampelli
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APPENDIX I

REACTIONS TO PROPAGANDA

RADIO

A Reply to the Radio Questionnaire:

Questionnaire

1) Which Allied radio stations could you pick up in Rome during the four months preceding the 4th June, 1944? (BBC, Bari, Naples, Palermo, Tunis, Algiers, United States?)
2) Which stations did you usually listen to?
3) What were the wavelengthsoof these stations?
4) What were their broadcasting hours?
5) Which programmes did you prefer?
6) Whivh "special commentaries" and commentators did you prefer AFTER THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI?
7) Did you pick up the "Italia Combatte" programme, and when?
8) From which stations or station did you pick up "Italia Combatte" and over what wavelengths?
9) What did you like best in the "Italia Combatte" programme?
10) What do you think of "La Voce dell'America"?
11) Which Axis station did you usually listen to?
12) Were the various broadcasts much jammed? Which were most so?

Reply from a Schoolmaster:

1) BBC, Bari, Naples, Palermo, Tunis, Algiers.
2) Usually BBC and Tunis.
3) BBC over short wave, 41 metres.
4) At 14:30, 20:30 and 22:30 hours.
5) "La Voce di Londra."
6) Commentaries of Candicus, Calosso, the Man in the Street, and Stevens.
7) At 17:30 and 23:30 over the BBC and over Radio Anzio (Vth Army)
8) " " " " "
9) News bulletins and "Sole al Muro!"
10) The "Voce dell'America" is rather short. It gives news of the war against Japan which is of less interest to us. I like listening to La Guardia, though he does talk rather like Oliver Hardy.
11) None. I had had enough lies in twenty years.
12) The most jammed stations were Bari, and sometimes the BBC over short-wave.

Reactions to Radio

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Naples, Palermo, Tunis, Algiers, United States?)
2) Which stations did you usually listen to?
3) What were the wavelengthsof these stations?
4) What were their broadcasting hours?
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6) Which "special commentaries" and commentators did you prefer AFTER THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI?
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Reactions to Radio

A bank clerk, 42 years old, when asked which station he listened to before the 4th June, replied London, Bari and Algiers, and that his favorite commentator during this period was Candidus. On Radio Bari, he preferred the transmission of Italia Combatte to those of others. It was difficult to hear it at 23 hours but he could hear it fairly easily in the morning retransmission. He said the most jammed station during that period was Bari, especially during the month of January. He complained that Radio Rome did not give suf-

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ficient news about Liberated Italy, so much so that he said that in order to hear more news many of his friends listened to BBC.

A typist, 24 years old, non-political, when asked which stations she could listen to in Rome before June 4th replied London, Tunis, Algiers, Bari and the Voice of America, and that of these she preferred BBC, Bari and Voice of America. However she could only hear Bari at 19 and 23 hours and London was easiest to listen to at 20:30. Her favorite commentator was Fiorello LaGuardia.

When a young man, 18 years old, Middle class, student, belonging to no party, was questioned as to his reactions to the radio he replied that before the 4th June he could listen most easily to London, Tunis, Algiers and Bari. Of these stations he preferred London and Bari. London he could listen to between 19 and 21 hours and Bari from 23 to 24 hours. He criticized BBC for sometimes giving exaggerated news of strikes or riots in Rome which had not taken place. Of the various programs he preferred Italia Combatte and of Italia Combatte he preferred the denunciations of Fascists and names of spies, activities of patriots and instructions for sabotage. Bari was very much jammed; BBC was easier to hear. He said that he would rather listen to BBC now than Radio Rome because the news was more up to date. He also criticized the announcers on Radio Rome for their pronunciation of foreign names. He also thought that there was too little news from liberated Italy.

Radio in Naples

In the city of Naples on 1st January last there were 60,000 registered sets, of which 20 o/o were unrepairable because of lack of spare parts. There are many who have sets which have not been registered. The most popular Italian programme is "Italia Combatte". The Rome station is very hard to hear except on really good sets. Of the foreign broadcasts the most popular is the BBC and more especially the commentaries by Col. Stevens and Candidus. The Voice of America is considered less impressive, because it repeats the substance what has already been said by BBC. The comments by Sig.Vardi are difficult to hear because of atmospherics.

REACTIONS TO PUBLICATIONS

PWB has recently opened the Documentation Center at Cagliari which attracts considerable attention.

It is reported from Bari that the publication "La Partaglia

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Her favorite commentator was Fiorello LaGuardia.

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It is reported from Bari that the publication "La Battaglia dell'Africa" has met with considerable favor particularly among the intellectual class. It is considered well written and well produced.

Two new newspapers have been published recently in Central Italy, the Corriere delle Marche, which is published twice weekly at Mecerata and the Corriere di Perugia which is published weekly at Perugia and is the organ of the Committee of Liberation.

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Naples Press

The naples daily "Risorgimento" is being criticized on the grounds that it does not have interesting leading articles. It is considered by many to be too dispassionate and too impersonal. This is scarcely surprising as most Italian papers are full of polemics. Among the political weeklies the "Bandiera Rossa", the organ of the Partito Rivoluzionario Italiano, is said to sell 80,000 copies. Its success is due to the fact that as it is an opposition paper its articles are highly critical, and secondly as it is not censored it publishes "startling revelations" concerning the alleged intrigues in government circles. The "Unità", Communist organ, has a circulation of about 35,000. This newspaper is considered interesting by the general public because it is a government medium and because of this it has no criticism to make. The "Giorno", edited by Paolo Scarfoglio, former editor of the Mattino, is a demo-liberal weekly, which has but few readers. (B-3)

PUBLIC OPINION

A PWB officer writes the following report from Naples:

The main preoccupation this week of the Neapolitans and indeed throughout the whole country, is the Grain campaign. It is generally believed that in November the Allies will reduce their contributions of food, and that the entire population will then starve as the production of wheat even in peacetime was insufficient to supply the needs of the country. At the present moment they feel their fears are even more justified because of the vast areas which they have been unable to cultivate owing to the bombardments, shortage of labour and transport, and other things essential to agriculture.

In the Salerno district competent Italian observers declare that the controlled price of 1000 lire for a quintal of grain is a fair price. But there are many reasons why the peasants will not hand over their grain to the pools. Firstly they have no confidence in the value of the currency and its purchasing power in the future. Secondly they wish to retain their grain to provide food for themselves in an uncertain future and to pay their workers who are also becoming increasingly unwilling to accept payment in currency. Thirdly they have no faith whatsoever in the Consorzi Agrari (Agricultural Cooperative Societies under Government auspices) whose officials they consider to be ignorant of agricultural problems, inefficient, and corrupt. The country people have no interest whatsoever in politics, and no faith in the Italian authorities. They re-

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Referring to the Fascists many people say that some of the most notorious supporters of the Regime are still at large and enjoying their ill-gotten gains. Many of them are said to be on very intim-

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ate terms with Allied officers whom they entertain in their homes, and it is suggested that these Fascists are being protected by their Allied friends who do not realize that their anti-Fascist declarations are insincere and merely a subterfuge for their nefarious activities. It is difficult of course to prove these allegations, since nearly everyone who held any official position in Italy had to belong to the Fascist movement in order to keep his job. However, be that as it may, these rumors are causing considerable anxiety at the present moment.

Bonomi's speech to the functionaries of the State has been criticized in certain quarters in Naples, especially his assertion that "it was necessary to return to the methods and systems of the old Liberal Democratic regime." This is regarded by many as a retrograde step, all the more so as they maintain a real liberal democracy has never existed in Italy. On the other hand his argument in favor of the present six Party Government has met with approval.

Neapolitan comments on the decisions of the latest ministerial council:

a) The proposed nomination of Sen. Della Torretta as president of the Senate is received with indifference by the apolitical, and indignation by the left-wing. The latter remember the subservience of the Senate to Fascism and do not desire its revival.

b) Great enthusiasm for the formal recognition of the Italian Patriots as regular soldiers;

c) The decision to devolve all funds and holdings of Fascist source to the State arouses very favorable comment.

Anxiety in Naples as to Armistice conditions:

Anxiety is spreading as to the terms the Allies will impose. Almost a year has passed, but the Armistice terms remain secret, and fear is growing that they must be extremely severe since the Allies do not want to communicate them, and since officially no announcement of any change in the Allies' attitude toward Italy has yet been made. Much interest is being shown in the articles that Nenni is publishing on this subject in the "Avanti" in Rome.

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APPENDIX III

CONDITIONS IN TUSCANY

1) AREZZO

a) Economic The food supply was stated to have been 'very good' before the Germans came. These first arrived in September of last year, and the senior German officer was a Major Pfeifer who seems to have behaved himself. There were not many troops in the town; what there were, were mainly base troops or members of the TODT organization. The food situation continued to be favourable until the fall of Rome when more German troops arrived, apparently on foot and in small groups at first, later followed by troops in lorries. However they passed through, and whatever system of locomotion they employed, they all indulged in the characteristically thorough looting inevitably employed by the German Army in retreat. The well-worn phrase 'I tesdeschi hanno rubati tutto' if not true here is not true anywhere. What the Germans did not steal seems to have been fancied by some light-fingered, strong-armed and unscrupulous Italians. There wasn't much left for the British, Indian and New Zealand troops who subsequently polished off a roughly finished job.

Cattle were requisitioned, but this requisition seems to have been done in a regular manner, and the cattle paid for. But this was not the case with cars. This factor influenced the worsening of the food situation, for it was impossible after the loss of the transport to replace the food taken away by the Germans.

The present situation is that much depends on the gathering of the present good harvest. This is a bumper year, and everywhere is expected a bumper crop, so that a surplus, of unestimated magnitude, is expected. There is a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables in the countryside, including much fruit, which is so plentiful on the trees as to have completely satisfied the 4 Ind. Div. and left a lot over for other people. As already stated, fresh vegetables can already be seen and bought on the open market. Grain, oil and wine are the three major items in the production list. All are expected to be in good supply. The things that are lacking are:

Butter - this came from the North
Oil - last year's harvest was a bad one
Rice - this comes from Piedmont
Fat - there was an insufficient supply for the pigs last year
Salt - the last supply arrived in May last and served until June. Since then - niente.
Soap - Very scarce, as our washing demonstrates.

b) Political On or about the 25 July 1943 on the fall of

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and in small groups at first, later followed by troops in lorries. However they passed through, and whatever system of locomotion they employed, they all indulged in the characteristically thorough looting inevitably employed by the German Army in retreat. The well-worn phrase 'I tesdeschi hanno rubati tutto' if not true here is not true anywhere. What the Germans did not steal seems to have been fenced by some light-fingered, strong-armed and unscrupulous Italians. There wasn't much left for the British, Indian and New Zealand troops who subsequently polished off a roughly finished job.

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Soap - Very scarce, as our washing demonstrates.

b) Political On or about the 25 July 1943, on the fall of Fascism, an Anti-Fascist Committee was formed in AREZZO, under the chairmanship of one TANI, an advocate, and a Christian Democrat. This committee was formed to oppose the new regime underground, and all its meetings were in secret. No records were kept. The other members of the committee were

Prof. PUFI plus one other Liberal
Prof. GUADIGNI, Gius, Liberal

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J. Miller 8/14/78
By [illegible] NARS, Date 8/23/78

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Avv. TANI, Santi, Chr.Dem. (President, mentioned above)
Prof. Salui Carlo, Action Party
Prof. CURINA, Antoni, Action (Sindaco)
Trinni, Manlio, Communist
Bruscchi, Dante,Communist
Rag. MARCAGNI, Luigi, Socialist
Dott. BORI, Luigi, Socialist

On or about the 10th or 11th of September of last year, this Committee whose full title was "Comitato Conzentrazione Antifascista" was dissolved and was succeeded by the C. of L.N. Between these two dates, TANI was arrested and jailed. It appears that he was released and became the President of the new Committee. But he was arrested in May again and was killed in prison in June about the time when the Allies took ORTA. His brother, who was a priest, was also murdered. It appears that it was the M.M. who committed these crimes. They were commanded at the time by a man called SACCHETTI.

The new Committee also consisted of ten members, having two representatives from each Party, so that it really formed a Giunta. CURINA, after the death of Tani, became President, and the following are the present members:

Prof. POFI, plus one other Liberal
Sig. MUGNA, Chr.Dem.
Avv. FURNARO, Action
Sig. Mascagni, Soc.
Sig. BONDI, Soc.
Sig. Gabrielli, Comm.
Sig. CARPARLINI, Comm.

The personal details of the Sindaco, Prof. CURINA, are that he is a member of the Action party, and the Director of Elementary Education in AREZZO and CORTONA. He has lived in AREZZO for the past eight years. He fought in the last war and was inscribed into the Fascist Party in 1933. He has been "picked up" five times by the authorities for interrogation, by the Chief of the Fascist Police, one DI CESARE. He has never before occupied any public administrative post nor represented any political party in any assembly. Before 1922 he was a member of the Republican Party. He was appointed Sindaco by A.M.G. on the 17th July 1944.

The objects of the C.L.N. were:

a) to further underground opposition to the new Republic;
b) to organize resistance of an active nature against the Germans, by coordinating the numerous and scattered bands of

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The objects of the C.L.N. were:

a) to further underground opposition to the new Republic;
b) to organize resistance of an active nature against the Germans, by coordinating the numerous and scattered bands of Partisans operating in the area, and
c) To unify opposition under (a) and (b) by smoothing out political differences amongst the Partisans themselves.

As a result of the foregoing, a single Brigata Garibaldi "Pio Bori" was formed. Pio Bori was the first patriot in the area to meet his death in opposition to the Germans.

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Sig. FURNARO was appointed Commissario Politico, in order to implement (c) above. Thus, he was in no way comparable to the Political Commissar of the Russian model. The idea was that personal political differences should be sunk for the time being, that the directives of the Badoglio Government should be followed, and that everything should be done to assist the Allies in every way possible.

Hitherto, the majority of Aretini were members of the Fascist Party, and the usual reason, that of the impossibility of finding employment and custom, was given. They were not, however, active in their support of Fascism. At least 4000 people belonged to the Party before the 25th July 1943. After the Armistice, only about 200 belonged to the P.F.R. In the first days of October of last year began the first overt opposition to Fascism.

The Communist Party seems to have become the strongest, and to have remained the strongest party in Arezzo; the reason given is that this party always has been the best organized. But no suggestion of outside help is alleged. When a reason was pressed for, the answer was given that no true explanation could be given for this, superiority in organization as the party always worked "in silenzio". The support of the majority of people who style themselves Communists seems to derive from the success of the Russians against the Germans. People say that Communism must have something in it if it can produce such results. Among the people interviewed the view was held that there is only a vague conception of what Communism is. Many are attracted by the idea of common ownership; others are attracted by the idea of a redistribution of wealth. It appears that there is far more support of Communism in the town than outside it. This may be a result of the poverty which exists in the town. It appears that wages are very low here.

The present political tendency is to endeavor to fuse Actionists, Socialists and Communists into one Party. The fly in the ointment seems to be a difference of opinion regarding the policy to be followed after the war. The Communists, and to some extent the Socialists seem to be in favor of a dictator to pull the country together. The Action Party has had its bellyful of dictatorship, and will not consider this at any price. The Socialists say that they would accept a benevolent dictatorship until the country has had sufficient time to gather its political wits. Thus they seem to be at cross purposes with themselves. The Communists, previously subjected to an antipathetic dictator, now dream of one of their own, and they visualise an Italian Stalin but are at a loss to get someone or rather to suggest

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In discussing these points with the Sindaco and the Segretario, their opinion was that there is no one among the present politicians who is fit for the job of leader. A man whose name was mentioned was Togliatti, Communist. The Action Party would like a general election about six months after the conclusion of the war. The Action Party here support the following men, although they regard the first as being rather too old: SFORZA, DE RUGGERO, CIANCA, CALAMANDREI, OMODEO. It would seem that there is a very definite anti-monarchist feeling. The few monarchists that do exist have finished with the House of Savoy, because they say that they regard the King as having been as culpable as MUSSOLINI.

c) Morale There is a grouse about the bread or flour ration. Previously the ration was 200 grams of bread a day. Workers received 375 grams. In addition 100 grams of pasta a day were available. The ration now is 200 grams to all.

The PWB officer was not too sure that the figures above are exact, but what is definite is that there is a large difference in the issue to workers, about which they feel very sore..

2) CITTA DI CASTELLO

a) General Liberated on July 23rd; normal population 11,000. The town was evacuated on June 19 by order of the Germans. Only three to four thousand inhabitants were found. The rest of the population is staying in the surroundings, but is likely to return home quickly. Citta di Castello is practically undamaged. Only the station and a few buildings have been destroyed by Allied bombing.

b) Politics A.M.G. had no difficulty at all in handling the situation; no C.d. L. was found. According to the Bishop, there are a few Communistic elements, but the majority of the population is very religious and not much interested in politics. The following persons are likely to form the C. d. L.:

Avv. PIERANGELI, Giulio	(Socialist, (father of a partisan leader)
MANCINI, Attilio	Socialist
PILLITU, Luigi	Liberal
CONSANI, Amilcare	Azione?

c) Resistance No Partisans were found in the region. The only man who displayed great activity in organizing and helping patriot bands after the armistice was Lt.Col.Venanzi GABRIOTTI; arrested by the Fascists and executed by the Germans on May 9th. Lt. Col. Gabriotti had

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On the 4th of May, he was arrested by the Ten. of Fascist Milizia BREGHIGNA in the house of the Bishop, and taken over by the German SS 3 days later. He was shot on the 9th and died very bravely.

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The inhabitants of Città di Castello are very keen immediately to put up a monument to his memory.

d) Personalities Bishop Mons. Filippo Maria CIPRIANI obeyed the German order to make a public speech explaining the reasons for Gabriotti's execution, and praising German methods.

Fascists: Podestà Dott. Orazio PULETTI
Chief of Milizia Ten. Pietro GREGLUGNO, responsible for the arrest of Col. Gabriotti and violent fascist type.
Ten. SCOTTI
TEN. GIOMBINI Biagio
All of them are violent fascist types.

e) Economics Water supplies blown up by the Germans, but situation not critical. No electric light. There are four printing establishments, two of them very important ones with large stocks of paper.

The food situation does not seem very bad in the region.

f) Atrocities In the village of NICCONE 13 persons were locked in a house and burned alive by the Germans. Reason: a few shots had been fired from the hills on some German soldiers.

g) Propaganda Only once leaflets have been dropped on the region. These were proclamations by Gen. ALEXANDER.

Radio BBC and Algiers were the most clear and popular transmissions.

MONTEPULCIANO

Only three weeks after its liberation the town of Montepulciano, the most important in the province of Siena, has begun with new vigour its agricultural and artisan activities.

Montepulciano, which comprises about 17,000 inhabitants, still bears many signs of the war for the bridges and approaches to the town were blown up by the retreating Germans, who also carried out a savage bombardment of the place after their withdrawal, an act of gratuitous savagery which the inhabitants consider a reprisal for their anti-German behaviour during the occupation. However, damage to civilian dwellings is light and the medieval monuments and buildings of historical interest in the town are practically undamaged.

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The water supply is unimpaired but the town is without electricity since the plants of Terni and San Giovanni Valdarno are completely destroyed. It is hoped that the subsidiary plant at Torrita will be started up again to remedy the more urgent needs of the town.

The greater part of the men have returned willingly enough to the land, in spite of the fear of mines which already in three weeks have taken a toll of some 35 in dead and wounded.

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APPENDIX III

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The region of Montepulciano annually produces about 40,000 quintals of corn, most of which is exported to the south of Italy. This year's crop promises to be exceptionally good, though there are several difficulties in the way such as lack of carburants for the agricultural machines, which fortunately have been saved, lack of means of transport, and poor communications. These defects are to some extent compensated by a robust common sense that invents a hundred ingenious devices; for example; six steam tractors have been put into service, hard personal labour has been increased so that only in extreme cases has recourse been made to the Allies.

People on the whole gave a ready welcome to the Granai del Popolo laws, as they were pleased by the establishment of an equable price for the corn, especially as they hope that as in former years the bulk of their harvest will be exported to other parts of the country. The region also produces a considerable quantity of oil and wine, though this year's production depends on whether the electricity is restored in time for the olive and vine harvests. The fruit harvest should be excellent as this has been spared by the Germans. Not so the livestock, though thefts of cattle are in a proportion of 1/6.

The economic renewal has been accompanied by a complete overhaul of social and political life. The Mayor, Count Bracci, has seen to the formation of a municipal council (junta) composed of ten members, drawn for the most part from the two strongest local parties, the Communists and the Christian Democrats. A municipal Agricultural Committee has also been formed which will supervise the gathering of the harvest and the consignment of the corn to the granai del popolo.

One of the principal problems is that of the evacuees, of whom there are about a thousand, mostly from the south of Italy, and it is hoped that these people will be able to return to their homes as soon as possible.

During the German occupation many of the citizens of Montepulciano were arrested by the enemy for complicity with the partigiani. Some of these were released through the intercession of the Bishop Mons. Emilio Giorgi. One of the most savage incidents was the public hanging of Giuseppe Marino of Catania, to whom the Bishop was denied to deliver the last sacraments. The Germans ordered that the body remain in the square 24 hours after the hanging and that it be buried outside the cemetery. During their last days the Germans carried out systematic looting in Monte Pulciano and the neighbouring

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APPENDIX III

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S I E N A

On 24/25 July, a PWB officer visited Siena in order to obtain information on two special points: 1) the impression made by French troops, 2) whether, as had been reported, the local economic conditions were "exceptionally good."

IMPRESSION MADE BY FRENCH TROOPS

By and large it can be said that the town of Siena has suffered little from its occupation by French troops. Discipline was strictly enforced and a large number of Senegalese guards were posted all over the town. The troops certainly did not make themselves popular, but there were no serious atrocities in the town itself. This, however, was not the case in the outlying districts, where supervision was difficult, and where there were the usual cases of rape and pillage.

This "Moroccan atrocity" question has now however become academic as all French troops have now been withdrawn from the line.

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF SIENA

The relatively prosperous condition of Siena is apparent rather than real. This is for three main reasons: first, Siena like most of Tuscany lies in a rich agricultural area; secondly, the system of land ownership is medieval and as such lends itself to local prosperity, while thirdly the poor economic conditions existing in Italy as a whole at the moment throw the comparatively good conditions in Siena into relief. The latter two reasons need a certain amount of explanation.

The towns of Tuscany are distinguished from other Italian towns in that, throughout the centuries, their population has consisted for the great part of artisans and of "contado". The "contado" are landed proprietors, owning upward of 5 hectares of land, who do not work their land themselves. The proprietors, who themselves live in the towns, have their land worked for them by the peasants on the "mezzadria" system; that is to say the peasant and the proprietor have a contract and split the profits of the farm between them. The proprietor therefore takes little interest in the running of the farm, as long as he receives his share. The bulk of the population of Tuscan towns are "contado", big or small, and very often have other professions (lawyers, doctors, etc.)

During the war as food conditions deteriorated in Italy as a whole, the Tuscan proprietors exercised their right of taking their

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During the war as food conditions deteriorated in Italy as a whole, the Tuscan proprietors exercised their right of taking their share in kind (i.e. food) rather than in cash. For this reason the Tuscan towns have never suffered through lack of food. An idea of how good things have been can be gained from the fact that in the Siena district a hectare of land produces, on an average, 12 to 13 quintals of grain, while the district also produces 700,000 quintals of wine and 25,000 quintals of oil per annum. In addition up to a few months ago there was no lack of animal products which came regularly into town. As a result of this "wealth", a few days before the entry of the allied troops the municipality was able to distribute three months rations in advance.

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But it does not seem likely that the Sienese will be able to keep their private paradise. First the Allies will probably see that the products of their soil are more fairly distributed. The Canal del Bonolo scheme has had a mixed reception; the poorer classes consider 900 lire for a quintal of grain a ridiculously high price (it was formerly 240 lire) which is bound to cause an increase in the price of bread; the "contadc" though temporarily pleased, fear that it will cause inflation. A lot of cattle were carried off by the Germans before they left and this has caused a grave shortage of meat and fats. Through lack of chemicals the oil harvest will be poor this year.

To sum up, conditions in Siena and its surrounding district are momentarily fairly good; they will probably get worse, but it seems unlikely that there will ever becany real distress.

CURRENT PRICES FOR NECESSITIES

	Official Price	Black Market Price
Bread	3 lire per kilo	40 lire per kilo
Oil	18 " " "	400 " " "
Butter	30 " " "	300 " " "
Meat	60 " " "	140 " " "
Beans	20 " " "	50 " " "
Rice	4 " " "	20 " " "
Condensed milk	30 per tin	(only for childrnn)
Milk	5 lire per litre	20 lire per litre
Eggs		10 " each
Pork		300 " per kilo
Wine	18-20 " "	
Cheese	40 " " kilo	200 " " "
Rabbits		150 " " "

LEGHORN AND VOLTERRA

A PWB officer spoke with the President of the Leghorn Committee of Liberation, Count Ruel, who describes himself as "apolitico" (i.e. independent). Ruel, a charming and intelligent man of about 50 years of age, possesses great force of character and stands head and shoulders above the rest of the committee.

The mass of the people, he stated, after 20 years of Fascist domination, were politically apathetic. Many at the moment were attracted by communism. This tendency, he felt, needed to be counterbalanced by the propagation of an intelligent form of socialism -- not that he was a socialist but that as a step to the left

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The economic condition of the city was very bad at the moment. Food was very scarce, there was much unemployment mainly due to the cessation of Leghorn's leading industry, shipping; the people had also suffered much through German looting and allied bombing.

The Germans had behaved particularly badly in the days preceding their departure, and had made a series of raids, taking off with them a great number of men. They also took 500 hostages, 200 of whom however succeeded in escaping.

Count Ruel who has also been for some time head of the provincial "Giunta Militare", gave the PWB officer a long exposé of the work of the partisans in this organization.

VOLTERRA

The Giunta of Volterra is formed as follows:

Sindaco - MEINI, Amadeo. Alabaster factory executive - SOC.
Vice-Sindaco - Prof. BORGNIA Umberto, Professor of Art - Party of Action.
Prof. TOZZI, Aldo, Prof. of Mathematics - Christian Democrat.
GIUSTARINI, Mario, Alabaster worker, Communist
NANNINI, Giulio, Landowner, Independent
TOPI, Giulio, Clerk, Socialist.

The Sindaco, MEINI, is a boorish creature with an unpleasing personality but AMG states that he is efficient and gets things done. He, and a truculent and rather sinister Communist called FRATTINI, Ferdinand, who is Secretary of the Committee of Liberation but not a member of the Giunta, would appear to overshadow the other political figures who seem rather timid and wooly minded, when expressing any more than standard Committee of Liberation opinions about Fascism and the Monarchy. Their complaints were that they had insufficient "political liberty" ((a dig at AMG), that the partisans had been disarmed, and that the bread ration was unfairly distributed. It would seem that the Bishop and Clergy are popular and do excellent relief work. There was however, a very Fascist priest, called D.IPO, Dolfi, who left with the Fascist militia before the arrival of Allied troops.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN VOLTERRA

Volterra's main industries are the manufacture of alabaster and agriculture. The former naturally has suffered through lack of transport, which prevents its export, but generally speaking, the

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ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN VOLTERRA

Volterra's main industries are the manufacture of alabaster and agriculture. The former naturally has suffered through lack of transport, which prevents its export, but generally speaking, the town is not badly off and there is no real distress. The townspeople feel it unfair, however, that they should have the same 200 gram bread ration as the country people who have no need of it; also that heavy workers get no more than children. There is however no black market in the town and this in itself is a pointer to its relative prosperity. The Germans did a good deal of looting before they left, and deprived the town and district of its electricity supply by destroying the famous natural gas operated power station of LARDERELLO.

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PRINTING FACILITIES

There are two printing establishments in good working order:

1. Tipografia CONFORTINI. This printing shop has an electric or hand operated flat bed machine called "Victoria", which is of German manufacture (Berger & Werth). This used to print the local newspaper. The shop also has a smaller Italian machine, guillotines, binders, etc.

2. Tipografia CARNIERI. This belongs to a squadrista Republican Fascist called PAGLIANTI who has lately been arrested by CIC. It owns some rather ancient Italian machines, but all in good condition and particularly useful for posters.

Both print shops suffer from lack of newsprint. Local AMG officers would like very much to start up a local newspaper, which is much desired by the populace. There is already a suitable managing editor and "independent" called Carlo CASSOLA, who has the confidence of the Committee of Liberation. All that is needed in fact to begin is a radio set for monitoring, and a supply of newsprint.

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

TO	~~FOR~~ Attachment)	INFO.	ACTION.
V1	Col. Mc CARTHY	CAT	
V2	Major AGNUS	P.O.	
	Major LR, SA		
V3	Capt. A.V. LOUI		
	Chief CLERK		
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TO RM. Para 2 & 3

Col. Mc Carthy 1c rec: 8/18/44
para 2 and 3 page 1
M.S.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information & Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy July 29,1944

REPORT OF CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 28

PART I SUMMARY

The Italian government is showing more signs of activity now that it has had time to establish itself in its various ministries. At the cabinet meetings it has faced up to the problem of epuration and has passed a consolidated version of the laws of epuration. Under the previous government a distinction had been drawn between defascistization and epuration; while Count Sforza had been made responsible for the latter, Omodeo, the ex-Minister of Public Instruction, was charged with the task of carrying out the former. Since the change of government it was not quite clear who would be responsible for the immediate task of removing Fascists from public posts. Now both defascistization and epuration have been placed under Count Sforza who has been confirmed in his post as High Commissioner for the punishment of the crimes of Fascism. Time has been needed to build up this High Commissionership which is divided into various sub-sections. Members from the different parties have been asked to collaborate in this work, and it is understood that Scoccimaro will be the Communist candidate. The High Commissionership will concern itself with the following four main functions: the cancellation of Fascist political sentences, the punishment of Fascist crimes (the death sentence is even permitted in certain cases), the defascistization of the National Administration, and the confiscation of fortunes made as a result of Fascist connections.

The announcement made by the Allied Control Commission that a certain number of patriots may join the Italian army in as short a time as possible has met with a favourable response. For a long time members of the various parties and resistance groups have been asking exactly for this. Now the desire to continue the struggle on the part of the patriots will be satisfied, and their experience will be utilised in the common cause. The others will be given preference for any jobs available in agriculture, reconstruction or the police. The patriots will thus receive a practical reward for their contribution to the war, and the danger that their enthusiasm might be allowed to cool, or that they might become disillusioned has been lessened.

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These Roman patriot groups which were outside the military center of General Bencivenga and also subscribed to some of the six parties of the National Committee of Liberation, have now formed an Association of Italian Partisans. About ten groups have joined this Association which is headed by Dr. Sofia-Moretti, who was concerned in the organization of the active anti-fascism some time before the coup d'etat of the 25th of July last year.

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Bonomi, speaking as Foreign Secretary, addressed officials of the Italian Foreign Office during the week. He declared that Italy must revert to her traditional foreign policy of friendship with the Allies of the last war, from which she should never have wavered. He described the Armistice terms as hard, but added that all the ministers had read them and had pledged themselves to abide by them. He believed that Italians must be prepared to face up to the hard ralities of Italy's situation. He pointed out that according to the memorandum which was added to the Armistice terms at Quebec, the terms of the Armistice could be modified in Italy's favour if Italy contributed substantially towards the struggle against Germany. Italy he said must not only try to return to her traditional friendship, but she must make amends for the wrongs she has committed against France, Greece, Jugoslavia and other countries.

De Gasperi, the leader of the Christian Democratic party, made a speech last Sunday in which he outlined the policy of his party on the major issues. He was listened to by a large, enthusiastic audience. He spoke of the attitude of his party towards the institutional question. He did not commit the party either for or against the monarchy, but reiterated that the issue must be decided by the Italian people themselves after the war. He defined his attitude as being the same as that of Togliatti. The younger members of the audience, it is reported, were discontented with this non-committal attitude and frequently interrupted the speech with shouts of "Long Live the Republic;" there is no doubt that there is an influential section of the Christian Democratic party which is in favour of a republic. De Gasperi also replied to the overtures made by Togliatti for a closer association between the Communist and Christian Democratic parties. He neither rejected nor accepted wholeheartedly these overtures. While praising many of the achievements of Communism in Russia, and pointing out that Communism was in a constant process of transformation, he criticised the excessive intervention of the State, and the threat to individual liberty represented by Communism. He added however, that he thought that the presence of Togliatti in Italy would serve to prevent the negative experiments and errors of the Russian system. He ended his speech by thanking Togliatti for his declaration that the Communist party would respect the faith of Catholics, and reminded his audience that Christ was a proletarian and had founded an international organization based on equality, universal brotherhood and the belief in God. In his attitude towards the Communists in [illegible]

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In an interview with a PWE officer, De Ruggiero, the Minister of Education, said that he intended to purge the personnel of the teaching staffs of all schools and universities. He praised the work of the A.C.C. in the field of education, particularly in Sicily. He did not consider that this was the moment for sweeping changes in the mechanism of education. He intended to prepare a series of

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articles which in the form of an education bill he would present to the Constituent Assembly. Education must direct Italians towards a belief in an international society. He believed that the fundamental problem of Italian education was the renewal of contact with other countries. He expressed the hope that America, Great Britain and France would re-open their various archaeological and cultural institutes as soon as possible.

In an interview with a PWB officer Alberto Cianca, the Party of Action Minister without Portfolio, stressed the need for purging the administration of former Fascist officials; otherwise there was a danger that the executive power would remain in Fascist hands to the detriment of a democratic government. He believed in particular that the Italian Foreign Office should be purged and more representative Italians chosen to fill the posts vacated.

Sergio Fenoaltea, the undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council, told a PWB Officer that the principal task facing the government was to make themselves known to the public, and this was difficult as the Allies controlled the means of communication and the radio. He felt that Allied policy was too conservative with regard to Italy, and he developed the theme that an intelligent conservative policy would support the new forces of order in Italy, as represented by the Action party, and not the reactionary elements in the country that he said were doomed to extinction through their long association with Fascism.

During the course of the week a PWB officer was granted a short interview with Monsignor Montini, one of the Papal undersecretaries of State; who touched on the firm anti-nazi attitude of the German bishops and the obersvation of religious practises among the prisoners of war of the different nations.

Several reports from left wing sources in Naples criticise those of the clergy who from their pulpits attack the Italian Communists and Soviet Russia. These people consider that the priest has a quite unfair advantage when he uses his pulpit as a political platform, whether to attack Communism or to advocate the tenets of the Christian Democratic party.

In Sardinia an important recent development has been the announcement of a fusion between the Sard Party of Action and the Sardinian branch of the Italian Party of Action, as a result of Emilio Lussu's visit to the island. As a result of this fusion, and of

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In Sardinia an important recent development has been the announcement of a fusion between the Sard Party of Action and the Sardinian branch of the Italian Party of Action, as a result of Emilio Lussu's visit to the island. As a result of this fusion, and of Lussu's personal prestige in the island, it seems that the new Sard Action Party will be one of the strongest parties on the island. During his tour of Sardinia, Lussu made speeches in all the important centres. His speech at Nuoro, of which a summary is included in this report, is one of the clearest statements of policy yet made by a politician for Liberated Italy. Lussu openly demanded for Sardinia a Federalistic autonomy on the Swiss model. He suggested that this example should be followed throughout Italy and probably in other European countries. Lussu repudiated suggestions of ordinary

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administrative decentralization as a solution for Italy. In his federal state the autonomous unity (in this case Sardinia) would control agriculture, education, labour, etc., while the Federal State would control only the armed forces and foreign policy.

Many Italians of different political views, now favour the idea of an Italian State organized on federal lines. It is felt that the centralized State, set up in Italy after her unification, has never really succeeded in welding the country into one whole. Southern Italians feel that they have been exploited by the North, left without industries or adequate means of transport. Northern Italians tend to feel that Southern Italy with its low standard of living and high rate of illiteracy is keeping the country from taking her due place in Europe. Even the politicians of the old school, who still retain something of the almost religious respect for Italian unity which grew up during and after the Risorgimento seem prepared to concede something in the direction of autonomy, rather than risk the extreme forms of Separatism such as that advocated by Finocciaro Aprile in Sicily and, to a lesser degree, by the small Sardinian Separatist Party.

No opposition party of any size has arisen to challenge the supremacy of the six official Committee of Liberation parties now forming the government. In Naples the Social Revolutionary Party now claims 5000 members. This party has a programme, which on paper at least, is more radical than that of the official Socialists and to some extent than the Communists. An open schism has now appeared in their governming body, which includes some elements of doubtful repute, so that now there are two Party headquarters in Naples, each issuing a paper "Bandiera Rossa." It seems that this split, which took place in scandalous circumstances, one of the leaders threatening the others with knives, is likely to put an end to any immediate possibility of an important future for this party. Avv.D'Ambra is reported to be in Rome, negotiating for a merger with the official Socialist Party.

One of the most interesting unofficial movements, the Rome Catholic Communists, has now been publicly repudiated both by the Catholic Action daily "Quotidiano", and the official Vatican "Osservatore Romano". The movement claims that there is nothing incompatible between Catholicism and the political technique of Communism, once the atheistic materialism of the early Russian Communists has been

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Latest development in the CGIL - CGL labour controversy is the proposal by the CGIL to hold a Labour Congress for Southern Italy at the end of August. Delegates will be nominated by a neutral arbitrator on a basis of proportional representation of the two Confederations. If Gentili refuses to accept this challenge, it is proposed to hold the Congress without him, possibly on a nationwide basis. Interviews are included with Grandi and Di Vittorio, respectively Christian Democrat and Communist General Secretaries of the CGIL.

No one topic has particularly occupied public opinion this week. In Rome the result of the Bentivegna trial, a sentence of 18 months imprisonment, has met with different reactions. The official Communist line is that Bentivegna is a hero, and that the sentence must be reviewed. Apart from the Communists, however, the sentence is thought by many to have been justified, and it is felt that it will serve as an example. It is generally admitted that an Italian court would have acquitted Bentivegna, or given him a much lighter sentence, on the grounds that his killing of Barbarisi came under the heading of a crime "passionel". Impartial observers however admit that the Anglo-American system is more just.

Another topic of much discussion in Rome is the new system of rationing electric current. In spite of the official explanations given, it is felt that there must be some technical reason why it is necessary to allow 16 hours current every four days, rathern than turning it on for a shorter period every day. Some further explanation would, however, prevent a certain amount of grumbling on this subject.

There has been some criticism of the selection of films distributed for Italian audiences. Pictures like "Sergeant York," "You Can't Take It With You", "I Married a Witbh", and "Tales of Manhattan", were received with enthusiasm, but others such as "It Started With Eve," and "Golden Gate", have been criticised as naive and overadvertised. The film correspondent of Osservatore Romano asks why when so many good films — he instances "Goodbye, Mr. Chips" — have not been seen by Italian audiences, pictures are chosen which while they are technically well executed and good of their kind, are not of the first quality.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No 12
APO 512

Central "D" Section
Liberated Italy

July 29th, 1944

Subject: Report on Conditions in Liberated Italy

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Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy July 29th, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 28

Part II - Annexes

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Explanation of reliability rating:

Source (reliability)

A always reliable
B usually reliable
C Sometimes reliable
D frequently unreliable
E a bad source

Report (probability)

1 confirmed
2 probably true
3 possibly true
4 doubtful
5 improbable

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
APO 512

Central D Section Liberated Italy July 29,1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 20

Part II Annexes

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1. Interview with Professor De Ruggero, Minister of Education

In a conversation with a PWB officer De Ruggero, Minister of Education in the Bonomi cabinet, discussed the problems which confronted him in the reconstruction of the educational life of the country. De Ruggero is a pleasant, middle aged man, with a quiet manner, who would be in place in any Senior Common Room at Oxford or Cambridge. He remarked that one of the most cherished memories of his life is the occasion, about ten days before Mussolini declared war on France and England, when he was made Doctor honoris causae at Oxford.

De Ruggero said that his immediate objective was to proceed with the thorough purging of personnel on the teaching staffs of all schools and universitites. He expressed appreciation for the work of the ACC in the field of education, especially in Sicily, but added that epuration carried out under Allied auspices in the schools had sometimes been quixotic. Now the Italian Government's law he felt was quite clear, and the work of epuration had already begun in the ministry itself. The entire team of national inspectors had been sacked. He intended to bring the weight of the law to bear on those members of the teaching profession who occupied high posts. He considered that during the fascist regime those occupying high academic positions had a certain amount of liberty, and instanced his own case, saying that for 18 years he had been able to write and lecture without particular hindrance, and that only during the war had he been imprisoned. However he intended to be strict with the university professors. He thought that ever than 60 professors of Rome University, including the 18 dismissed by the Poletti decree, would be sent away.

De Ruggero said that he didn't consider that this was the moment for sweeping changes in the mechanism of education. He intended to preserve for the time being what was healthy and to prepare a series of articles which would be presented in the form of an education bill to the Constituent assembly. The country must pronounce on the kind of education system it wanted. In the meantime he had already initiated the process of re-orientation of the schools by a message to the teachers, and he intended to enshrine this and similar statements in the bill. These guidances would insure that instruction follow the spirit formative of an international society. Children must be taught at once that war is not the aim of life, teachers and children mustnbe cured of the "balilla psychology." De Ruggero said

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literature at Rome University, Signora Bounous-Pons. De Ruggero hoped that America, France and Great Britain would re-open their various archeological schools and cultural institutes as soon as possible. In this connection he sharply criticised those Italians who express anxiety less Italians become imitators of foreign culture.

Touching on the question of the lycees De Ruggero said that he was in favour of maintaining the present distinction between classical and technical lycees, though entrance to the classical lycees must be more rigidly controlled. Italy has a pressing need of people trained in agricultural matters, and therefore her youth should be encouraged to acquire knowledge of these problems at an early age. He deprecated the present easy access to the universities, and said that his bill would strictly limit entrance to institutions of higher studies.

Owing to the paper shortage, no new books are available for this school year, and they will be obliged to use the modified edition of the former fascist standard books. As soon as the paper situation permits, the standard texts will be abolished, and publishers will be at liberty to submit their texts to the selection board at the Ministry.

The minister mentioned the delicate situation caused by the special position of the Catholic Church in Italy. He said that his bill would provide for the church schools, which of course were "controlled" by the ministry, but he declared that the arrangement whereby private schools were allowed to confer diplomas having and equal authority to those given by the state could not continue. He proposed to solve this problem by the introduction of a state examination, accessible to private and public schools, ressembling the London matriculation or school certificate in England.

The old system whereby the minister nominated inspectors and presidents must be abolished and these would then be chosen after a competitive examination under the auspices of a board at the Ministry of Education.

2. Interview with Count Sforza

In a conversation with a PWB officer Count Sforza spoke of his Epuration office. The laws had been modified and they would shortly be applied he said. His office would now look after the defascistation for which previously Omodeo had been responsible. He hoped to have prominent members of each party working in the different epuration commissionerships. Togliatti had promised him the services of Scoccimaro, one of the leading Communists. The effects of these laws would be shortly felt.

Talking of the question of the Monarchy, he said that he still felt himself to be a republican.

[illegible] able and cultivated man. Among the Communists he thought that he was the most human and the most [illegible]

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3. Interview with Alberto Cianca

In an interview with a PWB officer, Alberto Cianca, the Minister without Portfolio representing the Party of Action, said that though the present government was democratic, the executive power throughout liberated Italy was still to a large extent in the hands of the people who had been Fascists. It was necessary to remove many of these more Fascist elements if the policy of the government were to be executively efficient. Continually names were being -

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proposed for government or administrative posts of people who had long Fascist pasts. It was difficult to know the background of these various persons. For example when Bonomi in his post as Minister ff the Interior, proposed the names of new prefects, Cianca insisted that they should have some details as to their previous careers. As a rule these details were furnished by civil servants of the Ministry of the Interior who themselves had been Fascists in the past. He was trying to get a more objective picture of these various functions. Otherwise it was impossible he said to give his approval blindly for such nominations as unwillingly he might be giving his sanction to Fascists.

The Ministers without Portfolio had their own meetings and together acted in the nature of a war cabinet turning their attention to the major issues of policy. He himself watched carefully any tendency towards reaction. He had for example opposed the vote in favour of nominating the Marchese della Torretta to the presidency of the Senate. He did not see the need to resurrect this discredited institution. Both he and other Ministers in the Party of Action as well as the Communist and Socialist ministers had abstained from voting on this issue. The majority obtained by Bonomi was a very small one. He believed that the purpose of nominating a president of the Senate and a President of the Chamber was to provide the Crown Prince with advisers who in the event of a government crisis could counsel the Prime Minister.

He believed it was necessary to purge effectively most ministries. In particular it was necessary to look closely into the Italian Foreign Office. Many of the diplomatic representatives of Italy abroad had had Fascist pasts and it was important to remove these and see that Italy was represented by more democratic persons. In the world of tomorrow it was important that they should be represented by those who understood the technical problems of today. It was important that Italy should be represented by convinced anti-Fascists who were in touch with the people of Italy. Above all it was important that such representatives and such civil servants in the Italian Foreign Office should pursue a straight, honest line of policy. He despised and regretted the policy pursued in the past of cunning or furberia. There was still a tendency he said among Italian Foreign Office officials to base their policy on the hope of playing one Ally against the other. Many of these officials hope that by flattering the English at the expense of the Americans of vice versa to influence and gain favour with the nation they are talking to. This was not only dishonest but shortsighted as a policy as the Italians would inevitably discover.

Speaking of the armistice terms he said that they were not as severe as fifth columnists' rumours liked to pretend. He had heard many of these rumours in the last few days but he knew that they were exaggerated. He hoped however that the terms would be published as they would greatly ease the minds of many Italians. It was better that the Italian people should know where they stood and could realize the gravity of the task which faces the Italian government.

He explained that the reason why the Party of Action and the Liberal Party each had a greater representation in the cabinet was that after the ministries had been divided evenly among the six parties

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He explained that the reason why the Party of Action and the LiberalParty each had a greater representation in the cabinet was that after the ministries had been divided evenly among the six parties there still remained the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of the Treasury which remained unfilled. Bonomi himself said that he would like to have freedom of choice to fill these posts by any nomination he cared to make from within the six parties. As a result he chose Soleri for the Minister of the Treasury and Dolfuggero for the Minister of Education.

Speaking of Bonomi he said that he was in good faith but he regretted that he was probably a weak man. He was also afraid that Bonomi was inclined to live too much in the past and did not realize that 20 years had passed since he was last Prime Minister. It was not possible, Ciasca said, to turn the clock back to where it stood in 1922.

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4. Conversation with Gronchi and Tupini.

A PWB officer was present at an informal conversation in which among others, the Minister of Justice, Tupini, and the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Gronchi, discussed the Poletti decree which places the activities and the property of the various Fascist Confederations in Rome under the control of the Regional Property Control Offices of the Rome region. The decree was criticised. Evidently it had been expected that these properties would revert to the Italian government.

The conversation turned to the Bentivegna case. The several lawyers present declared that an Italian court would unquestionably have acquitted Bentivegna on the ground of the provocation offered to him and by applying the criteria of the "crime Passionel". The Minister of Justice, however, recognised in the decision of the Allied court that the basis of the judgement must be sought in the Anglo-Saxon respect for liberty and the value attached to human life, irrespective of the person of the murdered victim or the murderer. He felt that the decision, though different from what would have resulted in an Italian court, responded to a more equitable conception of law, which is largely responsible for the greater freedom enjoyed in England or America.

5 Conversation with Fenoaltea.

During the course of a conversation with a PWB officer, Sergio Fenoaltea, Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council, said that the principal task facing the government was that of making itself known to the country. At present the government had almost no contact with the people, as naturally the Allies controlled the means of communication such as the radio. Italians must know that there exists a new political class drawn from men who suffered under Fascism and were either exiled or imprisoned, and that these men are at the moment the only ones who can provide a government for the country. If this government fails, then the way is open to a violent reaction either to the right or the left, with a resulting dictatorship more rigorous and more national than even Mussolini's. Fenoaltea hoped that the consultative assembly would be formed at once, as from this body would no doubt be drawn many members of the future constituent assembly, which would decide the solution of the institutional question. Elections at this moment were out of the question, as no mechanism existed to ensure their success. Moreover, the parties, said Fenoaltea, were still largely directive bodies backed by, in some cases, large bodies of opinion, but all, with the exception of the Communists, lacking in organisation. This could only be remedied with the North was liberated and large masses of politically minded persons would swell the various parties of the National Liberation Front.

Speaking about the Communists, Fenoaltea said that their policy might change tomorrow, and that in a way the same was true of the other parties

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Speaking about the Communists, Fenoaltea said that their policy might change tomorrow, and that in a way the same was true of the other great mass party, the Christian Democrats, who were hindered from coming out into the open with a clear policy by the silence of the Vatican on so many vital problems.

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Fenoaltea felt that Allied policy was too conservative with regard to Italy, and particularly British policy. He elaborated the theme familiar to all those who have spoken with leading members of the Action Party, that an intelligent conservative policy in England would support the new forces of order in Italy, as represented by the Action Party, and not the reactionary elements in the country, that he said are doomed to extinction through their long complicity with Fascism.

Fenoalta said that the government would have more change to prove its worth after the return of Rome and province to the Italian administration on August 15th. He said he wished that the government could nominate to positions without having to refer candidates to relatively subordinate posts to the sanction of ACC. He felt that in practice this assisted an unfortunate Italian characteristic, that of trying to play one authority against the other.

(In fact the Italian government do not have to refer candidates to subordinate posts for the sanction of ACC)

6 Ministers and the Crown Prince.

It is reported that the recent visit of the Ministers without portfolio Ruini (Democracy of Labour) and De Gasperi (Christian Democrat) to the Crown Prince was made as a result of an invitation of the Prince to all the Ministers of the Cabinet, in order to make their personal acquaintance. It is also reported that in the course of this visit the Prince stressed his intention to collaborate closely and loyally with the national government, with a view to increasing Italy's war effort against the Germans.

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PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

8 De Gasperi at the Teatro Brancaccio

The morning of July 23, 1944, at 10 a.m., there was a large audience at the Teatro Brancaccio where De Gasperi held a mass meeting. Although of course the majority were Demochristians, there was a strong representation from all parties, and most of the members of the government of Demo-christian tendencies.

Before the speaker appeared the younger members of the group started to sing the anthem of the Christian-Democrats. Every now and then the more enthusiastic elements shouted VIVA DON STURZO, and such shouts were followed by enthusiastic clapping.

Avv. Scelba introduced the speaker. Whenever Scelba mentioned Sturzo, the public interrupted him with great applause. De Gasperi began by saluting the Anglo-American troops, who came to liberate Rome. Then he saluted the Pope, as the savior of Rome. The public rose up and shouted, VIVA IL SALVATORE DI ROMA. Then he made a salute to France and the great majority applauded. A few objected to this salute, but when De Gasperi reminded the people of the responsibility of Italy when the latter had stabbed France in the back, the applause became general.

Then De Gasperi saluted brave Poland. This salute was applauded but not as enthusiastically as the salute to France. De Gasperi insisted on the valour of Poland as the first bulwark of Christianity, and added, "Let's hope that brave Maresciallo Stalin will end this war by giving a satisfactory solution to the Polish problem." Someone in the public shouted VIVA ANCH L'ITALIA.

Then De Gasperi began to speak about the terms of the armistice. He said, that although he could not make them public, he could assure his audience that there is not a word in the armistice that ports, or territorial concessions will be made to the winning powers. Of course, he added, these terms are very severe on the Italians, but they should not let themselves be discouraged. At this point the public rose up very excited because they wanted to know more about the armistice and there was a moment of confusion.

De Gasperi said that Italy needs now the aid of the Allies and made an open request to the Allied powers that they help Italy to rebuild what has been destroyed. Especially he requested the Allies to let Italy organize an Italian

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De Gasperi said that Italy needs now the aid of the Allies and made an open request to the Allied powers that they help Italy to rebuild what has been destroyed. Especially he requested the Allies to let Italy organize an Italian expeditionary force to send to the Front. "We don't want this force to go to the front with the same spirit which induced Mussolini to say: 'All we need are a few thousand dead to sit at the table with the victors.' Our expeditionary force is not on a contract basis with the Allies. It is a unilateral act to save our pride and honor. We don't pretend anything more. We don't want an army of laborers." Applause followed but not too enthusiastic.

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De Gasperi enumerated the main problems which now are preoccupying the Italian government -- roads, buildings, and above all, prisoners. He invited the Allies to return the latter. He pointed out the example of Russia which has returned over 2000 French prisoners. He hopes that the other powers will follow Russia's example.

He approved the unity of all parties and said he was moved to see six different currents united in the common effort. Then he mentioned the future "costituente". At this point a large group of people shouted VIVA LA REPUBBLICA, followed by loud applause. Another smaller group shouted VIVA LA MONARCHIA; there was a moment of confusion and people became very excited. The reporter had the impression that the shouts of VIVA LA REPUBBLICA were of the extremist Demo-christian wing, and not from other parties.

At this point De Gasperi said: "We don' want to raise the consitutional question now. It is the people who shall decide. However I shall quote two episodes concerning the King.

"1) As soon as Trentino was liberated, the King came to visit us, and he appeared to us as the saviour and the true representative of the Italian people who came to bring us back to the Italian nation.

"2) In 1924, when we were at the Aventino, two members of the house (Amendola was one of them) and myself went to the King and asked him in the name of the Italian liberty to get rid of Mussolini. The King refused to do it. From that moment he became responsible. With reference to the monarchical question I am in complete agreement with my friend Togliatti." (Togliatti had declared himself ready to accept tomorrow the will of the Italian people)

De Gasperi disapproves of the Socialist-Communist plan of Factory Councils as instruments of the government. He wants city councils, which will bring back to the Italian people the civic concept of municipal liberties which had been destroyed by Fascism. The Italian people want to go back to the system of communal liberties which is the most valuable asset of the British Commonwealth and was originated by the ancient Italian municipalities in the Middle Ages.

De Gasperi hopes that Russia will cooperate. He gives credit to Russia for her war effort. He said that Russian successes are the proof that racial doctrines adopted by Germany and Fascism are of no value. A people of 140 races and languages could beat the German nation which claimed to be pure and united. He approves of the abolition of class distinction obtained by Russia. However he made some reserves with reference to the property question, saying,

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9 Conversation with Emilio Lussu

In a conversation with a PWB officer, Emilio Lussu, one of the most prominent members of the Party of Action, spoke of his visit to Sardinia from which he had just returned. He was the founder of the Sardinian Party of Action after the last war and is regarded in Sardinia as almost a legendary figure. He had not visited the island since 1927 when he had been sent to the confino from which he escaped in 1929. He said that he had spoken on the radio and had addressed various public meetings on the island. He was struck by the appalling misery and the economic conditions on the island. For example miners went to work in the coal mines without shoes, and there were no shoes for the peasants who worked barefoot. Even during and after the last war people had not descended to such poverty. It is essential to find boots for these workers who are carrying on useful war work. In view of the fact that there had been many Italian soldiers on the island there was a scarcity of food. He had traveled throughout the island and was able to form a picture of the general conditions there.

He had also toured in southern Italy and had been struck by the way in which Fascism had eaten into the soul of the middle class and the middle aged. Fascismhad had a far more corrupting and extensive influence than he had ever imagined possible. A whole generation and a whole class had been corrupted during the last twenty years. He had returned to Rome more than ever convinced that the only hope for Italy lay in a completely revolutionary change. It was impossible to purify or reform a country by evolutionary processes. It was necessary to remove the corrupt influences by force. It would probably be difficult he said for English or Americans to realize why certain Italians were so morally intransigent. This moral intransigency he explained has risen as a result of the last twenty years of corruption. There was no possibility of compromise with those forces which had led Italy to her present abyss. A complete change was necessary and the King and Monarchy are symbols of the Fascist past. It was therefore essential to remove these symbols and to change completely the governing class. At times he was depressed when he saw the evil influences of Fascism but there was one thing which comforted him greatly and this was the difference between the younger generation and the middle aged. At Nuoro he addressed a group of young men

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When Northern Italy is liberated important political forces will be released to swell the ranks of democracy but there will naturally be a stronger tendency in the north toward Communism. He himself was not afraid of Communism but he thought the present policy of the Communist party was obscure. It was difficult to say whether they were right wing or left. He would prefer them to follow a more definite left wing policy.

As a result of his visit to Sardinia a fusion between the Sardinian Party of Action and the Party of Action had been achieved. This would be announced toward the end of the month. With this fusion he was convinced that the Party of Action in Sardinia would represent the majority. They party had a stronger following, he said, than the Communists.

10 Lussu in Sardinia

Emilio Lussu has no finished his tour of Sardinia, and appears to have achieved the principle aim of his visit, to fuse the Sard Party of Action (which he founded after the last war) and the Sardinian branch of the Italian Party of Action. He is believed to have effected the fusion on the basis of a Federalist autonomy for Sardinia, to be followed by similar autonomy for the other regions of Italy.

It is thought that at a forthcoming Congress, to be held at Nuoro, the Sard Party of Action, which has a much larger number of adherents, will absorb the Italian Party of Action. Much depends on the attitude of Mario Berlinguer, head of the Italian Party of Action in Sardinia and Sforza's assistant on the Epuration Commission. Berlinguer is so far reported to have left Lussu full liberty and initiative.

Everywhere he went, Lussu received an enthusiastic reception. He spoke, among other places, at Carbonia, Oristano, Nuoro, Sassari, Alghero and in many other little Communes of the Island.

His most important speech was made at Nuoro, in the presence of the High Commissioner. In this he defined clearly his conception of Federalistic autonomy, which he said would be the tendency of many European countries in their reconstruction; he mentioned Spain, Belgium, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Jugoslavia and France. Sardinia, he hoped, would be to Italy what the cantons of Uri, Schwitz and Underwalden had been to the Swiss Confederation. The Federal State would deal with foreign policy, with diplomatic and consular representation,

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Italian Party of Action and the Party of Action had been achieved. This would be announced toward the end of the month. With this fusion he was convinced that the Party of Action in Sardinia would represent the majority. They party had a stronger following, he said, than the Communists.

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"Autonomy has nothing to do with the usual decentralization offered as a substitute for a centralized state by those who want to give a little to save the rest. Decentralization means delegation of State powers, centralizing them in the provinces. This would be no use to us. Autonomy means, as we conceive it - and I believe I am

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interpreting not only my own thoughts but the thoughtsof all parties in Sardinia -- the constitution of a State for which, in the fundamental law of the Federal State, autonomy is contemplated as a basic institution." Lussu stressed that the ideal of autonomy, first confined to one party in the island, was now common to all parties. In Italy the conception of an autonomist-federalistic State was no longer represented by a minority, but was partof the programme of all the great political parties.

Interviewed at Cagliari by a Sardinian collaborator of PWB, Lussu gave the following account of his impressions of the island.

"What impressed me most is the poverty which reigns in Sardinia. I have been in Continental Italy and have not seen such a state of poverty. I have seen women in the country districts, barefooted, badly dressed, ragged. I have never seen Sardinia in these conditions. The children are starving and malaria ridden, the miners go to the mines with bare feet and their clothes in rags. I knew that things were bad in Sardinia, but I did not expect to find the island in these conditions.

"I have noticed a certain superficial hostility towards the Anglo-Americans. My speeches have been designed to dispel any unpleasant feelings, and I can state that my tour had cleared up this political point. After my speeches hundreds of young men asked to be allowed to fight in all districts of the island; this is a fact which struck me particularly.

"I have had to realise that the Italian army is a disaster, a dishonour which has reached the last depths of shame. There is no more honour, there is no dignity, there is nothing good. It is pitiful and terrifying as a spectacle, and it is also a factor of corruption.

"Everywhere the Fascists are still at their posts; in the Prefectures, in the Communes, in all the public administrations, wherever I have been the people tell me that the Fascists are still masters.

"There is much confusion in the political parties, and it seems that a state of anarchy exists. The desire of every citizen to be inscribed in a party is something pitiful. I have tried, through the prestige which I enjoy on the island, to correct all this, but it needs intensive work of the best political elements, and of the young. It is a problem which deserves the greatest consideration, and which could be eliminated by the party papers.

"I have noticed that for anything to be done, people wait for the initiative to come from above, without taking

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"I have noticed that for anything to be done, people wait for the initiative to come from above, without taking the matter into their own hands and repairing the damage themselves. This is the most frightening form of corruption inherited from Fascism."

Speaking of his speech at Nuoro, Lussu explained that he took the opportunity of explaining his ideas there, because the most eminent representatives of both the Sard Party of Action and the Italian Party

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of Action were present, and he wished to clarify the problem to them. Afterwards they had embraced him and said that the speech was the greatest political speech ever made in Sardinia.

The two parties had decided on a fusion in one party, which will be the Sard Party of Action. This will take place at the end of July, in a Congress to be held at Nuoro on the 29th and 30th. The Sard Party of Action will adhere in general to the programme of the Italian Party of Action, while preserving its identity and characteristics. "The immense popular mass which adheres to the Sard Party of Action does not exist in any other party of Italy, and I have found nothing to equal so vast a movement. It must be given organisation and discipline."

In his broadcast before leaving the island, Lussu announced publicly that the fusion was to take place. The unified party would be called the Sard Party of Action, but would adhere to the National Party of Action.

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11 The Catholic Communist Movement

One of the leaders of the Catholic Communists is D'Amico; about thirty, he is the son of a professor at the Santa Cecilia academy of Music, and has himself studied music. His father was imprisoned during the German occupation of Rome, but he himself escaped capture, although actively engaged on the clandestine organization of his party, and the production of its paper "Voce Operaia."

In conversation with PWB officer, D'Amico said that during the period of clandestine activity his party was second in numbers only to the official Communist party, which counted 3000 active adherents in Rome as against 2500 Catholic Communists. (This claim may be true: the Catholic Communists appear to have had a high proportion of adherents, particularly among students and young intellectuals).

It is evident that D'Amico felt more in sympathy with the official Communist party than with the Christian Democrats, whom he tended to present as the enemies of his movement, representing the forces of clerical reaction. The Christian Democrats opposed his party, and in the Vatican their influence was very strong. The Pope himself was a sincere man, acting in good faith, who had spoken sympathetically of the Catholic Communists during the clandestine period. He was, however, surrounded by Christian Democrats. The Christian Democrats, complained D'Amico, now had the advantage of three daily papers expressing their point of view -- the party paper "Il Popolo", the Catholic Action "Quotidiano" and the Vatican "Osservatore Romano."

The official Communist party, on the other hand, had shown great understanding. It was no part of the Communist policy to persecute the Church, so long as the Church does not constitute itself an ob-

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Asked why, if Catholics could join the Communist party, it was necessary to have a separate Catholic Communist party, D'Amico explained that Catholics were allowed into the official party in spite of their religious faith, while his movement maintained that Catho-

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olicism and Communism were entirely compatible.

Asked whether he favoured a State Church, D'Amico explained that it would not be necessary. A Communistic regim in Italy would be democratic in that it would represent the Italian people, who were 99 per cent Catholic. Catholicism would therefore automatically be the State religion, though of course there would be complete freedom of worship. On questions such as divorce, Catholics of course would obey the rules of their Church, but there was no reason why the State law should prevent the small minority of non-Catholics from doing as they please.

The Catholic Communists' views on relations between the Church and state are clarified in a pamphlet "Il Comunismo e i Cattolici", which was written and published by D'Amico during the clandestine period, and has now appeared in an edition for general sale. The pamphlet is addressed primarily to Catholics who distrust Communism; it maintains that while the Church can, and should, lay down the aims which a State must try to achieve (abolition of exploitation, care of the health, and the moral and material education of citizens, etc.) it cannot and should not attempt to dictate the means by which these ends can be reached, any more than it can dictate to a doctor the medicine he should use to cure a sick child. The Catholic Communists maintain that Communism is the only regime under which a State can achieve those ends which Catholicism holds desirable.

The Church in Rome has repudiated the movement, first through a number of articles in the "Quotidiano" and on July 23rd by a leading article in the "Osservatore Romano", by Father Cordovani, stating clearly that it is impossible to be simultaneously a Catholic and a Communist, and quoting the "Quadragesimo Anno" "No one can be a good Catholic and at the same time a true Socialist." Father Cordovani explains that if by Communism is meant a remedy of some of the evils of so-called Capitalism, the improvement of the standard of living of the working classes, a more just distribution of wealth, the abolition of the class of exploiters and, by consequence, of exploited, nobody can honestly condemn such a programme. The only mistake, in this case, would be to choose a name so compromised as Communism. The Catholic Communists however, have shown that by Communism they are not prepared to wait for these aims to be achieved through the work of honest men, but intend to impose their will by a technique of force, and set up a violent dictatorship of the in-

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"We Catholics," writes Father Cordovani," in accordance with the demands of reason and the positive law of God, must never be absent from the struggle, must collaborate with everybody; but those who lean more to Marx than to the teaching of the Church, who do not realise what they are embracing nor what they are abandoning, and substitute the tyranny of one class for the tyranny of another, cannot be said to act as Catholics

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

12 Events Leading Up To The Replacement Of High Commissioner Musotto in Sicily

The following background material to the events which resulted in the recent change in the High Commissioner of the Italian government in Sicily, have been made available from an excellent source.

It appears that at the end of June the National Committee of Liberation of Palermo unanimously asked to be received by Bonomi and requested that a plane be put at their disposal to reach Salerno. As no plane was forthcoming, the acting President of the Committee, Avv. Vincenzo PURPURA, went on behalf of the committee to explain to Bonomi the political situation in Sicily. The conversations are said to have taken place at the Villa Guariglia on July 2nd. Avv. Purpura pointed out to the President of the Council the urgent necessity of dismissing the High Commissioner, Musotto, whose ambiguous attitude he said was in reality of aid to the separatist movement. He made this request in the name of all the parties of the Committee of Liberation. Purpura moreover warned Bonomi that the High Commissioner's staff lent its backing to prominent separatist leaders, and that they went as far as spreading rumours about the alleged relationship between separatist exponents and members of the Italian Cabinet.

Bonomi is reported to have agreed that in view of the evidence it would be better that Musotto go, but that he would naturally have to consult with the ACC, since Musotto had been nominated Prefect of Palermo by the Allied Military Government.

As a possible substitute for Musotto, in the name of the Committee of Liberation and of the Giunta Consultiva for Sicily, Purpura suggested Comm. Mercadante, deputy Attorney-general at the Palermo Court of Appeals, who had been designated by former Minister of the Interior Aldisio to be head of the Italian police. The Christian Democrats alone made reservations on Mercadante's account, as they would have preferred Aldisio.

The upshot was the nomination of Aldisio as High Commissioner for Sicily and the adjacent islands, though it is reported that Bonomi did not, at least in the early stages, favour this appointment.

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CHURCH

13 Interview with Monsignor Montini, Under-Secretary of State to the Vatican (22-7-44)

Monsignor Montini is a youngish man (he is 47 years old) of great charm and obvious intelligence. He is said to have a great influence at the Vatican and to be much trusted by the Pope. In an interview which was necessarily short because the pressure of his work is so great, he talked cordially and freely. He was asked about the present state of Catholicism in Germany.

He said that the hierarchy, the clergy and the orders as well as a great majority of Catholic organizations such as Catholic Action, had held firm to their religion. Cases of priests or laymen active in the sphere of Catholic Action going over to the Nazis were almost unheard of. The splendid example of the bishops had largely been instrumental in conserving this compact attitude against the doctrines of the Nazis. Where the church had lost heavily was in the weapons of defence and propaganda. All Catholic education, Catholic newspapers, the activities of Catholic organisations had been banned. It followed that there had been a great defection among the youth of the nation who were taught the Nazi ideals in the Nazi schools. An inquiry had been made, continued Monsignor Montini, in the prisoner of war camps on the extent to which prisoners practised their religions. Although in the case of English and Italian and, to a lesser degree, French, prisoners the results were found to be satisfactory, reports showed that in a number of German prisoner of war camps there was almost total irreligion.

In spite of this however, there was a very solid body of real Catholic opinion in Germany - he had been struck by the number of German catholics who had expressed anti-Nazi opinions to him - and these elements should provide good material for the reconstruction of Germany in the future.

14 Anti-Communist Sermons at Naples

It is reported from Naples that priests are using their pulpits in several churches there to preach against Communism. It would also appear that some priests have alluded in no uncertain terms to their dislike of the Soviet Union. In at least two churches, says this report, the clergy speak against the political, economic and religious policy of the Soviet Union. The well known orator Padre Pio Giuti, of Florence, not only attacks communism in his sermons, but is said to speak indirectly in favour of Fascism. This priest was always a great admirer of Fascism, from which he received decoration.

An Italian collaborator with PWB in Naples reports that when questioned on the advisability of direct attack on the institutions of the Soviet Union from the

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An Italian collaborator with PWB in Naples reports that when questioned on the advisability of direct attack on the institutions of the Soviet Union from the pulpit, several priests replyed that they were authorized to do so by higher authorities.

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EPURATION

15 Epuration on the Army and in the Foreign Service.

The Italian press continues to devote much attention to the question of epuration. This week the communist daily "Unita" takes up the problem of epuration in the army and in the foreign office. In an article published the 25th July the writer comments ironically on a circular whereby all cases of epuration in the army must be brought before Marshal Messe. "We do not wish to discuss," says the article "the firmness of the Marshal's faith in democracy, a faith that is too recent to be tested or denied, but only to give as our opinion that the hands of the Marshal are not those most adapted to decide the faith of epuration in the army..... or that at least for this special job it would have been possible to find a name less discussed whether by officers or men or the country in general."

During the week the Italian Foreign Ministry published a list of names of diplomats and personnel of the ministry who had been struck off the roll for collaborating with the neo-fascists and the Germans. The "Unita" of the 25th July criticises this measure as inadequate and strongly deprecates the continued presence abroad of Italian diplomats who act and speak in the name of the new Italian democracy, but who are unworthy to represent her. Those mentioned by name are the Italian charge d'affaires at Lisbon, the Minister at Stockholm, the Ministers to Berne and the Holy See and the Ambassador at Madrid. The article then touches on the particular problem of epuration within the Italian Foreign Office itself.

PRESS

16 Plans for a Monarchist paper in Milan.

An Italian monarchist mentioned in a conversation with a PWB officer that the monarchists hoped to be able to publish a daily paper at milan, as soon as the city was liberated. He said that the paper would be financed by three or four capitalists who had never been members of the fascist party, and who were today totally pure of party affiliations. The paper would be the best in Italy, as it would be the richest and therefore able to pay the best reporters and correspondents. It was hoped that an office would be opened as soon as possible in Paris and London. The paper would be openly monarchist in tone, but would concentrate on giving information on the model of the Paris "L'Intransigeant." As it would be backed by big business men, it would naturally concentrate largely on matters of comercial and economic interest.

The editor of this paper, or putative paper, would appear to be Pippo Naldi, though the Italian who talked about the plan admitted that Naldi was in bed

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The editor of this paper, or putative paper, would appear to be Pippo Naldi, though the Italian who talked about the plan admitted that Naldi was in bad odour with the Allied, though he couldn't see why, as Naldi had always been anti-fascist. He said he understood that Naldi had got into difficulties with the Allied authorities at Bari, but thought that if he were controlled and not working in a governmtn job he would be the best man for the job as he was "one of the most able men in Italy."

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LABOUR

17 Interview With Achille Grandi

Interviewed by a PWB officer on July 22, immediately after his return from Naples, Signor Grandi, the Christian Democratic Secretary of the Rome Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, said that he had brought over the Christian Democratic "Confederazione Italiana dei Lavoratori" to the united front represented by the CGIL, and that Gentili and his Confederazione Generale del Lavoro would either be coaxed or compelled to withdraw. He said that he had proposed a Labour Congress of Southern Italy, to take place in the middle of August. Delegates would be appointed by a neutral arbitrator to represent accurately and on a proportional basis the enrolled members - tesserati - of the rival organizations. Grandi said that he had proposed Rodino, the right wing Christian Democrat, as an impartial arbitrator. If Gentili accepted the challenge, so much the better; otherwise the Congress would be held without him, and the majority would decide against him.

Grandi added that Gentili's fruitless attempts to get a footing for himself in Rome were prompted by the realization that the trustees for the assets of the workers' Confederation, soon to be appointed, would almost certainly be members of the CGIL, whereupon his cause would be lost. Similar reasons, he suggested, were bringing round the Party of Action, which was openly supporting Gentili but was also making confidential approaches to the CGIL.

Grandi criticised Gentili as a man who was trying to cause dissension in the Labour movement. He recalled that in the Labour Congress held at Bari at the end of January, the Confederation of Labour had suggested Buozzi, Roveda and himself as leaders(see Consolidated Report). Gentili had set up a rival Confederation, which had absorbed that founded at Bari, with the exception of the Christian Democrats.

18 Interview with Di Vittorio

On July 25th Di Vittorio, the Communist General Secretary of the CGIL told a PWB officer that at the beginning of August, four representatives from Bari Labour (supporters of the CGIL in Rome) and four from the CGL of Naples, would meet under the chairmanship of a neutral to discuss the proposed Labour Congress of Southern Italy, to be held at the end of the month. If Gentili and

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[illegible] had brought over the Christian Democratic "Confederazione Italiana dei Lavoratori" to the united front represented by the CGIL, and that Gentili and his Confederazione Generale del Lavoro would either be coaxed or compelled to withdraw. He said that he had proposed a Labour Congress of Southern Italy, to take place in the middle of August. Delegates would be appointed by a neutral arbitrator to represent accurately and on a proportional basis the enrolled members - tesserati - of the rival organizations. Grandi said that he had proposed Rodino, the right wing Christian Democrat, as an impartial arbitrator. If Gentili accepted the challenge, so much the better; otherwise the Congress would be held without him, and the majority would decide against him.

Grandi added that Gentili's fruitless attempts to get a footing for himself in Rome were prompted by the realization that the trustees for the assets of the workers' Confederation, soon to be appointed, would almost certainly be members of the CGIL, whereupon his cause would be lost. Similar reasons, he suggested, were bringing round the Party of Action, which was openly supporting Gentili but was also making confidential approaches to the CGIL.

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ly called in his supporters, and told them to demand a New Committee at the Congress. As a result, Russo and the whole pro-Gentili Committee were thrown out and a new one elected supporting unity with the CGIL of Rome.

Di Vittorio confirmed Lizzadri's statements that the tramdrivers, railway workers, "Gente del Mare", firemen, post and telegraph workers, the Federterra and the elementary and secondary school teachers have all adhered to the CGIL. To illustrate the effectiveness of the new syndical unity, he produced various letters of support from labour groups already formed north of Rome, from Aquila, Viterbo, Terni, Perugia, Arezzo, and Siena. He had instructions read to send to Pisa as soon as it is entirely liberated and is ready to organize its own Confederation.

19 Interview with Secretary to Rome Labour Director

Samuel Corbin, Secretary to Dr. Togni, director of the Rome Provincial Labour Office, told a PWB officer that the office was now working to prepare the transition from AMG to ACC and the Italian government. The office plans to set up five employment exchanges in the city. It has also sent notices to all the big private firms in Rome, asking them to report on their present state of business regarding their production, equipment, need of labour, etc.

The most urgent problem is still the question of adjustments of pay. This is being studied and discussed with the Allied authorities.

20 The Funds of the CGIL

Rag. Gugl Pezzoli, who is now the finsncial administrator of the General Confederation of Labour, told a PWB officer that a Commissioner is soon to be appointed with Allied approval, to wind up the assets of the Fascist Confederations all over Italy. He explained that as communications are still bad and as the tracing and computing of these assets will be of itself a long and tricky task, he thought it would be best to appoint a responsible CGIL representative for this purpose in each province, who would clear matters up locally. This would help to remedy more speedily the Confederation's present helpless position of suspense without any funds. In Rome, he said, he was racking his brains to find some credit with which to pay the former employees of the Fascist workers' organizations their June salaries. As for the other provinces, he is dealing directly through

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The Confederation of State and Parastate Employees

In an interview with a PWB officer, Comm. Giovanni Wanderlingh, the General Secretary for the Confederation of State and Parastatal employees, disclosed that this union is not attached to the General Confederation of Labour (CGIL) as the confederation appears to him

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to be monopolised by the three parties, Communists, Socialists and Demochristians who are, he thought, only working to control labour and so to rope in all the votes possible for the general election. He argued that State employees cannot go on strike (as they might have to do if under the orders of the CGIL) or else they would paralyze the working of the government of the country. Consequently he had refused to adhere immediately to the CGIL as he had been asked, and the CGIL has set up its own rival confederation for State employees.

The one object of his organization, Comr Wanderlingh continued, was the reform of the government administration so as to cut out all the dead wook of the Fascist bureaucracy. Many young people had, he said, been usclessly employed through the influence of friends, whereas older people, in much greater need, had been sacked because they were not on the permanent staff. He therefore proposed that there should be fewer and more experienced workers who should receive better salaries.

Wanderlingh quoted some examples of the salaries of government employees. For example, a Capo Divisione, with the rank of a full colonel, gets only 2300 lire a month, with a monthly pension, when he retires, of 1500 lire.

Wanderlingh described the organization of the Confederation as follows: General Secretary: Comm Wanderlingh
Secretaries: Cav. Marchi (from the Treasury)
Dr. Gambelli (from the Ministry of Industry)
Ing. Barletta (from the electricity services)

A council of 42 members, with 2 or 3 representatives from each Ministry and other minor offices. It meets weekly.

Committee for propaganda to State employees; President, Comm; Montefusco (Capo Divisione in the Ministry of Agriculture)

Sub-committee for Propaganda to parastatal employees: President, Gr. Ufficiale Elia, Ispettore Generale in the Treasury.

Sub-Committee for Economic organization of food cooperatives, insurance: President, Gr.Uff.Pattoresi, Ispettore General in the Treasury.

So far the Confederation has between five and six thousand sig-

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Secretaries: Cav. Marchi (from the Treasury)
Dr. Gambelli (from the Ministry of Industry)
Ing. Barletta (from the electricity services)

A council of 12 members, with 2 or 3 representatives from each Ministry and other minor offices. It meets weekly.

Committee for propaganda to State employees; President, Comm; Montefusco (Capo Divisione in the Ministry of Agriculture)

Sub-committee for Propaganda to parastatal employees: President, Gr. Ufficiale Elia, Ispettore Generale in the Treasury.

Sub-Committee for Economic organization of food cooperatives, insurance: President, Gr.Uff.Pattorosi, Ispettore General in the Treasury.

So far the Confederation has between five and six thousand signatures in its support Wanderlingh intends later on to issue membership cards with a monthly fee of five lire.

Speaking of himself, Wanderlingh, who is of Dutch origin, said that he had been in the Socialist party before the last war, and with Bissolati and Bonomi had been expelled in 1909 thanks to Mussolini, becoming a Socialist Reformist.

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In 1906 the Institute for Homes of State Employees was founded, with Guini as president and Wanderlingh himself as director. It had since been developed on a national scale, and was financed by government loans. It had even built houses in Addis Abeba.

In 1922 Wanderlingh retires from the Ministry of Finance, as he refused to join the Fascist party and devoted himself to business, apparently with some success.

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ECONOMIC

22 Food situation in Rome

It is reported that the food situation continues to be serious. Apart from marrows, aubergine, tomatoes and fruit it is impossible to find other food stuffs on the market. It is now reported that it is difficult to find meat, eggs, milk and butter even on the black market. Many people think that the food situation in Rome so far as meat, eggs, sugar and salt are concerned, is much worse since the arrival of the Allies. Whereas before it was possible to buy meat at 150 lire per kilo now it is difficult to find it even at 350 lire per kilo. Wheras before eggs could be bought at 15 lire each, now they cost between 40 and 50 lire when they can be found. Salt, butter, sugar and milk have also become difficult to find.

In Rome, there are probably between 20,000 and 30,000 families, who must live on between fifty and sixty lire per day. It is almost impossible for a family to live on this sum with the prices of food as they are. Once bread had been bought and a kilo of tomatoes there is hardly anything left. The poorer classes are suffering acutely from the high prices of food. It is this class too which in the past had most actively sabotaged the Germans. The other day in the via della Scrofa the following inscription was written on the wall,"Fino equando iricchi calpesteranno i nostri stomaci vucti."

The bread positions has, of course, improved since the liberation

23 Charcoal and Electricity

It is reported that there is a great scarcity of charcoal in Rome, and that when it can be found it costs 32 lire a kilo. As a result of this scarcity a great many Romans have to content themselves with raw tomatoes and fruit. It is pointed out there is a great quantity of charcoal in the vicinity of Rome and that this could be imported into the city, There is a great demand for the restoration of gas. It is pointed out that the restoration of gas would facilitate a wider distribution of electricity.

The granting of electric light for 16 hours every four days has not met with much favour. It is pointed out that after eleven o'clock at night very few people will make use of this electricityand that therefore there are only 9 hours in which the light can be used.

Many people ask why the light can not be distributed to each house for 2 hours every day. It is suggested that explanations should be given of the reason for the distribution of electricity in this way.

24 Potatoes scarce again in Naples

It is reported from Naples that potatoes, which for the last few weeks have

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and butter even on the black market. Many people think that the food situation in Rome so far as meat, eggs, sugar and salt are concerned, is much worse since the arrival of the Allies. Whereas before it was possible to buy meat at 150 lire per kilo now it is difficult to find it even at 350 lire per kilo. Wheras before eggs could be bought at 15 lire each, now they cost between 40 and 50 lire when they can be found. Salt, butter, sugar and milk have also become difficult to find.

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24 Potatoes scarce again in Naples

It is reported from Naples that potatoes, which for the last few weeks have been selling on the open market at prices lower than the official price of 11 lire a kilo, have again become difficult to find, and cost 15 lire a kilo. Public opinion regards this as due partly to the hoarding of a few unscrupulous speculators, and partly to the lack of transport, which has also caused a rise in the price of fruit and vegetables. Unfortunately, this rise in prices after the general drop which took place about the middle of June, has shaken public confidence and there is a general feeling that any improvement will only be temporary.

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25 Monthly cost of living for a Neapolitan family.

The following is regarded as an average monthly balance sheet of a middle class family in Naples. The family is taken to be composed of three people, of whom only one works:

Income	1 2,20[illegible]
Expenditure	
Rent of apartment	400
Gas (500% increase)	51[illegible]
Light (129% increase)	150
(Rationed Goods)	
Oil	
Soup powder	1[illegible]
Meat and vegetable stew	37.50
Tinned meat	72
Sugar	144
Salt	11
Dried Vegetables	5
Bread	36
Pasta	64,80
Soap	38.60
	1[illegible]
(Non Rationed Goods)	
Meat, 2 Kg	440
Oil, 3 litres	750
Flour, 2 kg.	400
Vegetables, 1.5 Kg.	270
Eggs, 30	45[illegible]
Milk, Litres 15	225
Fresh Vegetables and fruit -daily average of 35 Lire	1,050
TOTAL --	5,[illegible]89.90

It will be seen that this list does not include clothes, and that purchases on the Black Market are limited.

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whom only one works:

Income	l 2,20^
Expenditure	
Rent of apartment	400
Gas (500% increase)	516
Light (129% increase)	150
(Rationed Goods)	
Oil	18
Soup powder	37.50
Meat and vegetable stew	72
Tinned meat	144
Sugar	11
Salt	5
Dried Vegetables	36
Bread	64,80
Pasta	38.60
Soap	18
(Non Rationed Goods)	
Meat, 2 Kg	440
Oil, 3 litres	750
Flour, 2 kg.	400
Vegetables, 1.5 Kg.	270
Eggs, 30	450
Milk, Litres 15	225
Fresh Vegetables and fruit -daily average of 35 Lire	1,050
TOTAL --	5,089.90

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APPENDIX I
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REACTIONS TO PROPAGANDA

Rome

There is a growing demand for news concerning conditions in other liberated parts of Italy, either through the radio; the cinema or documentation. Stress should be placed upon the destruction, vandalism and general conduct of the German army in order to drive into the consciousness of the Italians the fact that it was largely their political naivete and fundamental goodness which led them to this war.

Comments on American pictures.

The following comment is supplied by a PWB officer in touch with intellectual and artistic circles:

The American pictures which have suddenly invaded the Italian market cannot exactly be described as smash hits.

After six years in which the Hollywood productions have been banned from Italian theaters, the public was and still is very anxious to see the best of what has been missed during this time.

Naturally the public expect the best, which we cannot always succeed in supplying. Pictures like "Sgt. York", "You can't take it with you", "I married a witch", or "Tales of Manhattan" were received with enthusiasm. Others, like the "Golden Boor", "It started with Eve", or the "Life of Irene and Vernon Castle" made the Italians wonder if the so long awaited American productions were not a little bit over-advertised.

"It started with Eve" was considered rather naive, while I heard many people call well "Life of Irene and Vernon Castle" a "stupid" picture.

Another picture, this time a British one, which although generally regarded a little bit monotonous in certain scenes, was nevertheless considered a good one, is Noel Cowards "In which we Serve", "E troppo inglese, ma e buona" is the comment which was repeated to me several times by different persons.

It might be interesting to report a comment on this matter which appeared in the "Osservatore Romano" of July 23rd:

"We cannot conceal our surprise to see really artistic films neglected to give place to others which on the whole are praiseworthy, dignified, technically well executed, but not superior."

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AUTHORIZED PAPERS IN LIBERATED ITALY

Following is a list of newspapers and other periodic publications authorized, as of 15 July 44, in Liberated Italy.

ACC-CONTROLLED TERRITORY

Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
Rome	CORRIERE DI ROMA	Daily	PWB-Controlled	180,000
	AVANTI	"	Socialist	42,000
	UNITA	"	Communist	40,000
	IL POPOLO	"	Chris. Democrat	23,000
	ITALIA LIBERA	"	Party of Action	28,000
	RICOSTRUZIONE	"	Demc. del Lavoro	23,000
	RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE	"	Liberal	23,000
	ITALIA NUOVA	"	Monarchist	10,000
	TEMPO	"	Independent	25,000
	VOCE REPUBBLICANA		Republican	20,000
	VOCE OPERAIA	Weekly	Catholic Communist	10,000
	PARTIGIANO	"	Partisans	10,000
	L'OPINIONE	"	Independent	5,000
	QUOTIDIANO	Daily	Catholic Action	13,000
	BOLLETTINO UFFICIALE	Monthly	" "	2,500
	IL MAESTRO	Alt. months	" "	4,000
	COLOMBO	Weekly	" "	5,000
	BOLL. DI MISSIONI CAVOUR	Monthly	Religious	500
	LA PAROLA DI DIO	Feast Day Leaflets		80,000
	REGINA DEGLI APOSTOLI	Monthly	Missionary Magazine	500
	IL MESSAIA	Monthly	" "	10,500
	IL MONTE CARMELO	Monthly	" "	1,200
	THE PYLON	Quarterly	" "	5,000
	IL POLICLINICO	Weekly	Medical	6,000
	CUORE E CIRCOLAZIONE	Monthly	Medical	500
	LA CLINICA OSTETRICA	Monthly	Medical	1,000
	IL VALSALVA	Monthly	Medical	800
	IL NOTARO	Bi-Monthly	Legal	3,000
	CANZACHIARO	Weekly	Humorous	30,000
	RUGANTINO	Thrice-	Humorous	5,000

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Rome	CORRIERE DI ROMA	Daily	PWB-Controlled	180,000
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	RICOSTRUZIONE	"	Demc. del Lavoro	23,000
	RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE	"	Liberal	23,000
	ITALIA NUOVA	"	Monarchist	10,000
	TEMPO	"	Independent	25,000
	VOCE REPUBBLICANA		Republican	20,000
	VOCE OPERAIA	Weekly	Catholic Communist	10,000
	PARTIGIANO	"	Partisans	10,000
	L'OPINIONE	"	Independdnt	5,000
	QUOTIDIANO	Daily	Catholic Action	13,000
	BOLLETTINO UFFICIALE	Monthly	" "	2,500
	IL MAESTRO	Alt. months	" "	4,000
	COLOMBO	Weekly	" "	5,000
	BOLL. DI LETTERA CAVOUR	Monthly	Religious	500
	LA PAROLA DI DIO	Feast Day	Leaflets	80,000
	REGINA DELLE APOSTOLI	Monthly	Missionary Magazine	500
	IL MESSAIA	Monthly	" "	10,500
	IL MONTE CARMELO	Monthly	" "	1,200
	THE PYLON	Quarterly	" "	5,000
	IL POLICLINICO	Weekly	Medical	6,000
	CUORE E CIRCOLAZIONE	Monthly	Medical	500
	LA CLINICA OSTETRICA	Monthly	Medical	1,000
	IL VALSALVA	Monthly	Medical	800
	IL NOTARO	Bi-Monthly	Legal	3,000
	CANTACHIARO	Weekly	Humorous	30,000
	RUGANTINO	Thrice-Weekly	Humorous	5,000
	CINEMODA	Weekly	Fashions	10,000
	CINENOVELLE	Weekly	Novellettes	3,000
	VOCI	Weekly	Radio	7,000
	L'AVVENTURA	Weekly	Boys' Magazine	10,000
	GIRAMONDO	Weekly	" "	7,000
	CORRIERE DELLO SPORT	Daily	Sport	2,000
	STAR	Weekly	Films	25,000
	POLITICA ESTERA	Bi-Mon.	Foreign Press Review	10,000
	GIORNALE DELL' AVIATORE	Weekly	Air Force Morale Sheet	10,000

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Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
Rome	IL PERIODICO DEGLI STATALI	Bi-Mon.	Civil Servants' Organ	2,000
	QUADERNI DI ARCHITETTURA	Bi-Mon.	Architectural	2,000
	RIVISTA ITALIANA DI RAGIONERIA	Quarterly	Accountants' Organ	2,000
	LA PREVIDENZA	Bi-Mon.	Insurance	1,000
	CHARITAS	Monthly	Religious	1,500
	ARA COELI	Monthly	Religious	800
	CUCINA ITALIANA	Monthly	Food Magazine	10,000
	MERCURIO	Monthly	Literary	10,000
	ATLANTE	Bi-Mon.	Geographical	10,000
	LA CACCIA	Monthly	Shooting	6,000
	PERSONE	Monthly	Literary	1,000
	L'AQUA	Monthly	Hydraulics	1,800
	COSMOPOLITA	Weekly	Literary	20,000
	DOMENICA	Weekly	Ill. Political, Literary	20,000

NOTE : Six Jesuit monthly publications, with limited circulation, also authorized.

Naples	RISORGIMENTO	Daily	PCB-Controlled	200,000
	L'UNITA	Weekly	Communist	50,000
	AVANTI	"	Socialist	50,000
	LIBERTA	"	Liberal	30,000
	IL LAVORO	"	Demo. del Lavoro	7,000
	AZIONE	"	Party of Action	35,000
	IL POPOLO	"	Christian Democrat	25,000
	IL GIORNO	"	Demo-Liberal	40,000
	BATTAGLIE SINDACALE	"	Confederazione Generale del Lavoro	20,000
	IL DOMANI SOCIALE	"	Confederazione Italiana di Lavoratori	20,000
	LAVORATORE DEL MARE	"	Seamen's Union	5,000
	CIMENTO	"	Art Review	10,000
	FOGLIO ANNUNZI LEGALI DELLA PREFETTURA	Bi-Mon.	Legal notices	1,000
	GIUSTIZIA	Weekly	Legal	5,000
	IL PROFUGO	Monthly	Literary Review	2,000
	ARETHUSA	Monthly	Literary Review	2,000
	BOLLETTINO DELL' INST. SANITARIALE	Monthly	Medical Review	500
	PRINCIPI DI PIEMONTE GIOVENTU	Monthly	School Paper	500
	LIBERA SCUOLA	Bi-Mon	Teachers' Organ	5,000
	LA FRUSTA	Weekly	High School Organ	3,000
	GIORNALE DEI RAG-	Weekly	Children's Paper	15,000

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	CHARITAS	Monthly	Religious	1,000
	ARA COELI	Monthly	Religious	1,500
	CUCINA ITALIANA	Monthly	Food Magazine	800
	MERCURIO	Monthly	Literary	10,000
	ATLANTE	Bi-Mon.	Geographical	10,000
	LA CACCIA	Monthly	Shooting	10,000
	PERSONE	Monthly	Literary	6,000
	L'AQUA	Monthly	Hydraulics	1,000
	COSMOPOLITA	Weekly	Literary	1,800
	DOMENICA	Weekly	Ill. Political, Literary	20,000

NOTE : Six Jesuit monthly publications, with limited circulation, also authorized.

Naples	RISORGIMENTO	Daily	PCB-Controlled	200,000
	L'UNITA	Weekly	Communist	50,000
	AVANTI	"	Socialist	50,000
	LIBERTA	"	Liberal	30,000
	IL LAVORO	"	Demo. del Lavoro	7,000
	AZIONE	"	Party of Action	35,000
	IL POPOLO	"	Christian Democrat	25,000
	IL GIORNO	"	Demo-Liberal	40,000
	BATTAGLIE SINDACALE*	"	Confederazione Generale del Lavoro	20,000
	IL DOMANI SOCIALE	"	Confederazione Italiana di Lavoratori	20,000
	LAVORATORE DEL MARE	"	Seamen's Union	5,000
	CIMENTO	"	Art Review	10,000
	FOGLIO ANNUNZI LEGALI DELLA PREFETTURA	Bi-Mon.	Legal notices	1,000
	GIUSTIZIA	Weekly	Legal	5,000
	IL PROFUGO	Monthly	Literary Review	2,000
	ARETHUSA	Monthly	Literary Review	2,000
	BOLLETTINO DELL' INST. SANATORIALE	Monthly	Medical Review	500
	PRINCIPI DI PIEMONTE GIOVENTU	Monthly	School Paper	500
	LIBERA SCUOLA	Bi-Mon	Teachers' Organ	5,000
	LA FRUA	Weekly	High School Organ	3,000
	GIORNALE DEI RAGAZZI	Weekly	Children's Paper	15,000
	IL PROGRESSO MEDICO	Quart'ly	Official Medical Journal	2,000
	BOLLETTINO ECCLESIASTICO DELL'ARCHIDIOCESI DI NAPOLI	Monthly	Church notices	2,500
	NOI DONNE	Bi-Mon.	Women's Magazine	16,000
	REALE ISTITUTO DELLA SOCIETA REALE	Yearly	Royal Society of Scientists	500 (800 Pages)
Fratta-Maggiore	IL PELLEGRINO	Monthly	San Rocco Parish Magazine	500

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Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
Sorrento	LA RIVIERA	Weekly	Catholic	15,000
Lucera	ALLEANZA DEMOCRATICO	Weekly	Local News	2,000
	ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TERRITORY			
Salerno	IL CORRIERE	Daily	Government Organ	35,000
	LA LIBERTA	Weekly	Com. di Liberazione	5,000
	IL LAVORO	Weekly	Socialist	7,000
	DEMO. DEL LAVORO	Weekly	Demo. del Lavoro	3,000
	L'ORA DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Christian Democrat	7,000
	L'AZIONE	Weekly	Partita d'Azione	5,000
	LA VERITA	Weekly	Religious	1,000
	DON CHISCIOTTE	Bi-Mon.	Humorous	12,000
	LA RINASCITA	Weekly	Communist	2,000
Bari	GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO	Daily	PWB-Controlled	70,000
	L'IDEA LIBERALE	Weekly	Demo-Liberal	15,000
	CIVILTA PROLETARIA	Weekly	Communist	35,000
	ITALIA DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Partito d'Azione	15,000
	IL RISVEGLIO	Weekly	Christian Democrat	12,000
	AVANTI	Weekly	Socialist	20,000
	LA RASSEGNA	Weekly	Impartial	12,000
	IL SECONDO RISORGIMENTO	Weekly	Youth Organ	5,000
	GIOCONDA	Weekly	Women's Magazine	
	RACCONTI	Bi-Mon.	Stories	
	LA TRIBUNA DEI FERROVIERI	Bi-Mon.	Railwaymen's Trade Union	
	L'ECO	Bi-Mon.	Foreign Press Review	8,000
	GRILLO PARLANTE	Bi-Mon.	Humorous	10,000
	FIAMMA	Monthly	Boy Scouts	6,000
	RADIO CANZONI	Monthly		5,000
	PENSIERO E VITA	Bi-Mon.	Religious	
	VITA CARMELITANA	Monthly	Religious	500
	L'OPERAIO	Weekly	Religious (Workers)	5,000
	EDUCARE	Monthly		1,500
	DOMENICA RELIGIOSA	Monthly		8,000
	LA FAMIGLIA	Bi-Mon.		10,000
	BOLLETTINO DIOCESANO	Monthly		
Cosmessi	LA CROCE			

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	Salerno	IL CORRIERE	Daily	Government Organ	35,000
		LA LIBERTA	Weekly	Com. di Liberazione	5,000
		IL LAVORO	Weekly	Socialist	7,000
		DEMO. DEL LAVORO	Weekly	Demo. del Lavoro	3,000
		L'ORA DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Christian Democrat	7,000
		L(AZIONE	Weekly	Partito d'Azione	5,000
		LA VERITA	Weekly	Religious	1,000
		DON CHISCIOTTE	Bi-Mon.	Humorous	12,000
		LA RINASCITA	Weekly	Communist	2,000
	Bari	GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO	Daily	PWB-Controlled	70,000
		L'ITALIA LIBERALE	Weekly	Demo-Liberal	15,000
		CIVILTA PROLETARIA	Weekly	Communist	35,000
		ITALIA DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Partito d'Azione	15,000
		IL RISVEGLIO	Weekly	Christian Democrat	12,000
		AVANTI	Weekly	Socialist	20,000
		LA RASSEGNA	Weekly	Impartial	12,000
		IL SECONDO RISORGIMENTO	Weekly	Youth Organ	5,000
		GIOCONDA	Weekly	Women's Magazine	
		RACCONTI	Bi-Mon.	Stories	
		LA TRIBUNA DEI FERROVIERI	Bi-Mon.	Railwaymen's Trade Union	
		L'ECO	Bi-Mon.	Foreign Press Review	8,000
		GRILLO PARLANTE	Bi-Mon.	Humorous	10,000
		FIAMMA	Monthly	Boy Scouts	6,000
		RADIO CANZONI	Monthly		5,000
		PENSIERO E VITA	Bi-Mon.	Religious	
		VITA CANDELITANA	Monthly	Religious	500
		L'OPERAIO	Weekly	Religious (Workers)	5,000
		EDUCARE	Monthly		1,500
		DOMENICA RELIGIOSA	Monthly		8,000
		LA FAMIGLIA	Bi-Mon.		10,000
		BOLLETTINO DIOCESANO	Monthly		
	Casmassi	LA CROCE	Bi-Mon.	Religious	700
	Molfetta	MILES CERISTI	Bi-Mon.	Seminar Perifical	1,500
	Taranto	LA VOCE DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Monarchist	
		LA RINASCITA	Weekly	Unofficially Demo-Liberal	
		GIUSTIZIA SOCIALE	Weekly	Demo-Christian	5,000
		BUONA GAMBIA	Weekly	Navy Morale Sheet	25,000
	Lecce	LIBERAL VOCE	Weekly	Party of Action	
		IL SALENTO	Weekly	Demo-Liberal	
		IL TRIBUNO SALENTINO	Weekly	Socialist	3,000

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Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
Lecco	[illegible] DEL LAVORO	Weekly	Partit. del Lavoro	4,000
	LA FIAMMA	Monthly	Religious	600
	LA [illegible]	Weekly	News Sheet	5,000
	ITALIA	Weekly	Army Morale Sheet	
Andria	L'IDEA DI ANDRIA	Monthly	Local News	
Ebeli	RINASCITA	Weekly	Local News	
Brindisi	L'UNIONE	Weekly	Monarchist	
Potenza	L'ORDINE	Tri-Mon.	Demo-Christian	2,000
	IL LAVORATORE	Monthly	Non-party	1,000
	AZIONE PROLETARIA	Weekly	Communist	2,000
	IL GAZZETTINO	Bi-Mon.	(Has local authority to publish)	
Muro Lucano	RINASCITA	Bi-Mon.	Non-party news sheet	4,000
Catanzaro	NUOVA CALABRIA	Daily	News Sheet	8,000
	LA VOCE DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Communist	6,500
	CALABRIA AVANTI	Weekly	Socialist	6,000
	L'IDEA CRISTIANA	Weekly	Christian-Democrat	8,000
	IL RINOVAMENTO	Weekly	Liberal-Democrat	4,000
	L'AMICO DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Republican	4,000
	LA VETRINA DELLA CULTURA	Monthly	Cultural	
	LA CALABRIA GIUDIZIARIA	Monthly	Legal	
Vibo Valentia	IL LAVORO	Bi-Mon.	Labor-Democrat	1,000
NICASTRO	IL PROLETARIO	Weekly	Communist	2,000
	LA CALABRIA	Weekly	Liberal-Democrat	2,000
Reggio Calabria	IL TEMPO	Daily	News Sheet	12,000
	IL LAVORATORE	Weekly	Communist	
	L'AZIONE	Weekly	Action Party	
	DEMOCRAZIA	Weekly	Labor-Democrat	
	VOCE DELLA CALABRIA	Weekly	Christian-Democrat	
	LA LUCE	Weekly	Socialist	
	L'AMICO DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Gen. Confed. of Labor	
	IL [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

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	ITALIA	Weekly	Army Morale Sheet	
Andria	L'IDEA DI ANDRIA	Monthly	Local News	
Eboli	RINASCITA	Weekly	Local News	
Brindisi	L'UNIONE	Weekly	Monarchist	
Potenza	L'ORDINE	Tri-Mon.	Dem.-Christian	2,000
	IL LAVORATORE	Monthly	Non-party	1,000
	AZIONE PROLETARIA	Weekly	Communist	2,000
	IL GAZZETTINO	Bi-Mon.	(Has local authority to publish)	
Muro Lucano	RINASCITA	Bi-Mon.	Non-party news sheet	4,000
Catanzaro	NUOVA CALABRIA	Daily	News Sheet	8,000
	LA VOCE DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Communist	6,500
	CALABRIA AVANTI	Weekly	Socialist	6,000
	L'IDEA CRISTIANA	Weekly	Christian-Democrat	8,000
	IL RINOVAMENTO	Weekly	Liberal-Democrat	4,000
	L'AMICO DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Republican	4,000
	LA VETRINA DELLA CULTURA	Monthly	Cultural	
	LA CALABRIA GIUDIZIARIA	Monthly	Legal	
Vibo Valentia	IL LAVORO	Bi-Mon.	Labor-Democrat	1,000
NICASTRO	IL PROLETARIO	Weekly	Communist	2,000
	LA CALABRIA	Weekly	Liberal-Democrat	2,000
Reggio Calabria	IL TEMPO	Daily	News Sheet	12,000
	IL LAVORATORE	Weekly	Communist	
	L'AZIONE	Weekly	Action Party	
	DEMOCRAZIA	Weekly	Labor-Democrat	
	VOCE DELLA CALABRIA	Weekly	Christian-Democrat	
	LA LUCE	Weekly	Socialist	
	L'AMICO DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Gen. Confed. of Labor	
	IL COMMERCIO CALABRESE	Weekly	Commercial	
Cosenza	ITALIA NUOVA	Daily	News Sheet	5,000
	ORDINE PROLETARIO	Weekly	Communist	4,000
	LA FAROLA SOCIALISTA	Weekly	Socialist	5,000
	EMANCIPAZIONE	Weekly	Action Party	3,000
	DEMOCRAZIA CHRISTIANA	Weekly	Christian Democrat	2,500
	CALABRIA DEMOCRATICA	Weekly	Liberal	3,000
	CIVILTA	Bi-Mon.	Catholic Church	1,000
	CALABRIA MEDICA	Monthly	Medical Society	1,500
	SCUOLA CALABRESE	Monthly	Teachers Society	1,000
	L'AGRICOLTURA CALAB.	Bi-Mon.	Agric. Assoc.	1,000
	LA VESPA	Weekly	Humorous	500

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Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
Castrovillari	LA VOCE LIBERALE	Weekly	Liberal	500
Palermo	GIORNALE DI SICILIA	Daily	FWB-Controlled	50,000
	L'AZIONE DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Partito d'Azione	3,000
	LA VOCE DEI COMUNISTI	Weekly	Communist	5,000
	POPOLO E LIBERTA	Weekly	Christian Democrat	5,000
	LIBERTA	Bi-Mon.	Liberal	6,000
	L'ORA NUOVA	Weekly	Demo-del Lavoro	3,000
	L'ALBA	Weekly	Humorous	6,000
	LA VOCE SOCIALISTA	Weekly	Socialist	5,000
	NOVELLA SETTIMANALE	Weekly	Light Reading	2,000
	IL BECCO GIALLO	Weekly	Satirical	10,000
	FORO SICILIANO	Monthly	Legal	
	AI NOSTRI AMICI	Monthly	Religious	
	GIORNALE DI MEDICINA	Monthly	Scientific	1,000
	LA RISATA	One no.	Humorous	8,000
	LIBERTA E PROLETARIATO MARINO - TORRE	One no.	Juridicial	2,000
	LA ROSINE SPORTIVA	Weekly	Sports	1,000
Catania	CORRIERE DI SICILIA	Daily	FWB-Controlled	
Enna	LIBERTA	Bi-Mon.	Local News	
	IL SOLCO	Bi-Mon.	Local News	2,000
Caltanisetta	VITA SICILIANA	Bi-Mon.	Local News	2,000
Ragusa	LA GAZZETTA	Bi-Mon.	Local News	6,000
Messina	CORRIERE DI MESSINA	Daily	Local News	
Cagliari	L'UNIONE SARDA	Daily	News Sheet	30,000
Sassari	RINASCIMENTO	Bi-Mon.	Youth Periodical	10,000
	L'ISOLA	Daily	Non-Party	30,000
	LIBERTA	Weekly	Catholic	7,000
Nuoro	L'ICNOBENE	Bi-Mon.	Catholic	9,000

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	L'AZIONE DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Partito d'Azione	3,000
	LA VOCE DEI COMUNISTI	Weekly	Communist	5,000
	POPOLO E LIBERTA	Weekly	Christian Democrat	5,000
	LIBERTA	Bi-Mon.	Liberal	6,000
	L'ORA NUOVA	Weekly	Demo-del Lavoro	3,000
	L'ALBA	Weekly	Humorous	6,000
	LA VOCE SOCIALISTA	Weekly	Socialist	5,000
	NOVELLA SETTIMANALE	Weekly	Light Reading	2,000
	IL BECCO GIALLO	Weekly	Satirical	10,000
	FORO SICILIANO	Monthly	Legal	
	AI NOSTRI AMICI	Monthly	Religious	
	GIORNALE DI MEDICINA	Monthly	Scientific	1,000
	LA RISATA	One no.	Humorous	8,000
	LIBERTA E PROLETARIATO MARINO TORRE	One no.	Juridicial	2,000
	LA RONDINE SPORTIVA	Weekly	Sports	1,000
Catania	CORRIERE DI SICILIA	Daily	FRB-Controlled	
Enna	LIBERTA	Bi-Mon.	Local News	
	IL SOLCO	Bi-Mon.	Local News	2,000
Caltanisetta	VITA SICILIANA	Bi-Mon.	Local News	2,000
Ragusa	LA GAZZETTA	Bi-Mon.	Local News	6,000
Messina	CORRIERE DI MESSINA	Daily	Local News	
Cagliari	L'UNIONE SARDA	Daily	News Sheet	30,000
Sassari	RINASCIMENTO	Bi-Mon.	Youth Periodical	10,000
	L'ISOLA	Daily	Non-Party	30,000
	LIBERTA	Weekly	Catholic	7,000
Nuoro	L'ORTOBENE	Bi-Mon.	Catholic	9,000
Lanusei	LA VOCE DELL' OGLIASTRA	Bi-Mon.	Catholic	
Cristano	LA SARDEGNA CATTOLICA	Bi-Mon.	Catholic	5,000
	ARBOREA	Monthly	Catholic	5,000

NOTE : Parties within the CNL have been authorized to publish weeklies in Sardinia. Names as yet unknown. Circulation 6,000 each.

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SECRET

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THE GARIGLIANO DISTRICT TODAY

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The following report is supplied by a professional man living in the area:

This region is bounded by Mignano and Cassino on one side, Castelforte and Scauzi on the other, mountains on the north and on the south. In the valley within flows the Garigliano. The Germans chose it because it was a most suitable terrain for their defence lines. Allies and Germans fought here during five winter months.

The inhabitants were industrious, hard working, wresting their living from the soil which they love. About 70% have been killed or sent to Germany; the 30% who came back have started to work, clearing, rebuilding, cultivating, practically with their bare hands. They have no tools, no beasts of burden, no carts, mortar or material of any king. To add to the difficulties, mines are causing casualties.

They have cut the wheat and threshed it with a threshing machine belonging to Anastasio Marandola. The crop is only 25% that of normal times, and far from enough for the population. But they are willing to pool it in the granai.

S. Andrea is in much worse condition. The Germans stripped it and destroyed as much as they could of the cultivated land. They took away a threshing machine belonging to Filippo Tridino, so threshing was done by hand by women, old men and children. Most of the olive trees were ruined beyond repair, the remaining trees are loaded with blossoms and promise a good crop. They have no corn at all; they have no seed to sow. The dairy industry, which was the pride of the locality, has been looted completely. Still there is no black market except for mutton which sells at 130 lire a kilo. People have little or no clothing, and winter will be hard, There will be very little food even for people accustomed to go hungry. At present they have some oil, cheese, fruit and vegetables.

The people are hopefully expecting to begin again work on the land but first urgent work of a different nature must be done: (a) clear the fields of mines; (b) restore the damaged houses and build barracks, even wooden ones, for the homeless; (c) repair roads and bridges, the most important being the S. Ambrogio and the Roccadevandro bridges; (d) provide fertilizer, corn seed and implements (ploughs, scythes, picks, hoes, etc. ventilators, crushers all of which might be paid for); (e) Cattle, since the pasture is very good and cattle would thrive and serve to work, fertilize, yield mild, cheese, etc. and later meat; (f) protection of the products from theft. Sicurezza pubblica is necessary for this.

The morale of the people is low; only their love of the land drives them to

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The morale of the people is low; only their love of the land drives them to heroic return to 20,000 hectars of scorched earth. People wander · hopeless and homeless.

On the left shore of the Garigliano, the people who hid or fled from the Germans were strengthened by the hope of the arrival of the Allies, so they withstood bombings and privations of every sort. They were jubilant when Allied troops arrived; some spoke English, made friends and fared not too badly. 4699

On the right shore the Germans remained; their treatment of the population was in bitter contrast to that of the Allies on the left shore.

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At present there are no soldiers of any kind. This is bad. It means that there is no protection against local thieves and looters.

Parties:

The most popular is the Socialist party. The 1920 leaders are coming to the fore; in their present state of mind the people are fertile soil for socialist teachings. The Mayor of Cassino, Avv. Gaetano Di Biasio is a socialist; a party section is being organized at Frosinone; this section expects to publish a periodical to be named the IL GARIGLIANO. To say the least this is a geographic error: it is not the Garigliano but the Livi which flows through that region.

The Communist party is little known.

The Liberal party has a few followers of the professional class.

The Monarchy is considered responsible for fascism and for Italy's disasters

The Christian Democrat party has a good following. It reaches the peasants through the parish priests who, it must be said in all fairness, did much to alleviate the suffering of the people, themselves facing danger and privations to bring them help. However, on the whole, the peasants do not place confidence in the priests. These come from well-to-do- families and are more apt to offer charity rather than understanding of the problems and actual conditions of the working people.

The Socialist and Christian Democrat parties are in the lead, the Socialist being slightly ahead.

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THE TUSCAN COAST

The following report is written by a well-known Italian socialist who has recently visited places on the Tuscan coast.

On our tour along the coast between Orbetello and San Vincenzo for the purpose of encouraging resumption of fishing, we also observed the political tendencies in important places as Orbetello, Grossoto, Follonica, Campiglia Marittima, Piombino, etc.

We collected information which is neither comforting nor encouraging. There is a general incomprehension of present duties and needs. Rarely do the local committees interpret the plan of the Committee of Liberation.

This is understandable. Barring few exceptions, the committees are composed of persons involved with the old fascist party, took no stand after July 25, or even flirted with the republican fascists and the Germans after 8 September. Some of these engaged in black market activities. Many of the committee members are outright fascists. The Piombino committee is composed of communists and fascists, a political marriage as unusual as it is grotesque.

Moreover, it is out of the question to expect from the committees in this zone, competence, responsibility or efficient collaboration. Rather than trying to find solutions for the innumerable problems which face them, they are concerned only with propaganda and proselytes for their particular political tendency.

Today everybody is an anti-fascist or a partisan. Those who cannot claim to be either, boast that they are playing the double game, helping armed bands, or protecting the persecuted. Also there are those concerned only with important posts to be secured. All these phenomena will inevitably bring forth grave consequences, both with respect to the internal situation and to relation with the Allies.

The negative aspects resulting from this situation are:

1. Justified distrust on the part of Allied authorities of the committees mentioned above.

2. Inadequate collaboration, or none at all, between Committees and Allies.

3. Discontent and ill feeling of the population, of which the majority is unquestionably sound.

In the desire for complete, loyal collaboration with the Allies attention is drawn to some incidents that occurred in this zone, particularly in Piombino.

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For military reasons the Allied authorities of Piombino ordered the population of a zone projecting into the sea to evacuate in a few hours. These people mostly workers, left without taking any of their belongings with them because there was neither time nor means to do so. But they were confidently relying on Allied authorities for the protection of their property. Instead, this zone prohibited to civilians, became the object of deliberate devastation on the part of colored North American troops. It is not unlikely that local looters took part in these acts. 2629

The fact remains that most of the dwellings were looted, furniture destroyed and everything not stationary removed, clothing linen and object of every sort.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
By J. Miller NARS, Date 3/14/74
8/23/78

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It is needless to describe the disillusionment and legitimate resentment of the population when they went back. The most common comments are: "We had withstood bombings, had taken every precaution at great risk to hide from the Germans the fruits of our labor, only to be stripped now by those we had long awaited as our liberators and friends.

Incidents of this sort are exceedingly harmful to the confidence and goodwill on the part of the sound Italian population towards the United Nations.

As regards Piombino itself, the people revealed their true feelings towards the fascists and the Germans with their deeds of 10 September last. They met the hard test, witnessed the destruction of their best industries, and did not deserve treatment of the sort described in the preceding paragraph, which the Allied authorities themselves surely deplore and condemn.

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APPENDIX V

Public Opinion

ROME

Price Control

The following comment was made by a young professional woman (middle of July):

Price control may have a good effect as regards foodstuffs only, but why was the price of milk raised the day after the decree was issued.

Some shopkeepers are too cunning to sell goods which are in short supply under a controlled price system. In the case of stockings, for example, they will withdraw all stockings from the open market and start a Black Market at the present prices, which will doubtless increase as the goods get scarcer. Considerable antipathy is felt to the high prices paid by Allied troops. To take again the case of stockings, these could be purchased under the German occupation at very little above a "fair" price (the equivalent of 200 to 250 AML) At present it is impossible to buy stockings under 500 and the general price level is 550 to 650. The Italians feel that this is due to reckless and uncritical buying by Allied troops who willingly pay these prices. Many ask: "What to American troops do with the stockings they buy?" If they send them to the USA the Italians, who have the idea that America is plentifully supplied with nylon stockings, resent this sending of coals to Newcastle. If, on the other hand, they are bought as presents for the ladies of Rome, the Italians resent the collaboration of the ladies in question in the creation of yet another artificial price scale

The Bentivegna case

Although the official policy of the party was to defend Bentivegna as a hero, a young Communist said that opinion among party members was divided, and the entire question was whether Bentivegna acted in self-defence or not. Bentivegna had been living as an outlaw for a very long time and it

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Although the official policy of the party was to defend Bentivegna as a hero, a young Communist said that opinion among party members was divided, and the entire question was whether Bentivegna acted in self-defence or not. Bentivegna had been living as an outlaw for a very long time, and it would be hard to bring such a man to normal discipline and make him a respectable member of the Community.

A Liberal told a PWB officer that Bentivegna used to brag about his previous killings. He is supposed to have killed several other people of Fascist tendencies.

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Eucardio Momigliano, editor of Ricostruzione, said that there was a growing feeling against Bentivegna. If he was the hero he pretends to be, he would have surrendered to the German police when they took the 320 hostages.

NAPLES

Reaction to the new government

From Naples it is reported that the present government is looked on with a certain lack of confidence, and regarded by some as half asleep. It is often heard that Bonomi is weak, and that men with drive are needed at the various Ministries.

Neither Croce's retirement, nor the appointment of Orlando as President of the Chamber, created much sensation. It is thought that Orlando's appointment may be the first step to the constitution of a Consultative Council. The appointment of Orlando, rather than De Nicola, is approved. (B2)

The Times article on Italy.

It is reported from Naples that the leading article in The Times of July 14th, which dealt with the Italian situation, was very favourably received, and is regarded as giving an accurate picture of the situation

The suggestion in the article that after the present harvest all supplied of food to Italy may stop has been the subject of deep thought. It is pointed out that while Southern Italy, and possibly also the recently liberated areas, may be able to look after themselves after the present harvest, this will not be the case in the North, where the harvest will have been requisitioned by the Germans, destroyed in operations, and the remainder only partly turned into the pools. The supplies from Southern Italy will not be sufficient to feed these regions. (B2)

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
Psychological Warfare Branch
Italian Theatre Headquarters
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section Liberated Italy July 22, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 27

Part I Summary

The government held its first cabinet meeting in Rome on Saturday, July 15. The symbolic significance of this was realised by many Romans who had been without a government since the Armistice, when the Badoglio government had moved south and the Fascist Republican government had established itself in the north. A comparison favourable to the Allies has been drawn by politically minded Italians between the policies of the Allies and those of the Germans. Not only do we encourage, they argue, the formation of a really democratic government but we enable it to establish itself in the natural administrative centre at the earliest possible opportunity. The announcement that the city of Rome and the province will be restored to the Italian government on August 15 has also created a most favourable impression in the same circles, and has been interpreted as the tangible proof of the earnestness of the Allied intentions as announced at the Conference of Moscow. The return of the province of Rome is however welcomed not only because of its moral significance but because it will bring to an end the confusion arising out of a division of authority in such matters as epuration. Above all, the prestige of the Italian government is considered to be enhanced by this transfer of authority.

The press has continued to discuss the importance of recognizing the part played by the resistance of the partisans in northern Italy. Both the press and democratically minded Italians make a

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The press has continued to discuss the importance of recognizing the part played by the resistance of the partisans in northern Italy. Both the press and democratically minded Italians make a plea that the partisans still fighting should be considered part of the regular army and should receive the benefits and privileges arising from this membership; and they agree that those who want to continue fighting should be allowed to do so by entering the army as volunteers. For this purpose they would like the Allies to increase the number of troops allowed to fight at the front. On all sides, whether in conversation with members of the government, or members of the six parties, or members of the general public, the same unanimous desire for a more active participation in the war is expressed. It would be idle to deny that the more politically mature Italians realise that through an intensification of the Italian war effort lies the best way to the salvation of their country. Only by contributing more effectively to the common victory can they hope for an improvement in the armistice terms, and for the possibility of redeeming their honor in the rest of Europe. There is thus a political interest behind these appeals, but it is also fair to say that a com-

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siderable number of Italians are actuated mainly by the desire to see their country liberated from the Germans and the Fascists, and are impatient to contribute more directly towards this goal. And it is also true that there has been a widespread revulsion against Fascism and a revival of faith in democracy which makes many Italians anxious to show by their deeds on which side their sympathies lie. Therefore it was not strange that the Italian government's recall of trained men of the 1914 - 1924 classes should have received a good response. Enthusiasm among the men affected by the orders is tempered by the fear that when called to the colors they will be drafted to labour battalions or posted to guard lines of communications.

The government issued a communiqué after its cabinet meeting declaring that it considered the partisans an integral part of the Italian war effort. The statement also said that the government would encourage volunteers to enter the army, and would approach the Allies with the object of establishing an agreement whereby more assistance could be given to the partisans. New steps were also taken to accelerate the epuration of Fascists. There is still a volume of criticism at the slowness with which epuration is carried out. A first step has been taken by the announcement that the Ambassadors Bastianini and Alfieri have been placed on the retired list, and that Generals Ambrosio, Basso, Magli and Gamorra have also been retired, but the gravest aspect of epuration facing the government is the question of civil servants. The government must now decide how many of the former civil servants it wishes to continue employing. Certain ministries, like the Ministry of Popular Culture and the Ministry of Corporations were created by Fascism and presumably most of the employees were selected because they were Fascist. These ministries present a simpler problem in so far as it should be possible to remove the large number of employees. The bureaucratic machinery had swollen to fantastic proportions under Fascism, and the government is now faced with the hard task of reducing the number of superfluous employees and consequently swelling the ranks of the unemployed. Obviously a far smaller number of employees is required in the Service ministries as well as in the Foreign Office at the present moment, and it should be possible to square the demands for epuration with the interests of economy.

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The armistice terms continue to excite the interest of the public. Fantastic rumours are current as to the content of the unpublished clauses and no doubt these are partly spread by fifth column agents. It is hoped by democratic elements that these terms will be published.

The nomination of Vittorio Emanuele Orlando to the presidency of the Chamber, and of the Marchese Pietro della Torretta to the presidency of the Senate has aroused criticism in left-wing circles. The Communist, Socialist and Action party ministers abstained from voting on this issue not because they disapproved of Orlando or Della Torretta personally, but because they interpreted this as a reactionary move to provide the Lieutenant-General with Counsellors who represented non-existence institutions. There is no Chamber,

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and the Senate is largely fascist in character, they maintain. The Senate had been abolished both by the Badoglio government and the Republican Fascists, and they see no point in resurrecting an institution which has been largely discredited under Fascism. There are other signs of a division of opinion between the right and left wings in the government. The Socialist and Action party ministers refused to visit the Fosse Ardeatini with the other ministers on account of the fact that the Lieutenant-General was present. It seems illogical that they should abstain in this way after they have already accepted the principle of the Lieutenancy of the Realm, and have agreed not to raise the institutional question till after the war. With a greater sense of political realism, the other parties, including the Communits, did not make an issue of this question. It is also reported that the Left Wing members of the government are impatient at the slowness of epuration, while the right wing members are nervous that once epuration starts it may rush along madly to unpredictable ends. Finally the three right wing parties are in favour of a referendum to decide on the question of the monarchy after the war, whereas the left wing parties are in favour of a constitutional assembly which itself would decide the question.

It is reported that there are 220,000 unemployed in the Rome area, and although many of the factories are still intact, there is not sufficient electric power, nor are there sufficient raw materials to enable these factories to start operating in the immediate future. This is one of the gravest problems facing the Allies, but the recent call-up of the younger classes will do something to solve it, and some will find work in the many labour offices.

The food situation is reported to be improving in Rome, and fruit and vegetables are now more plentiful. From Bari and from Sicily, however, come reports that the progress of the Grani del Popolo campaign has not been satisfactory in spite of energetic action by the authorities, especially in Sicily.

A parish priest at Naples declared that since the Allied occupation there had been a sharp fall in church attendance. He considered that indifference to religious ceremonies had begun long before the Allies arrived in Italy and connected it with the regimentation of people for religious services which the Fascist regime so encouraged, especially in the latter years.

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On the other hand anti-clericalism in Rome and other parts of Italy which have suffered from the German occupations seems to be a thing of the past. The left wing parties are the first to praise the attitude of the Pope and the patriotic and humanitarian acts of the clergy and religious orders. This is particularly so among the younger men, whether Communist, Socialist or Liberal, who all seem to maintain contacts of friendship and esteem with the Catholics.

A typical instance of the attitude of the church may be noticed in a letter of the Bishop of Cortona to his parochial clergy for transmission to the parishioners, written on the 24 June 1944, in which he instructs them to compile accurate records of all acts of

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moral and material violence to persons and property, and to take careful note of the causes and authors.

In an interview with a PWB Officer the Archivist of Monte Cassino talks of the evacuation of manuscripts from the Abbey last November.

Interviews are included this week with leading members of two parties, Alberto Tarchiani of the Action Party and Mario Alicata of the Communist Party. Both touched on a subject which is still uppermost in the minds of the majority of politically conscious Italians: the need for a greater Italian participation in the war. Tarchiani said that even as small a number as 60,000 fighting troops would contribute more towards enabling the Italian forces to regain their personal and national dignity than any modification or change in the armistice terms. At present many Italians were beginning to get the impression that co belligerency was just an empty phrase. He thought that the Allies were perhaps still inclined to confuse the Fascist government, which declared war on France and England, with the people of Italy. In 1940 conditions were such that it had been impossible for the people to revolt, but now they are able to express their own opinions and have shown ample proof of their desire and hope of proving themselves worthy allies on the battlefield.

Speaking of the armistice terms, he said they could hardly add to the phrase "unconditional surrender" which put the country at the mercy of the Allies.

Alicata is one of the most prominent of the young Roman Communist intellectuals and spoke passionately of the neglect of the patriots. He reiterated the danger that these young, enthusiastic volunteers, who are genuinely anxious to fight to liberate their country, will become disillusioned and embittered if they are forced to lay down their arms, and that this embitterment may well develop into a return of nationalism. He reverted to the argument, often used by Italians when discussing this subject with Allied officers, that employment of Italian patriots and volunteers will help save Allied lives. He also brought forward a new point: the fact that by allowing a certain number of men to volunteer for service at the front, a partial solution would be found for the now alarming problem of unemployment. Speaking of the contribution of Italian resistance, Alicata pointed out that in no other country in Europe had

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The Party of Action has this week published its full programme of sixteen points, drawn up by the Party Executive. The programme does not differ in essentials from that published in the clandestine "Italia Libera" in 1943, on which the Party has been built up. The main points include: a Republican constitution, based on democratic principles; nationalisation of large commercial and industrial concerns and real estate, leaving room however for private initiative

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in smaller concerns; complete freedom of religion, but the abolition of a state church in Italy; Italian collaboration in a world or European new order based on democratic principles.

In the field of organised labour, the controversy continues between the GCIL, formed in Rome by the Socialist, Communist and Christian Democrat parties, and Gentili's Neapolitan GCL. The three executive secretaries of the GCIL have launched an appeal to the Neapolitan workers to join the united front. The Party of Action, through its paper Italia Libera, has come out openly in support of Gentili and his thesis of a non-political syndical organisation. Interviews are included with the Director of the Rome Provincial Labour Office, with the Inspector of Labour for Rome and Latium and with one of the Secretaries of the Rome Camera del Lavoro, who explains some of the difficulties facing workers in the area today.

Reactions to propaganda received this week continue to stress the popularity of the Corriere di Roma; particularly among the non-political masses who buy it because they find its news reliable, although not all of them appear to realise that it is published under Allied control. Intellectuals, it is reported, prefer to buy one of the party papers, as the Corriere di Roma does not give political news.

Radio listening in Rome is hampered by lack of current, and reports indicate that during the few hours when current is available many listeners prefer to tune into the BBC rather than to Radio Rome, which is regarded as dull, particularly in view of the repeated transmission of the same news bulletins. The programme "the man in the street" has been favourably commented on, and Colonel Poletti's talks are popular.

In the country districts, and particularly in Sicily, the grain campaign has occupied the first place in public opinion during recent weeks. The people, and especially the townspeople, real-

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In the country districts, and particularly in Sicily, the grain campaign has occupied the first place in public opinion during recent weeks. The people, and especially the townspeople, realise that on its success depends their future ration. In Rome political circles, the trial of Bentivegna, the young Communist who on June 5 shot a Guardia di Finanza officer sho was trying to tear down a Communist poster, has aroused the greatest attention during the week.

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Allied Force Headquarters
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Italian Theatre Headquarters
Unit No 12 APO 512

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy July 23rd, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY -- No. 27

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SECRET
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Explanation of Reliability Rating.

Source - Reliability.		Report - Probability	
A	Always Reliable	1	- confirmed
B	Usually Reliable	2	- probable
C	Sometimes Reliable	3	- possible
D	Frequently Unreliable	4	- doubtful
E	A bad source	5	- improbable
0	Not possible to judge	6	- not possible to judge.

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SEC RET

July 30nd, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No 37

Part II - Annexes

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1 Conversation with the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

A PWB officer visited the Marchese Visconti Venosta, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at his office in the Palazzo Chigi on July 14th. The conversation was short and informal, as the Marchese had a number of visitors waiting. He is a rather frail looking elderly man, [redacted].

After a reference to the very long period of political inactivity enforced upon him by the advent of the Fascist regime, the Marchese immediately turned to a subject upon which today all leading Italian politicians, as if by common accord, inevitably lay great stress in their conversations with Allied officials - the greater military participation of Italy in the war. The Army in particular, he urged, should be a much larger one. After all their insistence, which had been made in documentary form and not merely in propaganda, on a really active effort by Italy in the war against the common enemy, why were the Allies now so hesitant to allow the country to put more men in the fighting line?

As to the Italian Navy, everyone acknowledged that it was doing solid and useful, if unobtrusive work. But could it not be brought more into the limelight and take part in some of the more aggressive operations? The moral effect in this case would by advantageous to the Allied cause from various standpoints. A similar plea comes also from the Italian Air Force which also felt it was entitled at least [redacted] of really good aircraft. It did not put forward a claim that the best and latest materisl should be placed in its hands.

One of his immediate tasks, continued the Marchese, had been to overhaul the personnel of the Italian Foreign Office. This task had now been completed and an announcement relative to it was imminent. Abroad Italy's diplomatic representatives were so few that the question of their revision was a minor one which would be examined later.

Visconti Venosta finally said it was his wish to keep in close touch with PWB, and the best way of arranging the liaison was now under consideration. The PWB officer was finally introduced

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As to the Italian Navy, everyone acknowledged that it was doing solid and useful, if unobtrusive work. But could it not be brought more into the limelight and take part in some of the more aggressive operations? The moral effect in this case would by advantageous to the Allied cause from various standpoints. A similar plea comes also from the Italian Air Force which also felt it was entitled at least of really good aircraft. It did not put forward a claim that the best and latest materisl should be placed in its hands.

One of his immediate tasks, continued the Marchese, had been to overhaul the personnel of the Italian Foreign Office. This task had now been completed and an announcement relative to it was imminent. Abroad Italy's diplomatic representatives were so few that the question of their revision was a minor one which would be examined later.

Visconti Venosta finally said it was his wish to keep in close touch with PWB, and the best way of arranging the liaison was now under consideration. The PWB officer was finally introduced to Dr. Mercia, known to many who used to frequent the old Ministry of Popular Culture in connection with foreign Press matters. In his new sphere he is, among other things, acting as [illegible] to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Press developments and questions in general.

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2 Further conversation with Mario Palermo.

In a further conversation with PWB officers Mario Palermo, the Communist Under-Secretary of State for War, described the conditions of the Italian division fighting with Tito in Yugoslavia. Originally these were two divisions. Now their numbers had been reduced to 5000 by an outbreak of typhus.

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sickness, the cold, and losses in fighting. They were at present undernourished, badly armed and lacking in clothing. The Italian government managed to drop by air a certain quantity of shoes, other clothing and food, but they could not send sufficient quantities. Palermo had seen two young Italians who had taken part in the anti-Fascist Congress held in Yugoslavia and had returned from the division. Their story was a tragic one. They felt abandoned by the Italian government and their relations with the Yugoslavs were sometimes strained. They knew little or nothing about what was happening in Italy. Palermo suggested it might be possible to broadcast a special transmission to them. He himself would like to visit the Italian soldiers there, to help restore their morale. He knew that there would be risks involved, but he was prepared to face them.

He mentioned that some of these soldiers had been wounded and repatriated in hospitals in Bari. He stated that as they had been fighting in Yugoslavia they were not considered by the Allies entitled to receive the rations and medical supplies granted to other wounded Italian soldiers. He had heard this from the Director General of the Sanitary Services of the Italian army but was making further inquiries to ascertain the truth. He also said that those Italian soldiers who were not actually wounded but were ill were only entitled to three months medical attention and rations. He was also making further enquiries about this.

PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITY

3 Interview with Alberto Tarchiani.

In conversation with a PWB officer Alberto Tarchiani, who was Minister of Public Works in the last Badoglio government, said that he and many others were doubtful if the Allies would ever permit the Italian army what it considered adequate representation on the battlefield. He pointed out that besides the 400,000 idle and demoralised soldiers lying about inside the barracks of Southern Italy, there are many young men eager to volunteer, but these refuse to swear allegiance to the monarchy.

Tarchiani thought that most Italians were convinced that only by fighting could Italian troops regain their personal and national dignity. To have the army engaged in actual fighting

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Tarchiani thought that most Italians were convinced that only by fighting could Italian troops regain their personal and national dignity. To have the army engaged in actual fighting would contribute more towards this than any modification or change in the armistice terms. Even as small a number as 60,000 fighting troops would serve this purpose.

Asked how the Italians considered co-belligerance, Alberto Tarchiani replied that, with the passing of the weeks and the continued inertia of the army, the impression was gaining ground that co-belligeracy was an empty phrase. He thought that the Allies were perhaps still inclined to confuse the Fascist government that had declared war on France and England with the people of Italy. In 1940 conditions in Italy were such that the people had been unable to express their antipathy to the war by revolting, but now that they are able to express their own opinions they have shown ample proof of their desire of proving themselves worthy allies on the battlefield. Tarchiani expressed the

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opinion that the Italian army might be useful in the event of a seige of the Reich, if and when the German army is forced to withdraw from the Western and Eastern fronts for the defence of German soil.

Passing on to the question of food supplies, Tarchiani thought that price control was effective for perishable goods, such as fresh fruit and vegetables. He said that for other commodities the Black Market still flourished, partly, he feared, because of the flood of flour, tinned goods, coffee, soap etc., sold to the Italians by Allied soldiers. Tarchiani suggested that large shipments of potatoes or other stables for sale on the open market at controlled prices would help break the Black Market more than theoretical price control, because hoarders would be scared into getting rid of their merchandise before prices went down still more.

Asked how he viewed the government's move to Rome Tarchiani replied quite briefly that the "present position of the government at Rome is absurd." He said that as long as AMG is in control of the capital the government can have no sovereignty in the city or zone retained by that body. Tarchiani instanced epuration which, though it is an internal affair, is dealt with by the AMG This puzzles the people, and causes the prestige and confidence in the government to suffer. Tarchiani said that it is a fact that anxious though the government was to come to Rome, it would have prefered to pospone its transfer until it had been accorded full authority over internal matters.

Talking about the armistice terms Tarchiani remarked that whatever the terms may be they can hardly add to the phrase "unconditional surrender". The people realise that unconditional surrender has inevitably placed the country at the mercy of the Allies. There are 44 articles in the armistice, and the 44th stipulates that the Allies may, whenever necessary, add to or change the other articles. Obviously, said Tarchiani, this tightens the knot around Italy. Italy's position is naturally that of a vanquished country; its government can only peitition for leniency, thankful that in the meantime the terms are not applied to the letter.

People were naturally worried about the application of these articles and their effect on the country after the war. In the meantime, many more immediate problems were uppermost in people's minds, as for example the currency question. What does all this paper money actually represent

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4. Conversation with Mario Alicata

(Mario Alicata is one of the most prominent of the younger leaders of the Communist Party in Rome. About twenty-six, he is Sicilian by origin but has lived in Rome since the age of fifteen. As an intellectual, his interests at first turned toward literature, but he wrote many essays on literary criticism. His cultural and intellectual preparation developed at first along liberal lines, but for the last four years he has been one of the most active Communists in Rome. He is typical of many of the younger Communist intellectuals in Rome, who have displayed a remarkable power of organization and considerable courage in action during the months of Nazi occupation. This group of young Italian intellectuals is particularly interesting in that they illustrate the natural intense reaction to Fascism which has developed among the younger generation. They have educated themselves in spite of the multifarious obstacles placed in their way by Fascism, such as the lack of books, the absence of free press and freedom of speech, the difficulty of contacting people in other countries and the enforced intellectual isolation of Italy during the past few years. They have fought Fascism actively and have suffered imprisonment as a result. They include many of the finer elements of the younger generation, and they have gained considerable political experience. They have turned to Communism which they regard as the salvation of Italy and Europe. They admire Russia, but they also appreciate many of the democratic principles of England and America. They are fired with a great curiosity to learn more of England and America. They form a group which no matter how it develops, will have a considerable influence on the future of Italy.)

In conversation with a PWB officer, Mario Alicata, who is one of the two Communist representatives of the municipal Giunta, discussed at length the contribution of the patriots to the war effort. He said he had seen many partisans belonging to his party who had come down from central Italy. From his talks with them he knew that they had increased in number and improved in organization the further one got north. A new army -- a people's army -- was slowly coming into being, and they were gaining their experience under fire. He believed that it was a tribute to the organizing ability and the anti-Fascist sentiments of the Italian people that active resistance had been organized so rapidly and on such a vast scale in northern and central Italy. It was, he pointed out, only ten months since the Armistice, and yet large numbers of Italians had shown by their deed that they were anti Fascist. He recalled the two general strikes staged by Italian workers in northern Italy: the first in the spring of 1943 and the second in March of 1944. And he remarked that it was difficult enough to organize a strike of this kind under Fascism during wartime but it was still more difficult to organize and stage such a strike in a country oppressed by Nazis and Republican Fascists. In no other country in Europe, he added, had strikes on such a scale been organized during

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Alicata made an impassioned plea for partisans, even a small number, to be allowed to fight for the Allies. Italians felt humiliated, he said, at seeing their country being liberated almost exclusively by the Allies. He realized perfectly that they could not hope to equip a large army, but it would be possible to aim at putting 10,000 Italian soldiers in the field. He brought forward the now familiar argument that many British and American lives would be saved this way. The Italians had a particular interest in liberating their own homes, they knew the terrain well, and some of them had had useful experience in partisan groups. But in addition to the military argument he brought forth the political argument. The surface of Roman life, he said, for example appeared to be unruffled; but if we were to look beneath the surface we would find that there is unemployment and poverty. Food was scarce and prices had soared. He said that there were 300,000 unemployed in the Rome area. Although many of the factories were intact, they could not operate owing to a shortage of electric power and of raw materials. He understood that it would be difficult to supply the necessary raw materials in the near future owing to the demands on shipping, and it would be difficult to remedy the shortage of electric power immediately. During the last few months the working classes and the middle classes had called on their last reserves in order not to have to work for the Germans. They were forced to sell what they had in their homes. Their reserves were exhausted. How were they to live now, unless work were found for them? If the number of Italian soldiers permitted to go to the front were increased; a certain number could be called upon to volunteer, and the response would be favourable. In this way the unemployment problem would meet with a partial solution, and the morale of the Italians would be helped. The danger of Italy falling into disillusionment would be averted, and the task of creating a friendly democratic Italy greatly facilitated.

Alicata praised the work done by the Allies in the field of administation in Rome. He hoped the Italians would be given more and more responsibility in the running of their own administration. He believed there was still much to be done to purge the administration and the police of the Fascist elements.

He thought that the press had made great progress, and was glad that the Fascist newspapers like the Messagero had been suppressed. He believed that the owners of such papers had hoped to secure permission from the Allies to republish their papers on the basis that they were non-political. Later no doubt they would have tried to secure a monopoly and worked for the suppression of the party newspapers as dailies and have them published as weeklies. The press in Rome had been purged of Fascists by closing down these newspapers. He regretted however that the editor of the Corriere di Roma was Gino De Sanctis, who, he said, was the author of a series of articles exulting over the Fascist attack on Greece on 1940. These articles contained many insulting references to the Greeks and were written in the worst possible taste.

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Alicata had been imprisoned in the Regina Coeli by the Fascists for his political activities and had been released in August 1943. Since the Armistice he had lived in hiding but had carriedout his political work by day. He had a low opinion of General Bencivenga, whom he considered had become incapable through old age. He said that he had been responsible for the confusion created by the foundation of the "Fronte Clandestino" which had nothing to fight the Germans during the occupation.

He was interested in social and political developments in England during the last few years, and hoped that Italians might be able to learn something of the changes that had taken place. He believed that the Anglo-Russian Alliance would have a stabilizing influence in Europe after the war, and that co-operation between the workers of Italy and England would be the best means of building up a lasting peace. He thought that the working classes had compromised themselves less with Fascism than the other classes in Italy.

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6 Programme of the Action Party.

Italia Libera of July 19th, publishes the full 15 point programme of the Action Party, drawn up by the Executive of the Party, as requested by the clandestine national Congress, held at Florence. The fifteen points can be summed up as follows:

1. The Party of Action is a new political movement inspired by the principle of the indissoluble unity between political liberty and social justice. It draws its origin from the most vital currents of the old Republicans, Socialists, Liberal Socialists, and Radical Socialists, which united in the movement of "Giustizia e Liberta".

2. The Action Party aspires to the foundation of a society of free men, in which the political and social equality of citizens shall mark the end of all oppression of man by man. The party thus represents the aspirations to justice and liberty of all categories of workers.

3. The Party of Action puts the problem of democracy and the realisation of socialism on to a new and concrete plane, involving the structural transformation of Italian life. This struggle will be characterised by the participation of the popular masses themselves, from whom will arise a new ruling class and new institutions of liberty which the people recognise and defend as their own.

4. The Party of Action fights the monarchy, considering it necessarily linked with reaction. It maintains that a democratic order cannot be founded in Italy without the elimination of the monarchial institution and of other institutions which are indissolubly bound up with the centralized State.

5. The Action Party proposes a Republican and Democratic constitution which will guarantee to citizens liberty of speech, of the press, of association and of religion; juridical equality of race, of religion and of sex; and the full exercise of political sovereignty through institutions based on universal suffrage. The Party of Action desires the reorganisation of the Italian State on the basis of local autonomy.

6. The Party of Action proposes a radical transformation of the bureaucracy and of the police; a renewal of the Officers' corps of the armed forces, and of the magistrature.

7. The Party of Action proposes the transformation of large private enterprises into State bodies.

8. The Party of Action proposes an economy organised in two co-existent sectors; one under public ownership of all large industrial, commercial, insurance and real estate concerns; one allowing free management - individual or co-operative - involving an element of personal initiative and of risk.

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8. The Party of Action proposes an economy organised in two co-existent sectors; one under public ownership of all large industrial, commercial, insurance and real estate concerns; one allowing free management - individual or co-operative - involving an element of personal initiative and of risk.

9. There will not be any difference of remuneration and of protection of labour between the various sectors of economy.

10. The Action Party reaffirms the postulate that the land should belong to the contadini. Agrarian reform should, however, differ from zone to zone. The Party of Action proposes an agrarian policy aiming at a) the progressive liquidation of landed property not cultivated by its owners, beginning with the immediate expropriation of the latifondi. b) the constitution of agricultural co-operatives varying according to zone. c) the assurance of State intervention in the development of backward regions, or regions with specially serious problems.

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11. The Party of Action proposes the immediate expropriation, without indemnity, of property necessary to liquidate the reactionary plutocracy, the accomplice of Fascism; and a fiscal policy which, without affecting the productivity of small and medium concerns and of the relative investments, shall reduce the enequality of income.

12. The plan of national economic reconstruction, which would be entrusted to the new state, should be co-ordinated with a plan of European and world economic reconstructions and a more rational distribution of raw materials, productive industries, trade and labour.

13. The Party of Action declares that educational reform is essential for the reconstruction of the country. Education must be based on the needs of preparation for life. The Party of Action also proposes the abolition of the economic privilege of the richer classes in the middle and higher schools.

14. The Party of Action maintains that any State religion or Church is incompatible with liberty of religion. The State must allow the Catholic church, like other Churches, independence of organisation and action within the limits of common law. The party hopes for the participation of al the spiritual forces of the country in the work of reconstruction, which should not be only economic and political, but also deeply moral.

15. The Party of Action maintains that the dissolution of the last centres of reaction and the entry into national life of the great working masses should lay the foundations for a European Democratic order. The Party demands the universal application of the principles of international justice and democratic reconstruction announced by the great Allied powers; the preparation of a world politico-economic system which would insure peace, international justice and the co-operation of all peoples; within the framework of this world organisation a more precise and more restricted European federation.

16. The Party of Action affirms that the success of Fascism in Italy and in other countries in Europe constitutes a warning which should serve as a perpetual example. In relation to this experience, the Party considers that both the worker and peasant proletariat, and the many other productive but not proletarian classes, are equally interested in the establishment and consolidation of democracy. But they also affirm that without the profound transformation in the social and political structure of the country, under which the working classes will participate directly in the life of the state, democracy would very soon be attacked and demolished by the resurgent reaction. The Party Of Action therefore favours the formation of a unity labour front, in which it reaffirms it occupies one of the foremost positions.

6 Trouble in Noci.

Trouble has arisen in the Commune of Noci (Bari), attributed by some to Avv. Siciliani, a Minister in Badoglio's post Armistice Cabinet. The immediate cause of the trouble is the Maresciallo of Carabinieri

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7 The Bari Socialist Party.

Reports from Bari show that the Socialist Party is making good progress in the Province, although, as is the case throughout the south, there is a shortage of politically experienced leaders. Relations with other parties are on the whole good. The Socialists accuse the Bari Christian Democrats of having made no progress since the "Rerum Novarum" of 1891, but in the syndical field there is complete agreement. There had been rumors of a fusion with the Action Party, but the Socialists maintain that it is for the Party of Action, as the younger party, to come forward and solicit the alliance. Some trepidation has been occasioned by Togliatti's statement that Communist allows not only small but medium property; Bela Kun, the Hungerian Communist, made a similar statement in 1919, but he at least fixed the limit of the property which could be retained at 300 acres. Togliatti was not so precise. If the present Communist policy is sincere, the Socialist cannot come to an agreement with them; and they seem themselves in danger of becoming more radical than the Communists.

The Liberal Party, which is now absorbing some of the reactionary and dubious elements which in Bari formerly adhered to the Democratic Liberal Party, is looked up with suspicion by the Socialists. Laterza is regarded as a man of integrity and a sincere anti-Fascist; but he has difficulty in freeing himself of these suspicious elements.

8 Bari Socialists and Masonry

On Sunday, July 9th the Bari section of the Socialist Party held a meeting presided over by the Provincial Secretary, Laricchiuta, who had just returned from a Congress at Salerno where Provincial Socialist Secretaries and the Directorate of the Party was dicussed, among other things, the question of freemasons belonging to the Party. It had been decided, in accordance with the decision of National Congress of the Socialist Party in 1914, that to be a freemason is incompetible with membership of the Socialist Party. The Bari Section, which included about twenty freemasons, disagreed with the decision the masons pointing out that one of the principle advocates of the 1914 decision was Musselini, at that time a Socialist deputy.

9 Democrazia del Lavoro Meetings - 12th July

Prof. Palumbo spoke on "Moral and Educational Reconstruction". Starting off from the word "reconstruction", the speaker said that during the clandestine period this was merely the title of a paper; now it is the duty of everyone. It is especially important in the fields of building and banking and

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The Liberal Party, which is now absorbing some of the reactionary and dubious elements which in Bari formerly adhered to the Democratic Liberal Party, is looked up with suspicion by the Socialists. Laterza is regarded as a man of integrity and a sincere anti-Fascist; but he has difficulty in freeing himself of these suspicious elements.

8 Bari Socialists and Masonry

On Sunday, July 9th the Bari section of the Socialist Party held a meeting presided over by the Provincial Secretary, Laricchiuta, who had just returned from a Congress at Salerno where Provincial Socialist Secretaries and the Directorate of the Party was dicussed, among other things, the question of freemasons belonging to the Party. It had been decided, in accordance with the decision of National Congress of the Socialist Party in 1914, that to be a freemason is incompatible with membership of the Socialist Party. The Bari Section, which included about twenty freemasons, disagreed with the decision the masons pointing out that one of the principle advocates of the 1914 decision was Mussolini, at that time a Socialist deputy.

9 Democrazia del Lavoro Meetings - 12th July

Prof. Palumbo spoke on "Moral and Educational Reconstruction". Starting off from the word "reconstruction", the speaker said that during the clandestine period this was merely the title of a paper; now it is the duty of everyone. It is especially important in the fields of building and banking, and above all as far as the schools are concerned. With regard to schools, Gentile's reforms, if not perfect, were at least satisfactory. With Bottai began the down-hill course which continued until the war threw into confusion students and [illegible] teachers. The great danger to the schools lies not in the most recent laws but in the teachers and the members of the Ministry of Public Instruction. Epuration in this field is more imperative than in any other, for to allow children's minds to be twisted by their teachers would be fatal. Teachers, books, schools, and functionaries of the Ministry, all must be epurated and reconstructed.

Prof. Palumbo in the course of his talk made one or two remarks criticising the Allies because they had taken over several schools and had not allowed teachers to carry out their task.

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10 Conversation with members of the Committee of Liberation in Perugia (12th July)

The President of the Committee is Avv. Alfredo Abatini of the Republican Party and the Secretary Dr. Oreste Trotta.

From the above it will be noted that one party, namely the Republican not normally represented in the Committee of Liberation, is included in the Committee in Perugia, while the Democrazia del Lavoro, one of the six recognized parties does not exist at all as yet.

All members of the Committee present, including the Christian Democrat and Liberal, declared themselves not merely against the Casa di Savoia but against the Monarchy as an institution. They declared that both the king and the Crown Prince were too compromised, that the House of Savoia - Genoa would be unacceptable. The Christian Democrat member stated that the Princess of Piedmont was the only member of the Royal family who was not compromised and that after all she was a Belgian. This unanimity however was qualified in a private conversation afterwards by the Liberal member, who admitted that many Liberals were still Monarchists and that they accepted Croce's views on the Monarchy and Regency as their policy; he added that the Liberal Party in Perugia considered Croce as the national leader, with Casati as the deputy party leader; he stated that they did not consider De Nicola a Liberal but a Conservative.

The Republican member claimed a following of 300 in the city of Perugia alone and said that his party had a good cross section of all classes and an incipient youth movement.

The Communists seem to have been the most active during the period of German control and Fascist Republicism. They published a paper called "La Battaglia" and a weekly summary of events called "Le Sette Giorni". The news was obtained primarily from London and Moscow broadcasts. They also heard regularly Italia Combatte. B.B.C. broadcasts were best heard and preferred to any others.

All members claimed that they wanted to see Italian troops play a more active part in the war.

The impression left by the Committee was that they were by no means a united body. Each statement made by one member would be treated as a pretension by the others, and consequently qualified by them.

When the President was introduced, the Communists hastened to add that the reason why he was President was because he was the most "anciano". Almost all murmured dissent when the Party of Action claimed a large and representative following. When the Liberals and Socialists said that they had been active in Fascist times, they were laughed at by the others.

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At the end of the meeting, both the Liberal and the Party of Action members approached the P.W.B. interviewing officer and said sotto voce that the Communists were quite intolerable.

The President of the Committee in conversation after the meeting stated that they were disappointed that the A.M.G. authorities in Perugia had not given them more recognition and that they as a Committee representing the anti-fascists in the area had not been allowed to help. As it was the lack of recognition on the part of the Allied authorities had made them lose face among the population of Perugia.

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11 Orlando in Palermo

Much interest was aroused in Palermo by the visit to that city of Vittorio Emmanuele Orlando, the former Prime Minister, who is of Sicilian origin.

The main purpose of Orlando's visit was to combat Separatism. A secondary purpose was to encourage deliveries of wheat to the pools.

In the morning he addressed an audience of about 500 persons in the Salone di Maggio della Storia patria; the audience included Cardinal Lavitrano, the High Commissioner Musotto, the Prefect, the Sindaco, the Procurator General, the Questore, and representatives of the Committee of National Liberation.

Orlando referred first to the question of Sicilian Separatism. He said that he considered his present speech as a continuation of his message of August 18th, 1943. In that message he had said that never as at this moment this moment had the safety and fortunes of Sicily been so indissolubly bound up with the safety and fortunes of Italy. After the last nine months, said Orlando, this feeling, in its repiprocal form, had grown; so that now he would say never as at this moment has the safety and fortune of Italy been so indissolubly bound up with the safety and fortunes of Sicily. "I am astounded when I hear people talk as if a Sicilian question could exist by itself and not under the form of an Italian question... Before arriving at the doubt whether Sicily can live without Italy, I am halted by the certainty that Italy cannot live without Sicily."

Orlando admitted that there had been mistakes on both sides. He said that there should shortly be an affirmation of autonomy, by charging a body representing the island to discuss its just grievances. He spoke of the importance of the [illegible] problem of grain. He thought it a sign of hope for the future that the new Cabinet was composed of representativws of the six parties, and said that in future when anyone asked him his party affiliation, he would reply with a single word: "Italy".

12 Separatist reaction to Orlando.

Finocchiaro Aprile, the Separatist leader, questioned by a FWB collaborator said that Orlando's speech does not appear to have satisfied public opinion. The reference to regional autonomies was too vague and imprecise. Nor was Orlando's suggestion that a representation of Sicily should propose remedies for [illegible]

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Finocchiaro Aprile was of the impression that the speech reinforces the Separatist movement. Orlando came to Sicily, he said, to develop activities in favour of the Monarchy. He obtained, in view of the reports he received in the island. He had failed to obtain a political success although, by his position and authority, he obtained an undeniable success as an orator.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Interview with the Mayor of Catania

The Mayor of Catania, Commendatore Carlo Ardizzoni, submitted the following written statement to a PWB officer at Catania:

"1) The new junta communale regularly constituted will meet during the first fifteen days of July. It contains representatives from all the parties. Once the difficulties of nomination were settled, all those appointed expressed their intention to work together for the common good of the community.

2) The food problem still has first place in the minds of all those who are responsible for the maintenance of public order. From the 1st July the bread ration was raised to 250 grams per head per day, and after the 10th July this should be augmented by 50 grams per day of pasta.

3) The population is highly appreciative of the help given by the Allies in sending 10,000 tons of grain.

4) The struggle against the black market and evasions of the law continues. The municipal guard is well on the job and licenses are withdrawn and goods and merchandise sequestrated every time that transgressions of the law are detected by the public authorities.

5) In view of the unemployment attendant on the withdrawal of the Allied troops, steps are being taken to hasten the execution of public works such as widening of roads, removal of bomb damage, systematisation of buildings and highways, in the endeavor to give employment to the maximum number and over a long period.

6) The sanitary condition of the population is satisfactory.

CHURCH

Interview with the Archivist of the Abbey of MONTE CASSINO

A PWB officer talked with the archivist of the Benedictine Monastery of Monte Cassino, Dom Mauro Inguanez, who is a British subject (Maltese). He said that early in November of last year an order came from the Commander of the Hermann Goering division that the monastery was to be evacuated at once, and that the German army would undertake to transport archives and other valuables to places of safety. Permission was given for the Abbot and nine other monks to remain. Dom Inguanez said that he could not bring himself to hand over his archives, and so with the Abbot's permission he left the abbey to stay with friends at a villa underneath Monte Cassino.

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er valuables these cases accompanied the monks to Rome and on arrival were at once placed in the Vatican. Dom Inguanez says that the German officer in charge of the evacuation, Colonel Schlegel of the Hermann Goering division, was not from the German point of view very qualified for the job, as he knew nothing about manuscripts or antiquity; in fact "he was probably a hotel manager in peace time."

Of the monks who left Monte Cassino, in November, some were divided amongst the Benedictine houses of the Cassinese congregation in Rome (S. Paolo fuori le mura, S. Prassede and the international house of studies at Sant'Anselmo) and others went to a monastery near Bergamo. Of the ten who remained behind, one died from natural causes shortly before the bombardment, others went to Perugia early in March, two or three have returned to Cassino, where Vatican architects are already planning the reconstruction of the Abbey.

The abbot is at Sant'Anselmo on the Aventine. Dom Inguanez says that the abbot is over 81, and as he has been at Monte Cassino for over sixty years he is naturally very upset about the bombardment, and over the destruction of so many villages and towns of which he is also the diocesan bishop. It appears that the abbot will give no interviews and will make no further statement than that already printed in the Rome papers after the bombardment, in which he says that there were at no time German combattant troops in the abbey buildings, but only guards at the gates. Dom Inguanez thinks that if approached through Allied diplomatic representatives accredited to the Holy See, the abbot would consent to repeat this statement, with this signature.

Touching on the works of art that were sent from Naples to the Vatican, and which are now found to be incomplete, Dom Inguanez said that about the 6th or 8th of September the last consignment of cases from Pompeii and of pictures which had been loaned from state and private collections to the Mostra d'Oltremare at Naples, arrived at Monte Cassino. In November these works of art, packed in 185 cases, were taken away by the Hermann Goering division under the direction of Colonel Schlegel, and went to Spoleto. As the results of energetic representations by the Holy See these cases were brought to Rome, and on the 4th January handed over to the Amministratore Nazionale at the Palazzo Venezia. 172 cases only were consigned.. The German officer in charge of the party said that the lorry on which the other cases were traveling had met with an accident on the way and would reach Rome later

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13 A Bishop instructs his parish clergy

In a letter dated 24 June 1944, the Bishop of Cortona in Tuscany issued instructions to his parochial clergy to collect as complete information as possible on damage done in their parishes and all evidence of "moral and material violence," to persons, to religious edifices and sacred articles, to fields, houses, cattle and

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food stuffs, making careful note of the causes and authors.

The Bishop writes, "You will understand the importance that all this will have for history. Without doubt you will find that all are willing to collaborate with you in this undertaking; make good use of this, reserving for yourselves, or to people in whom you have confidence the orderly and truthful compilation of the reports of individual families."

This letter was written and distributed about three weeks before the hill town of Cortona itself was liberated.

ARMED FORCES

Reactions in Rome to the Call-Up.

All the Rome newspapers of the 19th July carry reports of the great crowd of young men who presented themselves at the Italian War Ministry for registration following Casati's order recalling certain classes to the colours. Reports agree that the number of youths who responded to the appeal was much greater than had been expected, and was in striking contrast to the tiny response that greeted similar appeals during the German occupation.

A newspaper man, member of the Party of Action, told a PWB officer earlier in the week that many people in Rome of his acquaintance were puzzled by the order. These people considered that the text of the order was not clear as to whether the men affected should present themselves forthwith to the recruiting offices or whether they should merely hold themselves in readiness. Furthermore, people wanted to know whether the men would be called upon to fight on the battlefield, or if they would be employed in duties behind the lines.

On the other hand it appears that in the small towns around Rome the people, mostly peasants, received the news of the call-up with enthusiasm. Fathers tell their sons that "now is the time for them to go." These people have great faith in Allied support and are eager to contribute with arms to the liberation of Italy.

A New Spirit among the Italian Armed Forces in Apulia.

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A New Spirit among the Italian Armed Forces in Apulia.

A usually reliable Italian collaborator with PWB in Bari reports a change of tone in army circles there. Previously army circles were inclined to indulge in anti Allied tones in conversation; now, as it is expressed by a member of the Italian government's Press Office, "Italian aviators have proved by their fighting qualities the right of Italy to march alongside the Allies, and this denotes the progress that Italy has achieved in her relations with the Allies." Our informant considers that continued elimination of fascist elements in the army will do much to waken that branch of the fighting forces of Italy from the torpor into which it has been sunk since the flight of the Government from Rome.

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LABOUR

18 The Camera del Lavoro in Rome

In an interview with a PWB officer, Sig. Buschi, one of the secretaries of the Camera del Lavoro, a little quiet man, explained the various trade unions, which on a national scale are centered in the General Confederation of Labour, centre locally in the Rome Camera del Lavoro. He pointed out that whereas on a national scale there are only three main parties representing the workers, i.e. the Communist, Socialist and Demo-Christian parties, and hence there are only three general secretaries in Rome itself, With its large proportion of middle-class workers employed in government offices, the Party of Action is also representative of a large section of people and therefore the Roman Camera del Lavoro is directed by four secretaries - Buschi himself for the Socialists, Massini for the Communists, Cuzzaniti for the Demo-Christians and Bigazzi for the Party of Action. Each of the four secretaries deals with his share of the 36 odd unions formed which are now recruiting their respective workers. Those unions, delegate their own committees to come and consult their secretary at the Camera. Buschi stressed that this system was provisional until the proper elections could be held.

It was clear from this interview with Buschi and Massini and from the succeeding one with Cuzzaniti that there is a complete and most sensible collaboration between them. There was no trace of political friction. All three people were too sincerely preoccupied with the two burning problems of the moment - unemployment (over 200,000 people) and low wages.

Dr. Cuzzaniti had three causes for complaint:-

1. The AMG order of June 5th ordered the 70% increase in pay for State employees byt only authorised private employers to do the same. He said that in many cases the latter had not. Moreover while the State employees get an increase according to their present pay, employees of private firms are allowed the increase only on the basis of their pay in September 1942. This takes no account of the raises in pay earned through sheer merit since that date.

2. The Allied liquidation of Fascist Corporations on July 14th automatically froze all the pay funds, so that many employees, whom the Fascists, forseeing the loss of Rome, had not even paid for May, have thus been left without a month and a half's salary.

19 Interview with Ing. Giacomo Mascardi, Inspector of labour for Rome and Latium.

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19 Interview with Ing. Giacomo Mascardi, Inspector of labour for Rome and Latium.

Ing. Mascardi explained to a PWB officer that his main task according to the previous system still in force is to safeguard the interests of the workers on the following points:-

1. He sees that all the workers' insurances and allowances are paid in order. The subscriptions are paid by the employer. There are three insurance companies concerned.

(a) Istituto di Previdenza Sociale (Social Insurance Company)

for:	Old age	Birth and Marriage
	Unemployment	Family allowances
	Tuberculosis	

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(b) Istituto Nazionale per Assicurazione contro Infortuni sul Lavoro.
(National Insurance against Accidents at Work)

(c) Ente Mutualita Malattie
(Mutual Insurance for Sickness)
This provides a daily allowance and medical attention after five days of illness.

2. He keeps an eye on the working premises, on the hours of work (48 hours weekly limit) and on the working conditions (children under 14 and women are not allowed to do heavy or night work.)

3. He sees that the labour contracts are kept. Unobservance is a penal offence for the employer. With regard to Roman industry, Mascardi said that all the big armaments factories around Rome are now stopped and have thrown 30,000 workers into the street (The Collaforde explosive factory alone employed 20,000 workers).

All the big flour mills and many Fascist government offices now unoccupied help to swell the number of unemployed.

2C The Provincial and Regional Labour Offices

In an interview with a PWB officer, Dr. Togni, Director of the Provincial Labour Office, said that the office will come under Government control, but so far it is only in its infancy and has no funds to support it. It is intended to set up branch offices all over the province - at Civitavecchia, Velletri, Frascati, Ostia, and Nettuno-Anzio. He explained that when the office has as it were gathered in all the threads from the area which it controls - Rome and Lazio- it will exercise an executive function over labour, whereas the Regional Labour Office, which has a larger area to supervize, will eventually have a coordinating and controlling function and will therefore take longer to organize its work.

As distinct from the Camera del Lavoro, which is a workers' organization dependent on the workers' General Confederation of Labour, the Provincial Office, says Togni, sets itself above both worker and employee and seeks to bridge the gap between them and arbitrate in cases of dispute. Sig. Massaia, secretary to the Director of the Regional Labour Office, did however make the comment that as a reaction to the stranglehold of the Fascist regime, the workers' unions now tend to keep more to themselves.

At the present time the Provincial Labour Office is maintaining direct contact with the labour organisations and in fact its essential task will be the distribution and apportioning of labour. It has opened an employment exchange at Via Cesare Balbo,16, but in practice the Allied authorities are for the present controlling it as it is they who are now contracting through local firms and providing all the work that is available

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All the big flour mills and many Fascist government offices now unoccupied help to swell the number of unemployed.

2. The Provincial and Regional Labour Offices

In an interview with a PWB officer, Dr. Togni, Director of the Provincial Labour Office, said that the office will come under Government control, but so far it is only in its infancy and has no funds to support it. It is intended to set up branch offices all over the province - at Civitavecchia, Velletri, Frascati, Ostia, and Nettuno-Anzio. He explained that when the office has as it were gathered in all the threads from the area which it controls - Rome and Lazio- it will exercise an executive function over labour, whereas the Regional Labour Office, which has a larger area to supervise, will eventually have a coordinating and controlling function and will therefore take longer to organize its work.

As distinct from the Camera del Lavoro, which is a workers' organization dependent on the workers' General Confederation of Labour, the Provincial Office, says Togni, sets itself above both worker and employee and seeks to bridge the gap between them and arbitrate in cases of dispute. Sig. Massaia, secretary to the Director of the Regional Labour Office, did however make the comment that as a reaction to the stranglehold of the Fascist regime, the workers' unions now tend to keep more to themselves.

At the present time the Provincial Labour Office is maintaining direct contact with the labour organisations and in fact its essential task will be the distribution and apportioning of labour. It has opened an employment exchange at Via Cesare Balbo,18, but in practice the Allied authorities are for the present controlling it as it is they who are now contracting through local firms and providing all the work that is available.

Both Dr. Togni and Sig. Massara are especially preoccupied about the present unemployment. Sig. Massara pointed out that a great mass of the unemployed were unskilled workers and would accept a great variety of jobs, but would never go out of the city to do agricultural work.

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21 Unemployed in Rome -- Middle of July

Signor Buschi of the Rome "Camera del Lavoro" gave a P.W.B. officer the following approximate figures for unemployment:

Building trades	40,000
Metallurgy	24,000
Clothing trades	10,000
Food concerns	1,900
Stationery and press	8,000
Carpentry	5,000
Chemical	20,000
Mining	2,000
Textiles	2,000
Entertainment	4,000
Glass and chinaware	1,000
Chauffeurs	1,500
General transport workers	4,000
Air Services Personnel	2,000
Commercial employees	30,000
State, Parastatal and public employees	50,000

An explanation of these high figures is supplied by an Italian collaborator, who points out that after the confusion following the 8th September, a great many workers released from military service found themselves unable to resume their usual activities for reasons of a political nature. They therefore lived by Black Market activities, and with the return to normal conditions there has been a great wave of unemployment. Those chiefly involved may be divided into working class and office workers.

With regard to the latter, many firms who employed manual workers and whose activities were carried on outside Rome have ceased to function. Others have greatly reduced their activities, on account of the restrictions, and have had to dismiss a large percentage of their employees. Only a small proportion of these are employed by Allied commands.

Clerical workers find themselves in a similar position. This class consisted largely of State and parastatal workers, and when the majority of Government offices were transferred to the North, there was a great increase in unemployment. These people say that the system of providing

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Clerical workers find themselves in a similar position. This class consisted largely of State and parastatal workers, and when the majority of Government offices were transferred to the North, there was a great increase in unemployment. These people say that the system of providing employment in force at the office at 6 Via Lucullo gives them little hope of finding work either in the immediate or distant future. It is hoped that the authorities will revive as soon as possible someof the organisations which provided these people with work before the catastrophe. (C-2)

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PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

22. Price Control in Rome

According to a newspaper man, the immediate reaction of the people to the food control prices is dissatisfaction and disappointment. They grumble that prices of certain commodities have gone up as much as 1000 percent while the highest increase in wages is only 70 percent. They reason that the biggest and most urgent problem is work and food, and this situation is aggravated with the new prices, instead of being solved, inasmuch asno parallel measure has been taken to raise purchasing power.

On the other hand, the bread ration; which from 100 grams of black bread has been brought up to 200 grams of white bread has fundamentally changed the diet for the better. The informant suggests that this point be stressed in every way possible in order to make the people realise that the measures taken are not one-sided.

This situation of food and work is very serious, and one that ought to be given consideration. The people clamor that if commerce between the liberated regions were resumed many problems would be automatically overcome (a) because there would be a normal exchange of produce, (b) transportation would give many a chance to work. They are willing to start with ordinary carts, and whatever vehicle is available at present. Eventually too, communications should be resumed with North Africa, and for this traffic crafts of every sort (sail ships, rafts, barges, etc.) could be used.

The predominating feeling now is that the Allies have not kept their promises of food relief. Informant suggests that the importance of other Allied problems be stressed so that the people may be informed that we are trying to solve them all simultaneously, and convince themselves that the Allies are not the same as the Germans. Which is what they would like to believe but they need to be enlightened. (B-1)

The Rome Market, although improved, is still not very varied. Among the things which it is easy to buy are tomatoes at 31 lire a kilo, apricots at 22 lire a kilo, plums at 22 lire per kilo. Among things which are difficult to buy are beans at 8 lire a kilo. Potatoes which sell at 32 lire are very difficult to obtain and so are onions. Even for those things which are easy to find there are long queues.

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It is reported that there is a lack of charcoal for cooking. It is suggested that charcoal should be fetched from the neighborhood of Bracciano where it is plentiful. It is also reported that charcoal has become scarce since the price was fixed; before when the price found a natural level it was easier to obtain. (B-1)

3 Black Market Prices in Rome about the 16 July

Flour (dark)	. . . . .	150 lire a kilo
(white)	. . . . .	220 " "
Butter	. . . . .	750/850 lire a kilo

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Bread	80/130	Lire a kilo	
Cheese (fresh)	280/300	" "	(hard to get)
(Parmesan)	500/800	" "	" "
Sugar	400/500	" "	
Eggs	30/ 40	"	each
Olive Oil	650	"	litre
Fats	500/700	"	kilo
Dried vegetables	160/260	"	"
Salt	350	"	"
Ham	500	"	" " "
Meat	300	"	"
Rice	220/300	"	"
Wine	70/120	"	litre
Milk	50	"	" (hard to get and watery)
Coffee	1000	"	kilo (hard to get)
Greenstuff	35	"	" (little to be had on open market)
Charcoal	23/ 35	"	"
Men's shoes	2500/3500	"	pair
Women's shoes	2000	"	"

(C-1) (B-2)

Bicycle	20,000	"	(formerly 300 lire)
Car	200,000	"	" 10,000 "
Bicycle tire	1,500	"	" 25 "
Tyre for "Topolino" car	25,000	"	" 150 "

(B-2)

24 Weekly Cost of Living for One Family

(See Report No. 26) Another estimate of the cost of living in Rome is provided by an Italian informant. He gives two versions, according to whether or not they have a certain reserve of food put by, as the majority of people are reported to have.

In the latter case the average expenditure for a family of three in order to eat reasonably well is as follows:

Family of professional man in comfortable circumstances	3000 lire
Clerical worker's family	2000 lire
Working man's family	1500 lire

In cases where people have no provision of food, and taking into consideration present day Black Market prices, the average expendi-

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Meat	300	"	"
Rice	220/300	"	"
Wine	70/120	"	litre
Milk	50	"	" (hard to get and watery)
Coffee	1000	"	kilo (hard to get)
Greenstuff	35	"	" (little to be had on open market)
Charcoal	28/ 35	"	"
Men's shoes	2500/3500	"	pair
Women's shoes	2000	"	"

(C-1) (B-2)

Bicycle	20,000	"	(formerly 300 lire)
Car	200,000	"	" 10,000 "
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Family of professional man in comfortable circumstances	3000 lire
Clerical worker's family	2000 lire
Working man's family	1500 lire

In cases where people have no provision of food, and taking into consideration present day Black Market prices, the average expenditure of the same types of families would be:

5000 lire
3500 lire
2500 lire

In view of the fact that few families have any stores of food left, nor the financial possibility of buying much on the Black Market, the majority of people are living a life of privation.

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25 Conditions in Siena - 13 7 44.

The Germans and Fascists are said to have committed few atrocities in this city; there was not even the usual round-up of young men to send to Germany. They did, however, loot all the shops in the few days before they left.

On July 13th the population was receiving only the bread ration of 200 gr. per day. The people were reported to be saying that Allied goods for distribution have already arrived, and will be given out to the population as soon as the French leave Siena.

Black Market prices. (it will be seen that these are much lower than those current further South.)

Bread	10	lire a kilo
Pasta (made from dark flour)	25	" " "
Pasta (made from white flour)	50	" " "
Oil	500	" " litre
Rice	25	" " Kilo
Flour	25	" " "
Meat	160	" " "
Beans	50	" " "
Butter	350	" " "
Sugar	70	" " "
Potatoes	50	" " "
Cheese	200	" " "
Wine	40	" " litre

The Black Market prices before the arrival of the Allies were 30% lower.

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Butter	350	" " "
Sugar	70	" " "
Potatoes	50	" " "
Cheese	200	" " "
Wine	40	" " litre

The Black Market prices before the arrival of the Allies were 30% lower.

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AGRICULTURE

26 The Granai del Popolo

Reports from Bari and from Sicily show that deliveries to the granai del popolo in these areas have so far proved unsatisfactory. In Sicily a large scale propaganda campaign is being waged in the official press and radio, supported by the authorised party papers, to encourage deliveries. The High Commissioner, Musotto, has also been taking administrative action, and through the Prefect of Caltanissetta has dismissed Cav. Luigi Liardi, Sindaco of Gela, for lack of energy and enthusiasm in supervising the granai campaign. For the same reason the Prefect of Catania has dismissed Avv. Fortunato Calcagno, Prefectorial Commissioner of Ramacca. Musotto has also sent the following circular to the Communal Agricultural Committees:

"The satisfactory development and the consequent success of the operations for the delivery of wheat to the Granai del Popolo depends largely on the scrupulous fulfilment of the tasks allotted to them by the Communal Agricultural Committees, complex tasks of a technical and also an administrative character. The members of the Committees must be perfectly aware of the importance of their mandate, which puts them in the front line of those on whose work depends the success of the government action to insure wheat for all Italians and at the same time first to check, and then defeat altogether, the vile manoeuvring of speculators who, devoid of sentiments of human solidarity and of patriotism, are trying by underhand means to increase prices artificially for their own personal profit.

These Committees have, therefore, both the honour and the burden of being entitled to the gratitude of the nation if, as I do not doubt, they can achieve those aims which the government and the people expect of them."

Finocchiaro Aprile, the Separatist leader, who at first appeared to be going to lead a campaign against the delivery to the pools, on the grounds that the price represented yet another example of peninsula exploitation of the island and that in any case grain delivered would be shipped away from the island to feed the people on the mainland, has now changed his views, and appears anxious to give his support. He has offered to broadcast, and his party prepared a manifesto urging delivery to the pools which, however, they were not authorised to publish. The rival separatist leader, De Martino (see paragraph however continues to oppose the campaign. Finocchiaro Aprile's "Movimento dell'indipendenza della Sicilia" sent a letter (which was not published) to the Giornale di Sicilia, disclaiming all connection

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and moral duty to turn the grain into the pools in the quantities established by law, without any evasion, so that the people do not go hungry because of speculators and can instead enjoy a sufficient daily ration of bread and pasta."

According to a Sicilian collaborator, De Martino has expressed the opinion that the blame for the failure to deliver grain lies less with the large landowners who can afford to suffer a reduction of profits on their big turnover, than with the small holders, who have to live for a year on the profits of the harvest, and are ready to run the risk of selling illegally at a higher price. De Martino is thus supporting his claim that the price offered for wheat is inadequate for the needs of the Sicilian farmer.

De Martino's views are well illustrated in the June 27th issue of the unauthorised paper "Sicilia e Libertà". The paper (of which De Martino is principal author) makes three fundamental claims:

1) Sicilian wheat must not be allowed to leave the island;
2) The flow of wheat to the pools should be facilitated by offering a just price to the farmers.
3) The burden of the high cost of wheat should be lifted from the poorer classes by government subsidy.

The "granai del popolo" says the paper, is just another version of the old name for Sicily, "granaio del popolo romano" — an example of peninsula exploitation.

The political aspect of the question has, however, probably very little influence on the success or failure of the campaign. Two reports on the situation, supplied to a collaborator in Catania, give some ideas of the difficulties to be met, apart from bad weather which in some areas has held up threshing.

The first report is supplied by the Inspectorate of Agriculture: "The farmers do not want to do their duty. The pooling of wheat and of barley have become two problems for the police. They have been completely sabotaged by farmers, who at first refused to declare their stocks, and later when forced to do so, made incomplete or inaccurate declarations. Although the control of officials of the Inspectorate, with one car in a very bad state of repair, is limited, in almost all cases examined severe measures should have been taken against the farmers concerned. Fear of the penalties of the law leads farmers to deliver what they inevitably have to deliver, while everything which can be hidden is immediately hidden, with the complicity of all concerned."

The second report is supplied by a farmer: "It is not possible to respect an impossible law. The present government is follow-

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The second report is supplied by a farmer: "It is not possible to respect an impossible law. The present government is following Fascist methods of imposition and of hoarding without taking into consideration the cost of production, and the harm done by their policy.

"It is unreasonable to take barley from animals who have nothing else to eat, in a country like Sicily where there is a shortage of other fodder to take the place of barley.

"Nor is it certain that, in spite of the sacrifices imposed by the pools, the ration of 250 grammes will be maintained. Next winter it may not be given and bread will rise to very high prices.

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SECRET - APPENDIX I

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REACTIONS TO PROPAGANDA

A reply to the following questionnaire about the radio has been received:

Questionnaire

1) Which Allied radio stations could you pick up in Rome during the four months preceding the 4th June, 1944? (BBC, Bari, Naples, Palermo, Tunis, Algiers, United States?)
2) Which stations did you usually listen to?
3) What were the wavelengths of these stations?
4) What were their broadcasting hours?
5) Which programmes did you prefer?
6) Which "special commentaries" and commentators did you prefer AFTER THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI?
7) Did you pick up the "Italia Combatte" programme, and when?
8) From which stations or station did you pick up "Italia Combatte" and over what wavelengths?
9) What did you like best in the "Italian Combatte" programme?
10) What do you think of "La Voce dell'America"?
11) Which Axis stations did you usually listen to?
12) Were the various broadcasts much jammed? Which were most so?

Reply from a workman

1) BBC, Bari, Tunis, Palermo, United States. Never Naples.
2) BBC, Bari, United States (Voce dell'America).
3) a. BBC : 25.5 metres, 31.3 metres, 41 metres.
   b. Bari : 310 metres
   c. Voce dell'America : 365 metres, or over BBC wavelengths.
4) a. Every hour from 7:30 to 23:30
   B. Every hour from 15.00 to 23.00 ("Italia Combatte" at 22.30)
   c. From 13.30 to 21.30 (at varying intervals)
5) BBC, "Italia Combatte" and "Allied Radio to the Romans".
6) Commentaries of Maria Verdi (Voce dell'America), Colonel Stevens and "Italian Combatte
7) Yes, at 22.30 hours
8) Bari, over 310 metres.

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3) What were the wavelengths of these stations?

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6) Commentaries of Mario Verdi (Voce dell'America), Colonel Stevens and "Italian Combatte

7) Yes, at 22.30 hours

8) Bari, over 310 metres.

9) The appeal to the patriots, which has borne such good fruits in the prosecution of the war in Italy.

10) The war news might be given with more details. On the whole a fairly good programme.

11) Usually Rome Radio and Florence Radio, in order to enjoy the

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nonsensical Republican propaganda and the death sentences they pronounced on us.

12) Not very much, but more in the evenings.
Palermo, Naples, and sometimes "La Voce dell'America" (over Tunis Radio).

COMMENT ON ROME RADIO

According to one Italian source, few criticism are to be heard of Rome Radio; it is therefore to be deduced that people are generally satisfied with the programmes. The programme "The man in the street" is said to be favourably commented on. Some people think the same news bulletins are repeated too frequently, and that either they should be changed or else there should be less of them. Col. Poletti's talks are said to be very popular. (C-2)

It is reported that after the first few days following on the liberation of Rome, when everyone was carried away by enthusiasm at the possibility of having a friendly radio in Rome after nine months of German occupation, now very few people listen to this radio because the transmissions are considered dull and inexact. In the few hours in which there is electricity many people prefer to listen to RBC. On the other hand it is reported that Italia Combatte is listened to with great interest. Naples and Bari are hardly listened to at all. It is also reported that many people are now tuning in to listen to Fascist radios from the north. (C-2)

PUBLIC OPINION OF THE "CORRIERE DI ROMA"

The large circulation of the "Corriere di Roma" is proof of its general popularity, and it is regarded by all as the most reliable source of news. One report states that it is read more by the masses than by people of intellectual leanings, who prefer the party press as the "Corriere" devotes no space to the political struggle.

The appointment of Jacchia as chief sub-editor (redattore responsabile) is said to have been favourably received. (C-2)

Little unfavourable comment is heard. Non-politically minded people, especially, are very satisfied with it, in that it provides them with information without any political bias.

The high sales are due, in particular, to the fact that the lower middle classes who used to buy the "Messaggero" now buy the "Corriere di Roma". Thus it would be detrimental to the success of the latter if the "Messaggero" started publication once more, as all

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It is reported that after the first few days following on the liberation of Rome, when everyone was carried away by enthusiasm at the possibility of having a friendly radio in Rome after nine months of German occupation, now very few people listen to this radio because the transmissions are considered dull and inexact. In the few hours in which there is electricity many people prefer to listen to BBC. On the other hand it is reported that Italia Combatte is listened to with great interest. Naples and Bari are hardly listened to at all. It is also reported that many people are now tuning in to listen to Fascist radios from the north. (C-2)

PUBLIC OPINION OF THE "CORRIERE DI ROMA"

The large circulation of the "Corriere di Roma" is proof of its general popularity, and it is regarded by all as the most reliable source of news. One report states that it is read more by the masses than by people of intellectual leanings, who prefer the party press as the "Corriere" devotes no space to the political struggle.

The appointment of Jacchia as chief sub-editor (redattore responsabile) is said to have been favourably received. (C-2)

Little unfavourable comment is heard. Non-politically minded people, especially, are very satisfied with it, in that it provides them with information without any political bias.

The high sales are due, in particular, to the fact that the lower middle classes who used to buy the "Messaggero" now buy the "Corriere di Roma". Thus it would be detrimental to the success of the latter if the "Messaggero" started publication once more, as all, from habit, would ask for the "Messaggero".

Many people buy the "Corriere" without knowing that it is an Allied publication, in spite of the "A cura del P.W.B." on the front page. Others think that it is the "Messaggero" under another name — probably because it is printed on the same premises and because the local news section is of the same type. (C-3)

The comment is made that the "Corriere" should take care to a-

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void such mistakes as comparing Molinari with Toscanini (alleged to have occurred about July 10th), and making statements such as that the Romans are complaining because they have no light, whereas in fact people willingly accept this sacrifice, and ask only to have something — current, gas or coal — with which to cook. (C-3)

WISH FOR AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

The opinion has been expressed that, in spite of the popularity of the "Corriere di Roma", people would like to see the party press better supplied with war news and with photographs. There is also a widespread desire to have an illustrated weekly review (something like the German publication "Signal") not put out by the Allied authorities, but by independent Italians, who would assume the task of rendering the Italian public familiar with the Allied war effort, civilisation, history, etc. (C-2)

OPINION OF THE "CENTRO DI DOCUMENTAZIONE"

General opinion appears to be that the Allied system of propaganda is good and successful. One observer remarks on the psychological insight into Italian problems it displays. (C-2)

It is suggested that more publicity might be given to the "Centro" by means of the radio and of articles in the press. People who do know about it are said to be favourably impressed, and the various publications are eagerly read. There are not sufficient numbers of these, however; many people, for example, have heard of "Il Mese" and, wishing to read it, have searched for it in vain. (C-1)

Our propaganda is said frequently to be compared to that of the Germans, to the detriment of the latter. (C-2)

Some Italians have noticed that in the Center of Documentation there is a preponderance of photographs displaying scenes of American military life, American material, American generals, ships, etc. It is pointed out that there are very few photos with English subjects. The same criticism has been heard about the reviews.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PROPAGANDA

A cultured Italian belonging to no particular political party, but of conservative tendencies, suggested in conversation with an Allied officer that Allied propaganda to the Italians of the liberated areas should develop the "remembrance" theme. For instance the

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SUGGESTIONS FOR PROPAGANDA

A cultured Italian belonging to no particular political party, but of conservative tendencies, suggested in conversation with an Allied officer that Allied propaganda to the Italians of the liberated areas should develop the "remembrance" theme. For instance the people of Rome should be reminded of the harshness of the German occupation, the search for men for the labour gangs, the shootings of hostages, imprisonment of so many innocent people; racial persecutions, the arrogance of police and fascist officials, the absence of any respect for law and individual freedom. They should also be constantly reminded that the lack of water and light and the restricted diet of today are all due to the conditions which the Germans and the fascists left in Rome. He considers that by working silently the Allies miss the opportunity of bringing these truths

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home to the population, who will easily forget the reasons why conditions do not return at once to easier and a more normal state.

This Italian considers that the best way to put over these ideas is by the wall poster, a means that is accessible to those many who have neither instruction nor the habit of reading the press, and who are without the radio owing to the electricity shortage. As an example for a poster, he quoted the recent raid against the shrine of the Madonna of Loretto carried out by the Germans a few days ago, and against which the Osservatore Romano has already protested.

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PUBLIC OPINION

Italian Government in Rome

Reactions according to a Rome Political observer and newspaper man:-

The people generallywelcome the government in Rome. A large percentage of them have been government employees for years, and it is their peculiarity to associate the government more with jobs than with the political life of the country. Consequently they do not look beyond their immediate personal needs. For the case in question they do not even understand that the city is still dependent on and under the control of the Allies.

The minority who watch political developments consider the present situation as transitory, and not one for serious preoccupation.

The Parties say it is a good thing for the government to be in Rome. The only group who view the situation with concern are the monarchists. (B2)

The Bentivegna Case

The following is supplied by an Italian collaborator:

The most talked of subject in Rome at the present time (middle of July) is the trial of Rosario Bentivegna, who was responsible for the death of eighty-four Germans alone, and is a symbol of the clandestine struggle carried on for nine months against the German enemy.

All that everybody asks is that justice be done. And it will certainly emerge clearly during the trial that Bentivegna acted in self defence.

What the population fears is that the court may consider Bentivegna, who at the moment in which he acted was in the service of the Committee of Liberation and therefore as a "volunteer for liberty" under the orders of General Alexander, as a common criminal to be judged in the light of this one action.

We must not forget the state of mind, with an exhuberant temperment like his, in which Bentivegna must have been on June 5th, and the need he must have felt to react against all he had put up with for twenty years, together with the provocation of the moment.

The whole Roman population is anxiously following its hero's fate and waiting for him to be restored to take part in the struggle which he is eager to join. C2

Armistice

The last few days many rumors have been circulating about the armistice clauses, the most common of which are [illegible]

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The last few days many rumors have been circulating about the armistice clauses, the most common of which are as follows:-

1. All the ports and railways will be controlled for 99 years by the Allies.
2. All the interests having capital superior to one million lire will be controlled by the Allies.
3. The administrative personnel of these industries will be 90% Allied.
4. Emigration of unemployed will be encouraged.

It is said that such rumors have created considerable discontent.

(C2)

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Reactions to Russia

It is reported that in certain cinemas recently an American documentary film on the landings in France was shown and that during the course of the film there was a brief glimpse of Stalin. Immediately the audience applauded. It is said that Stalin is commonly called "Baffone" on account of his large mustache and that he has become a very popular figure. When things go wrong people are reported to say "If only Baffone were here."

It is also reported there is great interest in Russia. There is a demand for photographs, newspapers, reviews and films which describe conditions in this unknown country. No doubt the interest in Russia is intensified by the fact that it is easier for the Italians to obtain information about England and America and therefore there is the desire for the unknown. But from all accounts the rapid Russian advances in the recent weeks have made a deep impression on Italians. Apart from the Communists who naturally look toward Russia, there are many Italians who admire the military successes of the Russians and are impressed by the moderation of the Italian Communists.

Epuration (C2)

It is reported that there is a certain amount of discontent among anti-Fascists on account of the failure to carry out epuration to the necessary extent. Spies are still walking about freely who had been described in the special transmission by Italia Combatte. It was reported that some even work for the Allies. C2

Fifth Column Rumours

The last few days in Rome, rumours have been current that elements of the X Battaglioni and Fascists in general, who are still reported to be numerous, are circulating freely. This group would be organized along the lines of battalions, that is one thousand persons in each group and each group would be given a particular quarter. Each group has its own commander and its own officers. It is reported that they assemble together from time to time. It is also reported that a clandestine printing works is at their disposal. For this reason it is suggested that some of the republican fascists who are still free should be immediately arrested so as to disrupt this organization.

It is reported that there is still in Rome a certain amount of discontent at the fact that Fascists are still employed in Allied offices. (C2)

Allied Troops in Rome

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Allied Troops in Rome

The Romans have remarked on the difference between the German troops who occupied Rome who were heavily armed, and those of the Allies who go without arms. This is particularly appreciated by the Romans who still remember vividly the Nazi-Fascist terror. (C2)

Recently many Italians it is reported have been arrested for buying tinned food or cigarettes from the Allies. It is felt that the Allied soldiers should be punished rather than the Italians who merely buy. In some cases people have been arrested who have been given sweets or cigarettes by the Allied soldiers. It is pointed out that it is illogical to expect Italians who are short of food to refuse the opportunity to buy in this way. It is also illogical to expect the Italians to refuse gifts from the Allied soldiers of

(C2)

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food or cigarettes. It is remarked that if Allied soldiers can sell such food stuffs there must be a surplus and would it not be better to distribute this under proper supervision? Or better still, would it not be better to exercise a more rigid control of the ration dumps. (C2)

Taxies in Rome

Owing to lack of transport the public is often compelled to take the few taxies that are left and it is reported that these drivers charge between two and three hundred lire for a drive of four or five kilometers in Rome. One of the reasons adduced for these high prices is that the chauffeurs work for employers who charge large sums for the hire of their machines. It is also reported that petrol is bought for these cars on the black market at two hundred and fifty lire per litre.

It is also reported that many of the owners of these taxies collaborated with the Germans and Fascists and that is why their taxies were not requisitioned. It has been suggested that the Allies should take over the complete control of the taxies in Rome. (C2)

The anniversary of the Allied landings remembered in Sicily.

An Italian collaborator with PWB at Catania writes that the people there were reminded that a year had passed since the Allies landed on the shores of the island by an article in the Corriere di Sicilia and by a wall poster stuck up by the Separatist party. People recalled the hasty flight of the fascist hierarchs, the readiness with which Italian troops layed down their arms, the sudden outburst of savagery on the part of the German troops. This collaborator writes that people in the island consider that Allied rule has been characterized above all by a humane spirit and that the obvious incidents inherent in military occupation were quite subordinate to the general systemitisation of life in Sicily.

Certain orders of AMG were deeply appreciated such as that which prohibited imprisonment without the presentation of a written document, another which reconstituted the provincial labour offices and the medical centres. Certain AMG officers also gained considerable popularity and names frequently mentioned are those of Colonel French and Major Guy Elwes. (B2)

Rumours from Bari

The following rumours have been circulating in Bari during the last week:

1. Hitler will destroy the world in July. As he cannot see the way to win

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Rumours from Bari

The following rumours have been circulating in Bari during the last week:

1. Hitler will destroy the world in July. As he cannot see the way to win any other way he will now employ a secret weapon against which there is no defense.
2. Bari will be bombed by pilotless planes. The rumour is current that Hitler has ordered the installations on the Apulian coast and especially Bari with these weapons.
3. Hitler is evacuating the Balkans. (This rumour is in contrast with No. 2)
4 In a few days AFHQ will be transferred from Algiers to Bari.

B2

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Needs, hopes and fears of the intellectual classes

An Italian collaborator supplies the following report:-

The feeling common to young and old intellectuals are: (a) fear that the Allies do not recognize and properly evaluate the cooperation of the leading constructive forces in Italy; (b) danger of Communism; (c) opposition to the monarchy.

The young intellectuals may be classified into two groups: those who are economically independent, and those who must work for their living. All are eager to cooperate with the Allies. The former in the belief that the Allies will remain in Italy many years after the war and therefore the reconstruction of Italy will depend largely on Allied help, are paving their way for their future; the latter analyze the situation more closely and from more varied standpoints. They suffer from all the evils of unemployment and are therefore more critical. They are thankful for their liberation; appreciate present difficulties, and offer suggestions. They say the most urgent need is the restoration of communications, especially to make possible the transport of food and other essential commodities. This would be one way to help break the black market, besides offering work and food to the needy. Their biggest complaint is that former German collaborationists still have everything they had before, plus the opportunity to continue their way of life. In this confusion, communism, the greatest danger, thrives. Some even fear that Italy may become a U.S.S.R. Republic unless wise and intelligent action is taken now. On the other hand much is expected of the people north of Rome who have clearer ideas and greater capacity for constrictive action than the people in the south.

Some of the old intellectuals fear for the future of their class. They say fascism had rendered it so poor materially that consequent spiritual impoverishment was inevitable. Reconstruction if Italy depends largely on the ability of the Allied to choose and support the right men who are to govern the country. But those men must be given a large measure of freedom to lead the people. Freedom of press, freedom of speech, freedom of religion are of greatest importance.

It is generally recognized that the material and spiritual reconstruction of Italy depends largely on the intellectuals with the help of the working classes who must be saved from Communist influence. The greatest hope is that the Allies may evaluate and accept their cooperation.

Their greatest aspiration is to make Italy, with their hard peaceful work, a healthy part of a free, peaceful Europe. (B2)

General state of mind among students in Rome - By a law student.

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General state of mind among students in Rome - By a law student.

The more thoughtful class of students are said to be very concerned about the present and future state of affairs in the country. The majority of them are anti-monarchial.

Apart from refugees who are a long way from their families, and a few poor students who cannot earn their living, their is not much enthusism for joining the army.

There are varying degrees of sympathy for the Allies, dependent largely on the social condition of the individual: the poorer ones are always ready to criticise, while those in more comfortable circumstances have a better understanding of Allied policy. There is much discussion as to whether British or American influence will be stronger in Italy after the war.

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The majority of young people are said to be tired of all the chatter on the part of the various parties, and a few of them (and these few are said to include many of the gerarchi of the GU F) are fanatical members of any group

There is a lot of worry about examinations, and much dissatisfaction because nothing has been settled about the re-opening of the university.

The epuration measures have been greeted with satisfaction and now it is time for regular study to begin ag ain. Only by means of examinations and regular attendance at lectures will it be possible to judge which are the real students and what are their ideas on reconstruction (B2)

The British Press

It is reported from Bari that considerable interest has been aroused among anti-Fascist Italians by the recent articles published in the English press which show a friendly understanding towards Italians. The hopes of many Italians have been raised. It is suggested that more of these articles should be translated and given circulation in the Italian press (B1)

The Monarchy and Foreign Influences

It is reported from Bari that people belonging to the parties are convinced that the monarchy in Italy is hpheld by the British who do not want to have a nation in the Mediterranean with Communistic sympathies

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Allied Force Headquarters
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Italian Theatre Headquarters
Unit No 12 APO 512

D Section Central

July 15th 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 26

Part I Summary

The announcement of the transfer of the government to Rome has filled many Italians with the hope that the government will start working to recon struct the country, but in the meantime government officials have remained rather inactive.

Palmiro Togliatti, the leader of the Communist Party, spoke before a large and enthusiastic audience in Rome on Sunday. The speech was relayed through loud speakers in the square outside. The perger part of the speech was devoted to Italy's military contribution to the war effort. He declared in the name of the Communist party that he would do everything possible to avoid misunderstandings which might arise with the Allies. The whole speech was couched in the most friendly terms towards the Allies. He made an impassioned plea for Italy to be allowed to fight. He declared that he understood that by her declaration of war in 1940 Italy had alienated a great many people in England France and the Balkans. He believed that it was both in the military and political interests of the Allies that Italy should be allowed to increase her fighting contribution bec use the blood of British and American soldiers would be saved and because in this way the creation of a new democratic Italy would be ensured. He sent a special message to the Monarchist officers in the navy thanking them for the part they had played. He declared that all Italy should be welcomed in the common fight against the Germans. The speech has met with favourable response in many quarters although the Liberals and the Party of Action were reserved in their reactions. Some newspapers have criticised Togliatti's emphasis on the part played by the working classes in resistance; they feel that Italians of all classes have played an equally prominent part.

Bonomi and the Italian government have welcomed the suggestion that the Armistice terms should be published. Many articles have appeared in the course of the week in favour of the publication of these terms. It appears however that the right wing is less anxious for these terms to be published. Naturally many rumours are circulating as to the content of these terms

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An interesting article appeared on the armistice terms in the "Italia Libera" during the week. This was signed by Alberto Tarchiani. He raises the question of the juridical position of Italy. On the one hand Italy is a conquered country; on the other hand Italy is expected as a co-belligerent to contribute toward the common victory.

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Although collaboration between Italian and Allied officers in Italy was on the whole good, he said, policy on the higher level had not changed. If a change could be brought about on that level then as a natural consequence collaboration would be even more complete and wholehearted. The juridical position of Italy is a problem which many Italians are conscious of and this article expresses the views of quite a number from different parties.

In conversation with a PWB officer, Mario Palermo, the Communist Undersecretary of State for War, discussed the problem of the partisans. He explained that the Italian Government was deeply interested in the struggle being carried out by the partisans as they were providing Italy's most useful contribution to the war effort. He was preparing a project which would be submitted to his government for approval which would recognise the partisans as soldiers of the Italian army. It was important to give some official recognition on the part of the Italian Government to the partisans. In this project he had also put forward the proposal that an Italian general should be appointed to coordinate and direct all partisan activity. This General would, it appears, occupy something of the same position in relation to the Italian partisans that Gen. Koenig occupies in relation to the French resistance movement.

Palermo stressed the importance of the Italian government being responsible for the organization of resistance in occupied Italy both because this would enhance the moral prestige of the government and because the Italian government was more likely to know where arms should be dropped so that they would not fall into the hands of uncertain elements and thus pave the way for civil war when peace has been established. In particular he felt that Italy could best make her most effecting contribution to the Allied war effort by encouraging and developing the partisan movement. Many of these partisans, he hoped, would volunteer and enter the army thus creating the basis for a really modern popular efficient army.

In an interview with a PWB officer, Signor Spataro, undersecretary for Press and Information, was concerned as to when he would be allowed to take over the offices at the former ministry of Popular Culture in order that his department might have the facilities which would enable it to carry out seriously its tasks. He hoped that many of the handicaps under which the ministers had worked in Salerno, such as the lack of adequate offices, transportation and food, would be remedied now that they were in Rome. He explained that his department came under the direct control of Bonomi. He added that the Italian government proposed to form a Press Purge Committee which would be composed of journalists and that this committee would have

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serious dearth of news in some of the liberated provinces. In the Campobasso and Benevento areas, for example, little or nothing in the shape of allied or other printed publications reach the people. He was opposed to the republication of those papers, like the Messaggero, which had served fascist interests during the dictatorship and had discredited themselves in every sense. Referring to the radio, he said there was a widespread desire to hear more Italian commentators, men who could catch and please the public ear. He would like to see such men put to work immediately in Rome as they would meet a real need in radio programs. He proposed that electricity should be made available for at least one hour every evening so that the people could listen to the radio as throughout liberated Italy they were eager for news.

Like other ministers he was anxious that Italy should participate more actively in the war. He said that many Italians were distressed at the wholesale requisitioning by the Allies of Italian resources. He hoped that in the smaller centers where Italian motor vehicles and other reserves were scanty the present policy of wholesale requisitioning would be modified.

In an interview with PWB officers Signor Grenchi, minister of Industry and Commerce, declared that in southern Italy some 50 per cent of the electric power stations have been destroyed, while in Rome and north of Rome the figure is 70 per cent. He hoped that it would be possible to re-establish such industries as are necessary to the econnmic life of the country.

From reports received from Naples it appears that the government has not been very active during the last week, no doubt largely because it was about to leave for Rome. It is reported that even the epuration of positions in the public administration has come to a mysterious half. There has been no interest shown in the nomination of a new president to the Commission for Epuration, to fill the vacancy left by Omodeo.

In an interview with a PWB officer, the Socialist leader Cresee Lizzadri (formerly known by the pseudonym of Longobardi) said that he was very satisfied with the progress of the Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro of which he is joint General Secretary. In Lazio alone 23 syndicates had adhered to the Confederazione including the railway and tramway workers and a number of unions of professional workers, none of whom had ever previously belonged to any confederation. In the other provinces the Federterra with 130,000 members among agricultural workers, the elementary school teachers with 23,000 members, the Postal Telegraph workers' syndicate had adhered. All the Camere di Lavoro of Sicily, Sardinia and Calabria had joined

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Referring to wages he was entirely pessimistic. Non government workers i- Rome, he said, had not received the full 70 per cent wage increase granted in other partsof the country. He did not think that such a risein wages would much improve the conditionsof the workers. The only thing to be done for them under present conditions was to extend as far as possible the consumers cooperatives already started in other parts of the country and to found as many works and office canteens as possible. He believed that inflation could be checked if the allies permitted the launching of a loan by the Italian government. The loan, he said, should be 40 milliard Lire and should carry some such names as Prestito di Recostruzione. The only real hope for Italy after the war would come he felt from America. America could have no economic interest in helping Italy. The Chinese and South American markets were enough for her. On the other hand she would have a political interest from both the standpoint of internal and foreign politics. He said there were about 7 million Italian votes in America. Italy lay between a sphere of Russian influence stretching to the Balkan Adriatic coast and a sphere of American influence extending to France and Spain on the other side. Italy he said could become a barrier between the east and west. It was in America's interests that she should do so. Lizzadri did not want Italy to come under the Russian sphere of influence. He thought that a revolution in Italy now would be disastrous the country would break up and Sicily and Sardinia would declare their independence. On the other hand if he had to choose between Italy becoming a British colony or a Soviet republic, he would prefer the latter. England might consider it in her interest to keep Italy weak in the Mediterranean. He said that he could never have faith in a British conservative government. Anti-fascists like himself felt that British conservatives were partly responsible for the war. He had been appalled at the number of reactionary British officers he had met in Italy. On the other hand with a socialist government in power in England fruitful cooperation might be possible.

This suspicion of theBritish conservatives is frequently found among democratic elementsin Italy today. This week a rumor circulated to the effect that by the end of the year the Americans would withdraw completely from Italy so as to be able to concentrate on the Pacific. The rumor also stated that the Americans would draw out of the administration. Considerable alarm was felt in certain circles as a result of this rumor because on the whole democratic Italians have more faith in the objectivity and disinterested sympathy of Americans. They believe that the British are determined to avenge themselves for Fascist Italy's declaration of war in 1940, possibly bearing in mind what they would do under similar circumstances. There is no doubt that it will be more difficult to

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It is reported from Sardinia that there was a great interest in the possibility of a visit of the Sardinian leader, Emilio Lussu. It is also said that his popularity there is tremendous and that post-cards with his photograph were recently sold in Sassari in aid of the patriots, an initiative that had a great success. Consequently his arrival in Sardinia early in July aroused great enthusiasm among

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the populace and he was cheered in the streets of Cagliari and wherever he went there were demonstrations. He said that he would have liked to have been High Commissioner but that at the present moment he is helping and organizing patriot movements in occupied Italy.

It is also reported that Velio Spano, the Communist leader who was born in Sardinia, arrived there at the end of June and addressed meetings in Guspini, Carbonia, Iglesias, Cristano and Sassari. At Sassari General Garelli ordered the troops to be kept in barracks. A group representing thepolitical parties went to the commander of the garrison and asked for the order to be withdrawn but without result. Spano in his speech alluded to the absence of gray-green uniforms in the crowd and said that the refusal to allow members of the armed forces to take part in the political life of the country was a contravention of the orders of the government.

It is reported that members of the liberal party are trying to effect a fusion with the Demo-Liberals so that a strong center party may be formed. The Liberals would like to merge their party with the Delo-Christians into one single bloc but the Demo-Christians are opposed to this. It would appear that the Demo-Christian party is moving towards the left as they have agreed to have the single trade union in which only the Socialists, Communists and themselves are represented. Togliatti in his speech on Sunday in Rome went out of his way to flatter the sensibilities of the Catholics. He even stated that the Communists were prepared to discuss with the leaders of the Christian Democrat party the possibility of a pact of common action which would unite the communist and socialist forces and the Catholic masses in the struggle for the liberation of Italy and the democratic rebirth of the country.

Togliatti went on to declare thathe respected the Catholic faith which was the traditional faith of the majority of the Italian people and the only thing he asked the Catholics to do in return was to respect the faith, symbols and flags of the Communists. It is well known that in the Christian Democrat party there are two currents of opinion; one represents the landed proprietors and the upper clergy, and the other represents the peasants, workers and the paris priests. It is clear that Togliatti realizes the strength of this latter current and is doing all he can to attract the support of those Catholics for the formation of a bloc of the three popular parties, the Catholics, the Socialsts and the Communists. Presumably the three parties which attract intellectuals and the bourgeoisie, that is the Liberals, the Labor Democrats and the Action Party, would be excluded from this bloc. So far the official reaction on the part of the Democ-Christian daily newspaper in Rome has been reserved, even hostile to the idea of collaboration with the Communists. The Catholics are reluctant to trust the good faith of the Communists

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In an interview with a P B officer Giulio Rodino, the Catholic Leader in Naples, said that he was opposed to a fusion between the Demo-Christian and Liberal parties. He went on to say that he had no faith in the present government. He admires Badoglio and felt that Badoglio ought not to have retired. He himself had refused to enter the government because Bonomi was too much under Allied influence and cannot have any initiative. He did not resent Allied interference because as he pointed out Italy had lost the war and now the Allies were giving Italy her very means of existence.

In an interview with a PWB officer, Adolfo Omodeo, the former minister of Education and President of the Commission of Defascistization, spoke bitterly of his failures in both directions. He asserted that his educational project had been sabotaged by the Demo-Christians. He stated that De Ruggiero in abolishing his decrees had yielded to the most reactionary elements of the Demo-Christian party in Rome. It is reported that the students have greeted the new provisions made by De Ruggiero with satisfaction since in fact they practically constitute an abolition of examinations. On the other hand the more serious elementsin the people are reported to take a rather poor view of these measures because the studdnts had by this time reconciled themselves to the measures introduced by Omodeo and the schools are now being permitted to continue in the same old atmosphere of indolence and neglect.

In a conversation with a PWB officer, Nino Contino, former secretary to Omodeo, said that the Defascistization Commission under Omodeo's presidency had removed from 30 to 40 employees and suspended several hundred others. About 300 cases are pending. Contino said that this was a small fraction of what had been planned. He said that up to date most of the people removed or suspended had been employed in the lower grades. "The higher-ups" have too many protectors, he added.

Tito Zaniboni, the high commissioner for Refugees, described in an interview his work of relieving the sufferings of refugees which on the whole is proceeding smoothly. There is also a report from an Italian officer of conditions in the Allied camp at Cesano for refugees. The latter are treated well and in a good state of morale.

In a report from a right wing source in touch with Italian naval sources at Bari we learn that there is much discontent with the republican tendencies of the government. Many Italian naval officers are reported to regret the resignation of Badoglio.

According to a student the average weekly expenditure for a family of 5 in Rome at the present time is as follows:

Working class family 1200 lire

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Working class family	1200 lire
Family of clerk	1400 - 1600 lire
Shopkeeper's family	4500 - 5000 lire
Well-to-do family	13000 - 15000 lire

Reactions have been received to BBC and Allied Radios. One comment on BBC states that the Allies should accustom themselves not to talk about Fascism because polemics on fascism are useless. Some people have pointed out that the Germans lose about 5 minutes at the beginning of programs in fixing their jammers on the station, but

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that these first minutes are used by the Allies to announce station wavelengths and hours of broadcasting which everyone already knows. This is a mistake because those five minutes are the best in which to listen. It is reported that people in Rome listen less to the radio now than they did during the German occupation and show less interest in the programs they can listen to openly than they did in those they were forced to listen to secretly. This being understood, one report says that people are generally satisfied with Rome Radio broadcasts. They like the musical introductions and news from the front. One person thought that news from the Italian front should have precedence over the rest because this is the station broadcasting in Italy. Many people are asking if it would be possible to establish here a service of commentators including the names most in the fore in present day political life as is done in the United States and in England. This would greatly benefit the formation of the political conscience of young people. Another report says that the reaction of the people to the Allied system of propaganda was one of wonder and admiration - wonder at the extent of the means employed by the Allied thinking machine as well as their war production, admiration for the mediums employed. Reactions to publications are also included. Another report about Radio Rome says that after the first few days when Romans welcomed the possibility to listen to a friendly radio, they now find that the radio is dull and that during the few hours it is possible to listen in, owing to the shortage of electricity, people try to listen to BBC. Italia Combatte is however praised by all. It is reported that no one listens to Naples or Bari. It is also reported that many people still try to listen to the fascist radio stations.

In a conversation Mario Vinciguerra, the distinguished anti-fascist, told the interviewer that the only sphere in which co-belligerency was fully practised was in the field of the press. He had wholehearted praise for the Allied policy of handling the press. As for public opinion, several reports criticise the inactivity of the government. A PWB collaborator reports from Salerno an increase in public comments referring to the English as people who eat five meals. It is also reported that Churchill's speech on the flying bombs had made a strong impression on the Italian people; particularly in view of the fact that England is still subject to danger after so many victories. The speech reminded Italians that the English people are

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Italian Theatre Headquarters
Unit No 12 APO 512

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy July 15th, 1944

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Explanation of Reliability Rating.

Source Reliability		Report probability	
A	Always Reliable	1	Confirmed
B	Usually reliable	2	Probable
C	Sometimes reliable	3	possible
D	Usually Unreliable	4	doubtful
E	A bad source	5	improbable
0	Not possible to judge	0	Not possible to judge

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Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.

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ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

In conversation with a PWB officer Mario Palermo, the Communist Under-Secretary of State for War, talked at length of the problem of the partisans. He said that he had been asked by his government to prepare a project for the solution of this problem. The project would be presented to the Cabbinet at its first meeting in Rome on Saturday. If the government approves the plan will be submitted to the Allies.

The project might be summarised as follows: the government would publicly recognise as soldiers of the Italian army all Italians fighting the Germans and Fascists in Occupied Italy. The government would appoint a general who would direct and co-ordinate the military efforts of the partisans from this side. He would of course have to be an efficient honest general, capable of inspiring confidence among the partisans. He would naturally be in close contact with the military leaders of resistance movements in occupied Italy. This general would be flanked by a political leader whose function would be to interest himself in the political aspects of the partisan movement and, in particular, to maintain liaison with his opposite numbers in occupied Italy. Under these two heads there would be a branch of military intelligence which would collect all material connected with the partisan movement, and a propaganda section. The latter would be responsible for collecting material useful for propaganda to the partisans. It would also collect material useful for propaganda in Liberated Italy, so as to increase the interest among Italians in this part of Italy in the war, and particularly in the heroic struggle carried out by Italians in Occupied Italy.

The Italian government was, Palermo said, most anxious to increase Italy's contribution to the war effort, and there was no doubt that the most effective contribution so far carried out on land was being given by the Partisans in Occupied Italy. He felt therefore that it was the duty of the Italian government directly to encourage in every way possible Italian resistance in Central and Northern Italy. He was passionately interested in the resistance movement, and felt that this movement should be sponsored by the Italian government. He hoped the Allies would allow the Italian government to take a direct interest in the movement of resistance, though naturally the final control would rest with the Allies. Although he was a Communist, he did not look at this problem from a party point of view, but from a national point of view. He believed that at this moment everything should be subordinated to winning the war, and therefore those monarchists who were sincere should be encouraged to fight. It was essential in these grave moments to have a united Italy. He thought that Togliatti's praise of the monarchist naval officers who had come over to fight was [illegible]

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He believed that the Italian government should be responsible for organising and directing the partisan movement in co-operation with the Allies He.

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believed that when territory was liberated the partisans should be given the opportunity of volunteering to fight immediately against the Germans. He himself was ashamed of the small contribution given by Italy to the common fight against the Germans. The Allies had declared that Italy must redeem her past by her contribution to the common war effort. He agreed with this, as only in this way would the Allies be able to judge the good faith of the Italians. But the Italians needed arms in order to fight. Wherever he travelled he was besieged by requests from Italians anxious to fight, but in view of the restrictions placed by the Allies on the number of Italians permitted to be at the front it was impossible to satisfy these requests. It was sad to watch the enthusiasm of these volunteers being dampened. It was particularly sad to see the disillusion coming over the partisans who had actually fought and whose only desire was to continue the fight. If only the Allies would agree to provide a small quantity of arms, then a brigade or a division of volunteers could be founded. Gradually more and more of the partisans could be incorporated into the army and a really popular - even if small - army created.

He felt also that the Italian government should be consulted as to how, when and where arms should be dropped in occupied Italy: otherwise there was a danger of civil war after the peace because many dangerous elements might come into possession of arms. The Italian government did not know where the arms were being dropped, and it was essential to avoid the possibility of civil war later.

There was little time to lose. The war appeared to be drawing to a close. Italy's contribution must therefore be intensified during the next few weeks. And it was through the partisans that Italy could most effectively aid the Allies.

Palermo talked with great enthusiasm about the partisans. He gave the impression that he was really anxious to improve the existing Italian army by introducing partisan elements and at the same time see that their fight had not been in vain.

He also expressed his desire to visit the Italian troops fighting in Yugoslavia on the side of Tito's army. He had received discouraging reports as to the relations between the Italian soldiers and the Yugoslavs. He had received an invitation from the Yugoslav Committee in Bari, and he hoped it would be possible for him to go there; as he believed his visit might do something for the morale of the Italian troops there. He was not afraid of the risks involved.

Palermo said he was returning to the South but hoped to be back in Rome towards the end of the week, when he would start work at the war ministry.

2. Conversation with the Minister of Industry.

Two PWB officers who met the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Signor Gronchi, at Viterbo, were much impressed by his calm and striking personality and by his clear exposition

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2. Conversation with the Minister of Industry.

Two PWB officers who met the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Signor Gronchi, at Viotri, were much impressed by his calm and striking personality and by his clear exposition of the problems of his department. Although he is a politician and one of the leaders of the Christian Democrat party, he seems to be entirely free from political bias and to have every intention to do constructive work.

His first task, he stated, was to assess the destruction brought about by the war on Italian industry, and to make an inventory of the means of production still in existence. He is trying to envisage the problem of reconstruction as a whole and not in detail, so as to coordinate all the work that has to be done.

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The fundamental problem was the production of electricity, since without it the civilian population must suffer and factories cannot function.

In Southern Italy some 50% of the electrical power stations have been destroyed, while in Rome and North of Rome the figure is 70%.

The reconstruction of these stations would be slow and costly.

Speaking of industry in general, Gronchi said he had appealed for the help of all the leaders concerned, so as to deal with individual problems by coordination, but of course every care would be taken to foster war production for the benefit of the Allies.

Without criticising the ACC, Gronchi expressed the hope that there should be closer collaboration in order to solve many problems. Frequently the commission had, in the past, been forced to deal with individual cases without reference to his department.

At the present moment there are two points of view concerning the controlled price of bread. The price of 5 lire per kilo entails a government subsidy at a time when the national budget is strained, but is considered to be a precaution against inflation and the consequent rise in salaries.

He thought, however, that a controlled price of 12 lire might cover production costs and at the same time would not materially affect the cost of living, since the price of other commodities had risen considerably more. For instance, with the recent increases many families were paying more for their gas than for their rent.

The Minister believes that a closer collaboration with the ACC might be feasible in the future. In the past the more important industrialists had found it necessary to deal directly with the ACC. Now, a closer collaboration with the Allies and the Minister would probably lead to better coordination of Italian production, and thus favour reconstruction. Quoting one specific case, he said that the Montecatini group sent a delegate to represent their particular production. This delegate had dealt directly with the ACC, without taking into consideration the needs of Italian industry as a whole

Another hindrance to Italian production was the inevitable requisitioning of factories by the allies. This frequently meant that both plant and workers had to be transferred to other premises.

Wherever the circumstances permit, he hopes that it will be possible to re-establish such industries as are necessary to the economic life of the country. He also believes that in some cases production under Italian control would be more satisfactory and more economical, even where factories are engaged on war production for the Allied forces.

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In Southern Italy, he pointed out, all the basic industries are connected with agriculture: as for instance, fertilisers, olive oil and olive by-products.

Italian Industries, through the I R I (Industrie Riunite Italiane) come under the control of his department, but their capital is held by the State and administered by the Minister of Finance.

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Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only

3 Interview with Spataro

When visited by a PWB officer on July 11th at the Headquarters of the Christian Democrat Party in Rome, Signor Spataro, Under-Secretary for Press and Information, was found to be deeply concerned as to when he would be allowed to take over offices at the former Ministry of Popular Culture building, in order that his Department might have the facilities which would enable it to attack seriously its tasks. During the period they have spent at Salerno, the activities of all the Ministers and Under-Secretaries have been greatly handicapped by the difficulty of finding reasonably comfortable quarters, sufficient food and adequate transport. They couldn't settle down to work. Now they are in Rome they have, consequently, much leeway to make up. Spataro fully appreciates the necessity of certain security measures suggested by the Allies, but feels that at this stage, they should not be allowed to delay an immediate resumption of the activities of this department in its natural quarters.

Asked as to why no Minister was appointed to the head of his Department, Spataro first emphasised that it was under the direct control of Bonomi. He added that in any case an Under-Secretary is sufficient to deal with the present volume of work.

One of his first acts at Salerno had been to send a circular to the Prefects, containing instructions as to the treatment of the Italian Press. In this particular connection he wished to eradicate any traces that might still remain of that rigid attitude typical of the Fascist mentality. Meanwhile a draft bill concerning the Press was in preparation, and in its compilation the advice of leading members of the Italian Press Federation had been sought. By agreement with PWB there would be a censorship of political matters, but no particular procedure to govern books dealing with non-political and technical subjects. It has also been established that there should be no preventive political censorship, though this did not apply to military censorship.

Another urgent problem now being tackled by Spataro is the elimination from the Italian Press of those men who could justifiably be regarded as Fascists. Writers who had consistently adopted an anti-Allied attitude would be banned, but men who had seen the evil of their ways in good time and had turned against the Fascist regime and its accomplices would have their position carefully considered. The Press purge committee will be composed of journalists and, in fact, the Italian Press Federation has already nominated three journalists who had suffered under the Fascist regime. The Committee would be meeting very soon.

Spataro next spoke of the newsprint shortage. Much could be done to meet this by overhauling the paper-making facilities which existed in liberated Italy. He intended to have the various paper mills inspected and reorganised, as the Italians wished to relieve the Allies, as far as possible, of the burden of supplying them with paper.

Turning to the question of newspapers in general, Spataro pointed first to what he termed the "difficult situation" existing in Naples where there was only one daily, and that an official organ. This could not be to deal with all problems "many of which

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Another problem was the granting of permits to the various political parties and currents to publish newspapers. It was, perhaps, only natural that all should claim equal treatment in this respect. Spataro intends to tackle this question too, and he hopes the difficulties connected with it can be overcome.

He then referred to the serious dearth of news in some of the liberated provinces. In the Campobasso and Benevento areas, for example

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little or nothing in the shape of allied or other printed publications reach the people, who are hungry for information on current events and developments.

Spataro then touched on the thorny problem of the reappearance of the leading dailies which were suspended when the allies arrived. The view is widely held, he claims, that these big organs should not be allowed to resume publication under their former names, which should be eliminated in every particular. The Committee of National Liberation itself had passed a resolution to this effect. For instance the reappearance of the "Messaggero" under a new title such as the "Nuovo Messaggero" would be bound to arouse a storm of criticism. The general feeling was that any publication which, willingly or unwillingly, had served fascist interests during the dictatorship, had discredited itself in every sense. This point of view had received wide acceptance, and one man who wished to restart the Rome "Tribuna" was quite willing to change this paper's name. In short, the question was a moral one, and morality was needed above all in the fight, which was bound to develop, against big business interests. Spataro himself feels that where, in these matters, influence is being brought to bear in a sense which runs counter to the public wish, the pressure exerted must be very strong indeed and be coupled, he hinted, with attractive inducements.

The question of an official Italian news agency, to replace Stefani will also be examined soon. At least five people, Spataro stated, have expressed a wish to start a news agency. Before any official decision is reached the most careful investigation will be necessary.

Dealing with radio, Spataro said there was a widespread desire to hear more Italian commentators, - men who could catch and please the public ear. He would like to see such men put to work immediately in Rome, as they would meet a real need in radio programmes. As to the shortage of electric current, Spataro emphasised the vital necessity of ensuring that what current was available should be distributed during the evening hours, when radio listening reached its peak. The public throughout liberated Italy was eager for news and the aim during the present difficult period, should be to provide electric current for all for at least an hour every evening.

In another sphere, that of the cinema and theatre, Spataro wishes to see dismantled without undue delay the cumbersome superstructure which under the Fascist regime had throttled these particular activities. One example was the Luce Institute. There existed, in fact, too many useless organisms (enti) and they should be eliminated.

Questioned as to his opinion of Don Sturzo's declarations on the Italian situation, which appeared in Il Popolo of July6th, 1944, Spataro was obviously hesitant to comment on the views of his old chief, and would not go beyond remarking that Don Sturzo was for

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The scope of his interview satisfied, the PWB officer asked Spataro whether he had any other particular views he would like to make known. Spataro immediately turned to the subject of a greater Italian military participation in the war. This topic, it may be remarked, crops up so frequently in conversation with eminent Italians that one is led to conjecture that a tacit, if not official understanding, has been reached among them to din it into Allied ears at every opportunity. Spataro urged that to take a greater share in the actual fighting was a need which the Italians really felt. The majority of the people, he insisted, experienced a

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a sense of humiliation because their troops were not being allowed to take up arms against the Germans on a much larger scale than at present. Sufficient officers and men, all well trained and imbued with a sincere spirit of patriotism, were available to form at least ten to twelve divisions. The Alpini, for instance, would be quite as successful in mountain warfare as the French Goums, and probably more so. Allied propaganda, Spataro recalled, had always emphasised that the Italians must first show that they were ready to fight the Nazi-Fascist oppressors and then prove their sincerity by deeds. The Italians had been awaiting an opportunity of accepting the offer that had always been held out to them, and yet the Allies continued to evade the issue.

Another sore point was the wholesale requisitioning by the Allies of Italian resources. To take the case of motor vehicles, was this really necessary in view of the wealth of their own material at the service of the Allies? At least in the smaller centres, where Italian motor vehicles and other reserves are scanty, the present policy of wholesale requisitioning should be modified.

Again, comment and uneasiness were being created by the presence of such large numbers of Allied troops in every corner of liberated Italy. Such forces, it was popularly considered, were out of all proportion to the size of the Italian battlefront. Why, it was being asked, were they there? Was their presence linked with a policy unconnected with the actual fighting."

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4 Lussu in Sardinia

A Sardinian collaborator from Sassari reports that members of the Sard Party of Action, at the end of June, were wondering why they had not yet received a message from their old leader, Lussu. Many Sardinians were expecting that, after his years of political experience, Lussu would have abandoned the old regional struggle. This appeared to be confirmed by his speech at Rome commemorating Matteotti. This collaborator hopes that, in view of his immense popularity on the island, Lussu may be able to bring about a fusion between the two parties of Action.

Lussu's popularity is illustrated by the fact that postcards with his photograph have recently been sold in Sassari in aid of the patriots. This initiative has had a great success.

His arrival in Sardinia early in July aroused the greatest enthusiasm among the population. He was cheered in the streets of Cagliari and wherever he went there were demonstrations. His broadcast, however was unfortunately inaudible.

Lussu was told that he was free to hold meetings whenever he liked, subject to the approval of the Italian High Commissioner, General Pinna. Lussu thought that Pinna, in spite of his Fascist past, would not hinder him, as the two men are old friends and both of them Sardinians.

A fellow passenger who was with him in the aeroplane was moved by Lussu's emotion when he saw his native island for the first time after 18 years of exile. Lussu said that he would have liked to have been High Commissioner, but that at the present moment he is helping and organising patriot movements in Occupied Italy. He added that he had refused to accept office in the Government because he did not want to be dictated to.

Lussu refused to accept police protection, stating that he had faced the Fascists alone under Mussolini and was certainly not afraid of reactionaries now.

All the mural inscriptions of welcome had been deleted by unknown hands prior to his arrival

5 Spano in Sardinia.

Velio Spano (Paolo Tedeschi) the Communist leader, who was also born in Sardinia, arrived there the week before Lussu. He addressed meetings at Guspini (his birthplace), Carbonia, Iglesias, Oristano and Sassari.

At Carbonia he spoke particularly to the miners, telling them that the oppression of the men who had risen through Fascism must cease. At Iglesias the crowd of about 5000 included a large number of Italian troops, but at Sassari General Garelli ordered the troops [illegible]

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At Carbonia he spoke particularly to the miners, telling them that the oppression of the men who had risen through Fascism must cease. At Iglesias the crowd of about 5000 included a large number of Italian troops, but at Sassari General Gorelli ordered the troops to be kept in barracks. A group representing the political parties went to the command of the garrison to ask for the order to be withdrawn, but without result. Spano in his speech alluded to the absence of gray-green uniforms in the crowd, saying that the refusal to allow members of the armed forces to take part in the political life of the country was a contravention of the orders of the government. There were still reactionary currents in the public administration. All this must end. The people must re-discover their political consciousness destroyed by Fascist tyranny.

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In his speech Spano developed the following points:

i) Fascism has presented the Communists as enemies of the country; actually they had only been enemies of the policy of "autarchia", of imperialistic adventures, of cultural degradation and above all of demagogy directed at perverting the younger generations. Communism is not an enemy of the nation, because the conception of a nation is not static, but is integrated with the interests and life of the people.

ii) The Communists, in common with the other anti-Fascist parties, were wrong in that they allowed the rise of Fascism. It is for the new generation to reconstruct Italy. They must act in unity, otherwise they would fail again.

iii) Fascism must be destroyed, particularly because it was necessary to restore the faith of the Allies in Italy's word; secondly for international reasons, so that the principles of the Atlantic Charter could be applied; thirdly for reasons of internal politics. The people must see that the generals and leaders who had collaborated with Mussolini were changed. (Here there were hostile shouts against the generals and the Prefect of Sassari.)

iv) Everyone must collaborate to instal a sound and progressive democratic regime. Italy must not forget that she is a great people. Spano said that it had been painful for him to hear at Catania the statement that, in the present crisis, the only hope lay in Anglo-American protection. The Italian people must be able to look after itself.

v) Communism is not an enemy of religion and, as a democratic movement, it respects freedom of worship and is fully aware of the importance of the Catholic faith in the heart of Italians.

The Syndaco of Sassari, a Liberal, led the applause which followed the speech.

6 Omodeo on the Action Party.

Speaking of the Party of Action, Omodeo told a PWB officer that membership was constituted of widely different political elements. Since the capture of Rome the radical element has dominated the party. The leaders of this left wing are Lussu and Bauer. La Malfa and Foscolo are slightly more conservative. Omodeo did not mention Cianca or Sforza.

In conversation with a P.W.B. officer, Avv. Nino Contini, Omodeo's secretary, said that the former Minister was now very [illegible]
fact that [illegible]

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static, but is integrated with the interests and life of the people.

ii) The Communists, in common with the other anti-Fascist parties, were wrong in that they allowed the rise of Fascism. It is for the new generation to reconstruct Italy. They must act in unity, otherwise they would fail again.

iii) Fascism must be destroyed, particularly because it was necessary to restore the faith of the Allies in Italy's word; secondly for internal national reasons, so that the principles of the Atlantic Charter could be applied; thirdly for reasons of internal politics. The people must see that the generals and leaders who had collaborated with Mussolini were changed. (Here there were hostile shouts against the generals and the Prefect of Sassari.)

iv) Everyone must collaborate to instal a sound and progressive democratic regime. Italy must not forget that she is a great people. Spano said that it had been painful for him to hear at Catania the statement that, in the present crisis, the only hope lay in Anglo-American protection. The Italian people must be able to look after itself.

v) Communism is not an enemy of religion and, as a democratic movement, it respects freedom of worship and is fully aware of the importance of the Catholic faith in the heart of Italians.

The Sindaco of Sassari, a Liberal, led the applause which followed the speech.

6 Comdeo on the Action Party.

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In conversation with a P.W.B. officer, Avv. Nino Contini, Omedeo's secretary, said that the former Minister was now very depressed over the fact that a great majority of his followers now favour Cianca. The cause of the conflict is the fact that when Omedeo joined the Government the headquarters of his party were in German-occupied Rome. Lussu sent a message to Omedeo prohibiting him from joining the Badoglio Government. Omedeo never received his order.

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ARMED FORCES

6 Military displays at Sassari (Sardinia)

On the occasion of the annual celebrations of the 40th Artty Regt. the Regt Commander, General Boselli, spoke to the troops at Sassari, exalting the traditions of the Italian artillarymen, which he declared were indissolubly linked with the House of Savoy.

An Italian collaborator with PWB in Sardinia reports that on subsequent occasion General Bosselli spoke the men under his command at greater length and in the same vein. He likened the conditions of the Italian army today to those that existed in the darkest periods of his countries history, stating that then as now the fate of Italy was in the hands of the army under the orders of the Royal House of Savoy. The army, he said, represented the aristocracy of the nation. The general is reported to have said textually:- "We are proud of what we have done, and we are utterly indifferent to everything that today is written or spoken, outside the barracks, about the Italian officer. Our plighted word to the monarchy remains the guiding principle of our life, and only this fidelity can insure the revival of our land. Only when he into whose hands we have placed our sworn allegiance tells us that he has no further need of our service can we feel released from our oath." The general concluded by saying that he spoke not as a politician, and that this constituted his greatest pride.

Our Italian reporter emphasises that in the course of his speech Boselli made no reference to either the Allies or th the Italian patriots behind the lines. The tenor of his speech appears to be aimed at identifying the army with the House of Savoy, in contrast with the frequently declared intentions of the Italian government, and with the statements of individual ministers such as Togliatti, in his speech of 9th July 1944, which appealed for an army of National Unity, combining all the forces and tendencies that intend to expell the Germans from Italy.

According to our information General Boselli's speech provoked little interest at Sassari among the general population, especially as it added nothing to the already well-known opinions of military circles there.

ARMED FORCES (NAVY)

7 Repercussions on the Italian Navy of internal political events.

The following report was supplied to PWB by a right-wing source in touch with the Italian naval circles at Bari. It contains criticism of the new ministry which it considers to prone to assume the prerogatives of the crown. It is felt by those elements in the Navy that the crown represents a security against

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The present psychological state of the Italian Navy can be characterised as one of continued disillusion. At the Armistice the Admirals and their staffs, crews and officers, abandoned their families and obedient to the King s orders sailed their vessels to Allied ports. The presence of the king removed any doubts about staining their honour, that previously had troubled the conscience of many officers and men.

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The subsequent position taken up by the parties, and especially at the time of the Bari congress, caused much anger in the navy, but the continued presence of Badoglio in the government and the firm intentions of the king were interpreted as a guarantee that the principles for which the fleet had obeyed orders would not be cast aside for reasons of political agitation.

Besides the above two considerations two other questions arose out of the blue, one that of the Italian war ships, the other the propaganda by Jugoslav partisans, tending to disrupt the work of the navy. The first question was overcome, at least in part, to the general satisfaction of all. In part only, because it was hoped that Italian war ships would sail with Italian crews to fight alongside the United Nations for the end. Many still hope that patience will be realised and that instead of gradually withering away in Allied ports Italian ships will be assigned an active part.

Jugoslav partisan propaganda has however increased without the Italian authorities being able to do anything about it. Senior Italian officers cannot understand the Allies' attitude in this connection. They consider that if the partisans limited their propaganda to words alone they would not be so dangerous, but it appears that they threaten reprisals against the individual ratings family. The effect on the common sailor may be imagined. Junior officers criticise their superiors for not taking up the matter with the Allies, and so stopping partisan propaganda once and for all. The ratings openly vow vengeance on the partisans.

Things were at this point when the King withdrew and the Bonomi government, without Badoglio was formed. Naval circles spoke about a coup d'etat by the political parties. The news of the form of oath to be sworn to the Lieutenant General added fuel to the fire.

Comments of superior officers, junior officers, NCO's and ratings may be summed up as follows:- We have risked our lives and our honour to obey the king's orders. Those who have forced the king to retire have insulted our honour, and have forgotten that were it not for the navy they would still be in exile or in prison. If they get rid of the monarchy at this moment then they dishonour us, and the only thing for us to do would be to resign. So far we have always obeyed the king and we will continue to obey him alone.

Many elements in the navy declare that they will not assist passively at the creation of a new dictatorship, and brand the politicians as the new fascists.

Until all Italy is liberated and the entire people can express its opinion on the constitutional question the navy would prefer to see a strong, indeed military government, capable of controlling the internal situation, of preventing Jugoslav propaganda among the members of the navy, and finally a government that would be able to settle the other urgent problems with the Allies.

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8

The Italian Navy and the Allies.

It is reported from Naples (C-2) that elements of the Regia Marina are engaged in anti-Allied propaganda, especially members of the Naval command. Unlike the Italian army, the Regia Marina has not yet been touched by "epuration".

A current rumour is of the antagonism between the Minister, Admiral De Courten and Admiral Fioravanti, under whose command the Italian war ships sailed from La Spezia to Malta. Many sailors are

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said to be protesting against this state of affairs in letters to the Avanti and the Bandiera Rossa. There are also reports of clashes between Italian and British sailors.

Another source of information (B-2) reports that recently a fight took place between French sailors and Italian civilians, when the Frenchmen tore off the communist badges that the civilians displayed on their jackets. According tothis report the fight lasted for half an hour before the military police managed to break it up. It appears that the public was favourably impressed by the impartiality of the military police, who after enquiries arrested several of the French sailors.

The same source reports an incident on the 5th of July between Italian sailors and half drunken American seamen. The American sailors finished in the sea.

A carabinieri officer on trial in Calabria

A trial that has been awaited with interest throughout the provinces of Reggio Calabria and Catanzaro was held at the latter city before a military tribunal, on the 27th June 1944. The accused officer was Captain Arturo Dominici, of the Royal Carabinieri, commanding officer of the carabinieri company at Reggio Calabria.

Dominici is a Palermitan by birth, a man of 28, well known throughout Calabria and according to all reports much sought after in the salons of Reggio and Catanzaro.

The charges against Captain Dominici were threefold; one, that he had appropriated to his personnel use 14 shot guns of the best make, from those weapons turned over to the police by orders of the Allied Military Government; two, with the theft of an automatic belonging th the American army, and three, that he had made a false statement in public by tampering with the record of the fire arms handed in by the public, so as to hide his own appropriation of some of these fire arms.

Dominici was defended by two barristers of the Catanzaro court, the Hon. Alessandro Turco, dean of the bar of Catanzaro, and Avvocato Castelinuovo, instructor in criminal law at the university of Rome. The public prosecutor requested the affirmation of the criminal responsibility of the accused and for all three charges and after two days lively debate demanded a sentence of seven years and two months imprisonment and a fine of 4,000 lire. The defense pleaded for exoneration.

The tribunal acquitted the accused of the charges of false statement and theft, but held him guilty of appropriating fire arms to his own use and of disobeying the orders of the Allied Military Government, and accordingly condemned him to

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The tribunal acquitted the accused of the charges of false statement and theft, but held him guilty of appropriating fire arms to his own use and of disobeying the orders of the Allied Military Government, and accordingly condemned him to two years and four months imprisonment, though allowing him the benefit of postponement of the sentence and ordering his immediate removal from the prison.

The Military Prosecutor requested that the case be brought before the Supreme Military Court because of two violations of the law; one, the alleviation of a sentence because of a good military record, allowed by the ordinary penal code; two, the concession of postponement of the execution of sentence, forbidden by recent proclamation.

The people are said to contrast unfavourably the lightness of the sentence with the severity generally meted out to peasants. 4898

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10 Interview with General Odone - 6-7-44

A PWB officer talked to General Odone who was Chief of Staff to General Bencivenga after the latter's appointment as military head of the resistance movements in Rome. In fact, while Bencivenga remained immured in the Lateran, maintaining contact exclusively with the dissident political groups, Odone went about Rome organising the resistance of the Committee of Liberation patriots and the groups who were drawn directly from the Carabinieri or the Army. Odone revealed that he never got on very well with General Bencivenga and spoke of him as a man who had outlived his usefulness.

General Odone himself was arrested on the Monday preceding the Allied entry into Rome. He was taken to Via Tasso and kept there in custody. They could hear the battle raging on the Alban hills and there was an intense feeling of expectancy amongst the prisoners in the cells. On the night of Friday-Saturday a large contingent of these were taken away in lorries to the north. The following evening two other groups were under orders for departure the political prisoners including Bruno Buozzi (who were taken away during the night and were all butchered the following day near the Via Cassia, some 10 kilometres from Rome) and a group of officers and others who had been active in the resistance movement. At seven on the Saturday evening these were all collected together ready to leave. But the lorry which was to have carried them off arrived at Via Tasso two hours late, without enough petrol and with some mechanical defect which had to be mended. The prisoners were therefore returned to their cells and General Odone, who speaks a little German, understood from various casual remarks of the guards that they were going to be taken out of town as soon as possible and be liquidated. He therefore counselled his cell-mates to try to get a few hours sleep so as to be ready for any chance of a break away which might present itself during their journey. During the night the battle came nearer and nearer and a number of the SS staff of Via Tasso cleared off. The repairs to the lorry were not executed. In the early morning there was a great shouting in the street outside. It was the women from the surrounding houses crying out "Save yourselves, save yourselves. There are only a few guards left." The prisoners were in a state of frantic excitement. In one of the cells they managed to break down their door. They immediately opened up the other cells and the whole lot, including the some women prisoners, began to troop down the narrow stairs of the building. There coming up to stop them were a couple of SS guards armed with automatics. The prisoners rushed at them down the staircase and the men in panic turned and fled. At about 6:30 Odone and his companions, two of whom were also generals, walked out into the freedom of the street thronged with the excited people.

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The General pointed out that it was a pity that the great ferment of enthusiasm and patriotic fervor which undoubtedly existed in Rome in those early days of liberation could not have been harnessed by the Allies and made use of. It was now being replaced in many hearts by a grim disillusion and a sense of hopelessness. He expressed the greatest desire that the Allied Command would somehow find a way to let these young patriots fight.

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LABOUR

11 Interview with Lizzadri

In an interview with a PWB officer on July 12, 1944 the Socialist leader Oreste Lizzadri (formerly known by the pseudonym of Longobardi) said that he was very satisfied with the progress of the Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, of which he is joint General Secretary, with Achille Grandi, (Christian Democrat) and Di Vittorio (Communist). In Lazio alone twenty three syndicates had adhered to the Confederation, including the railway and tramway workers, and a number of unions of professional workers, none of which had previously belonged to any Confederation. In the other provinces the Federterra, with 130,000 members among agricultural workers, the elementary school teachers with 25,000 members, the Postal Telegraph Workers Syndicate - to quote only a few examples - had given adhesion. All the Camere di Lavoro of Sicily, Sardinia and Calabria had joined. In Campania the Camera di Lavoro of Torre Annunziata (a commune which had been one of the first six in Italy to elect a Socialist deputy), of Castellammare di Stabia (where there are ship-building works), of Gragnano, Portici Torre del Greco and Santa Maria Capua Vetere, had adhered. Only in Naples itself was there still some opposition. He could confidently say that by the end of July this would be overcome.

Lizzadri dismissed Dino Gentili as a man who represents nothing but himself. In Naples he (Lizzadri) could have been Secretary of the CGL, but this would have meant accepting Gentili as Vice-Secretary.

Lizzadri felt that Italy had suffered too much from the lack of a united labour front to accept anything but the "Sindacato Unico" He foresaw for Italy a degree of syndical unity which would not only be unprecedented in the country itself, but would set an example for the whole of Europe.

Speaking of party control of the CGIL , Lizzadri pointed out that the former Confederations included 6,500,000 agricultural workers, 3,300,000 industrial workers and 600,000 commercial workers. In addition there were workers belonging to syndicates which had adhered to no Confederation - for example railway workers bringing the total to over 14,000,000 workers of whom a very high proportion would belong to the present three left parties. In the FIOM in Turin for example, (metal workers union) 97 percent were either Socialists or Communists. Against this could be set perhaps 50,000 "professionisti" (professional men) of whom say 10,000 might belong to one particular party, such as the Party of Action. Such a small minority could not expect direct representation on a directive council. Elections throughout the syndical structure would, however be held on a basis of proportional representation, so that minorities would not be overlooked.

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The Confederation and the syndicates adhering to it, were being built up from below. The system would be for the workers in one concern - say a bank - to elect a representative, who would get into contact with representatives of other bank employees, and a syndicate or union would be formed. In large concerns, such as the Poligrafico dello Stato, the "Commissioni interni" or factory committees were formed first. Each group or section - usually about twenty workers - would elect three representatives. These commissions would then elect a Committee usually of about four members to represent the whole concern. The members of the shell Commissioni Interni themselves did not have much to do with the

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political side of labour questions. They would act as shop stewards supervising the welfare of the workers in their section.

Lizzadri admitted that the interests of one of the three parties and the interests of the confederation might, he would not say conflict - since the three parties involved were all parties representing the working class - but not exactly coincide. In this case he and his fellow secretaries would act in the interests of the Confederation which, after all, when the workers families as well as the workers were taken into account, would represent very nearly the whole population of the country. A party, even a partito di massa, could only represent a proportion of the population. He and the other secretaries had to put the interests of their parties second to the interests of the Confederation. Otherwise they would have been tearing out each others hair within a week.

On the question of wages he was entirely pessimistic. Non-government workers in Rome, he said, had not yet received the full 70% wage increase granted in other parts of the country. He did not appear to think that, in any case, a 70% increase could make very much difference. "It would just about make it possible for a worker to buy the Rome papers." The only thing to be done for workers under present conditions was to extend as far as possible the consumers co-operatives, already started in Naples and in other parts of the country, and to found as many works and office canteens as possible. By doing this customers would be being taken from the Black Market and prices would fall accordingly.

The only way to check inflation now would be for the Allies to permit - not necessarily to guarantee - the launching of a loan by the Italian government. He suggested that such a loan should be for 40 milliard lire, carry 6% interest, and be given some such name as "Prestito di Ricostruzione". He thought that such a loan would be fully subscribed and would absorb part of the surplus paper money.

Simultaneously America should open a credit of about 1 milliard dollars to stabilise the lira. At the present time a stabilisation of the lira would not, as it had done under Mussolini, involve a loss of export trade and a consequent necessity for expensive government subsidies, because Italy's export trade did not exist. He could not suggest at what level the lira should be stabilised, since its present actual value was nil. Not only had Italy no gold to back her currency; she had no other tangible assets. Her railways and many of her industrial installations were destroyed. She could not use her merchant fleet.

The only real hope for Italy after the war would come, he felt, from America. America could have no [illegible] interest in helping Italy; the Chinese [illegible]

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The only real hope for Italy after the war would come, he felt, from America. America could have no economic interest in helping Italy; the Chinese and South American markets were enough for her. On the other hand she did have a political interest, both from the standpoint of internal and of foreign politics. There were about 7 million Italian votes in America. Lizzadri sketched a rough diagram on his blotter showing Italy between a sphere of Russian influence stretching to the Balkan Adriatic coast and of American influence stretching to France and Spain on the other side. Italy he said could become a bridge between the East and the West. It was in the American interest that she should do so.

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Lizzadri did not want Italy to come under the Russian sphere of influence. He said there could be no illusions now as to what Russia wanted. He thought, too, that a revolution in Italy now would be disastrous. The country would break up, Sicily and Sardinia would declare their independence. On the other hand, if he had to choose between Italy's becoming an English colony or a Socialist Republic - his hand touched the Russian sphere of influence on his diagram - there could be no doubt which he would prefer. (The implication received by the PWB officer being that he preferred the latter.)

England might think it in her interest to keep Italy weak in the Mediterranean. If Italy had been a little stronger in this war her forces would have reached Suez and cut Britain from India. He said he could never have faith in a British Conservative government. Anti-Fascists like himself felt that British Conservative were partly responsible for the war. He had been appalled at the number of reactionary British officers he had met in Italy. On the other hand, with a Socialist government in power in England, fruitful co-operation with Italy might be possible.

Lizzadri did not seem to know much of the social progress made in England during the war, though he had read, and been impressed by, a booklet of Morrison's speeches, and had corresponded with Greenwood, Attlee and Thomas. He expressed the hope that England would not concentrate so much on setting her own house in order that she would forget her neighbours, who were starving.

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RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION

12 Interview with Tito Zaniboni - High Commissioner for refugees.

Zaniboni gives himself up whole heartedly to his work relieving the sufferings of the refugees.

He was very pleased with the fact that he is to be given 10 cars to accomplish his duties. Up to the present, most of the refugees have been transported in lorries lent by AMG.

Many of these people have now obtained permission to go forward, chiefly peasants who are anxious to till their land for next year. So far those who are returning are allowed as far as Ceccano and Cassino and a few to the Abbruzzi.

In Southern Italy there are about 7[illegible],000 refugees who have come from the district that lies between Rome and Naples, and prior to the landing of the Allies there were already 80,000 who had fled from the big industrial cities.

The problem of feeding these unfortunates is a very grave one since each adult receives only 12 lire a day maintenance allowance whilst children and dependents only 5 lire a day.

Zaniboni expressed his gratitude for the understanding and assistance given by the Allies and more especially by General Mason MacFarlane.

Without the ready assistance of the Allied authorities the organisation of relief would have been impossible. At the present moment, refugees are being assembled in temporary camps and fed on full rations for a month.

Some of these people who have been wandering about for months and months and literally feeding on grass, have suffered rather seriously because of their sudden increase of diet. The British, American and Polish soldiers have given all assistance and shared their ration with the population. The French, added Zaniboni, had not behaved so well; the Moroccan troops had plundered and slaughtered Italians and had raped women and children of both sexes.

13 Refugee camp at Cesano

The following report on the camp for refugees at Cesano is supplied by an Italian officer of the Civil Liaison, 8th Army.

Most of the refugees are from Formia, Gaeta and Terentino, expelled from their homes last March by the Germans and herded like cheap [illegible]

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Most of the refugees are from Formia, Gaeta and Terracina, expelled from their homes last March by the Germans and herded like sheep in the conglomeration of workmens huts at Cesano, which formerly housed the workers of a laboratory for chemical warfare.

The refugees had gone through months of suffering, far from their homes and belongings, which they knew were open to sack and robbery, fed on a starvation diet, and terrified of the frequent hauls made in the camp among the men and young women, sent to labour service in the north. Every refugee that I spoke to told me that under the Germans they received one meal a day composed of shells of peas [illegible] and other refuse. They complained of no actual ill treatment [illegible], but only that they had been utterly ignored, and destitute of the most

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elementary sanitary arrangements as well as bereft of spiritual assistance. Things were so bad that the Germans brought two or three priests to the camp. This was done so that those who had heard of the conditions could be told that the camp was run by Italians.

The search for men for the labour gangs was carried out after dark. In the middle of Aprile many girls were also taken away for the same purpose.

As soon as the Allies took over the camp tinned milk and biscuits were distributed for breakfast, and for the midday meal white paste, made in the camp, vegetables and half a loaf each of white bread. The dormitories were cleared for several hours and disinfected; the refugees were also disinfected and given new clothing; the camp was provided with adequate sanitary arrangements; after four days running water returned. Several Red Cross nurses and another doctor also joined the camp. Little by little all received clean palliasses and woollen blankets. As a consequence of order and cleanliness the inmates are recovering their spirit and their health.

They are also encouraged by the thought that within a month or two they will be able to return home, or if their houses have been destroyed to some other village where they will find accomodation.

14 War Damage near Rome

Lido di Roma and its railway. A visit to the Rome - Lido di Roma 25 km long electric railway line, which normally enabled tens of thousands of Romans to reach the sea daily throughout the summer shows that, for all practical purposes, it has been destroyed, either by Allied bombing or by [illegible], will have to be entirely rebuilt. At the Rome terminus, the facade of the station still stands, but behind there is only a mass of twisted rails, smashed buildings and piled up rolling stock. The buildings and roads for a wide area west of the station have suffered severely by bombing.

At the Lido end, the Germans tore up the rails for several miles inland, while they carried off the entire length of the overhead copper electric cables. The terminal station facing the sea waspractically razed to the ground, although the neighbouring church appears to be intact. A number of other stations have likewise been destroyed. As part of their defensive measures, the Germans also flooded the country on either side of the line for a long distance inland. The presence of this water, much of which is stagnant, will, it is feared, represent a danger of malaria.

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The sea-shore is a scene of desolation. Every bathing establishment, except one at the southern end of the long front, was blown to pieces by the Germans, and not a bathing hut remains, and the shore is heavily mined. The majority of the villas lining the front are undamaged except for broken window glass. Their furniture and fittings have, however, mostly disappeared, looted by the Germans. The town itself is dead, only a handful of civilians remaining. It is irrecognisable as the place where during the summer in peace time the sands and streets were literally packed with holiday makers.

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Fregene. This favourite bathing resort due west of Rome is today almost completely deserted. The damage wrought by the Germans in the pine woods along the shore is extensive. Even greater destruction has occurred to the villas, which have suffered both at the hands of the Germans and of the people of Maccarese. The Germans occupied only part of the villas, but they broke into them all and carried off everything they could use.

Some of the pillaged furniture they sold in the neighbourhood. As soon as the Germans had abandoned Fregene, the people of Maccarese came in and carried off what the Germans had been compelled to leave behind owing to lack of transport. When the Allied troops arrived, they found the villas completely empty. No action, a local Italian laments, has yet been taken to recover from the people of Maccarese the articles which they arbitrarily acquired.

Health conditions in the area and in a large stretch of the coast down to Fiumicino are likely to be seriously prejudiced by the presence of stagnant water which is lying over the Maccarese and Porto farm lands. If the pumping plant is not restored to activity during the present summer, it is considered that malaria will again infest the areas which had been reclaimed.

According to one estimate, about half of the cattle which existed in the Maccarese region before the German invasion still remains.

HEALTH

15 Demand for a Minister of health.

According to an Italian observer, many doctors in liberated Italy are complaining that no Minister of Health has been appointed in Italy. Under Fascism, public health was left to the Prefects who were not expert in the matter, whereas like most other up to date countries the Allied nations have always taken special care and interest in public health, as they have done in Italy since their arrival (B2)

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PRESS

1. The press in Rome.

In conformity with the Press Plan for Rome, as approved by AFHQ, the ex-clandestine papers which did not belong to the six party Liberation Front, but nonetheless worked and suffered for the Allied cause, were granted permits this week as follows:

Dailies-

ITALIA NUOVA - Organ of the Partito Democratico Italiano (Monarchist). The Monarchist L'ITALIANO renounced its claim in the hope of being allowed to start its paper in Florence in due course. This paper does not represent a Monarchist party as such but represents an association of Monarchists drawn from various parties, including some of those within the National Front of Liberation.

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA - This paper works for a republic on the model of the Risorgimento Mazzini Republican.

IL TEMPO - A centre paper which has been given its permit on condition that it reserves two columns of "free forum" to allow the following supressed clandestine papers to voice their point of view; DEMOCRAZIA INTERNAZIONALE; ITALIA LAVORISTA; L'AZIONE; L'AZIONE DEI LAVORATORI; L'UNIONE PROLETARIA; IL PROGRESSO; STAMPA D'INFORMAZIONE.

Weeklies-

VOCE OPERAIA - Catholic Communist

PARTIGIANO - Partisans

L'OPINIONE - Independent

The papers authorised in Rome now are as follows:

CHARACTER	NAME	PERIODIC
PWB-controlled	CORRIERE DI ROMA	Daily
Liberation Front		
Socialist	AVANTI	Daily
Communist	UNITA	"
Christian Democrat	IL POPOLO	"
Party of Action	ITALIA LIBERA	"
Democratico del Lavoro	RICOSTRUZIONE	"

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Democratico del Lavoro	RICOSTRUZIONE	"
Liberal	RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE	"
Other Ex-Clandestine		
Monarchist	ITALIA NUOVA	Daily
Independent	TEMPO	"
Republican	VOCE REPUBBLICANA	"
Catholic Communist	VOCE OPERAIA	Weekly
Partisans	PARTIGIANO	"
Indepentdent	L'OPINIONE	"

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CHARACTER	NAME	PERIODIC
Religious		
Catholic Action	QUOTIDIANO	Daily
" "	BOLLETTINO UFFICIALE	Monthly
" "	IL MAESTRO	Every two months
Church Magazine	COLOMBO	Weekly
Feast Day Leaflet	BOLLETTINO DI PZZA CAVOUR	Monthly
Missionary Magazine	LA PAROLA DI DIO	Occasional
" "	REGINA DEGLI APOSTOLI	Monthly
" "	IL MESSIA	Monthly
" "	IL MONTE CARMELO	Monthly
	THE PYLON	Quarterly
Medical	IL POLICLINICO	Weekly
	CUORE E CIRCOLAZIONE	Monthly
	LA CLINICA OSTETRICA	Monthly
	IL VALSALVA	Monthly
Legal	IL NOTARO	Fortnightly
Escapist		
Humorous	CANTACHIARO	Weekly
Humorous	RUGANTINO	Tarico-Weekly
Women's Fashions	CINEMODA	Weekly
Novellettes	ROMANZO SETTIMANALE	Weekly
Radio Programmes	VOCI	Weekly
Boys' Adventures	L'AVVENTURA	Weekly
Boys' Magazine	GIRAMONDO	Fortnightly

17. Garibaldi Protest

General Giuseppe Garibaldi, grandson of his name-sake, with two Garibaldi republicans, called as representatives of L'UNIONE PROLETARIA to protest against suppression of their paper in favour of a share in the columns of IL TEMPO. He pulled a passionate plea in which the virtues of L'UNIONE PROLETARIA far outshone the vices of IL TEMPO which he denounced as a Fascist publication.

18. Interview with Scalfani editor of the "Becco Giallo" 5-7-44

During the first four years of the Fascist regime the most insistent and effective criticism of the new movement appeared in the "Becco Giallo" a satyrical and comic paper which had a circulation of 1,200,000 copies a week. Even the Fascists read it eagerly and with amusement.

When the paper was suppressed Giovanni the editor in chief

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Church Magazine	BOLLETTINO DI PZZA CAVOUR	Monthly
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" "	IL MESSAIA	Monthly
" "	IL MONTE CARMELO	Monthly
" "	THE PYLON	Quarterly
Medical	IL POLICLINICO	Weekly
	CUORE E CIRCOLAZIONE	Monthly
	LA CLINICA OSTETRICA	Monthly
	IL VALSALVA	Monthly
Legal	IL NOTARO	Fortnightly
Escapist		
Humorous	CANTACHIARO	Weekly
Humorous	RUGANTINO	Twice-Weekly
Women's Fashions	CINEMODA	Weekly
Novellettes	ROMANZO SETTIMANALE	Weekly
Radio Programmes	VOCI	Weekly
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18. Interview with Sclafani editor of the "Becco Giallo" 5-7-44

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When the paper was suppressed Giannini, the editor in chief withdrew to Paris and continued publication.

Copies of the paper were smuggled into Italy and sold at black market prices. Giannini was eventually bought by the Fascists and launched the "Merlo" also in Paris. It was one of pro-German tendencies and its circulation was permitted in Italy.

Giannini who is often compared to the infamous Maldi, is at present in Rome, and moving about the city without let or hindrance.

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As for Sclafani he has published the "Becco Giallo" in Palermo for the last few weeks, claiming that he has over two hundred thousand potential readers and that he is anxious to transfer his office to Rome.

Ever since the suppression of the original "Becco Giallo" he has been persecuted and his movements restricted. In Rome, he stated many prominent ex-fascists have offered to subsidize him to almost any extent. Many of the more serious elements of Italian political life object to the levity of the "Becco Giallo" but Sclafani claims that its healthy criticism is of great value at the present time.

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SECRET

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EPURATION

18 Interview with Omodeo

In an interview with a PWB officer, the ex-Minister of Education indicated that since his resignation from the Presidency of the Commission on Defascistization, he has repeatedly urged Bonomi to appoint a successor, without success. Certain elements in Naples wish him to hand over the files of the Commission but this he will not do except to his legally appointed successor.

While President of the Commission, Omodeo said he had followed the plan of beginning defascistization at the top and working downward. He felt that by hitting the men at the top hard the whole problem would be vastly simplified.

Omodeo pointed out that while it is essential to keep the distinction between defascistization and epuration, there should be but one body charged with the responsibility for defascistization. At present there are three: 1) The Commission for Italian Controlled Territory; 2) the AMG Commission for Region III (Naples); and 3) the AMG Commission at Rome under Poletti's competence, but feels that he will be fooled by some of the people in Rome. Omodeo also raised the problem of what to do with Fascists in northern Italy who held highly technical positions by virtue of their specialized training and experience.

19 Commission on Defascistization

In an interview with a PWB officer, Nino Centino, secretary formerly to Omodeo, said that it appeared on July 4th that Omodeo resigned as presiding member of this Commission. This resignation was expected since the Royal Decrees provide that the position may only be held by a member of the cabinet.

Defascistization is achieved by either suspending or removing employees who are found guilty. This is a strictly diciplinary action. If a case has a penal side, it is turned over to the Commission of Epuration, presided over by Sforza.

The Defascistization Commission has direct jurisdiction over all government employees under the 6th grade. It also conducts investigation of cases involving employees above the 6th grade, but these cases are dealt with by the Cabinet directly. Centino said that the Commissions work under Omodeo was unsatisfactory for the following reasons:

1. The decrees establishing the Commission are very unclear. Omodeo requested several explanatory regulations, but the government has not complied.

2. The provincial commissions have been established on an inadequate basis. The law provides that officials such as the Prefect, Public Prosecutor,

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2. The provincial commissions have been established on an inadequate basis. The law provides that officials such as the Prefect, Public Prosecutor, and others, must be members of the provincial commissions. Most of the members of these Commissions, however, are in the group subject to defascistization. Omodeo directed Contino to request the government to inform the Commission before Prefects are appointed, but no action was taken.

The Government is very uncooperative. Contino could not say whether or not this was intentional. The Commission needs agents, stationery, transportation means, etc. to make energetic investigations, but none of these things have been provided.

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4. The Commission has been given jurisdiction over the Army as well as over other government agencies, and all Ministries are bound by its decisions. Hence General Messe's statement that he reserves for himself the final word on the defascistization of the officers corps is entirely illegal.

The Commission under Omodeo's presidency, removed between 30 and 40 employees and suspended several hundred others. About 300 cases are pending. This is a small fraction of what has been planned. Contini's criticism of the Commission's work to date is that most of the people removed or suspended are employees of the lowest grades. The "higher ups" have too many protectors, both in the Italian Government and among the Allied forces.

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ECONOMICS

20 Statement of the cost of living for one person for a week in Rome

Morning

Powdered milk has to take the place of fresh milk which is unobtainable.

	1 tin of milk		L 80	
	250 grammes sugar		75	
Day			155	155
Minestra:	Flour	3 kg.	600	
	Eggs	7	210	
	Oil	1/4 litre	150	
	Cheese	2 eet.	120	
	Tomatoes	2 kg.	60	
	Salt	150 gr.	30	(+ 50 grammes on ration)
		Total	L 1170	1170
Main dish	Meat	1.5 kg	450	
	Greenstuff		150	
	Oil	1/4 litre	150	
		Total	750	750
	Fruit	3 1/2 kg.	105	105
			GRAND TOTAL L	2180

[illegible] L 2,1[illegible] (C-2)

21 Cost of Living in Various Social Classes

According to a student, the average weekly expenditure of a family of five in Rome at the present time is as follows. It is pointed out that the majority of people nowadays are spending almost all their money on food, and postponing to better times expenses on such things as clothes.

Working-class family	1000/1200 lire
Family of a clerk	1400/1600 "
Family of shopkeeper	4500/5000 "
Well-to-do family	13000/15000 "

(C-2)

22 Black Market prices about July 12 in Rome

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Day			155		155
Minestra:	Flour	3 kg.	600		
	Eggs	7	210		
	Oil	1/4 litre	150		
	Cheese	2 eet.	120		
	Tomatoes	2 kg.	60		
	Salt	150 gr.	30	(+ 50 grammes on ration)	
		Total	L 1170		1170
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Well-to-do family	13000/15000 "

(C-2)

22 Black Market prices about July 12 in Rome

Food			
Flour	140/200 lire a kilo		(Beginning of July: same)
Oil	550/600 "	"	(Beginning of July: 650/700)
Bread	120 "	"	
Salt	150/550 "	"	(Beginning of July: 150/200)
Eggs	35/ 40 each		(Beginning of July: 28)
Sugar	300/350 "	"	(Beginning of July: same)
Meat	280/400 "	"	(Beginning of July: 300/350)

(C-1)

Pasta, dried vegetables and fish are said to be completely unobtainable, and meat to be almost impossible to find. (C-3)

SECRET

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23 Unconfirmed list of clothing prices in Rome

Wool	6,000 lire a kilo
Men's clothing material	2,000:3,000 lire a metre
Rayon	450 lire a metre (app.)
Silk	800 " " "
Silk stockings	450 " pair
men's socks	220 " "

(C-2)

24 Black Market Prices in Province of Naples

Flour	20 lire per kilo
Pasta	70 " "
Beans	120 " "
Oil	170 " "
Beef	200 " "
Sugar	250 " "

Bread
35-40 lire per kilo (in the vicinity of Afragola)
60-65 " " " (Cancello e Santa Maria a Vico)
50-55 " " " (in the Nola region)

Chocolate
Cadbury, 35 lire, for a bar of eight pieces
40 lire, for a bar of ten pieces

Cigarettes

English brand, package of 20, 40 lire
American brand, package of 20, 55-60 lire

Matches
Box of 50, 14-15 lire
Box of 100, 20-22 lire

Medicines
Thermometers, 200-250 lire
Sulfa tablets, 10 lire each
Aspirin, 5 lire per tablet

Articles of clothing

Military khaki blanket	500 lire
Socks	150/200 lire a pair
Shorts	180/200 lire
Light shoes	1500 lire a pair

(C-2)

25 Grain, Potatoes and Oil

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Flour	20	lire per kilo
Pasta	70	" "
Beans	120	" "
Oil	170	" "
Beef	200	" "
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(C-2)

25 Grain, Potatoes and Oil

According to reports from Naples, the increase in the bread and paste ration has resulted in a collapse of the black market prices. Black market wheat has fallen from 12-15000 lire the quintal to 1500:2000 lire the quintal. The free market price of potatoes is lower than the official price - 5-7 lire as against 9-11 lire.

It is reported from other sources that the extra high black market price of oil in Rome (1200 lire the litre), due to scarcity

(SECRET)

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is now reacting on the prices in Naples. The great demand and high prices in Rome has resulted in the transport of much oil there from Naples.

Prices of fruit and wine have increased slightly because of Allied permission to import food-stuffs in recently liberated regions. (B-2)

Transfer of current accounts in Roman banks

According to an Italian informant, many transfers of current accounts have been effected by Fascist personalities and big industrialists in various Roman banks after the 5th June. An employee in the Bank of Novara explained to him that these transfers can be made without leaving any trace, by means of operations which must be carried out by common agreement between the Head Manager, the person in charge of current accounts and the clerk concerned.

Further details could be furnished if an enquiry were to be made. (C-3)

"Granai del Popolo" in Calabria

Reports collected by an Italian collaborator in Calabria show that the "Granai del Popolo" campaign is being carried on under difficulties. The organisation of the campaign is criticised on three grounds: 1) it was started too late; 2) there has been no really effective direct propaganda; 3) the organization has been intrusted to ex-Fascist elements, who havd no particular interest in proving that a democratic system is better than a Fascist one.

As a result, the wheat has begun to take the usual devious paths. Already there are many reports of invasion and fraud from the various provincial centers, particularly from Pizzo Calabro, where the local latifondisti - Marchesi Stilitani - is blamed.

On June 28th Sig. Caiazzo, director of the Livestock section of the Catanzaro Consorzio Agrario Provinciale was arrested for clandestine dealing in cattle.

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APPENDIX 1

RECENTLY LIBERATED AREAS

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MONTERULCIANO

1. General.

This town was occupied by troops of the 6 S. African Armd. Div. on the 1st July 1944. A PWB officer visited the town on the 3rd July. There was no apparent signs that the town had been in the front line, and life seemed to be proceeding quietly and peacefully. All the shops were open and doing business. The streets were clean and full of pleasant, well-dressed people. Actually there had been a small amount of damage done to the residential property by bombs and certain of the streets; which all seemed to be of the usual narrow type, were blocked by debris which had not yet been cleared away, nor had any attempt been made to do so. The main entrance to the town had received a direct hit, and workmen were busy clearing this. There was a remarkable absence of Allied troops in the town, and one noticed that the population gazed at one curiously. They were very friendly and chatty.

The PWB officer visited the A.M.G. officer, a Major L.E. Zervudachi, Major Zervudachi said that he had found the administration of the town proceeding quietly and efficiently. As the Germans did not fight in the town, life was not disrupted to any great extent. As usual, there was no light or water. There was a sufficiency of food, and local stocks of grain were adequate for present needs. A mill had been put into production my means of a tractor engine. There were also water mills which were in process of being put into running order.

The population of the town was in the neighbourhood of 3,000; and in the total area of the Comune there were about 17,000 people

2. Political

The Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale was almost entirely Christian Socialist. It was formed only recently and the Podesta became the President of the Committee three weeks ago. This gentleman, Count Bracci has remained, with the consent of all, as the Sindaco under the new regime. He is anti-Fascist. There are eight members of the Committee, five are Christian Socialists, and three are Non political. The PWB officer did not have time to investigate the political situation in this town.

3. Press

There was a paper printed here called the "Arnaldo Poliziano", which has now stopped owing to printing facilities not being available. The paper has a religious flavour.

4. Economic

The Commune is a rich one, and the majority of the population are engaged in agriculture. Very fine furniture is made there.

CORTONA (Province of AREZZO)

1. General

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CORTONA (Province of AREZZO)

1 General

Cortona was evacuated by German troops at about 0500 hrs on the 3rd July. The first British troops entered the town at about noon, and left later in the afternoon. They were given an enthusiastic and emotional welcome by some of the population who had been watching the battle in the plains with some anxiety. There was no fighting in the town, which remains intact except for the Post Office which was blown up by the retreating Germans. This has annoyed the population because this was a national monument. A PWB officer arrived here on the following day at about 0630 hours and found that there was already quite a number of people on the main piazza which has remained crowded with people ever since.

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The town was quiet and orderly and, as far as standards here go, clean. The electric light was off, and so was the water supply, but the latter is expected to be restored very shortly. There appears to be the possibility of a water shortage if the repairs are not carried through expeditiously.

2. Political

A PWB officer interviewed Dott. Baraldi, Segretario of the Commune. He gave some political information, but the best information came from Sig. Carlo Nibbi who was President of the Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale. He is 66 years of age but a vigorous type. He has always been a Democratic Socialist. He was a member of this party when he was the Sindaco of this town between the years 1914-1919. He has never been a member of the Partito Fascista and has always maintained an opposition to it, even though hhis has never, as is reasonable with a man of his years taken any active form. Ever since the formation of the Partisans in this area he has always been in contact with them. The C. of L.; was formed three months ago.

Besides himself, the other members of the Committee are as follows:

Dott. Pietro Panerazi- Solicitor, Journalist and Literary Critic, Liberal.
Sig. Signorini, Elpidio, - Solicitor, Socialist.
Sig. Lamberto Veltroni - Communist
Don Giovanni Materasso.

There were about 180 active Fascists in the town. It is the opinion of this gentleman that the majority of the population in this commune never have been very attached to Fascism. This is in accord with the fact that this area is predominantly agricultural, and that the Tuscan land system of Mesadriz has rather tended to estrange the contadini from violent political feeling. Conversely it is also a guarantee that this area of Italy can never by truly Communistic in tendency, and it is a fact that the Communist element here is more noticeable in the town than in the countryside. As the contadini constitute about 60% of the population of the commune, it is not surprising that, allowing for a margin for safety on the upper limits, the estimate of Nibbi of 15-20% of the population to be Communist is not far out. Democrats are estimated at 65% and the rest are mixed. Thus not only are the majority of the people anti-Fascist but they are also anti-Communistic, especially the country-folk. They fear the successes of the Russians in the war because they feel that this will bring about an increase in the popularity of Communistic doctrine in Europe and they do not want this to spread to Italy. They are, however, willing to accept Communism if the only alternative is Fascism.

Opinion is delivered against the King. Since he served as King to a Fascist Government and acquiescedin its deeds they feel that he has gone for all time. People are however attached to the idea of the House of Savoy, as a root in Italian tradition and centralism in government. They do not have much respect for Prince Umberto, and can be said even to despise him. He is regarded as unintelligent and weak minded. It has been suggested that a good thing for Italy would be the ascension to the throne of the young Prince of Naples. No suggestion was forthcoming

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3. Press

There were two newspapers produced in the town. First, "L'ETRURIA" which was printed and edited by Sig. Raimondo Bistacci, who is said to be an 'honest man'. His livlihood is the paper.

It has been simply an organ for the dissemination of local notices and items of interest not having any political or news value outside this area. The newspaper has just celebrated its 50 anniversary, which is remarkable since the Fascists tried more than once to get this paper banned. Why is not clear. It is published monthly.

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The second paper is also published monthly, but it is an entirely religious publication. A copy is attached for your [illegible].

4. Economic

The population of CORTONA is about 15,000, but including the Frazione this figure rises to about 33,000. The area is predominantly agricultural and the supplies of vegetables seem to be reasonably good. There is very little industry in the town except for individual entrepreneurs and only one large workshop which, for some reason, has been established here, and produces hats. There is a large amount of unemployment here, the figure given being 1,000. Consequently there is much poverty. There are about 500 refugees in the town from various places, and most of these appear to be housed and fed by the Commune. The conditions under which these people live, are appalling. Fifteen to twenty people in a single room, and soup for breakfast and soup and bread for dinner. These are the only two meals served. There is the usual lack of salt, oil, soap and tobacco but there seems to be sufficient grain in the locality provided that it can be milled. There is a Black Market in this town and the prices are as follows:-

Flour	60 Lire per kg
Oil	1000 lire per litre
Eggs	8-10 lire each
Meat	100 lire per kg
Milk	12-15 lire per litre

Lunch in a restaurant costs 50-60 lire.
Clothes are practically non-existant.

5. Church

The Bishop here is a saintly man, and while the first of our troops were still in the town he delivered a sermon from the steps of the Municipio thanking God for the liberation of the town and calling on the population to look to the future and to resolve that all their efforts must be directed to rectifying the effects of the past years and to the assurance that never again would the scourge of war, destroy the country.

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Appendix I
Page 1

SIENA

The Committee of Liberation in Siena is composed of the following party members:

Christian Democrats:	Gasparri, Avv Alberto Oreste, Rag. Giovanni
Liberals	Vallachi, Giuseppe Tozzi, Giuseppe
Party of Action	Montigiani, Alvaro Battalli, Giuseppe
Socialists	Musiani, Arigo Lolimi, Attilio
Communists	Doretti, Adolfo Guastagli, Giovanni

There is no President or Vice-President of the Committee; the Secretary is Giuseppe Battalli (of the Party of Action). It will be noted from the above that the Democrazia del Lavoro Party does not exist in Siena at all. The members of the Committee received its directives from Rome until it was liberated by the Allies on June 4th. After that time the directives came from Florence. Written directives received by messenger were more effective than broadcast directives, as the radio programmes were not regularly listened to by the Committee of Liberation.

The impression left by the Committee of Liberation was that they were very young and without experience. It would be difficult without further investigation to know whether they really carried any weight in Siena, or whether they had assumed their functions and prerogatives without any degree of popular support. Nevertheless they seemed an intelligent and sincere group.

A General estimate of the strength of the various parties (according to the Party of Action, the Socialist and Communist members of the Committee of Liberation,) was as follows:

Christian Democrats. The second most important party. Like the Communists it has a "mass" following and a strong youth element. Together with all the other parties on the Siena Committee of Liberation, the Christian Democrat members are republican in sympathy; they do not declare themselves officially on this point, however, and are awaiting instructions from the Central Committee in Rome. The party has, through the Azione Cattolica, the support of the Church, although the clergy in particular and the Church in general abstain from taking a direct part in politics. There are no local party newspapers; copies of the clandestine paper "Il Popolo" were sent over from Florence

Liberals. The Liberal Party only came into existance after the lib[illegible] of Siena by the Allies (about July [illegible]

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	Montigiani, Alvaro
Socialists	Battalli, Giuseppe
	Musieni, Arigo
Communists	Lolimi, Attilio
	Doretti, Adolfo
	Guastagli, Giovanni

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Liberals. The Liberal Party only came into existance after the liberation of Siena by the Allies (about July 1st). The party had done very little during the Fascist era, and most of its members were old people who had retired from public life or kept unostentatiously in the background. It was not represented on the Committee of Liberation during the period of Fascist Republicanism.

Party of Action. The Party of Action had been working within the framework of the Giustizia e Liberta movement for some years, and took its lead from Guido Callogio (Calogero) now in Rome. It had contacts with Lussu and Bauer, and had sent representatives to Florence in September 1943 to meet them. There was no Party of Action paper in Siena, the party being supplied by the paper printed by the Action Party in Florence.

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Socialists. The Socialists were few and old, and did not represent a weight of opinion. Th ere was no pact between the Socialists and the Communists other than through the Committee of Liberation though more left-wing Socialists tended to group themselves increasingly with the Communists.

Communists. This party is probably the strongest and best organised party in both the town and province of Siena; they draw their support primarily from the working classes and include a vigorous youthful element. It is difficult to estimate their following until membership cards are issued or elections held. According to Doretti - the Communists received their directives from Togliatti even before he came to Italy. All Siena Communists are loyal to Stalin and Moscow and there is no evidence of a Trotskyist split. The directives are normally sent by messenger from Rome, though they also get the Moscow broadcasts. There is no local Communist party newspaper, copies of the clandestine paper "L'Unita" being sent over from Florence.

All members of the committee were agreed that the Church, through the Archbishop and clergy, had played an honourable part in giving cover to refugees patriots and escaped prisoners of war. The Archbishop had never been a supporter of Fascism.

There was no organised monarchist party as yet, although a number of officers, many landowners, and a part of the poor people were loyal monarchists. The Committee was unitedly anti-monarchial because the monarchy had failed to protect the constitution. The "Luogotenenza" was therefore considered a useful stepping stone towards the Republic.

All members of the Committee, except the Christian Democrats, said that Badoglio has lost all prestige after the 8th of September 1943. Signor Gresti, (Christian Democrat) insisted however that Badoglio still has a considerable following. The present Bonomi Government had the confidence and support of the Committee. As a whole it was considered a useful Ministero di passagio till the end of the war.

Allied broadcasts. The radio stations most listened to had been BBC and Algiers. The preferred times for the former were 1730 hours and 2030 hours. Col. Stevens and Candidus were particularly popular. "La Voce d'America" was not liked as being too crude propaganda. They did not appear to have listened to any stations as a regular habit and made no mention of "Italia Combatte".

The main complaints of the Committee since the Allied Liberation were:

a) That prominent Fascists were either left in their positions by the Allied authorities, or even appointed to fill new positions. The Questore was a case in point. The man had been Questore i n Fascists times, and was responsible for many of the brutalities committed in Siena.

The Committee of Liberation, on the other hand , was given no official

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The Committee of Liberation, on the other hand, was given no official status by the Allied command, had not been asked for an exchange of views, and was not permitted to hold meetings or to publish statements.

The result was that it would lose the prestige it had gained with the people and was already openly flouted by the Fascist authorities still in power.

b) Patriot arms were being withdrawn.

c) Much disappointment was felt, and many illusions shattered, by the behaviour of the French colored troops (the Goums). The Committee of Liberation has made a collection of reports of Goum atrocities. They include one

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c) Much disappointment was felt, and many illusions shattered, by the behaviour of the French coloured troops (the Goums). The Committee of liberation has made a collection of reports of Goum atrocities. They include one unusual case, in which a Goum with a gold tooth and a little want, hypnotised a contadino when he was intent on harvesting and rob ed him of 21,000 lire and asilver watch.

Press. There were no newspapers in Siena, but the Committee has been sticking up mimeographed sheets with monitored news about the town. The sheets were eagerly read by the local p pulation.

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APPENDIX II

PUBLIC OPINION

The Punishment of grain hoarders

The law concerning the punishments to be imposed on peasants who withhold their quota from the Granai del Popolo is reported to have caused general relief in Naples. In Naples, as in other towns, there has been the greatest anxiety about the future of the bread ration, since no one believes that the peasants would part with their wheat. (B 1)

Shoes and Milk.

The decision to distribute 15,000 pairs of used shoes to harvest workers, and the prospective distribution of powdered vitaminised milk for nursing mothers and children, are both reported to have been enthusiastically received in Naples, and to have increased Allied popularity (C1)

Flying bombs.

Churchill's speech on the flying bombs has made a strong impression on the Italian public, particularly in view of the fact that England is still subjected to danger after so many victories. Admiration has been expressed for the energy with which the British government has dealt with the new situation. The speech reminded Italians that the English people are still very much in the war. (B2)

De Gaulle and mobilisation in Normany.

According to reports, Italians are contrasting the action of De Gaulle in mobilising Frenchmen in Normandy after only a week of liberation, and the failure of the Italian government to do anything of the sort for ten months. (C2)

Epuration

In Naples

/Colonel Poletti's epuration measures in Rome are being greeted enthusiastically by the general public; the bureaucracy views it with some alarm Bonomi's announcement relative to Fascists employed in public administration has created an unfavourable impression. (C2)

Increase in the cost of gas.

On July 4th there appeared in th[illegible]

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Increase in the cost of gas.

On July 4th there appeared in the Naples "Risorgimento" an article supporting the 500% increase in the cost of gas. Since this increase has affected the greatest part ofthe population, the reaction has been most unfavourable. Fascist minded individuals are suggesting that the present high prices are due to the fact that the coal comes from England and that the British are selling it at exhorbitant prices.

It is suggested that it would be worth while to explain to the Italiens that the price of coal is unduly high because of the submarine campaing, war insurance, and the losses suffered by the British Navy in the Mediterranean campaign

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secret
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APPENDIX III

Reactions to Propaganda

Comment on BBC

The following is supplied by an Italian collaborator:

"Many intellectuals agree on the following criticisms of London Radio broadcasts.

The Allies should accustom themselves not to talk about Fascism, because polemics with Fascism are useless. Not one in the territory under Nazi control listens to the Fascist radio. As far as they are concerned, Fascism finished on July 25th; anything Mussolini or Farinacci do now is of no interest to them. All those people hidden at home who listen to the BBC want to hear more news and less polemics. Some have pointed out that the Germans lose about five minutes fixing their jammer on the station broadcasting, but the first five minutes are used by Allied stations to announce wavelengths and hours of broadcasting, which everyone already knows. This is a mistake, because those five minutes are the best in which to listen in.

The "Voice of America" is not much listened to, because people say that it broadcasts less news and more chatter than the BBC. (B2)

Comment on Rome Radio

Naturally enough people in Rome listen to the radio less now than they did during the German occupation, and show less interest in the programmes they can listen to openly than theydid in those they were forced to listen to secretly. A workman who never omitted to listen to the news over the BBC or other station during the occupation would not forego any of his other activities in order to do so today. People listen now from idle curiosity or because they are concerned with news from occupied territory.

This being understood, it may be said that people are generally satisfied with Rome Radio broadcasts, though naturally they have a few faults to find. They like the musical introductions and the news from the various fronts.

A patriotic artisan thought that news from the Italian front should have precedence over the rest because Rome is a station broadcasting in Italy.

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A patriotic partisan thought that news from the Italian front should have precedence over the rest because Rome is a station broadcasting in Italy.

A student has criticised the insufficiency of details regarding partisan bands operating over the lines, though he admitted that a certain amount of secrecy was inevitable in this connection.

Finally a great many people are asking it it would be possible to establish in Rome a service of commentators, including the names most to the fore in present day political life, as is done in the United States and in England. This would greatly benefit the formation of the political consciousness of the younger generation. (B3)

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Comment on Naples Radio.

It is reported that technical defects in the Naples broadcasts, interruptions and undulations of voice pitch, are compelling listeners to turn off their sets in order avoid damage to their previous radio valves. According to this informant in the poor district north of the Via Roma, Naples, as many as 40% of the population (much enriched by Black Market practices, have a radio set of their own. (C2)

A complaint is reported that certain speakers on the radio are defective in elocution. They are not clear enough in pronouncing their word. Two of the announcers are considered excellent in every respect. (C2)

Other reports state that the public is pleased with Radio Naples. Other more distant stations cannot be heard with the small radios available. The programme "Italia Combatte" is much liked because of its artistic and technical excellence. Most people think that the freq ent repeated transmission of official news is tedious and should be reduced. It is also reported that negro spirituals and music are somewhat resented by the Italian public

Radio Palermo and Radio Bari cannot, according to reports, be heard clearly in Campania. The public shows increasing interest in the broadcasts of Radio Verdi. There is less interest in Radio London, since it appears that Colonel Stevens has "talked himself dry" (C2)

German and Fascist propaganda.

It is reported from Naples that very few people listen to the German radio. There is still quite a number who listen to the Fascist broadcasts, chiefly to get news from occupied Italy, and to get a check on Allied military news. This is a hangover from the days when the public turned to Allied broadcasts to check up on Fascist propaganda. (C1)

From Capaccio a reliable observer reports that German propaganda by Radio is having some success owing to the attractiveness of the Nazi programmes. News items and bulletins no longer reach this town, which is now largely dependent for its information on German broadcasts. (B)

Rome papers and "Centro di Documentazione"

The following is reported by a student from an intelligent working class family:

The reaction of the population to the Allied system of propaganda was one of wonder and admiration; wonder at the extent of the means employed by the Allied 'thinking machine' as well as their war production;

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The comment has been made that one can only feel admiration for people who can gain the sympathy of the population while promising much and not maintaining all they promised. For example, during the earlydays of the liberation when the food situation was at itsworst, the papers published an announcement of the distribution of various foodstuffs, and this was then denied by the "Corriere di Roma". (Note the publication of this information, which was based on rumours, entirely without foundation, took place in party papers without Allied authorisation)

The only modification that could be suggested for the Corriere di Rome would be that the political news might be reduced and the local news increased, since the paper is printed only for the Rome area. (C3)

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

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✓	Major MAGNUS	P.D.	
	Major BRAGG		
✓	Capt. SALVADORI	MS.	
	Chief CLERK		
	LIAISON SECTION		
	Col. RAVA		
	Dr. TREVES		
	Lt. VILLA		

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy July 14th, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 30

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APPENDIX I Propaganda and Public Opinion
APPENDIX II Report on Rome after the Armistice
APPENDIX IIIReports from Florence
APPENDIX IV Reports from Tuscany

Explanation of Reliability Rating.

Source (Reliability)		Report (probability)	
A	Always Reliable	1	confirmed
B	Usually Reliable	2	probable
C	Sometimes reliable	3	possible
D	Frequently Unreliable	4	doubtful
E	A bad source	5	improbable

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0	Not possible to judge	0	not possible to judge

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
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Psychological Warfare Branch
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Central D Section, Liberated Italy August 14th 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No 30

PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

1 The new "Democratic Congress".

On July 31st the representatives of the following parties and political groups met at the headquarters of the party of Proletarian Unity in Rome:

i) The Party of Proletarian Unity
ii) The Communist Movement of Italy (the dissidents - not the recognised Communist Party)
iii) The Italian Labour Party
iv) The Italian Peasants' Party
v) The Republican Labour Party
vi) The Italian Pregressive Party
vii) The Partisan Movement
viii) The National Voluntary Garibaldi movement
xi) The Free Social Party
x) The Libertarian Communist party
xi) The Mazzini Party
xii) The Italian Liberal Constitutional party
xiii) The National Democratic Union
xiv) The Union for Democratic Collaboration
xv) The Constitutional Collaborationist Movement.

The following points were discussed:

I. The Congress deplored the "flagrant injustice" of the Allied authorities in giving the parties of the Liberation Committee the exclusive right to have authorised papers. The Congress then called for "unconditional liberty" of the Press.

II. The Congress deplored the monopoly which the recognised parties possess in regard to Labour organisation. The minority parties are entirely excluded. The Congress called for free Labour organisation

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III. The Congress deplored the political "monopoly which the National Liberation Committee holds over Italian public life and calls it merely another dictatorship. It demanded that all parties be treated on an equal footing until the popular will should decide Most of the delegates, werein favour of starting a demonstration campaign.

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The following motion was finally passed by all except for the Republican Labour party and the Mazzini Party, which abstained for special reasons:

The Congress, having considered that the inadmissable dictatorship of the National Committee of Liberation is fomenting civil dissension and hatred in the country and that the Bonomi government which holds mandate from that dictatorship does not enjoy the trust nor represent the will of the people

MOVES

a) to call for the resignation of the government
b) to work for the creation of a government of national unity

The Congress then appointed an Executive Giunta of 7 members.

This report was sent by the Congress itself. It represents a multicoloured minority grievance. Apparently the parties are trying to re-enact the moves and gestures of the Liberation Committee.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Sardinian Mayors and the Oath.

The Sassari Committee of Liberation has voted an order of the day in which it takes note that the Minister of the Interior has decided that the mayors take an oath "For the inseparable good of the King and the country", and it has decided that those mayors nominated by the Liberation Committees should not take this oath and that until the national assembly decides on the nature and contents of the oath to be sworn, mayors should use the same formula as that employed by the Ministers of the Bonomi cabinet.

CHURCH

3 Interview with Cardinal Lavitrano

Cardinal Lavitrano, in an interview with a PWB officer in Palermo, discussed the state of public morals in Sicily. He spoke very energetically, and stated that he was convinced the situation could only be solved by using strong measures.

The Cardinal knew of the departyre of most of the local prostitutes for the mainland, and while recognising it as the best thing in the interests of Sicily

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The Cardinal knew of the departyre of most of the local prostitutes for the mainland, and while recognising it as the best thing in the interests of Sicily, he stated that only some examples of punishment could solve the situation.

He states, illustrating his point with examples and similes, that never before was there such a complete lack of honesty in every field.

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Questioned about his connections with the Christian Democrats he explicitly stated that, though maintaining cordial relations with all the principal members, he still does not wish to influence this party by any direct intervention. For this reason he has refused several requests made to him that he should join the party.

He concerns himself daily with messages from prisoners, and for this reason receives every day from ten to one all those who wish to have his help. He keeps in contact with the Italian military authorities in this connection.

There has been a rumour in Palermo that the Cardinal wished to form "guardia bianche" for the protection of the clergy, and that the members would be chosen from the boy scouts. The Cardinal stated that he had never planned an organisation of this kind and that for this reason he did not know of any name assigned to guards of this type. He was only interested in boy scouts as far as moral education is concerned.

The Cardinal gave the impression of decided caution in giving his opinions.

LABOUR

4. Rome Provincial Labour Office

The Rome Provincial Labour Office has now been organised on the following basis:

A Labour Division.

i) Commerce and Agriculture
ii) Industry and Artisan Trades
iii) Public Employment, Credit and Insurance

B Legal Division

C Economics and Statistics Division (in formation)

D Employment Division (Rome Labor Exchanges prospected)

E General Secretariat

i) General Business Section
ii) Archives Section

iii) Administration and Personnel Section
iv) Arbitration Section
v) Registration of Labour Contracts Section

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5 Views of the Camera del Lavoro

On August 5th the Directive Committee of the Rome Camera del Lavoro met to discuss the present situation. It first considered the grave economic, unemployment and wage situation, and

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and its causes. It then appealed to the Allies to save Italy's one weapon of reconstruction, the vigour and willing intelligence of her people, and not "to allow the enthusiasm and trusttrust of the people for their brave Allies to be marred."

It then called on the Roman workers to do their utmost to help and bade them take to heart their duties and also their rights.

It denounced the rich profiteers of Fascism who can now sit back and wait: "but " it declares "the workers cannot wait They are hungry."

In a conversation with a PWB officer, the Socialist member of the Directive Committee expressed himself in most distressed and anxious tones. He said that "there is very much unrest" (la situazione è molto movimentata), and that the situation could not carry on as at present. The Camera del Lavoro had reported the gravity of the situation to the General Confederation of Labour.

6 Di Vittorio on the rights of Labour

Di Vittorio, the Labour Leader,(CGIL) writes an interesting article in the Communist organ l'Unita of August 4th. He cautions those responsible against formul ting any fixed Labour laws at this abnormal and fluid stage of Italian democratization and declares that the whole Italian people must decide this matter in the Constituent Assembly. He then refers to the question of the location of Labour, a function which has been entrusted to the State-dependent Provincial Labour Office. He maintains that this duty can only be carried out satisfactorily under the control of the Trade Unions, not of the State. He argues that even the Fascists had to hand over this work to their pseudo syndical organisation. He concludes that when the restrictions of war have been removed, "the workers will want to contribute freely to the working out of a Labour law which will take account of their just aspirations and will correspond to their own national traditions, which are never arbitrary but the product of the particular historical and politico-social characteristics of each country." He applies the same conclusion to present strike restrictions and to the administration of Social Insurances, which are run by the government authority, at this moment AMG and ACC, through the private insurance comanies.

A similar attitude was indicated over a week ago by Dr. Cuzzaniti, Demo-Christian secretary at the Labour Office (Camera del Lavoro)

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7 The Rome Union of Merchants.

In an interview with a PWB officer, Dr. Alfredo Spazzacampagna, director of the Merchants' Union, explained that when all the Fascist Confederations were abolished a commissioner, Avv. Enzo Storono, was appointed to help reorganise a new free confederation

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of merchants Unions. This phase is still in progress. Of the 57 categories of merchants which will be included in the Home Union, the following have already held assembly meetings in order to set up their own autonomous syndical organisations, and have elected their own directive councils, (of from 3 to 7 members) and their own presidents:

Category of Trade	Number of concerns represented
Wholesalers in Food	75
Hotel Keepers	415
Dairies	596
Wholesalers in cereals and forage	90
Dealers in chemical products and special medicinals	119
Wholesalers in coal	64
Retailers in Coal	401
Pastry shops	721
Wholesalers in greengroceries	75
Retailers in greengroceries	519
Bakers (including oatmeal bakers)	777
Merchants in oil	900
Fishmongers	42
Sausage dealers (Pizzicagnoli)	1200
Butchers	684
Tobacconists	820
Dealers in Agricultural Products (fertilisers etc.)	31
Wholesalers in clothes, underwear, etc. (mercerie)	185
Retailers in clothes, etc.	302
Owners of private nursing homes	28
Proprietors of bars and cafes	1980
Proprietors of inns and restaurants	2097
Retail dealers in clothes	1518
Wholesalers in spices	60
Retailers in spices	1557
Poultry and game	249

Dr. Spazzacampagna said that these autonomous syndicates are grouped together to their own advantage in the one Union, in which they can profit from contact and consultation with each other and can benefit from a single administrative body, of which he is now director. A statute is being formulated for the Union and when the 57 syndicates have elected their presidents, these last will assemble together and appoint from their midst a president of the whole union, which in its turn depends on the national Confederation of Merchants, also in Rome.

Dr. Felaico Antalone then announced that he had

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Dr. Falcias Imbelone then announced that he had applied to PWB for authorisation for an organ for the Union. In the conversation that followed, the lack of materials and the shortage of transport were stated to be the main problems in the present hard times. As in so many other trades, the fact that they are cut off from the North, from

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from where all the supplies come, is the greatest blow for all; in this sense they say that they were better off during the German occupation, because they still had communication with the north then. On the whole there is little comprehension of the difficulties which war entails and which should be accepted.

The question of the increase in wages is also looked on in this light. The merchants realise that at the present moment the workers must have an increase in order to be able to live, but they object to having wages actually increased: They would prefer a provisional allowance to be given to meet the high cost of living. The point they make is that by increasing the pay roll, all the books have to be altered and the allowances such as dismissal bonuses have to be proportionately increased, which means big arrears for each concern.

Dr. Anzalone expressed himself in strong terms against the big industrial magnates and said that the interests of the big and middle or small dealers conflict (it is in fact to be noted that in listing, the wholesalers and retailers are always listed separately except in special cases.) He indicated the norm which has been established as follows: a man with up to five assistants is classed as an artisan. These small trades are weak and are gradually being driven out of business, according to Dr. Anzalone. A man with up to 25 employees is classed as a medium sized merchant and one with over 100 employees as a big merchant. Dr. Anzalone slightly criticised the union of merchants fro this reason - it has wholesalers and retailers - and said that the industrialists would split in two in their organisation. Both Dr. Anzalone and Dr. Spazzacampagna expressed faith in free trade and independent competition: let each man go out for himself, and not always go begging to the State for help as was done under the Fascist regime.

SECURITY

8 Communist demonstration in Palermo.

Following the talk of the Minister Gullo on the "Granai del Popolo" which took place in the local offices of the Prefettura, a group of about thirty Communists (some of whom were present at Gullo's talk) seized a marble bust of Mussolini which was in the anteroom of the main hall. As a protest against the presence of the statue they formed a sort of procession and with the Communist flag at the head of the parade they started for party headquarters.

When they reached the Quattro Canti (where two

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They would prefer a provisional allowance to be given to meet the high cost of living. The point they make is that by increasing the pay roll, all the books have to be altered and the allowances such as dismissal bonuses have to be proportionately increased, which means big arrears for each concern.

Dr. Anzalone expressed himself in strong terms against the big industrial magnates and said that the interests of the big and middle or small dealers conflict (it is in fact to be noted that in listing, the wholesalers and retailers are always listed separately except in special cases.) He indicated the norm which has been established as follows: a man with up to five assistants is classed as an artisan. These small trades are weak and are gradually being driven out of business, according to Dr. Anzalone. A man with up to 25 employees is classed as a medium sized merchant and one with over 100 employees as a big merchant. Dr. Anzalone slightly criticised the union of merchants fro this reason - it has wholesalers and retailers - and said that the industrialists would split in two in their organisation. Both Dr. Anzalone and Dr. Spazzacampagna expressed faith in free trade and independent competition: let each man go out for himself, and not always go begging to the State for help as was done under the Fascist regime.

SECURITY

8 Communist demonstration in Palermo.

Following the talk of the Minister Gullo on the "Granai del Popolo" which took place in the local offices of the Prefettura, a group of about thirty Communists (some of whom were present at Gullo's talk) seized a marble bust of Mussolini which was in the anteroom of the main hall. As a protest against the presence of the statue they formed a sort of procession and with the Communist flag at the head of the parade they started for party headquarters.

When they reached the Quattro Conti (where two main streets cross) they let the statue drop and with a hammer broke it into small pieces.

The enthusiasm shown by the Communists was not shared by about seventy curious persons who followed the parade with apathy and indifference.

The whole demonstration lasted less than half an hour. The precession broke up as soon as it reached party headquarters.

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RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION

7 Welfare in Catania.

Two welfare organisations initiated by Catholic Societies and encouraged by ACC, have come into being at Catania. One arranges sea baths for poor children. The other works at the foundation of clubs for women workers and hopes to provide dressmaking, sewing and mending for the many women out of work in the city, to give a home for those women who come in from the country to work in shops and businesses, and to give good meals to those many women workers in the factories who otherwise have to remain without food during working hours. Ultimately it is hoped that every parish will contain one of these womens clubs

8 Works of art in Florence.

The following information is supplied by Professor Cesare Fasola, Librarian of the Gallery of Fine Arts at Florence. Professor Fasola left Florence at the beginning of July, where for some time he had represented the Party of Action on the Committee of Liberation.

Fasola reports that the evacuation of works of art from the Florentine museums was carried out in 1942. The greater part of the pictures and sculpture were lodged in villas of the Florentine countryside. After last May it was realised that if these works of art were left much longer in the country they would be exposed to even greater dangers than if in the city, especially after this had been declared an open city by the Germans. Accordingly hurried efforts were made to bring pictures and sculpture back to Florence, until the Germans put an end to this by refusing transport facilities to the museum authorities. These last reached an agreement with the Germans which after July 20th would have permitted the return of all these pictures to the city. Unfortunately, the fall of Leghorn prevented the carrying out of this plan. Seeing this, Professor Fasola, who had already been denounced as an anti-Fascist to the notorious Major Caritâ, left Florence on foot for Monte Gufoni. In the Villa Acciaioli at Monte Gufoni were stored the Madonna of Giotto, the Madonna of Cimabue, the Battle of San Romano by Paolo Uceello, St. Anne of Masaccio, Botticelli's Primavera, and the Coronation of the Magi, the Coronation of the Virgin and the Deposition by Filippino Lippi, the Madonna Enthroned with Saints by Fra Bartolomeo, and other pictures all from the

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All these works are in good condition with the exception of a few small pictures of minor importance, that have been taken away by the Germans. So far only one picture of importance has hot been traced, and that is one of the three parts of a small tryptich by Filippo Granacci from the Uffizi.

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In the Villa Guicciardini at Poppiano was stored paintings from the exhibition of 15th centruy Florentine Art that was organised in Florence two months before the outbreak of war. Several of these pictures were never restored to their owners. These pictures have suffered both from the Maori troops who used several of them as cots, and also from a German grenade which destroyed the ceiling of the room where the pictures were. Among the pictures damaged is a Trinity by Rosso Fiorentino, and three pictures accredited to Pontormo. These last are probably the paintings on slate by Bacchiacca and Bronzino from the study of Cosimo I in the Palazzo Vecchio.

Other works of art were stored at Montagnana, and these suffered most severely The Germans took away many of the smaller pictures. The damage has still to be estimated, but at least the Uffizi Crucifixion by Perugino is safe.

A few other works of art from Florentine Churches were stored at Oliveto

ECONOMIC

9 The Market in Palermo at the end of July

In general the trend of the market leaves much to be desired, and the population of the city is decidedly dissatisfied. Prices for certain types of food increase in an unjustifiable manner.

These increases are particularly noticeable on fish and on fruit. The price for cod is 150 lire a kilo and that of sardines 45 or 50 lire, with the cost of lower quality fish in proportion. The most popular fruit is in no case sold at less than 20 lire a kilo.

Meat and eggs maintain the prices of 160 lire a kilo and 10 lire each, respectively. The butchers continue to sell meat with all the fat and unusable parts attached, which increases the weight.

Among Sicilian products the melenzata is particularly popular, and even though these are very abundant the price remains at 4.50 or 5 lire apiece, while in the centres of production they are sold for 2 lire each. A margin of three lires of profit is much too high.

Potatoes are sold in the markets at a price of 30 lire, although it is possible to buy them from street vendors

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Potatoes are sold in the markets at a price of 30 lire, although it is possible to buy them from street vendors for 25 lire

Cheeses are very scarce and expensive.

A considerable amount of salame and of pressed meat has reappeared on the market at very high prices. Since at this time of year the preparation of these meats is not usual, it is thought that it is old meat kept well hidden from

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former supplusos, and that now it is being sold in the shops at prices which are prohinitive to the middle and working classes.

The lack of olive oil on the white market is still regretted, while it is still possible to buy it on the black market for 160 lire a litre. Another serious complaint concerns sugar, which sells on the Black Market (the only place where it can be found) for a price which varies between 500 to 600 lire a kilo

10 Food situation at Cagliari.

Several provisions affecting the ration scale in Sardinia, previously announced by the High Commissioner, have now been put into practice. The normal bread ration is now 200 grammes per day, while light worke s receive from between 250 to 230 grammes. The scale for heavy workers is still undecided. An announcement of 500 grammes of pasta per head per week has also been made, though this has not yet been fulfilled. Locusts have done great damage to grain and fruit crops in the province of Sassari, where in one Commune alone they have destroyed more than one thousand quintals of grain. (B2)

11 Cost of living in Rome

The following people were interrogated by the Secretary of the Confederation of Artisan Leagues as to their daily expenses.

A dyer. He has a wife and two grown up sons. They do heavy work.

First meal: soup (Italian style, with pasta or bread soaked in), tomatoes or vegetables, bread (rationed) half a kilo of fruit, no wine. Second meal: beans and potatoes, bread, half a kilo of fruit. This costs him 430 lire daily for the family.

A coobler. He has a wife and three children. His meals are the same as for the dyer. He calculates the daily cost at 550 lire

A carter. He has a wife and three children, and eats the same as the dyer. He calculates the total daily cost at 500 lire

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A cobbler. He has a wife and three children. His meals are the same as for the dyer. He calculates the daily cost at 550 lire

A carter. He has a wife and three children, and eats the same as the dyer. He calculates the total daily cost at 500 lire

A tailor. He has a wife and three adolescent children. (less strenuous work)

Breakfast. a cup of oats gruel. First meal: soup, then tomatoes or vegetable, bread, 1 kilo of fruit. Second meal; vegetables or greens. tomatoes, bread, half a kilo of fruit. Average daily cost, 470 lire.

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A dressmaker. She supports one adult and one child. First meal: soup, half a kilo of fish (Black Market) as a treat, a little fruit and bread. Second meal: tomatoes or other vegetable, bread and a little fruit. Daily cost, 475 lire.

A Blacksmith. He has a wife and three children. He east the same as the dyer. Estimated cost 560.

A furniture polisher. He has a wife and 6 children, three of them small. First meal: same as dyer. Second meal: vegetables, 1 kilo of meat (a treat) from the Black Market, bread but no wine or fruit. Average daily cost: 755 lire.

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REACTIONS TO PROPAGANDA AND PUBLIC OPINION

(Passages marked at the side with a line are for information only.)

1 Declaration of Messina Committee of Liberation on Freedomeof the Press.

The Committee of National Liberation for the Province of Messina issued on July 13the the following declaration:

"Considering that without the liberty of the press it is impossible to have liberty of the people, either civil, moral or political, but only a return to violence and the retrogression of the social man to the individual;

"Considering that the suppression of the free press has brought about in Italy the rise of a despotic regime which in 20 years of an absolute lackof control has reduced the nation to a geographical expression, degrading the people from its noblest traditions, and depriving it of all initiative and participation in the fortunes of the country;

"Considering that the United Nations when they entered the war against Nazi-Fascism solemnly declared that among their war aims was that of enabling the Italian people to return to its civil and political rights and that at the moment of the landing in Sicily, General Alexander proclaimed his intention to restore all the liberties and first of all freedom of the press as the one which is indispensable for the achievement of the other freedomes;

"Considering that the national government constituted in liberated Italy has restored freedom of the press, subjecting it to certain formalities without however limiting either the number of newspapers or their political

"Considering that in spite of such solemn declarations and proclamations the freedom of the press was suppressed in Messina last March without any legal motive and in particular that the weekly newspapers of the various political parties and the single independent daily, were suppressed;

"Considering that any objections on the grounds of a shortage of newsprint or the preoccupation on the part of the Allies on the possibilities of the press interesting itself in problems that might be damaging to the Allies,

Considering that these objections are unjustified as the press can only have words of admiration for the Allies, the Committee implores the Prime Minister and the A.C.C. that they may immediately arrange for the return to Messina of the freedom of the Press, even if only on a limited scale for the newspapers of those parties forming the Committee of Liberation, at the same time authorizing the

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2 New Weekly in Sardinia

It is reported from Sardinia that a new weekly review, La Riscossa, which is introduced by an article by Mario Berlinguer dedicated to the youth, has had a most favorable recention in Sassari and was sold out in a short time. The same happened in Cagliari. The Newspaper concerns itself mainly with problems of Italian youth and insists on the necessity of fighting Fascism.

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3 Radio Language Lessons

It is reported from Naples that the English lessons on the radio are listened to by a very large number. There is also a very great demand for French lessons.

4 Reactions to Radio in Rome

When an elderly anti-fascist school master was questioned as to his reactions to the radio before the liberation of Rome, he replied as follows: The stations he could listen to most clearly were London, Algiers, Tunis and Bari. The two stations which interested him most were London and Bari. Of the Nazi-Fascist stations he listened to Rome I and a certain number of Germans stations. Rome I interested him because he was able to learn of the new appointments of fascist officials. He listened to German transmissions on account of the programmes of classical music. He said that he could listen to London at almost any time while Bari he could only hear between 19 and 24 hours and at 7 A.M. Even during this period Bari was seriously jammed whereas London was less jammed. The programmes he preferred were the Voice of London, Italian Combatte, and on Radio Bari the series entitled La Voce dei Partiti. This feature he regarded as a real example of freedom of speech. He used to listen with pleasure to Michele Cifarelli, one of the commentators on Radio Bari. His favorite commentator, however, was Colonel Stevens. Nowadays he finds it is difficult to listen to radio Rome because he has light only every four days. However he thought that on the occasion when he could listen he felt it had not got a very Italian character and he made the comment that in order to get news about Italy it was still necessary to listen to BBC. It should be added that this professor is now a member of the Party of Action.

5 Conversation with a Peasant in Rome

This peasant is about 60 years old, an ex-service man of the last war, belonging to no party.

Q. Probably you peasants, especially living near Rome, with the orchards and vegetable gardens, have gained a certain amount of money during the past few years?

A. Yes, it is true, but before that we went through many years of misery.

Q. The misery of peasants is always relative because they always have something to eat.

A. But you do not realize that I need clothing, wool and whoes. One's clothing wears out more quickly in the country. Nowadays to buy

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A. But you do not realize that I need clothing, wool and whoes. One's clothing wears out more quickly in the country. Nowadays to buy shoes I must spend 3000 lire and a suit costs between ten and fifteen thousand lire. In order to be able to buy these necessities we peasants must regulate our prices accordingly.

Q. Were you a Fascist?

A. No, I was a peasant who was inscribed in the Fascio.

Q. But is not that the same thing?

A. It is not the same thing. When I was fighting in the last war I was there because I was called up and I did my duty. Then there

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were those s ldiers who were heroes so they said when they were killed. That is the difference. I was conscripted into the Fascio in 1936; they sent for me and said I must enroll in the Fascio as an ex-service man. They gave me a party badge and the uniform of the black shirt. Later they also gave me a radio set.

Q. What did you think of Fascism?

A. I did not think about it much because I was not interested in politics. I began to think about in 1932 when Littoria was organized. Then what Mussolini did seemed to me fairly good. Later I began to change my ideas particularly when we got involved in wars. I hate war because I know that it means misery. Now that I see the evil that Fascism brought to Italy I wish that it had never come.

Q. With the radio you had did you ever listen to any Allied stations during the occupation?

A. I get up at five in the morning so that in the evening I go to bed early so I almost never listened to it. My children on the other hand used to listen and tell me the news. At one time I used to listen every Sunday morning because there was a special broadcast for peasants and there was mass, but now there are no more of these broadcasts and as a result I hardly ever listen even on Sunday.

Q. What newspaper do you prefer?

A. Corriere di Roma because it does not talk of politics.

Q. What do you think of the Italian government?

A. When I think of the government I am reminded of my marriage. When I married they gave me as a present a pair of shoes which were too small for my feet and I could never put them on. They were fine shoes but I could never wear them. It is the same now with the government. The Allies have given us a government which is beautiful to look at but in reality is it more comfortable for us Italians than that pair of narrow shoes? Why don't they give us the opportunity of widening it?

6 Films

It has been pointed out that owing to the difficulty of listening to the radio because of the shortage of electricity, the cinema presents one of the most effective means of propaganda. The ordinary people find the present prices of seats too expensive and therefore a whole section of the people is automatically excluded from the cinema. It has been suggested that as a cost effective

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7 Opinion on Roman Bread

Many people in Rome regret the disappearance of white bread. They also complain that the bread is badly baked, heavy and full of water.

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8 Comments on American Motion Pictures.

The only American picture presented to the Italian public last week, was a revival of Charlie Chaplin's "GOLD RUSH." The reception it received from the newspapers was, all in all, rather a favorable one. Everyone remembered the previous edition and with it in mind, the new talking version was not regarded as too worthy. Although some of the newspapers like "Risorgimento Liberale", "Italia Libera", "Corriere di Rome","Quotidiano" go as far as to regard the picture as still the classic masterpiece of American production, others like "Il Popolo", "Italia Nuova", "Tempo" write in their comments that the picture has during these 19 years lost much of its original humour. One of them, "Il Tempo", goes as far as to call it a "contaminated edition of the masterpiece of which we could have been spared."

9 Guidance for Italians

Any Allied officer or man who comes into contact with Italians cannot fail to notice their desire for any information that will aid them to explain to their own circle of contacts the difficulties and exigencies under which the Allied administration, especially in Rome and other large cities, has to labour. This is particularly true with those friendly and tried Italians who have never doubted in the eventual victory of Allied arms, who have never ceased to subscribe to the moral principles for which the Allies are fighting, and whose strength and inspiration for the last four years has been Allied propaganda, especially over the radio.

Typical of these people is an Italian of the small landed estate class, who is also a business man in Rome. Until the liberation of Rome he was able to answer doubts and questions with the assistance of BBC and with the hope that the arrival of the liberators would bring the solution of at least the problem of labor, and some alleviation of the food question. Today he finds himself acutely embarrassed by his tradesmen and his employees; his one wish is that Italians should be taken more into the confidence of the administration, explained the difficulties that lie in the way of solution of this or that problem. He asked if ACC could not issue some guidance on at least the two urgent matters of food and employment, either over press or radio, or by wall posters, etc. He explained how today a workman could not afford to take a job, as the salary offered, ranging from 60 to 120 lire, was absolutely insufficient to keep a wife and one child. The only way he could hope to meet the day to day needs was by illicit trafficking.

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Another thing that people are puzzled by is the ban on the transport of commodities plentiful in one zone to other zones where they are lacking. For example, Calabria and Apulia are full of wine, and the latter of oil, and yet wine is almost unobtainable at Rome or else costs 100 lire a litre for poor quality wine that before the Allied arrival would have been sold for a few lire. All these considerations incline the workman to say that economically he was better off under the Germans and the Fascists.

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ACC 10000/125/260 56/PAT. REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED

(2072 folders)

July - Aug. 1944

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PORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY - Jacket #1

July - Aug. 1944

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APPENDIX II:

Notes on the Crisis of September 8, 1943

(The following information was supplied to PWB by a group of officers, friends of Col. Montezemolo, who were in touch with the Stato Maggiore in Rome.)

The untimely announcement by American journalists of the signing of the armistice between Italy and the Allies was the cause of the September 8th Crisis. Plans already decided on were upset, and our political and military leaders were taken by surprise and were, alas, terrified. Passing from a state of war with the Allies to that of an armistice entailed a series of measures, in process of being taken on September 8th, supposed to be completed by the 30th. The most important of these measures were:

1) The landing at Salerno and nearby of the Jonio, to be carried out during the first fortnight of September, in order to form a strong bridgehead in Southern Italy and to ensure the use of the airports in this region.

2) Execution by the outher garrisons of a plan, marked C.P.44, of attack and defense against the German armed forces.

3) Concentration round Rome of important forces of the effectives of five divisions and some reinforcements.

4) Landing at Civitavecchia and Nettunia of Anglo-American forces.

The untimely announcement of the armistice came when preparations were hardly begun. The C.P.44 plan had been distributed only five or six days earlier; the defense of Rome was imperfectly planned; supplies, especially of fuel and food, had hardly begun to be collected; the landing in Southern Italy had hardly begun, with the establishment of a bridgehead at Salerno, and the preparations for a landing near Rome anticipated by twenty-two days.

The realization of this state of affairs, the fear of a coup on the part of the fifth column, and German shock troops created a panic, confusion and uncertainty in the taking of decisions among those in positions of responsibility.

Two motives influenced their actions in the hours following the armistice: 1) Ensure that those responsible for the armistice were out of danger of an attempt at arrest or murder on the part of the Germans; 2) Put into effect with regard to the Allies such clauses of

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2) Execution by the outher garrisons of a plan, marked C.2.44, of attack and defense against the German armed forces.

3) Concentration round Rome of important forces of the effect- [illegible] five divisions and some reinforcements.

4) Landing at Civitavecchia and Nettunia of Anglo-American forces.

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Two mitives influenced their actions in the hours following the armistice: 1) Ensure that those responsible for the armistice were out of danger of an attempt at arrest or murder on the part of the Germans; 2) Put into effect with regard to the Allies such clauses of the armistice as it was still possible to do. Thus there arose the thought of immediate flight; a clear, precise order was given to the Italian Navy to make their way to British ports. Badoglio's speech and proclamation were broadcast; some hurried, confused orders were given to the external garrisons to carry out the C.2.44.

Instructions were given for the defense of Rome as follows: Among the defense measures taken was that of concentrating the command in the hands of General Carboni, commander-in-chief of the armored Army Corps, thus in fact depriving General Barbieri, commander-in-chief of the ground defenses, of any function. The disposition of the

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forces on the evening of the 8th was that of an arc of a circle, the location of the various divisions starting from Magliana, by the sea, being in the following order: Sardinian Grenadiers, Centaure, Sassari and Piave. The Ariete division was located in front of the Piave division between Bracciano and Viterbo. The weakest point was that held by the Sardinian Grenadiers, who were faced by parachute troops.

On the night of the 8th, General Carboni ordered the light armored Montello regiment to be detached from the Ariete division and sent to strengthen the Sardinian Grenadiers.

In the early hours of the 9th the Germans attacked at three points: at Bracciano, Monterotondo and La Magliana. The Ariete division put up resistance at Bracciano, counterattacked and inflicted serious losses on the enemy, so much so that they were immobilized and stopped attacking. At Monterotondo the situation was on the whole favorable.

During the morning of the 9th reinforcements were sent there. In the early morning the Ariete division received an order to move towards Tivoli. The order N.I. was only a partial execution of the general order to concentrate on Tivoli, an order whose putting into effect was delayed on the initiative of the divisions which, being in contact with the enemy, were not able to carry out movements as instructed. When the enemy attacks ceased, the order was obeyed on the morning of the 9th.

The order had been dictated by Roatta, Chief of the General Staff, and signed by his order by General De Stefanis at 5 in the morning, at the moment when General Roatta was on the point of leaving together with General Ambrosio, the King and Queen and a small number of officers. He was in such a hurry that he did not even sign the order he had dictated. The concentration of the troops at Tivoli was not justified by the presence of enemy forces; the position was on the contrary most unfortunate, as the troops were obliged to remain massed together, and if they moved, to go along the roads surrounded by mountains. Moreover the only way of evacuating troops from this region would have been towards the Abruzzi, along roads situated in deep gorges exposed to attacks from the air and to lateral attacks from light troops. And apart from all that the Army Corps had enough petrol for seventy kilometres at the most, and would thus have found it impossible to retreat towards the Abruzzi even if this had been advisable. The conviction of General Roatta and Badoglio that it was impossible to defend Rome, and the tactical futility of the concentration of troops at Tivoli

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General Carboni had received the order of which we have spoken and the communication of a general projected move of the High Command and the General Staff to the Abruzzi, to Carsoli in fact; the project was naturally kept very secret.

At six in the morning General Carboni went to Rome by car, gave his own staff the order to move the headquarters of the motorized division to Tivoli, while he would make the same trip in his own car and would meed them there. The morning came and there was no sign

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of General Carboni at Tivoli. Meanwhile the Headquarters had established itself and set up telephone communications, naturally enough including those with the office of the General Staff and the High Command in Rome and Monterotondo. In the absence of General Carboni the headquarters of the armored Army Corps asked General Calvi di Bergolo, in his quality of senior Divisional general, to assume command of the Army Corps. General Calvi intimated that he would take command if the Chief of the General Staff indicated to him in writing that General Carboni had abandoned his post and that he was not to be found. The Chief of the General Staff replied that General Carboni was not to be found, but that he certainly could not state that General Carboni had abandoned his post.

In the face of this statement by the Chief of the General Staff, General Calvi went to Tivoli to take command of the Army Corps about two o'clock in the afternoon. Meanwhile at one o'clock a car arrived in Tivoli containing three civilians, who stopped to have lunch at the Carabinieri barracks. The maresciallo of the Carabinieri reported this arrival at Headquarters. Some officers followed him and found General Carboni, his son and an officer having lunch.

What had happened? General Carboni, having been informed of his superiors' plan of departure, decided to meet them at Carsoli, left the Army corps to its fate and while the High Command waited for him at Tivoli, reached Carsoli, and found no one there. From this he had understood two things: 1) that the information about Carsoli was false and the meeting place was somewhere else; 2) that the group of people leaving had not expected him to come with them. So the only thing for him to do was to return to Tivoli, after the lunch episode. All morning the telephones connected with the General Staff had rung with enquiries of all kinds from the external garrisons: from Lubiana to Greece and Northern Greece. Various officers of the armored Army Corps replied, their only concern when so doing being to avoid letting the generals who were asking instructions know that there was no one at the headquarters. To enquiries as to whether or not C.P.44 was to be executed, the replied with anodyne phrases, leaving it to the enquirer to decide for himself.

General Calvi di Bergolo came to Tivoli, and when he saw that General Carboni had returned, he went back to his own station on the Albule Lake.

On the afternoon of the same day the Germans made their first attempt to approach General Calvi. The approaches were based on sentimentalism among generals, brotherhood in arms, the impossibility of a betrayal. These approaches were obviously intended to compromise the

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Meanwhile General Carboni, on the basis of which of his sources it is not known, continued to count all day on a landing by the British, and talked to this effect to his dependents.

He had therefore taken no measures to meet the German attack which was increasing in strength at Monterotondo, Magliana, nor did he move forces from Tivoli to the Bracciano-Viterbo front. This absolutely passive attitude is to be explained by his disappointment at

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not forming part of the group which went over to the British, in his [illegible]en conviction that there would be a landing (which would have completely restored the situation) and in the general's faith in the possibilities of our soldiers. On the morning of the 10th, General Carboni returned to Rome dressed as a civilian, because as he stated to his own general staff, he was very compromised with regard to the Germans, feared reprisals against his person and though it advisable to hide from possible enquiries and search. Meanwhile the parachutists were increasing their pressure on Magliana, and on the strength of an order whose source has not been traced, our men surrendered the stronghold. General Salinas later ordered this position to be reoccupied, and this was done with heavy losses which obliged our men to retreat once more. The battle took place in the district near the pyramid of Caio Cestio. There were scenes of panic among the population who fled in all directions; though not before looting the markets, and cries to the soldiers to cease resistance. Our men were moreover in unfavorable positions. Our tanks were taken one by one along the Via Ostiense and blown up one after the other. This being the situation; our men's resistance broke, and a battalion of Carabinieri cadets sent as reinforcements took to flight. The situation at Monterotondo was equally serious. The German parachute troops put our forces to flight. The Germans, taking advantage of these successes which left open to them the road to Rome, renewed their proposals for an armistice. General Carboni continued to be absent, so these [illegible]ls were made directly to General Calvi. Kesselring's arguments may be summarized as follows:

1) The usual motives of brotherhood in arms.
2) Threats to bomb Rome.
3) Threats to fight from house to house inside the city, since the German forces had opened a breach in our defenses.

Calvi did not feel capable of taking the responsibility for an armistice, and abandoned Rome without a fight. He returned and consulted with Caviglia, Sorice and Carboni, who had meanwhile returned to the Ministry. They all replied that such an armistice was not to be considered. Caviglia offered to go and treat directly, but in the meantime those measures needed to avoid the inevitable armistice were not taken. In the meantime on the Sardinia Grenadier front flight became general. The same thing happened at Monterotondo. The Germans understood the situation and were in a position to demand hard conditions including the disarming of our troops. Caviglia refused such conditions and broke off negotiations. At the same time the Ariete division was ordered to move from Tivoli to Magliana, and take the Germans in the rear. But it was already too late; our forces [illegible]mpletely liquidated and there was no alternative but to resume

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scattered through the country, abandoning arms and wherever possible their uniforms.

Such was the beginning of the armistice according to which the Germans were to remain outside the open city, the Ministers and commissioners appointed by His Majesty were to remain in office and the Piave division and all the police forces were to remain under arms. All these clauses without exception were violated. The last example of this was the arrest of General Calvi di Bergolo and his deportation to Westfalia. The motive for this was his refusal to rescind his oath of loyalty to the King and to assume the functions and position which General Graziani did not hesitate later to accept. General Calvi di Bergolo was arrested at the Ministry of War by General Stahel three hours before the proclamation of the new republican government.

With the disarming of the Piave division, preceded by the arrest, again carried out by General Stahel, of General Tabellini, its commander-in-chief, who had likewise refused to collaborate with the republicans, the last Italian forces in Rome were dissolved. Thus ended a three-day tragedy, in which 50,000 well-armed men, with over 10,000 motor vehicles, tanks, light and heavy artillery, surrendered honor and arms to less than 15,000 men cut off from their own forces, sho had little artillery and no air support.

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Appendix III

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F L O R E N C E

A PWB officer sent the following dispatch from Florence on Friday, 4 August 1944:

This is our first dispatch from the part of Florence so far liberated south of the Arno. We passed the Certosa on the left hand side of the road at Galuzzo at the outskirts of Florence at 1000 hours this morning together with the advanced armored elements of the SA Forces. In Via Senise we met a deputation of the Committee of Liberation of Florence; the deputation consisted of six members of the Florence Committee of Liberation who had left behind them in Florence deputies to take their places until such time as the rest of the town is liberated. The Committee in Florence consists of two representatives for each party; the Democrazia del Lavoro is not represented.

With these six members and their lady interpreter on our jeep we proceeded to the Palazzo PITTI. All the rooms of the Palazzo Pitti as well as the surrounding gardens are occupied by ten thousand refugees; it was therefore a little difficult for some time to find a room in which we could have a conversation. It has been agreed that until we can cross to the other side of the river that we make the Pitti Palace our meeting place. The Preffetura will be used when the town is liberated.

From the members of the Committee and other persons we have gained the following information regarding the situation in Florence immediately preceding the arrival of the Allies. On last Sunday night the Germans began blowing up various installations in the town including the railway yards, and started pulling back their heavy stuff through the town. On Thursday night they blew up all the bridges over the Arno with the exception of Ponte Vecchio. In order to make Ponte Vecchio impassable however they have demolished a number of houses on either side of all the approaches on both sides of the river, including Palazzo GUICCIARDINI and part of the galleria which links up the Pitti and the Uffizi.

The director of the Carcere delle Murate behaved well according to informants and released a number of political prisoners. The R.F. authorities released everyone in the Carcere della Murate a few days ago so that the Allies would find nobody to question in the prisons. Among those in the prison were two English ladies, both of whom were [illegible] condemned for having helped British escaped POWs; one was serving a sentence of thirty years imprisonment. It is not known where either of them is and it is thought that the Germans may have taken them away.

When we entered South [illegible]

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When we entered South Florence with the advanced armored forces the streets were lined with people who clapped, cheered and threw flowers. Very soon the streets were hung with flags and pro-Allied slogans stuck up on the walls. Of these the Party of Action slogans seemed the most prominent. The armored division forces were halted about 200 yards from the Arno as all the houses in this area had been cleared previously for a depth of two hundred yards by the Germans, at very short notice. The north bank of the river has been strongly fort-

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J Miller 3/4/74
By ____ NARS, Date 8/23/78

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ified with MGs and anti-tank guns by the Germans and therefore it is difficult for our forces to run along the south bank of the river. As tanks and armored cars were nosing up the narrow streets leading up to the river a battle developed toward midday between our armored forces and the German forces on the other side of the river, reinforced by snipers who had placed themselves on the heights of San Vito and Bellosguardo and started with machine guns and mortars into Piazza Torquato Tasso and Porta Romana. At the outburst of gunfire the streets immediately emptied and were deserted. Since I began to write the Germans are lobbing in shells on route 2 a short distance from where we are.

We visited the Partisan headquarters on the South bank this morning and saw the Sovraintendente of Zone 1; Florence is divided into four zones, No. 2 being the NW area, No. 3 the central triangle consisting of the old city, while No. 4 is the NE area. The Partisans this side of the river give one the impression of being extremely badly organised and considerable confusion reigned in the HQ.; no clear indication could be got from them as to which houses had been fortified by the Germans on the south side or where enemy snipers were hiding; they had however posted up signs of "MAINE" in various places where the Germans had left mines. At the HQ we visited, the leaders seemed unfitted for the task, were not of military standing, had little information to give and were badly furnished with maps. They had arranged to correspond with the partisans on the other side of the river by flashing Morse signals from the dome of the Duomo to Palazzo Pitti; the partisans on the north bank had tried to flash a message across last night but there was no one among those on the south side who could take down the message, neither did they have a lamp by which to reply, nor had they any pre-arranged secret code, the messages being flashed en-clair. They have asked us to supply a signal man tonight to see if they can make contact.

As in Rome there were the usual number of partisans walking armed about the streets, some wearing the tricolor, and others the red scarf. None of them were on cars. These men were doing nothing to help hunt up the snipers, and when asked why they were doing nothing always replied that their companions were doing so. These men vanished with the rest of the population the moment that the firing began and did not take up any positions with our troops. The HQ had however succeeded in capturing two German prisoners.

We learned that the Partisans on the Florence side of Monte

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We learned that the Partisans on the Florence side of Monte Giove had ceased fighting two days ago and had come to Florence, but that the bands on Pratomagno were still carrying on.

REPORT NO. 2

1. <u>The Committee of Liberation</u> - The partial liberation of Pisa by the 5th Army, leaving that Sector north of the Arno still under German control, acted as a portent for Florence. The Committee of Liberation feared and expected that much the same would happen there. When the German command decided to split the town in two, prohibiting all communication between Florence north of the Arno and Flor-

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ence south of the Arno, by issuing a notice to that effect on Saturday 29th July, the Florence Committee of Liberation decided to set up a temporary committee on the southern bank, which would be able to make immediate contact with the Allies, and help the civilian population in every way possible. The members of the Committee of Liberation for Southern Florence are:

Prof. Carlo Furno	President	Party of Action
Dott. Enrico Dani	Vice-Pres.	Liberal Party
Avv. Francesco Berti		Christian Democrat
Fosco Frizzi		Communist
Araldo Orlandi		Socialist

The members of the Committee for Northern Florence are:

Dott. Enzo Agnoletti	Pres.	Party of Action
Mse; Aldobrando Medici-	V. Pres.	Liberal party
Prof. Carlo Furno	Tornaquinci	Party of Action
Avv. Eugenio Artom		Liberal Party
Avv. Francesco Berti		Christian Democrat
Renato Branzi		" "
Giulio Montelatici		Communist
Giovanni Rossi		"
Foscolo Lombardi		Socialist
Natale dall'Oppio		"

The Secretary General is Foscolo Lombardi

The Committee of Liberation set up ten commissions to deal with various problems. These commissions have some of them hidden away in safe places in Florence north of the Arno, a wealth of documentary material which will become available as soon as it is released. The commissions are

Epuration	Intellectuals
Public Security	The Commune of Florence
Food	Finance
Transport	Relations with Allied Authorities
the Press	War Crimes

Apart from the documentary material which these commissions have brought together, the Vice-Questore, who is in contact with the Committee of Liberation, Soldani by name, had assured the Committee that the Questura archives were intact. Moreover there was in the Questura a man called Giuliani, who was working with them, and who had a phenomenal memory.

The Committee of Liberation of Florence first came into being

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Araldo Orlandi	Communist Socialist

The members of the Committee for Northern Florence are:

Dott. Enzo Agnoletti Pres.	Party of Action
Mse; Aldobrando Medici- V. Pres.	Liberal party
Prof. Carlo Furno Tornaquinci	Party of Action
Avv. Eugenio Artom	Liberal Party
Avv. Francesco Berti	Christian Democrat
Renato Branzi	" "
Giulio Montelatici	Communist
Giovanni Rossi	"
Foscolo Lombardi	Socialist
Natale dall'Oppio	"

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The Committee of Liberation of Florence first came into being in 1942, by agreement with the heads of the different parties, and was composed as follows:

Prof. Gaetano Pieraccini	Socialist
Prof. Arturo Bruni	"
Giulio Montelatici	Communist
Renato Bitossi	"
Enrico Bocci	Party of Action
Carlo Furno	"
Mario Augusto Martini	Christian Democrat
Adone Zoli	"

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The Liberals were not represented until the spring of 1943, when Aldobrando Medçci Tornaquinci, and Avv. Mario Mari joined.

Bocci, Morandi and others of the Party of Action were shot about one month ago, after having been in prison at Carpi since the end of May. Pieracini was in hiding in Northern Florence at present. After the 8th September, the principal party figures went into hiding and the leadership was taken over by lesser personalities, who however kept in touch with the leaders.

The Committee of Liberation was in constant touch with the Committee in Rome by means of a courier service until the fall of Rome on 4th June 1944. After that date it worked closely with the Committee of Liberation in Milan, and coordinated its strikes to coincide with similar activity in the North. Though Florence was not an industrial town, the strikes were very successful and affected a great many small industries, to such an extent that the Todt organization had to take over certain essential services. This however did not help matters a great deal as the Italian workers "went slow", misdirected traffic, and in other ways brought about confusion.

2. The German Order to Evacuate the Banks of the Arno. On Saturday 29 July, at about 15 o'clock a notice was posted up throughout the town informing inhabitants who lived near the Lungarno that they had to evacuate their houses before 12 o'clock on the following day. They were told to leave their furniture and belongings in their houses, and the areas to be evacuated varied from a depth of 150 metres to 500 metres on either side of the river. Passage across the Arno was permitted to individuals until Monday morning. The notice was unusual inasmuch as it had no official stamp, and did not seem to be issued by any office. Its terms however were rigorously executed by the German army on Sunday and Monday. The printed order was worded in such a way as to imply that as the German authorities had received no answer from the Allies with regard to maintaining Florence an open city, they were compelled to take these precautions in order to save the bridges. On Thursday, 3rd August, they blew up all the bridges except Ponte Vecchio.

Anti-Fascist Activity at Florence

Professor Fasola, librarian of the Accademia Gallery at Florence, told an Italian collaborator of PWB that partisan resistance in the Florence area was originally directed by a military formation headed by General Gritti, who with other officers was arrested last February. In prison General Gritti behaved with considerable bravery, refusing to implicate or give away any of the other officers. He died in prison of an illness contracted after brutal treatment. The military com-

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The Fascist Republican party, through the Federal, Polvani and the Fascist leader Puccioni, made overtures to the Committee of National Liberation for a sort of mutual truce. The Committee made the condition that before any agreement all political prisoners must be released and Major Caritâ sent away. The first part of the condition was observed and many minor political figures were released. The more important political prisoners were either already dead or sent to the North. As nothing was done about removing Major Caritâ, the Committee nroke off relations.

The news of the assassination of the sidter of the well-known engineer and anti-Fascist Enso Enriquez Agnoletti is now confirmed. Signorina Anna Maria Agnoletti was a friend of the family of Professor Biasutti, of Florence University, whose son escaped to Liberated Italy, where he is now working with the R A F as an engineer. The Fascist police found out that Biasutti and his family were corresponding with the son through Switzerland, and arrested the professor and several friends of the family, including Signorina Agnoletti. Later they were all released except Anna Maria Agnoletti, who, perhaps because she is half-Jewish and the sister of a prominent anti-Fascist, was taken one evening out of the prison and killed.

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Appendix IV

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REPORT FROM TUSCANY

Allied and Italian Relations in Siena

A conversation on the 4 August 1944 with some leading members of the Party of Action in Siena yielded the following points of interest:

1) British radio propaganda has a widespread and trusting audience in occupied Italy, which believes it all implicitly. As a result there is some consternation when in newly liberated areas, it is found that the facts of liberation do not correspond too closely with the promises. The following specific instances were given:

a) The day after the Allies took over the control of the city the junta was summarily dissolved without any reason being made public. Since then, so the speakers alleged, the military government has allowed itself to be surrounded with fascist and other elements whose aim is to increase their own interests and not those of the community. This seemed to the speakers to contradict all the promises of democracy made over the radio. When asked who was the precise authority who ordered this they were unable to say whether it was done by AMG or by the French military authorities in the city.

b) Some resentment was caused by the refusal of the French authorities in the early days of the occupation to allow the Italian tricolor to be flown on public buildings. The resentment was caused by the fact that the Italian flag is and always has been the symbol of the Italian nation as a whole and not the private possession of the fascist party or the monarchy. This refusal was therefore taken rightly or wrongly as a deliberate insult to those who had sincerely desired the fall of fascism and had personally suffered for their convictions.

c) Seeing that the Italian people are always being told that their only hope of rebirth lies in their own application, some bewilderment is caused when obstacles are put in their way when they try to get things going for themselves. A specific instance of this is the agricultural question. At this time of year and with the present food situation, the need of organizing agricultural operations, but it is held up in the Siena area by the number of mine fields that are still unneutralized. On it being pointed out that this is not a very unusual state of affairs and that in the circumstances all personnel available for this work have commitments elsewhere, the reply came that the Italian authorities in Rome have 2000 such trained men awaiting employment, but the

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d) Finally despondency had been caused by a recent speech by Mr. Churchill, which according to the speaker's version of it, was a case of damning with faint praise.

It should be added that the speakers, for the most part men of some academic ability, expressed their views in a straightforward man-

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ner and did not seek to impress by lengthy and empty periods. They were also quite ready to listen to the opposite point of view, especially if that made clear other considerations and difficulties of which they were not previously aware. Their parting thrust, however, was that if this state of affairs was allowed to arise in Northern Italy, where the sufferings both public and private will be much greater than ever they have been in Siena, the Allies will may have the problem of a hostile population with which to reckon.

Political and Economic Conditions in Grosseto

Political - There is a strong republican tradition in the district, but Communism is at the moment gaining a number of adherents owing to its organization and aggressive propaganda. The local Communists appear to be of an extreme type, and to be engaged in acquiring party funds by scarcely veiled blackmail. The people whom they are attempting to win over are the unpolitical peasants and workmen. The most influential man in the town is the President of the Committee of Liberation, Dr. MECCCI, who is a Communist.

Economic and Social - There is a certain amount of unemployment owing to mine workers being unable to work in flooded mines. The region is, however, a rich agricultural one, and the population has never suffered hunger. A certain amount of discontent has been caused by 1) damage caused by Allied bombing; 2) looting on the part of forward American troops; 3) failure of Allies to supply medicines to hospitals.

Personalities

The Sindaco of Grosseto, LENZI, Leo, Communist - Son of a workman. Judged as being of low intellectual capacity, but honest and hardworking. Has fought against the Germans. Declared himself opposed to violence, though it is open to doubt whether these are indeed his real feelings. Wants drastic land reform, on the Soviet plan, irrespective of the desire of the peasants. He stated that no one suffered from real hunger, but that the flooding of the local mineral mines had caused a lot of unemployment. Feels that the Allies should give priority to their repair. Complained that Allied tanks and airfields are spoiling much agricultural land, and that the peasants are suffering as a result. The only material damage to the town was caused by allied bombardments, as the partisans prevented the Germans from carrying out demolitions. Complained that forward American troops had pillaged many houses, carrying off pianos, typewriters, pictures, etc. Declared that [illegible] houses destroyed, and that the hospital was without funds of medicines.

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President of the Committee of Liberation and the outstanding personality of Grosseto politics, is Dr. Mecocci, international communist. Formerly journalist on the Leghorn "Telegrafo". Was a Partisan leader until the arrival of allied troops. Expressed violent ideas, among them that he was prepared to indulge in bloody revolution to attain his ends He complained that the Committee of Liberation had no funds to alleviate the distress of those who come to them for work.

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Appendix IV

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Republican member of the Committee of Liberation, Pio BIAGI. Tradesman. Rather timid and indecisive, but gave the impression of being honest and sincere. Stated that Grosseto had an ancient Mazzini Republican tradition. Considers that the country is ripe for republicanism and the monarchy has no place in it. Is opposed to capitalism in industry and agriculture, and favors the co-operative movement. Is much opposed to communism. Thinks that Grosseto, being an agricultural region, will make a rapid recovery.

The Arciprete of Grosseto, Don BIANCHINI. Unlike his Bishop, is popular and respected. Is President of the Relief Organization which has, however, no funds. Stated that the local communists are powerful, active, well organized and well supplied with funds. He considered that they had a demoralizing effect on the population. They had also carried out arbitrary requisitions from various people, e.g. at Roccastrada they had taken 7000 lire worth of leather from the shoemaker FORTAI. He favored personally the Christian Democrat ideas of heavy taxation on the propertied classes. He favored also the idea of a democratic monarchy. He felt that communism had wooed a large section of the lower classes away from the church, but that the people were basically good hearted. He confirmed that there was no real distress in the Grosseto district.

The National Committee of Liberation at Leghorn

The Committee of Liberation at Leghorn is composed of six Parties, two members of each Party sitting on the committee. The Parties are the same as elsewhere in Italy, except that there is no Democratic Labor Party, and its place is taken by the Anarchist Party.

The committee controlled several patriot bands, who were also in charge of social assistance to the stricken and frequently homeless population.

German troops committed several atrocities, especially in the outlying villages such as Rosignano Marittimo and Castelnuovo. 450 male hostages were taken from Leghorn, first to Pisa and then to Lucca.

The various parties in the committee worked together in considerable harmony, and the committee has issued a document especially praising the cooperation of the clergy, and citing the names of ten priests for especially meritorious services in anti-fascist and anti-German propaganda and in assisting the population and the patriots. In another document, dated 3rd August, the committee unanimously condemns the monarchy, which it declares has supported fascism since its foundation.

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Some Leghorn Personalities

Bishop of Leghorn - Mgr. PICCIONI, has been Bishop of Leghorn for over 20 years. He is an elderly man and is much respected by the population. He feels that the combination of Fascism and war has shaken the moral equilibrium of the people very badly, but that their religious sense has not been affected basically. Theyneed however a thorough "re-education" in being taught to think for themselves.

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The Bishop considers that there can be no compromise between Communism and Catholicism, and that the former will never become deep-rooted in Italy, and is at present enjoying only a temporary success due to skilful propaganda. During the German occupation the clergy had given considerable material and moral help to the populace. This had been much needed, especially those forcibly evacuated from the infamous "black zone" near the harbor. Many churches had suffered from bombardment, especially the Cathedral, the Jesuit church and S. Giuseppe.

The Mayor of Leghorn, Avv. Furio DIAZ - Diaz, a man of about 30, is a Communist. He is well educated and much traveled, having studied in London, Paris and Germany. He has degrees in law and philosophy. In the last year he has been organizing clandestine propaganda in Rome, in conjunction with the university and military organizations. He gives the impression of being a moderate Communist, deprecating the use of violence to attain political ends. For this reason he disapproves very strongly of the "Red Flag" Italian party, which is extremist. He feels that the future of Leghorn can be very rosy, owing to the importance of the port. The Committee of Liberation are now collaborating with AMG in the organization of assistance to needy persons, previous to the re-starting of the shipping industry. Diaz is anxious to get going Trades Unions as soon as possible. [illegible]es of the present political structure of the Bonomi cabinet as representing the country, but would not pass an opinion on its individual members.

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Conditions in the Pisa District During June-July

On August 5th a PWB officer spoke to a number of refugees from the Pisa district. The majority of these had little of interest to say, beyond the usual tales of German raids, looting and oppression. From a couple of interviews with a tax inspector, and a retired army officer, some points emerged however which would appear to be worthy of record; a summary follows:

Special mention was made of the active work of the clergy in

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Special mention was made of the active work of the clergy in helping the population and also the Partisans.

The Republican Fascists were remarkably cowardly and made themselves scarce a long time before the arrival of Allied troops.

The BBC was listened to by everyone, especially between 4:30 and 5:30 P.m. La Guardia is extremely popular.

German propaganda's strongest theme is that the Allies bring with them hunger and devastation.

Economic conditions were not too bad. Here are typical black market prices: Bread, 25-50 lire the kilo; Beans, 40-60 lire the kilo. Pasta 30 lire the kilo. Rice 30 lire the kilo.

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Wine 50 lire the liter; oliv oil 1200 lire to 1200 lire the litre. Meat became very plentiful in the last few weeks as the peasants were slaughtering their stock clandestinely (to avoid German requisitioning) and selling it privately.

German Atrocity at Guardistallo

A really terrible atrocity was committed by German troops at the end of last June, as they retreated through Guardistallo, a village some six miles east of Cecina. A full report was given to PWB officers of the incident by the village priest, while a Partisan, who had actually witnessed the crime from a nearby hiding Place, guided the PWB officer to the spot where he described the scene in detail. This is a summary of what happned.

In mid-June, the Germans; knowing that Partisans were operating in the Guardistallo district, came to an agreement with the Priest and the communal-secretary of the village whereby they should discourage the villagers from hostile acts against German troops.

On June 29th however, a band og Garibaldi Brigade Partisans from another district clashed with a column of German artillery, which was taking up Position on the Guardistallo-Cecina road. After a Pitched battle, in which several Germans were killed; the Partisans withdrew. The Germans as a reprisal began shooting out of hand three inhabitants from an adjacent farm, Brucia I, in addition to a woman refugee who was living there. In another farm, Brucia 2, they killed a woman and her daughter (who was in bed) and near the same Place a man and his wife who were refugees. Eight of the Partisans who had been taken Prisoner were made to dig a large Pit at the edge of a thicket near the Brucia 1 Farm; they were then machine-gunned and thrown into the Pit, together with a dog who had also been machine-gunned.

The Germans then searched the CePrelle district, arresting 46 men, including a boy of 16 and an old man of 70. These were taken to the above mentioned Pit (this was the scene witnessed by the Partisan guid), where they were striPPed of their clothes, and then machine-gunned in tens clasPing each other in a terrified last embrace. (The guide described in detail the ghastly scenes of carnage which ensudes, sParing few detailsm it had so affected him the he sPoke in a dreary monotone).

The Germans then made another raid, and collected about 30 more men and women from the same district. The PoPulation got the Priest to interview the German commander who said that they also would be shot if there was another aggression. In the meantime, the men from

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There was then a third raid in the SS. Annunziata district, and more hostages were taken, but just about this time the Germans received the order to retreat, and in the confusion, the hostages fled. At noon on July 31st, American troops occupied Guardistallo. The corpses were then disinterred and given a Christian burial in the cemetery.

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Copy of Translation of Declaration made to AMG, CAVRIGLIA, Province AREZZO. Concerning German Atrocities:

On 4 July at about 7.30 German soldiers coming from various roads to the town of CASTELNUOVO DEI SABBIONI, began to gather and arrest all male citizens, including some who were ill, but with the exception of the women and childre, who however were invited to leave their homes and go to the cemetery where they were shut in. About 72 men were brought to the main square of the town, amongst them the Parish priest Don FERRANTE, and an altar boy aged 14. At about 9 o'clock a platoon to German soldiers, afterhaving lined them up against a wall, killed them with a machinegun. Afterwards the Germans took some furniture out of the various houses and put it on the corpses and wounded. After having thrown some Petrol and Dervoil over them the Germans set fire to them.

On the same day another German column came to the locality MASSA, rounded up other men, amongst them the Parish priest Don MURINI, but the execution was disturbed by the sudden appearance of an Anglo-American aeroplane, which dropped some bombs. In the confusion which arose nearly all succeeded in escaping with the exception of a youngster and the Parish priest, who were stabbed and thrown upon a burning hut.

Motive: The probable motive would seem to be that about ten days before the 4 July a German car Passing through the town of CASTELNUOVO DEI SABBIONI, with two German soldiers and an Italian driver in it, were captured by the Partisans? But it is established that on that occasion no German soldier was wounded or killed. Another reason was no doubt the fact that citizens of CASTELNUOVO were sympathetic with the Partisans, a feact which aroused a certain reaction in the Republican elements in the town, who (according to public opinion) before leaving had made threats against the inhabitants.

On 11 July in the locality of LA MATOLE, close to the same Commune, some soldiers in German uniform killed ten men occupied in the construction of a shelter for the civil population. The reason seems to be that these civilians were frightened by the sight of the Germans and some of them ran away.

MASSACRE OF MELETO: On the morning of 4 July, as at CASTELNUOVO, at about 6.30. some German troops surrounded the village of MELETO and began to round up and arrest about 150 men, including the aged. They shut [illegible] in some houses and afterwards made them come out in 5's or 6's to some heaps of burning straw; the men were forced at bayonet point to enter the flames. Those who tried to [illegible] a machine gun. There were other victims amongst the inhabitants, but their number cannot be established, as in MELETO there were many refu-

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Motive: It is established with certainty that the reason was the fact that in this centre there were many Partisans, but no German had been killed or captured. In the locality the Republican Fascio had not yet been reconstituted and this aroused the fury of the Republican Fascists. Afterhaving killed the citizens and looted the village, the Germans set fire to the place.

[redacted]

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These villages seem to have been sympathetic with the partisans, as one month before the 4 July some Partisans in the neighborhood of S. BARBARA fired on German soldiers who were detached there, and one German soldier was killed and another wounded.

Some days after this occurrence in the area of BOMBA some partisans captured a German car with five German soldiers who were taken prisoners, but none was killed.

It is believed that the Massacres in CASTELNUOVO and MELETO are due to reprisals by the Germans who were instigated to action by the Republican Fascist, who had left the villages.

The Vice-Commissioner of
Public Security.

(Dr. S. FERRAGINA)

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
APO 794 U.S. Army

Central "D" Section, Italy (Liberated)

8th July 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY - NO. 25.

Part I - - Summary

The difference between the political atmosphere of Rome and that of Southern Italy becomes more obvious week by week. There is a far greater political maturity among the educated classes, and for the first time it is possible to detect the pattern of the new democratic Italy which the younger political forces are anxious to shape. Unlike southern Italy, there is a reserve of ability on which the government can draw in Rome. There are numbers of men and women who have suffered under Fascism and have fought at first passively, and later actively, against the regime. Some of them are old or middle-aged and have suffered imprisonment. Others are younger and represent the revolutionary forces which have turned against the tyrannical; ractionary atmosphere in which they were brought up. In addition, these two groups are reinforced by a handful of exiles who have returned after carrying on the struggle against Fascism from abroad. These groups which are now united in the Committee of Liberation represent a notable democratic political force in Rome.

During the last four weeks the parties have been reorganising themselves, establishing offices and running their newspaper. They have now reached the stage when in their newspaper they are examining openly problems which are exercising the minds of a great many politically educated Italians. Whereas the party newspapers in Southern Italy often devoted most of their space to personal wrangles or to flogging the dying horse of the monarchy or to issues not directly connected with the war, in Rome the parties seem primarily interested in problems directly affecting the war and the Italian contribution to the war effort.

The problem that looms largest in the minds of these Italians at the moment is the treatment of the partisans once the Allies liberated the territory where they have been fighting. At first the problem was raised in discussion by the Italians who were responsible for the organization of resistance in occupied Italy. Then the partisans who had fought the Germans in various zones near Rome came to the city expecting to be able to continue to fight. They arrived the first few days after the liberation of Rome in small numbers, but as the days passed more and more arrived. Many of them; acting on the instructions of the Allied High Command broadcast by Radio and Leaflet, had performed feats of great valour, directly fighting the Germans, capturing prisoners and war material and sabotaging German communications. South of Rome partisans activity was on a small scale; but what was a small trickle there has become a stream in central Italy, and the indications are that the stream will become a torrent in Northern Italy where the resistance movement is organised on a vaster scale. These partisans arrived in Rome in the expectation that they would be able to volunteer and continue to fight against the Germans. They found no possibility of volunteering and after wandering from one Allied office

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are now being openly voiced and supported by an increasing number of Italians both in conversation and in the press.. The six parties are united in their desire to see the partisans taking an active part in the fighting. This represents the Italian point of view. It should however be added that the whole problem of the partisans is being closely studied by the Allies, and Bonomi has been asked to speak to the partisans, giving them instructions what to do when their territory is liberated. Above all they are in need of precise instructions.

The second problem which is exercising the minds of responsible politically minded Italians is the economic condition of the country. They believe that inflation is encouraged by the rate of exchange established by the Allies at the Armistice and they believe that it is hastened by the purchasing power of Allied troops. As inflation would not be in the ultimate interest of the Allies, they argue that we should lower the rate of exchange and restrict the purchasing power of Allied soldiers.

The third problem that is exercising the minds of responsible Italians is that of unemployment in Rome. They argue that unemployment exists on a large scale in Rome, and they suggest that labour should be mobilised for the war effort and for reconstruction. The proposal has been made that many of the workers in Rome could be used to rebuild the roads, clear the debris, and reconstruct the houses in the villages and towns devastated by the war south of Rome. Bridges, railways, hydro-electric plants all need repairing, they argue, and they believe that the workmen in Rome could find employment in this way.

The fourth problem which has been raised both in the Osservatore Romano and the Avanti, and preoccupied many people is the behaviour of the Moroccan troops. It is reported that in the forward area they indulged in looting, rape and even murder. It is hoped that the French Command will take the necessary measures to stop this, and also that a statement allaying the fears of many Italians may be issued.

These are the problems which politically minded Italians have raised in the last week in a series of articles animated by a constructively critical spirit. On their solution will depend to a large extent the prestige of the Allies and the shape of the new Italy. Italians tend to judge the Allies by their deeds, and if we implement many of our promises -- as we have done -- then our prestige will rise. These problems are regarded as typical of the problems which will confront the whole of Europe once it has been liberated, and the solution reached here, Italians think, will serve as a precedent for the rest of Europe.

In an interview with a P.W.B. officer in Naples, Emilio Lussu, the Sardinian political leader, said he thought that as a result of the destruction caused by war at least two generations would be necessary for the reconstruction of Italy. He was disappointed that Italians had not reacted more violently against those who had enslaved them and led them to war.

In an interview with a P.W.B. officer, Scoccimara, one of the leading members of the Communist Party, talked freely about the labour situation. It was, he said, the wish of the workers themselves that there should be a single union hence the Communists and Socialists had come to an agreement with the Catholics to form one union, in contrast to Naples where there are still the 'white' and 'red' (Socialist and Communist)

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persuaded to go as far as the Italian government wanted.

Talking of relations with the other parties, he said that relations were closest with the Socialist Party. Ultimately he hoped there would be a fusion of the two parties; although the time was not quite ripe for this. Relations were not so close with the Action Party, and Scoccimara thought the future of this party was obscure, as it was a party of too many tendencies and was too anxious to identify itself with different groups and classes. The Communists got on well; he added, with the Christian Democrats. Two currents were discernible in this party; the first was favourable to the masses, the second represented the proprietors and conservatism. He thought the Catholic Communists were a serious party and had a fair following. The policy of Communism in Italy, he said, was one of understanding with the Church and the Army, because both of these forces will have to be used in the reconstruction of the country.

Scoccimara's remarks illustrate the cautious, almost conservative policy of the Communist Party in Italy. The Socialist and Action Parties are present pursue a more extremist, demagogic policy than the Communists. In Rome; from reports received so far the impression is that the Socialist Party is the strongest and best organised and that the Christian Democrats follow closely. The Communists on the other hand have attracted to their ranks many of the younger more idealistic elements. In particular young intellectuals, who have displayed great courage in action during the last few months, have gravitated towards the Communist Party. The attack on SS soldiers in Via Rasella in March was planned by the Communist party, and the bomb thrown by a young Communist intellectual, Calamandrei, who was arrested by the Germans, but succeeded in making a dramatic escape almost as soon as he was brought to prison.

In an interview with a P.W.B. officer, General Cerica, who took over command of the Rome Carabinieri just before the 'coup d'etat' of July 25th, 1943, recounted the story of the arrest of Mussolini. The latter was arrested after his audience with the King and taken in an ambulance to the Podgera Carabinieri barracks; Simultaneously strategical points in Rome were occupied by 8000 carabinieri under the General's command. General Cerica also changed the head of the police, General Chievici, and called back S nise to replace him. Ettore Muti, he said, in agreement with Kesselring, was hatching a plot aimed at seizing the command of the carabinieri. As a result General Cerica had him arrested at his villa at Fregene. At the edge of the pine forest he tried to break away and reach a German camp nearby. The German sentinels fired on the carabinieri who replied with tommy guns, and Muti was shot in the head and killed. In a most interesting interview the General continues with a first hand account of the events in Rome leading up to the armistice, and during the days following September 8th. Referring to the future of his country; he emphasised that there was no efficient police force, as the existing one was corrupt. He believed that it was urgent to create a strong carabinieri force, and that no time should be lost. A loyal Monarchist, he was afraid that the country might swing swiftly to the left, and the most effective way to prevent this would be by the creation of an efficient carabinieri force.

An interview with Cesare Rossi; who was involved in the Matteotti murder, is included in the report. An account of the recently liberated area

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An interview with Cesare Rossi; who was involved in the Matteotti murder, is included in the report. An account of the recently liberated areas is included as an appendix. The old port of Perugia has hardly been damaged. Partisans were active in this area, and anti-fascism is described as being strong.

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Epuration continues to be widely discussed by all classes in Rome. The leisured conservative classes are critical of Colonel Pbletti's measures, but they have won a great measure of favour with the left. Some anti-Fascists are afraid that the laws are so drastic they they may not be applied. The popularity of Colonel Poletti, among the working classes and democratic elements, has risen to heights attained by no other Allied officer. His broadcasts are reported as being most effective, and simple, democratic Italians detect in him that sympathy for the down-trodden and that understanding of the new forces at work in Europe which they had come to expect from the Allies as a result of our propaganda. His handling of the food situation continues to receive high praise.

A long report on the labour situation and the formation of a single union is included. The three mass parties, the Communists the Socialists, and the Christian Democrats, agreed that a single union was desirable as being the most efficient instrument for the organisation of labour and they issued the terms of an understanding which provided for a single Confederazione Generale Italiano del Lavoro. This was to comprise a national Federation of Labour for every branch of production. Elections to all offices would be carried out democratically from below. Maximum expression of opinion would be insured and mutual respect for varying political or religious tendencies. There would be independence from all political parties with the choice, which may be exercised by C.G.I.L. to associate itself with the action of the democratic parties which are the expression of the working masses; whether for the safeguarding and development of the freedom of the people or for the defense of the interests of labour and of country.

During the last few weeks the economic situation in Naples has made a remarkable improvement. The prices of potatoes has dropped from 40 L.; per Kilo to 8 L. The black market price of bread from 160 L. to 60L.; and flour from 300 L. to 40 L. per kilo. Fruit has drppped from between 30 and 40 L. per kilo to between 10 and 15 L. per kilo. The price of fish from 100 to 150 L. to 100 to 140 L. per kilo. The present improvement is greatly due to the increased supplies of food since the cost of most commodities is based on the price of bread. The fall in prices is also due to the decrease in the number of troops in Naples.

In Sicily the announcement of the increase of the bread ration to 300 grams was received with great relief. It is also reported that food is more plentiful there now, although many producers are reported to be reluctant to hand in their grain to the people's granaries.

Allied publications have been favourably received in Rome. In particular La Prova del Fuoco and Victory are appreciated. It is reported that a publication of life in Russia would be greatly welcomed and the demand is expressed for Russian films.

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APPENDIX I

MISCELLANEOUS INTERVIEWS

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July 25th and September 8th - - - - General Cerica speaks.

On June 28th 1944 the "Corriere di Roma" announced that among a long list of prominent Fascists arrested by the Allies, there figured General Cerica of the Carabinieri. The same day the General himself called at the P.W.B. offices to prove that this statement was erroneous and that he was a free man. On June 29th the "Corriere di Roma" announced that the inclusion of the General's name had been a mistake.

General Cerica took advantage of the visit to recount to a P.W.B. officer his personal part of the coup of July 25th, 1943, which led to Mussolini's arrest, and his own subsequent activity. The General's object was to show that, far from being a Fascist who should be removed from public life, he had showed himself a good patriot and anti-Fascist. He mentioned that he had taken steps with the Allied authorities to clarify his position officially.

Cerica, who although getting on in years impressed the P.W.B. officer by his intelligence and clarity of thought, began by saying that he took over command of the Rome carabinieri just before the July 25th, 1943 coup. He added that he was chosen by General Ambrosio, Chief of General Staff, at the suggestion of the Prince of Piedmont "as the only man to cope with the situation that might follow the anti-Fascist coup, which envisaged not only the arrest of Mussolini, but also the immobilization of the police and of certain armed detachments."

After the stormy Grand Council meeting of the night of July 24th, Mussolini notified King Victor Emanuel that he would call upon him at 4.30 p.m. on July 25th, and he actually went to the Villa Savoia, accompanied by twelve powerful motor-cars, packed with a personal escort. They did not enter the villa, but remained parked along the Via Salaria. Mussolini was arrested at the conclusion of his audience with the King, those affecting the arrest being Lt. Col. Frignani (brother of the Bank of Naples Frignani), Captain Vigneri and Captain Aversa. Mussolini was taken to a motor-ambulance waiting at an exit distant from the one where his bodyguard were parked, and conducted to the Podgora carabinieri barracks which had been previously fortified. Simultaneously strategical points in Rome, including certain Ministries, were occupied by 6000 carabinieri under the General's command, after the police had been immobilised together with their armored cars. The carabinieri garrisoned Rome till 11 p.m. when they were replaced by proper troops.

General Cerica at the time also changed the Chief of Police, General Chierici, and called back Senise, to replace him. Chierici did not resist the order to quit. Meanwhile the Duce's escort had been removed from Villa Savoia. They were under the command of Scaroca, a Prefect. They protested, threatened to resist, but finally gave in.

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After the stormy Grand Council meeting of the night of July 24th, Mussolini notified King Victor Emanuel that he would call upon him at 4.30 p.m. on July 25th, and he actually went to the Villa Savoia, accompanied by twelve powerful motor-cars, packed with a personal escort. They did not enter the villa, but remained parked along the Via Salaria, Mussolini was arrested at the conclusion of his audience with the King, those effecting the arrest being Lt. Col. Frignani (brother of the Bank of Naples Frignani), Captain Vigneri and Captain Aversa. Mussolini was taken to a motor-ambulance waiting at an exit distant from the one where his bodyguard were parked, and conducted to the Podgora carabinieri barracks which had been previously fortified. Simultaneously strategical points in Rome, including certain Ministries, were occupied by 8000 carabinieri under the General's command, after the police had been immobilised together with their armoured cars. The carabinieri garrisoned Rome till 11 p.m. when they were replaced by proper troops.

General Cerica at the time also changed the Chief of Police, General Chierici, and called back Senise, to replace him. Chierici did not resist the order to quit. Meanwhile the Duce's escort had been removed from Villa Savoia. They were under the command of Siracca, a Prefect. They protested, threatened to resist, but finally gave in.

At 7 p.m. while General Cerica was in his office, Carlo Scorza, Secretary of the Party presented himself in full uniform. The General thought he had come to protest, but Scorza merely said his purpose was to return the official visit the General had made to him on taking over the carabinieri command, and when told, professed ignorance of what had happened to Mussolini. Scorza was immediately put under arrest. He appeared very puzzled and upset, and said: "Excellency, allow me to say that my arrest may signify civil war in Italy, because if orders are not given not to resist, there will certainly be reactions. And this moment, before being Secretary of the Party, I feel myself an Italian and a soldier, and I do not want my name to be linked with the phenomenon of a civil war. If I am allowed freedom, I pledge myself to give orders to the Fascists throughout Italy not to resist.

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General Cerica himself in turn was rather puzzled how to act, but replied: "I want to accept your word in good faith, and am ready, in doing so to risk my career, and perhaps, also my life." He then took the responsibility of letting him go free, providing Scorza gave immediate orders to the Fascists not to resist, which Scorza did. The General went straight to Badoglio, who said he had done the right thing.

During the 45 days that followed, from July 25th to September 8th, Rome was continuously under the danger that the representative authorities of the Badoglio Government and of the high military command might be seized by the men of the Gestapo, the SS, Dolmann and company, Von Beck, etc. These people were held in check solely by the carabinieri because the police force was rotten to the core.

The General held secret funds, and he had devoted some of the money to subsidize a German nobleman who frequented Kesselrings company. This German more than once brought to the General interesting accounts of the ideas and intentions of Kesselring. The original reports of these were taken by the General to the King, Badoglio, and General Ambrosio and several ministers of the Royal household. About the middle of August, from this German source, and also from other indications and informants. The General established that Lt. Col. Ettore Muti, who had been taken by Badoglio, rather ingeniously, into his confidence, was just a thug of Kesselring, who was hatching a plot aiming at seizing the command of the carabinieri, shotting its leaders and setting up Mussolini in power again. General Cerica arranged for Muti's arrest, ordering him to be taken dead or alive. Muti was staying at Bregano, and left his villa without resisting. At the edge of the pine forest, he broke away from his guard, and dashed through the trees toward a German camp nearby which had probably been set up there either to protect him or to facilitate his ultimate escape. Two German sentinels fired on the carabinieri who replied with tommy-guns and Muti was shot in the head and killed.

On September 6th, while the General was conferring with Prince Humbert at the Quirinal, a carabinieri colonel felt compelled to interrupt the audience to bring the news that it had been learned from a German Lt. Colonel that Rommel and Farinacci had decided upon the military occupation of Rome, by means of the fifth column organization as well as German troops, within 48 hours at the utmost. The General immediately warned the Prince so that he could make preparations to resist.

On September 8th the General learned of the Armistice at 6.30 p.m. and at 7 p.m. was informed of Badoglio's programme of armed resistance. "As I had been informed that that night the members of the Royal Family and the high military authorities would be concentrated at the Ministry of War, I considered it my duty although I was not, for technical reasons, the military commandant, to place myself in command of the carabinieri (2000 men were con-

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At 2 a.m. on the 9th a Lt. Colonel of an Army Corps telephoned urgently, asking if the General had a force to place at his disposal because German parachute troops had captured two posts controlling the Porta San Paolo. The General sent 600 men with anti-tank guns and two posts were recaptured. "At 7 a.m. I went to the Ministry of War and found the place empty/ I was surprised to see that a few hundred Germans had already arrived in its vicinity. They were Germans who had already been in Rome and had donned uniform. Incidentally, I know that for a long time previously, thousands of Germans had entered Rome as civilians but had carried revolvers, tommy guns, ammunition and so on in their suitcases."

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The General gave orders to disperse the Germans, and this was done. He remained at his post of command till 9 p.m. of the 9th of September.

"At 1800 I had learned from a colonel in command of the carabinieri in Lazio that on the Via Casilina, in the Frosinone area, there was a big German motorised column marching on Rome. I telephoned to the Air Force immediately to send planes to bomb it, and spoke to General Urbani."

"On the morning of the 10th I was called to the Ministry of War by a carabinieri marshal. I was still in uniform and went there to find Marshal De Bono, the Minister of War, General Carboni and Marshal Caviglia, who said that there had been negotiated a truce with the German command, with the object of making Rome a "free, open city," with a pledge from the Germans that they would march outside the strong points of the city on their way north. As the German sub-commanders did not want to respect this truce, Caviglia asked me to go to Piazza San Giovanni with a few hundred carabinieri and force them to do so. My reply was that it seemed that the Germans had only two courses to follow: peace or war. Having chosen war, because they had refused all respect on agreement and shown bad faith, the only thing was to employ all reserves and retake any points lost, because it was evident that the Germans wanted to enter Rome by employing Trojan Horse tactics". The General does not know what Caviglia ultimately did.

The General then left the Ministry of War and gathered together his Divisional General, his Chief of Staff and a few high officers, and arranged for the dissolution of the General Command of the Carabinieri (the General can give the technico-politico-military reasons for his action). After a discussion also of the international aspects of such a step, the General pointed out that it was not possible to offer to the Germans the easy excuse for a new sacking of Rome, an excuse they would have made had there been trouble with the Romans after the city had been officially handed over.

On the 10th the General spent some time getting his wife to a place of safety. On the 11th he obtained false documents.

On the evening of the 12th just before the curfew, he attempted to leave Rome in a car provided by the Ministry of the Interior. The car was seized by violence from him by Germans at the crossing between the Via Nomentana and the Viale Regina Margherita. He then went to the railway station. As he was prevented from going south, he boarded the first available train going elsewhere and eventually reached Terni and Antrodoco, whence on foot he ultimately reached the high mountains of the Abruzzi. The Germans later placed a price of 200 000 lire on his head. He lived an uncomfortable and dangerous life in the mountains till 29th May 1944. Then he learned of the approach of the battle, tried to make his way towards the lines and reached Rome on June 2nd, remaining hidden there till the evening of the 4th June. He came out when the first American tanks [illegible]

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Speaking of his life in the mountains, the General said he had to take refuge in zones frequented by Communists. Sometimes he had to declare that he was a General. There were thousands of men in hiding there, and two Russian parachutists also were dropped. All the Communists were in uniform, armed and with the red star as a badge. These communists did as the Germans did, i.e. lived on the country, not hesitating to force people to hand over all their money and goods.

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The General is pertubed as to the future action of such people. How, he asks, will they ever be able to return to decent civilised living?

He added that during the period of July 25th to September 8th, many threatening letters reached him, some menacing him with death, and sometimes signed as from Fascists, or M battalion men or Duce Musketeers. Some said: "You have broken us. You will see us again one day, and we shall be in Communist garb."

The General professed anxiety as to how this danger could be faced and met. He pointed out that the country has no proper police force, as the old organism is rotten. He emphasised that a strong carabinieri force should be recruited and organized. He felt that no time should be lost. The right type of officer and man should be got back, before they are dispersed. Such a man was Captain Vigneri, the only survivor of the trio who arrested Mussolini. He could suggest other names.

He said finally that was submitting to Bonomi a report of the state of things in the north, especially among the police forces, based on all the information he had received while in the mountains.

The P.W.B. officer who listened to the General formed the impression that he is a loyal monarchist, who is afraid that the country will be swung swiftly to the Left. Hence, he would like to promote anything that will act as a check on this, and, as a de carriere police expert, he feels that his old carabinieri can meet the threat and incidentially keep the monarchy afloat.

2. Interview with Cesare Rossi at the Questura, Naples 28th of June.
.....

Having heard that Cesare Rossi had been arrested by the Italian authorities, two PWB officers obtained permission from the Questore to interview the prisoner in his private office in order to obtain any secret information he might have about Mussolini.

The officers explained to Rossi that they were powerless in so far as he was concerned but, should he give valuable information some steps might be taken to alleviate the conditions of his wife.

On being introduced, Rossi immediately asked why he had been arrested since he had committed no crime. If he was arrested because of his participation in the March on Rome he would like to point out that Gronchi, Casat and Tupini who are members of the present Cabinet were also in Mussolini's first Cabinet. In any case, the March on Rome had been approved by the majority of members of the free parliament and in this sense had received constitutional assent.

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He also declated that since he had served a sentence of 18 months for his participation in the Matteotti trial, and twelve years as an anti-Fascist he had some right to consider that he had expiated his crimes.

Moreover he could not understand why he had been arrested on political grounds in AMG territory by the Italian authorities. Since the Allied occupation of Italy he was put in a concentration camp at Padula and released on the grounds that there was nothing against him.

He then got in touch with CIC being interviewed by Allied Intelligence Officers.

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Questioned as to whether he had any unrevealed knowledge concerning Mussolini he replied that his articles in the "Mondo" in October 1924 about the memorial explained everything that there was to be known about it, later also in Paris he had written many articles for the "Corriere Italiano" and even for the American Press.

With references to the Matteotti murder he claims that this crime was the cause of a scission between himself and Mussolini. As to Mussolini like Henry the II of England he had said of Matteotti: "Who shal rid me of this postilent fellow?"

This was probably a general and rhethorical exclamation which Marinelli took as an order. The Matteotti murder hastened Mussolini's decision establish a totalitarian regime although he certainly would have done so eventually.

Rossi claimed that he tried to bring Mussolini to moderation, stating that after the reform of the Constitution the Fascists were inevitably in power and that the totalitarian method was an error of judgement as well as a crime.

Referring to his stay in Paris, Rossi said he was in friendly contact with anti-Fascists, not only because of his difference with Mussolini, but also because he had known many of them in his Socialist days. He was also on amicable terms with Salvemini whom he esteems highly, stating that the account of the Matteotti murder in the "Italiani di Domani" is absolutely accurate as also his own (Rossi's) conduct as Chief of Press.

He says however that he does not believe that Mussolini sold himself to France at the beginning of the last war. Naldi who in his opinion is a desperado played an active part in the deal. It is suggested that San Giuliano followed Naldi's tip that Mussolini should be used to split the Socialists in order to facilitate the declaration of war against Austria.

Mussolini, who did not want to be under the domination of the "consulta" therefore accepted money from the French socialists, but not through the intermediary of Cachin. At the beginning of the last war, Mussolini had been a rabid Germanophile, but he became a Francophile after the battle of the Marne when he decided that the Allies would win.

Rossi believes that Mussolini would have supported the Allies in this war, if he had not been certain that the Germans would be victorious.

Another point to be noted is that he believes that the Communists often supported Mussolini during the course of his career.

With regard to Badoglio; he said rather comtemptously that the Marshall was merely lucky. It was because of this luck that Mussolini had always esteemed

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Another point to be noted is that he believes that the Communists often supported Mussolini during the course of his career.

With regard to Badoglio's he said rather contemptously that the Marshall was merely lucky. It was because of this luck that Mussolini had always esteemed him. As for Bonomi he had never compromised himself openly with Fascism and Rossi believes that he is an honest man.

Harking back to the Communists, he said that they had helped Mussolini to power by walking out of the Aventino.

Referring to Croce, Rossi said that he had a profound contempt for him since he had supported Mussolini until 1925 when he was offended because Mussolini declared in public that he had never read any of the philospher's books. 4563

As late as 1935 or 1936, however, at the time when Mussolini was coming to terms with Hitler, Croce is reported to have praised Mussolini, as a socialist in a book by a Hungarian Rene Fulle entitled "Santi e Guerrieri". Quite recently, declared Rossi, Achille Lauro from his concentration camp allotted 50% of the shares of the "Mattino" to Croce and the Liberal Party and Rossi infers that

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APPENDIX I
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Croce is cashing in on the present situation.

With regard to his various periods of emprisonment Rossi states that Federzoni tried to bribe him when he came out of Regina Coeli. Also when he was interned at Ponz he was allowed 3000 lire a month intead of 3 lire a day. When he was at Melfi he was allowed to get married and received congratulations from Pavolini, Buffarini and Filippo Cremonesi. Mussolini was very much annoyed and took measures to make his imprisonment more rigid. At this point he again referred to Matteotti saying that many socialists disliked him because he was overdoing his campaign against Mussolini so that even non-fascist were implicated in the assassination of the anti-Fascist leader. Rossi then said that he had been satisfied with Fascism until Mussolini established the Totalitarian regime. He thought that Mussolini's paranoia was due to the fact that the was suffering from an ulcer and that this illness influence his whole behaviour. Finally he said that since the machine for Epuration was incomplete he did not think it fair that he should be imprisoned, and that he did not see why he could not go given personal liberty until such time as the organisation was complete.

Although he had paid no more than sufficiently for his mistakes he was quite prepared to come up for trial and defend himself in a properly constituted court.

Throughout the interview Rossi gave the impression that he was an alert and highly intelligent mind. His information seems to be quite up to date.

In spite of the suffering of prison life he was full of fighting spirit and extremely witty and clearminded, he did however break down when speaking of his wife.

Another attribute that he possesses as a most persuasive and winning quality which would gain sympathy of any one who spoke with him for a long time.

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APPENDIX II

RECENTLY LIBERATED AREAS

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A. Perugia.

Population 40,000-85000 in the Commune, about 7,000 refugees. The only damage was done by the Germansin their retreat, when they blew up a couple of buildings to block a road. Although Perugia was said to be a big Fascist centre, the "Marcia su Roma" was stabbed from Perugia, there had apparently been a regrowth of anti-Fascist feeling during the last few years. This was due to the big number of intellectuals. /Was an important University for foreign students.

Perugia

ECONOMIC

The land is very fertile and the region provided food for a great part of Southern Italy. The situation deteriorated, when the Germans took over and is said to be critical now, because the Germans requisitioned all the food-stocks before their departure. There is no water or eletricity in the town, the Germans having blown up the installations before their retreat.

RESISTANCE

When our first troops entered the town on June 20th, Hundreds of armed partisans were marching up and down the streets. A Giunta had been appointed and had taken over the administration of the town. They were contacted immediately and told about AMG organization and administration. They have been very cooperative since. All arms are believed to have been hhanded in immediately after orders to do so had been issued. The Comitato has not been appointed yet, and no Mayor has been appointed.

Resistance movement started early in January, when the Comitato was formed. Its compesition was as follows:-

Avv. Abratini	Partito Repubblicano
Avv. Aponi	Partito d Azione
Comparozzi	Communist
Bonucci	Liberal
Spagniesi	Socialist
?	Demo-Christian

(Several citizens said that they did not represent the majority of the population)

A Giunta d'Azione was appointed to organise partisans activities under the leadership of General Gigliarelli and Colonel Guerrizio. (The latter left shortly after for Florence and joined the partisan movement there. He is in Perugia now and will be contacted

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A Giunta d'Azione was appointed to organise partisans activities under the leadership of General Gigliarelli and Colonel Guerrizio. (The latter left shortly after for Florence and joined the partisan movement there. He is in Perugia now and will be contacted as soon aspossible.) But later anti-monarchists and anti-Badoglion elements of the Giunta did not accept military leadership, and Avv. Monteneri took over.

The partisans numbered about 3000 in the province, were divided in several "Bande" and included a large number of escaped Yugoslav interneos. (A Yugoslav partisan Zuvanovic Stinkw was killed on June 20th by an Italian partisan Modesti Orazio; investigations have not yet revealed the motive.) All partisans were generally young men trying to escape from the forced labour conscription. They claim several acts of sabotage and apparently raided several places to get food and arms. In March they had two big battles in Bettona and Pietraluga, when the Germans sent a force to comb the hills. Several of them were captured and executed. Casualties were also inflicted on the Germans

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Much resistance is reported as taking place in the area of Bologna. Important resistance movements are reported there where apparently daily isolated attacks on Fascists and Germans are carried out.

POLITICS

Although the Comitato di Liberazione has unofficially started its activities no real political movement has got going, the population being rather passive and uninterested. The different parties are only represented by one or two personalities and do not yet have active members. General feelings however in all parties are anti-monarchist. The actual government is accepted as a temporary solution.

PRESS

Copies of the following newspapers have already been submitted to AMG by the Comitato and the Church for approval:

"Liberazione"	organ Committee of Liberation
"Risorgimento"	Partito Liberale
"Il Segno"	Ecclesiastic monthly

The Comitato was very upset when AMG did not give immediate approval. (Prof. Capitani, (very clever man persecuted by the fascists,) editor of the "Liberazione" interviewed by a PB officer said this would create a very bad impression on the local population because they all expected that the Army of Liberation would bring freedom and not impose the fascist system again. PWB Eighth Army is contacting AMG officials to see what the possibilities are. All that would appear to be necessary is one weekly paper. The "Corriere Alleato" is being published in the town.

CHURCH

Everybody agreed that since the German occupation the Church has been very active looking for the welfare of the population.

PERSONALITIES

Fascist prefect Armando Rocchi who fled with the Germans is described by everybody as a war criminal of the worst type. Under his orders a reign of terror was carried out throughout the province.

Reliable and anti-fascist personalities:

Avv. Sallusti Sallustio
Avv. Gigliarelli Riccardo
Dott. Ferroe Agostino

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Copies of the following newspapers have already been submitted to AMG by the Comitato and the Church for approval:

"Liberazione" organ Committee of Liberation
"Risorgimento" Partito Liberale
"Il Segno" Ecclesiastic monthly

The Comitato was very upset when AMG did not give immediate approval. (Prof. Capitini, (very clever man persecuted by the fascists,) editor of the "Liberazione" interviewed by a PWB officer said this would create a very bad impression on the local population because they all expected that the Army of Liberation would bring freedom and not impose the fascist system again. PWB Eighth Army is contacting AMG officials to see what the possibilities are. All that would appear to be necessary is one weekly paper. The "Corriere Adriatico" is being circulated in the town.

CHURCH

Everybody agreed that since the German occupation the Church has been very active looking for the welfare of the population.

PERSONALITIES

Fascist prefect Armando Rocchi who fled with the Germans is described by everybody as a war criminal of the worst type. Under his orders a reign of terror was carried out throughout the province.

Reliable and anti-fascist personalities:

Avv. Sallusti Sallustio
Avv. Gigliarelli Riccardo
Dott. Ferace Agostino
Dott. Peano Luigi
Del Buontrambeni Alberto

GERMAN MORALE

Changed suddenly after the fall of Cassino. According to the opinion of Mr. Lester Maynard, retired American consul, interned by the Italians first and by the Germans later, not a single officer or private believed in a German victory, but they all agreed that they had to fight to the end.

ALLIED PROPAGANDA

BBC was as usual the favourite station. Dott. Apponi said that Stevens contributed more than a whole army to the Allied victory in Italy. Radio Rome cannot be heard in Umbria. The partisans complained that pro-monarchist and pro-

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Badoglian leaflets were dropped in February by the RAF instead of food and arms. They all found that the "Italia Combatte" programme very good.

MISCELLANEOUS

Several people interned by the Germans were found in Perugia. A retired American consul Mr. Leslie Maynard with his wife and two daughters brought there from Monte Carlo, after the Italian occupation of the Riviera. He was not badly treated in the whole, but bitterly complained on the organisation of the Swiss Red Cross. Before the Germans retreated, he was able to hide in the town. Thanks to the help of Mr. Paradisi, a hotel manager who always had been pro-Allied and assisted several British prisoners of War.

Two British subjects were found in Perugia. A Lady Hope Aline Alerton interned by the Italians and released later by the Germans. She has an illegitimate child, 4 years old, of a German father and had a good time with German Officers in the Hotel Buchhaus until the last days. A Col. Rocky believed to be Fascist appeared and to the first Allied troops dressed with a British uniform. It is understood that he has now been detained.

B. The Fermo District.

FERMO and the adjacent small towns of Pedaso, Monterubbiano, Monte-Urano, S. Elpidio, Grottazzolina and Montegranaro. All in Marche province, spread over about 400 sq. km. and with a total population of about 60,000.

Terrain: gently rolling slopes rising from the Adriatic to an average 200 metres. The land is fertile, well wooded, highly cultivated. Most of the land is arable farmed: there is some fruit but very few vines.

People: small and dark, southern in appearance, but much above the southern level in intelligence and education. This is remarked upon by almost every Allied officer who is in contact with them. It is said that whole most of the men are small and dark there is a very high percentage of tall fair women.

Towns: nearly every town, even the smallest, is of historical and cultural interest. They are all intact for the Germans confined their destruction to bridges and power stations.

Politics: While every party is represented, there is an overwhelming Christian Democrat majority which is explained locally by the long tradition in this area of Catholic influence and power. Fermo has for centuries been a Bishopric and a bishop is still in residence. Communists are unpopular and most people hasten to assure one that the local communist movement is made of hot-headed youths who do not even understand the meaning of communism. In S. Elpidio two red flags displayed after the Germans left were torn down and destroyed by the public.

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The small towns are very much dominated by Fermo and after the Germans withdrew two committees were formed there, one to govern Fermo and another to control the surrounding countryside. Both committees represented all parties, were called "Committee of Liberation" and were headed by Christian Democrat Giannarco, one-time professor at Rome University dismissed years ago by the Fascists. Several days elapsed between the departure of the Germans and the arrival of the Allies and during this period the Committees took firm control of the region, published decrees, and arrested Fascists and traitors. AMG on arrival disbanded the committees and informed the members that while AMG officers would be grateful for advice and help AMG intended to run things themselves. Giannarco has been appointed Mayor and seems to be a popular choice. No resentment has been expressed at the disbandment of the committees and AMG in this area seem respected and admired.

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Food: the inhabitants all say that food is scarce but actually there seems to be a fair amount available. Certainly very much more than in areas further south. In Monte-Urano the Germans left 130 tons of grain untouched in a silo. In Monterubbiano a silo of grain was emptied by the inhabitants before the Germans left, each person taking away as much as could be carried, in fear that the Germans would steak it. The grain has been recalled by the Sindaco and most has been returned by the hiders. There is no wine in the district but very little was ever produced here.

The present harvest is one of the most abundant for years, but some difficulty is being experienced in harvesting, [illegible]

C. Pacinno.

There exists in this apathetic town a Commissione Comunale, which seems to be a local branch of the C.L.N., but yet does not so style itself. It consists of four professional gentlemen:

ROSSINI, Dott. Dario
GRAZI, Giuseppe
LOMBRONI, Fiaravanti
DELLARDINELLI, Lorenzo

who were elected by the Partisans. The same sindaco who was in office under the Germans, remains, with the concurrence of all and sundry. The Partisans were formed about ten days ago, and their total strength is about 20. All seem to be very young and largely irresponsible. The leader is one SERAFINI Sergente Aldo, who is about 22 years of age. They have done nothing.

Il Sergento talks of a man named GATTI who is said to have ordered them to take the town, on 6th September.

D. Panicale.

General

This town is a small one with a population of about 4000, including the outlying settlements. It has not suffered at all from bombardment of any kind, that is to say, until our arrival, when the German heavies opened up on it the other night and did a small amount of material damage.

Economic

The food situation here is quite good. There seems to be enough of most things, including meat. The things in short supply, or non-existent, are soap, salt, illuminating oil and drugs.

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APPENDIX III

CONDITIONS IN FROSINONE

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Political Situation in Frosinone and the Province.

During the German occupation there was no real patriotic movement in Frosinone and the adjoining province. A few groups of stragglers did indeed try to act independently without any contact with each other nor with the Central Committee.

When Forsinone was liberated, a few patriots assisted the advance of the Allied Forces by some acts of sabotage and by killing a small number of Germans.

In the city of Frosinone, after the arrival of the troops, a Committee of Liberation was formed of which the president is Avvocato Emilio Marzi, Socialist, now Sindaco of the town. Many youths claiming to be patriots, offered their services to the Allies, and were formed into a National Guard, with the authority to wear an Arm Band with the Italian colours. The local population has little respect for them since they are young men of doubtful antecedents, or careerists.

It is to be noted that in the District of Frosinone, there was no real anti-fascist movement. During the German occupation owing the difficulties of the circumstances 80% of the population collaborated with the enemy.

It is true that in the last few months it was no longer necessary to make forced levies as the people presented themselves voluntarily for forced labour.

This fact has been corroborated by the Town Major Louis Stunio who states that the local inhabitatns are very unreliable.

The anti-Fascist political party which has the most adherents in this district is the Demo-Christian party. Among the members there is a secular priest whose name is Padre Minotti. In the town of Frosinone there has been no real epuration since only a few names have been submitted to the authorities for action. For instance Col. Gigliotti the former Military Commander is a man who since last September handed over arms and supplies to the Germans he was placed under arrest for a few days after the arrival of the Allies. He was set free and entrusted with the task of reorganising the Italian Forces in the district, many Fascist Republican Guards are still at large in the city as well as "Squadristi" and other fervid supporters of the former regime.

Dottore Ronaldi of Frosinone a former member of the OVRA is still circulating freely through the town.

Many officers, N.C.O.'s soldiers, and carabinieri who were in the service of the Nazis are continuing their ordinary functions.

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The Food and Housing Situation in Frosinone.

Frosinone has been bombarded 47 times by Allied airplanes. In the city only 16 palaces are left standing and the remainder are just a heap of rubble.

[illegible] At Frosinone there is neither water nor light. Not a single shop is open. There is a complete dearth of medicaments in Frosinone and districts.

The Town Major has given assurance that within a month a great many of the ruins will be cleared so as to assist the return of the population in the town. He has also promised to reestablish as soon as possible the water supply The lack of medicaments is extremely serious and it is hoped that the Allies will

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try to send essential drugs. With regard to the question of food, the rations are only 150 gr. of bread per capita.

In some districts where the Fascist Podestas continue in office the population is starving. (B-2).

German Prisoners in the Province of Frosinone.

In the course of operations of the Allied troops many Germans were captured some of whom were in civilian clothes others dressed as peasants.

These prisoners are transported to the cages very frequently by American coloured troops. On the 24th of June last a detachment of prisoners under the guard of some negro soldiers was proceeding along the Via Casilina, Via Frosinone. The Germans succeeded in bribing the driver, and their guards to stop the lorry at ANARA, at 7 Km. from Frosinone, where most of the Nazi troops had been stationed. Having arrived there some of the Germans got out of the lorry and had a conversation with some women who offered them bread and drinks.

Such incidents arouse the anger of patriotic Italians, especially those who did not sell themselves to the Fascists or the Germans. (B-2).

Behaviour of the Moroccan Troops in the Province of Frosinone.

On the 21st of May 1944 the French and Moroccan troops occupied Lenola, which is 12 Km. from Fondi, and 13 K, south of Frosinone. The population tired and disillusioned by the German methods of occupation awaited the arrival of the Allied troops with anxiety. In fact the Italians received them with the greatest cordiality. The Moroccans however proceeded to assault women and raped a woman of 50 years of age. Italians then remonstrated, with French officers and ask them to protect their women. The Moroccans however continued just as before both in the town and country. In the town of Lenola along there were 50 cases of rape, in some cases wives were violated in the presence of their own husbands who were tied down and therefore were forced to be present while their own wives were outraged.

When they could not find women, the Moroccans outraged children and old men with the result that there has been a great epidemic of venereal diseases. (B-2).

Pastina.

On the 25th of May 1944 the French colonial troops occupied Pastina with the same methods which they had used at Lenola. In the former town the Moroccans only outraged men and women; at Pastina instead they behaved with violence, many houses were forced and plundered and in some cases they beat up the inmates. The son of a certain Laura Bartolomeo was stabbed in 16 places and killed, because he would not give up his wallet

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Giuseppina Fenaccicla raped by Morrocan troops is dangerously ill as a result of their assault. A youth named Bertolmeo was killed whilst trying to protect his sister.

Jalongo Francesco Saveria was robbed of 40,000 liras, his gold watch, gold glasses under threat of assault.

Andrea Brove was roused from his sleep by the Moroccans when they plundered his house, raped his daughter, and took away ten thousand liras.

Carlo Pietrosanti was robbed of 90,000 liras whilst in his house and manhandled. (B-2).

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Castro Dei Volsci.

The parish doctor inspected 300 women who had been raped by the Moroccans. The Doctor's name is: Stirpi. An engaged couple were attacked on the high way by three Moroccan soldiers and both of them were outraged in an empty house. (B-2).

Sanpiovanni Incarico

Professor Francesco Battaglini was robbed of household linen and objects to the value of 20,000 lire. (B-2).

Patrica.

About 60 women raped; 6 moroccans killed by the Italians. Many women are forced to dress as men in order to protect themselves from sexual assaults. About 100 women have been in hiding in a cave for some time past under the guard of Italian civilians. (B-2).

Pofi - Ceprano - Isoletta - Supino - Morolo.

Many women waped and several cases of attacks of violence and robbery. (B-2)

Ceccano.

English authorities have formed a concentration camp to protect the women from assaults of the Moroccans.

Moroccan Deserters.

In the district of Pastena in the Province of Frosinone Moroccan deserters are at large, the local inhabitants have already warned the carabinieri of this fact, but the latter declare that they cannot take any action.

On the 22nd of June, 6 of these deserters were to be found in the district of San Cataldo-Cavatello, some of whom slept in a hut belonging to Attanasio di Domenico.

These deserters are living with his daughters.

During the day they remain hidden. They come out at sunset fully armed and break into houses of the surrounding districts, and if they are hungry they go into town, but the civilians remain in their houses and refuse to give them shelter. (B-2).

Behaviour of the British troops in the district of Frosinone

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Behaviour of the British troops in the district of Frosinone.
.....

Whilst the Moroccan troops are detested and sometimes attacked because of their acts of aggression, the British soldiers of the 8th Army are very popular. American troops have only passed in the town in very small detachments. Local opinion is that since there is no wine to be obtained, the English are behaving like gentlemen and are considered as friends. Indeed the population is exchanging local produce for cigarettes and food with the Allies troops.

Up to date (25th of June) no incidents of an unpleasant nature have occured between Italian civilians and the soldiers of the 8th Army. British prisoners are harboured by Italians in the Frosinone district near Pastena two British officers who had escaped from German hands spent a month in hiding. One of these officers was fed and led by a certain Grossi of Pastena. Other British soldiers spent about ten days in a farm at Arnara. Some Allied agents were also sheltered by an Italian family at Patrica.

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Dangers of Malaria in the District.

In the district of Cassino near the Via Casilina there is a highly malarial stretch of country. Not only this, since the heavy fighting which has taken place there recently, there is a stretch of drainage, decayed vegetation and possibly, even of unburied corpses. Allied soldiers stop their cars in order to visit the battlefields and to take photographs. (B-2).

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APPENDIX IV

Reactions to Propaganda

Press

The Corriere di Roma has been criticised for occasionally giving headings to articles which are differant from what the contents of the articles say. It is reported that one article bore the title that water would be restored entirely within a few days. Toward the end of the article however it said that this was subordinate to the availability of electric current.

Publication.

From various sources in Rome it is reported that Allied publications are popular in the following order:

1. La Prova de Fuoco
2. Victory
3. Lo Strumento della Vittoria Finale
4. La Battaglia d'Africa
5. Mondo Libero
6. Colonel Stevens' talks.
7. Il Mese
8. Messaggi di Roosevelt
9. USA
10. Bread and Wine
11. The Beveridge plan
12. Horizons of Peace
13. How the Government of the United States Functions
14. American Labor.

La Strumento della Vittoria Finale was sold to a certain extent in French, owing to a lack of copies in Italian. Its success was thus due to a large extent to the exterior appearance, the photos, and the cover. It is reported that the production is most important for the success of publications. For this reason Victory is one of the most popular. In particularithe number of Victory which had th the cover the photo of an American fighter was very popular. The Mondo Libero on the other hand is criticised for the bad printing and production. La Prova del Fuoco has met with great favour and is considered one of the best publications yet introduced into Italy. From apropaganda point of view it exercised a great effect. The portrayl of so much destruction caused by the Nazis in London has done much to counter German propaganda that the Allies are destructive in Air raids.

Col. Stevens' Talks have also met with great favour. People would like to have the complete series.

It is reported that there is a considerable demand for American and English reviews in the original language.

Cinema.

After a long absence the reappearance of American films has been welcomed enthusiastically. A film that has had the greatest success is undoubtedly "Sergeant York", "The Dictator" is expected with great interest, and it is hoped that it will shortly arrive.

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8. Messaggi di Roosevelt
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It has been pointed out that PWB should censor closely those American films which were in circulation in Italy in the beginning of the war in 1940 to 1942 because frequently the sound dubbing on these films was done in Italy as a result the character of films was falsified so that they could help fascist propaganda. Also many important passages were frequently cut. It is

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reported for example that the film "Passione" which was recently shown at the Delle Vittoria in Piazza Manzini contains a passage which in the dubbing was distorted so as to make the actors say that in America there is neither freedom of pressor speech. Another report says that in a talk on the life of Italian prisoners in America, these prisoners at the end of a recital saluted the audience with the Fascist Salute.

There is great interest in documentary films and a desire to see Russian films.

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APPENDIX V

PUBLIC OPINION

Reactions to the Landings in France.

News of the landings in France which came at the same time as the news of the liberation of Rome was received with enthusiasm.

Italian Opinion on Russia.....

It is reported that the Romans look upon the Russians with great admiration and sympathy. The Russian soldier is greatly admired. During the German occupation the enthusiasm for the advances of the Red Army let Romans draw unfavourable comparisons with the slowness of the Anglo-Americns. The people however are profoundly ignorant about everything that concerns Russia. There is g great eagerness to learn more. Many are already asking themselves why after 20 years of fascist ignorance it is not possible to have more information about this country. A publication on Russia would be greatly welcomed. (B-2).

.....And on Tito.

It is reported that in many circles there is a great sympathy for the army of Tito even during the German occupation. In fact particularly during this period the activities of Tito's army exercised an enormous fascination among the population who joined to their enthusiasm for Tito's army admiration for the Russians. Such admiration is found not only in communistic circles. There is however a great ignorance as to the grievous internal problems which are affecting Yugoslavia. It is hoped that some publication will be produced illustrating some of the activities of this army and conditions in Yugoslavia. (B-2).

Allied troops in Rome.

It is reported that the situation in Rome has recently improved. It is emphasized with satisfaction that there are now less troops in the city. In spite of this however, there are several reports that there are many instances of drunkeness. The military police are criticised for not intervening more effectively.

Reaction to the entry of the Allies

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Allied troops in Rome.

It is reported that the situation in Rome has recently improved. It is emphasized with satisfaction that there are now less troops in the city. In spite of this however, there are several reports that there are many instances of drunkeness. The military police are criticised for not intervening more effectively.

Reaction to the entry of the Allies.

The Allies were expected with great excitement during the last nine months and when the war began to become unpopular on account of its slowness the Allies arrived suddenly and were welcomed enthusiastically by the people. From several reports it is clear that the promise of 20 days food would be

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provided by the Allies raised the expectations of some. Many people did not realize the difficultires in bringing food into the city and it is poihted out that these difficulties should be constantly emphasized in our propaganda.

It is reported that the American soldiers are without doubt the most popular on account of their openess of manner. The English are considered more reserved and are less popular as a result of this. The French with whom the Italians feel they have the most in common are considered the best soldiers among the Allies on account of their dignity, education and pride. American negro troops are regarded with a certain sympathy. All reports say that the Moroccans troops are very unpopular and their arrival has considerably disillusioned the people who were awaiting the liberators for so long.

The drunkness of the troops; the presence of a large number of troops the first few days, the savage conduct of the Moroccan troops, have provided fruitful subjects for propaganda for those elements of clandestine fascism that still exist. (B-1).

The Attitude of the Romans to the Italian Government.

It is reported that the Roman's attitude toward the Italian Government has been one of sceptisism rising out of ignorance. Little is heard of the activities of the government and it is felt that until the government moves to Rome little interest in the activities of the government will be taken. (B-1).

Public Reaction to the failure of De Curten, Croce and Cianca to take the Oath to the Crown Prince.

A right wing source says that public opinion believes that Cianca and Croce's refusal to take the oath th the Crown Prince was because they believed that the government was too closely tied to the monarchy. According to this source a crisis arose as a result of this and a meeting was held at Croce's villa at which the right wing was triumphant. The result was a communique announcing the government intends to seek the advice of Orlando. (B-3).

Monarchist Posters.

The appearance of monarchist posters on the walls of Rome aroused sentiments of disgust among large sections of the populace. Many of them were torn or covered with insulting inscriptions. (B-2).

The Monarchy.

It is reported that the posters which were pitt up by the monarchists aroused great discontent. Many people believed that the monarchy is upheld or imposed by the Allied governments and especially the English. (B-2).

The House of Savoy - in Messina after the declaration of the Government about the institutional problem popular

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The House of Savoy - in Messina after the declaration of the Government about the institutional problem popular opinion considered that the question may now be considered closed for the moment. (B-1).

The discredit into which the House of Savoy has fallen has increased as a result of an appeal from the Prince of Piedmont to the Italian Armed Forces. The criticism centered on the declaration of the capability of reviving of the people after a war which is not felt and not wanted, while he himself at that time was in command of the armies of the south and directly dependent on Mussolini. Moreover the fact that the ministers did not take their oath to the Crown confirmed the hopes of a probability of a republic.

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Gigli.

The news that Gigli was not allowed to sing was unfavourably received by the public as he had been photographed in the company of General Melzer the day after the massacre of the 320 hostages.

Public Opinion in Messina.

A certain amount of apprehension is to be found in public opinion among the poorer classes on account of the employment by the Germans of the so called pilotless planes. Undoubtedly Fascist propaganda has seized the opportunity to increase this fear.

In Messina also for some days toward the end of June the rumor was circulated that 300 grams of bread per person would not be distributed from the first of July onwards.

Popular opinion in Messina is mainly concentrated on the successes which the Allies are having on all fronts. Never have comments been so favourable and optimistic. The prestige and fame of the Allies increases every day.

The announcement that from July 1st the daily ration of bread will be increased to 300 gramsn has been welcomed with enthusiasm in Messina. It is hoped that such an increase will improve conditions in other spheres of economic life and gradually the black market will be eliminated.

The Hitler-Mussolini talks at Feltre.

It is reported that the conversations held between Hitler and Mussolini at Feltre in July 1943 were recorded and it is believed that such records could be traced.

Sermon hostile to the Allies in the Church of Christ the King.

On Sunday, June 18th, at 12 noon it is reported that a priest who for many years preached at this church, expressed himself in a hostile manner toward the Allies. Among other things he said, "I ask you mothers to pay particular attention to your children who act as guides to the foreigners from whom they learn many vices " The rest of the sermon was devoted to cricitism of the activities of the parties; "Power," he said, "must come from above. It is necessary to command by the grace of God;" The same priest it is reported was a fervent Fascist during the war and incited his flock to fight against the Anglo-American barbarians. (E-3).

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
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Psychological Warfare Branch
APO 754

SECRET

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy

July 8th 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No 25

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Explanation of Reliability Rating:

Source (Reliability)

A Always Reliable
B Usually Reliable
C Sometimes Reliable
D Frequently Unreliable
E A Bad Source

0 Impossible to judge

Report (probability)

1 Confirmed
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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
APO 794

Central D Section Liberated Italy

July 8th
1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No 25

Part II Annexes

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1. Government policy: an observers' report.

The following survey is supplied by an objective and reliable Italian collaborator. He holds right-centre views, but adheres to no political party.

"Everybody is following with interest the development and activity of the Italian government in Salerno. Most people believe that nothing effective can be done before the whole of Italy has been liberated, and then only after the Constituent Assembly has been duly elected. The Salerno government is therefore regarded as dealing mainly in political theories, its practical scope being limited.

Political activity is particularly intense in country districts, which are to a certain extent free from any control. The Communists are gaining numerous followers and in certain districts the Demo-Christians are gaining ground owing to the intelligent policy of the Vatican. Monarchist propaganda is strongest among the forces, among landowners and also among reactionary elements with a Fascist background.

The real political meetings take place in private houses, sometimes surreptiously fostered by members of the government. This agitation is likely to continue even after the transfer of the government to Rome. (B 2)

2 Interview with Mario Costa.

Mario Costa, Under-Secretary for Industry and Commerce, was interviewed after his arrival in Salerno by a PWB officer. The

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2 Interview with Mario Costa.

Mario Costa, Under-Secretary for Industry and Commerce, was interviewed after his arrival in Salerno by a PWB officer. The most pressing problem, he said, was that of salaries, which he is at present discussing with the ACC. It is difficult to create a scale of wages for particular categories, since the wages of all workmen require revision. With the approach of the harvest season, the agricultural workers had asked as much as 500 lire a day. The matter was brought before the Minister for arbitration and finally a compromise was reached at 250 lire daily. In view of the scarcity of workers, it is understandable that agricultural workers should make such extravagant demands. The Ministry of War has given its assistance in handling this matter, and has sent groups of picked soldiers to work with the peasants. More than 5000 will be sent to the region of Naples. The scarcity of workers is attributable to their employment by the Allies, who are paying 160 lire a day, plus half daily rations.

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The unskilled industrial worker not employed by the Allies and not familiar with agricultural work is paid 40 lire daily, without living rations; this rate of pay is based on the 1939 wage scale. Many employers who hire on the basis of this old scale give their employees supplementary pay which is envisaged as an advance on their earnings. (Note: the A.G rate of basic daily wage is now 80 lire)

Employees experiencing the greatest hardship are undoubtedly those who are on fixed salaries, especially those employed by State or para-State agencies. In order to give some idea of the salary status of this class, it is sufficient to state that the maximum salary - that earned by the President of the Court of Cassation, is 7500 lire a month.

Attempts have been made to solve the salary problem by diminishing the cost of items of prime necessity and by increasing the quantity of such articles available on the open market. Such a solution, would be satisfactory if a sufficient range and abundance of such items could be realised.

On the other hand, an attempt to solve the salary problem by an increase in wages would place considerable strain on the financial structure of the country and lead to an increased cost of living. Nevertheless, he feels that the method of salary increase might be attempted. While the salaries of workers in the open market and of those working for the Allies are both very high, the wages of the latter group have no effect on production, while the wages of the former group have already had an enormous influence on production.

Costa admitted that the amount of wheat contributed to the Granai del Popolo to date was very small. Costa is himself a landowner on a medium scale, and he is of the opinion that while the price is adequate for medium or large landowners who cultivate the land through share-croppers and contracted labour, it is not so for the small proprietor or tenant farmer who cultivates the land personally and has to meet the expenses of fertiliser, work animals and other help. For such people the price of 1000 lire involves considerable loss. Costa believes that the price of wheat for this class of producer should be at least 2000 lire.

To speed up the delivery of wheat to the Granai it is important, first, to give the producer a fair price, and then apply coercion. Such drastic methods as the death penalty and imprisonment would not be taken seriously. The most effective measure would probably be the [illegible]

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To speed up the delivery of wheat to the Granai it is important, first, to give the producer a fair price, and then apply coercion. Such drastic methods as the death penalty and imprisonment would not be taken seriously. The most effective measure would probably be the same as that used in the collection of taxes: default in payment entails the sale at auction of the property in question.

Returning to the question of salaries, Dr. Scoguamiglio, Costa's Chef du Cabinet, emphasised the fact that this problem is at the basis of such strikes and threats of strikes as occur. These phenomena have nothing to do with political questions, but reflect the existence of hungry people who demand a necessary increase in wages. There are often, however, irresponsible elements of various political parties who exploit the situation by stirring people up to strike, without consulting the official directives of their parties. They thus cause embarrassment for the Government, since they know that the Ministers in many instances are not in a position to deal effectively with the questions at issue.

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While there are only a few industrial centres in Liberated Italy, they are nevertheless persistent sources of trouble. Thus the shipbuilding yards, TOSI, of Taranto; here the Under-Secretary of the Navy, Ramirez, without previous consultation with other Ministers, recently addressed the workers, promising them an increase in salary.

Costa said that he was satisfied with the present Government, which, he feels, truly represents the various opinions, and even the different tendencies, of the various parties.

The Italian people as a whole, he thought, was very favourable in its attitude to the Allies. He thinks that the Italian people are still disorientated in certain respects. One explanation for certain attitudes adopted was that many Italians do not feel that they have lost a war which was none of their choosing. In Sicily, for instance, there was no real defence, and the Allies were everywhere greeted as liberators.

3. Conversation with Cianca.

In conversation with an Italian collaborator, of PWB, ironically of the clutter of individuals who appear in the Ministers' offices in Salerno, intent on political deals and manoeuvres.

He did not feel that the government should move to Rome until it could be granted a certain minimum of sovereignty. He said that the Ministers will meet in Council once a week in the offices of the Presidency, and the meetings of the Cabinet take place at Sorrento in the house of Benedetto Croce.

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PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

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4. Interview with Scoccimaro 4.7.44.

The Communist leader was interviewed in the provisional headquarters of the Party in Via IV Novembre, 149. He is a middle-aged man with a quiet, pleasant manner of speech. He talked freely and without reserve.

The conversation began with a question on the labour situation and the formation of the single union in Rome, in contradiction to the "red" and "white" unions which had been established in Naples. Scoccimaro declared that during the German occupation the situation in the south was not understood in Rome. Here the syndicalist leaders - Grandi for the Christian Democrats, Di Vittorio for the Communists and Lizzadri for the Socialists were all well known in the trades unions movement even before Fascism. In Naples, an unknown man, Dino Gentili, whom nobody in the workers' movement had ever heard of, had produced a peculiar situation. He had recently declared himself to be a member of the Partito d'Azione so that he presented the phenomenon of a workers' leader who belonged to a party which had virtually no following among the workers. He had been offered a position in the single union but had refused. On the other hand, Di Vittorio, who had risen from the position of a humble agricultural worker of the Puglie, to be Communist syndical leader, had made a tour of the south recently and had investigated the attitude of the workers there. He reported that in the Puglie the workers' representatives were unanimous in their wish for the single union, while even in the General Confederation of Labour in Naples - Gentili's own creation - 80% of the workers were in favour of syndical unity. In fact the impression had got around that Gentili was no more than an adventurer.

It was the intention of the mass parties in Rome to hold within the next few months a congress of representatives of all the Camere di Lavoro, in order to decide this question. Each representative would come to this congress as the envoy of a stated number of workers whose views who would express on the matter. As Italy continued to be liberated further, such congresses would be held to take decisions on the question of syndical unity and other urgent matters that might arise.

Questioned about the relations between the Communist and other parties in the Committee of Liberation. Scoccimaro declared that all were in agreement in supporting the Government and all wished to intensify Italy's part in the war. The Italian Government's idea was to enrol more young men to fight, but the Allied Command was not yet persuaded to go as far as the Italian Government wanted. Partisans, meanwhile, many of whom had families up north, who had fought and still wanted to go on fighting, were getting very discouraged. They expected a different treatment to what they had got.

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With the Socialist Party relations were cordial, and it was hoped that complete fusion would be attained. But as yet the situation was not mature for this. There was a certain amount of confusion and several tendencies within the Socialist ranks. They had not the discipline nor the cohesion of the Communist Party.

Relations with the Action Party were getting less close. It's future was by no means clear. It was a party of too many tendencies and was too anxious to identify itself with different groups and classes. It would do better to stand as the representative of some distinct classes or idea rather than have a finger in so many pies.

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The Christian Democrats were a strong party with which the Communists would seek a working arrangement. Two currents were discernible in this party. The first was favourable to the masses, founded on the peasants, of progressive tendencies. The other represented priests and conservatism. If the latter got too powerful, there might occur a scission in the party. He thought that the Christian Socialists who represented the extreme elements of the Christian Democratic view (though as a party they were quite separate) had done themselves considerable harm by making common cause with the dissident parties which had been agitating against the Committee of Liberation. A more serious group was to be found in the Catholic Communists, who had a fair following, a real sense of responsiblity and whose leader was Rodano, a very intelligent man.

Referring to the dissolution which took place on 3.7.44. of the Armata Rossa, Scoccimarro explained that this body had been formed to unite the Communist Party with the Bandiera Rossa or dissident Communist movement. Bandiera Rossa was composed of varying elements, not all very creditable. Some Fascists had made their way into the movement and the leader of it, one Pace, had during a period in confino been guilty of dishonest conduct. Of the Armata Rossa's executive of five members; three had voted for disbandment, and two of whom Pace was one, against it.

This was not the time for the Armata Rossa, said Scoccimarro, but for a national army comprising all the sound elements of the nation. Members of the Armata Rossa had committed acts of rapine and loot, which were then attributed to the Communists. The situation now was that the bulk of both of the Armata Rossa and the dissident Bandiera Rossa movement which is also breaking up was seeking admission into the Communist Party of Italy. These applications would be carefully considered and the antecedents of each applicant investigated. If he was found worthy he would be admitted into the Communist Party.

Bandiera Rossa was a movement financed by reactionary elements who wished to discredit the left parties in the eyes of the Allies. These people had been Fascists and unfortunately some of them were to be found in the entourage of General Bencivenga, who had given his support to the Armata Rossa and Bandiera Rossa. It had been General Bencivenga's ambition to unite all the parties within and outside the Committee of Liberation into a great anti-Fascist block of which he was to be head.

He was, however, misled by bad advisers into thinking that the dissident groups were really representative of the masses, and he financed them with the money put at his disposal by Badoglio. Among other groups which he supported (which had somehow gained a footing among the dissidents) were the D'Annunzio group of Fascists. But none of the dissident groups had any real influence. Moreover, Bencivenga had never taken an active part in the resistance movement. It was General Odone who had taken the risks and it had created a bad impression when General Bencivenga received the medaglia d'argento.

Asked about the attitude of the Communist Party to the Church, Scoccimarro

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Asked about the attitude of the Communist Party to the Church, Scoccimaro said that relations on the whole were good. Communists were against anti-clericalism and on the side of the clergy there was a greater comprehension of Communism than before. Through numerous parish priests who were not unfriendly, it had been possible to establish good terms even with some prominent hierarchs in the Vatican, but there was still a hostile current there.

The policy of Communism in Italy was one of understanding with the Church and the army, because both these forces will have to be used to help in the reconstruction of the country.

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5. Conversation with Lussu in Naples - June 24th.

Lussu has spent a few days in Naples and during this time came into contact with government circles representing all parties in Salerno and in Naples itself. He also attended political meetings, particularly those of the Action Party.

In conversation with an Italian collaborator Lussu gave the impression of being depressed. He deplores the destruction which war has brought to Italy chiefly in the industrial centres where so many people earned their living. In his opinion, at least two generations will be necessary for the reconstruction of Italy.

Lussu said that he cannot see among Italian any concrete determination for a national revival and re-organization. The thing which disturbs him most is that, after twenty years of oppression and tyranny, the Italians have not finally reacted, even violently, against those who enslaved and insulted them, and in the end, led them to war and ruin. Lussu is afraid that later, when the Italians have recovered a little from their present misery, their present placidity may result in violence. Meanwhile, their attitude hinders the real task of moral and material reconstruction.

Lussu admitted that he was not particularly enthusiastic about the parties and their activities, nor about the men who compose them.

6. Meeting in commemoration of Gramo Buozzi - 4.7.44.

This meeting was held at the Adriano Theatre, and there were a large number of people present, including the Hon. Canevari. It opened with Beethoven's Eroica Symphony, after which Pietro Nenni spoke. He briefly outlined the character and life of the martyr, recalling his appointment as secretary of the F.C.I.M. his arrest in Paris by the Gestapo and his condemnation to confino. He was freed on the occasion of the armistice. Nenni stated clearly in his talk that the monarchy had been the accomplice of Mussolini and had always obstructed the work of great Italians such as Buozzi. "The flight of the House of Savoy to Pescara", said Nenni, "is the historical equivalent, in changed conditions, to the flight to Varenne of the last of the Capet."

The speaker then went on to talk on epuration. It is not the ordinary employees who must be expelled, but those who have grown rich at the expense of the people, those who are perhaps responsible for Mussolini. The three goals which Buozzi would have indicated to the Italian people are: participation in the war, defence of the workers, the Constituent Assembly. Buozzi is still present among us in spirit. The people want all these things.

The commemoration was an impressing occasion, and the words of Nenni were often loudly applauded, especially when he spoke against the monarchy and when he recalled incidents from the life of the martyr (illegible)

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7. Political meetings held in Rome during the period June 2th - July 4th, 1944.

Democrazia del Lavoro.

2.6.44. - Avv. Mondolfo gave the first of a series of lectures for young people, illustrating the work of the party during the 20th century. His subject outlined the history of democracy from 1820 onwards, with reference in particular to Mazzini and Garibaldi, to the less successful period from 870 to 890, and to the first Democratic Congress held in Rome in 1896. He also spoke of Bertani, Sacchi and Cavallotti. There were about 50 persons present. The Democrazia del Lavoro also held a meeting under the chairmanship of Paresce.

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Liberal Party.

1.7.44. - Prof. Antoni gave a talk on Liberalism and the social question. He spoke of the problem of human personality, of which Liberalism is the true defender. It also defends the bourgeoisie and the small proprietor, which are the representatives of the nation. The economic question is a difficult one for the Liberal Party; while accepting the postulates of a liberalistic economy, they must of necessity accept principles made essential by the progress of society, such as State control of gas, electricity, transport, etc. The comment is made that economic questions should be discussed in a less philosphical and more realistic tone, in view of those who are the most concerned with it; several workmen present applauded without appearing to have understood very much. There were about 100 persons present at the meeting.

Party of Action.

Held one meeting at which Manlio Rossi Doria spoke.

Socialist Party.

Held three meetings: one for Socialists from Calabria; a meeting for secondary school teachers; and a general meeting of Sicilian Socialists.

Christian Democrats.

Held three meetings: one at which Avv. Iannotta spoke; a meeting at which Lt. Col. Milanesi of the Italian Voluntary Expeditionary Corps addressed young members of the Party on the theme "Volontariato Cristiano"; a meeting of all journalists.

8. Armata Rossa.

At a meeting on the 3.7.44. the directive committee of the ArmataRossa decided to dissolve the Army. The members who are Communists remain in the fold of the Communist Party of Italy. The mass of the remainder belong to the dissident Communists headed by Pece.

The order dissolving the Red Army will not yet have reached the provinces as the provincial leaders only come to Rome from time to time to receive orders.

It is probable that the dissidents received funds from Gamberi, and some of these may have gone to the Armata Rossa.

Pece, who was against the official Communists, is said to be retiring from the political arena.

A dangerous element of the former Red Army was the dissident Avico who commands a gang of thugs who usually go about armed. He seems now to be drawing close to the orthodox Communists. (C-3).

9. The Political parties in Naples.

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9. The Political parties in Naples.

The following report supplied by an Italian collaborator in Naples, covers the period up to June 28th.

Even in the provinces the new Government and its first declarations of policy have been fully approved by public opinion. It is worth noting that the

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nature of the new government and its declarations sum up the political aims which the majority of the Italian people had already been consciously supporting for several months, a fact which is very clear to anyone who lives continously in contact with local political, social and economic developments.

In the political situation as it stands, the Monarchy has to all intents and purposes been deprived of all authority and prestige in the eyes of the people, and has been thrust in a corner.

The anti-Fascist parties on the other hand now feel themselves strengthened by the substantial successes which they have won, but the political game between the Left and Right tendencies is worth close study.

The three left parties have in the Committee of Liberation various advantages over the Right parties; a great influence with the masses, fewer political leaders compromised with Fascism, and a more popular anti-Fascist and Democratic programme. In fact since the Bari Congress, the Left Parties have succeeded in drawing over to their way of thinking also the Right parties which sometimes have had to follow them in order not to lose popularity (e.g. the Demb-Christian Party at the Bari Congress). Of course these parties have done everything to restrain the Left Parties (e.g. the Liberals) opposition to the law of Fascist crimes).

As for the parties outside the Committee of Liberation, their political influence is obviously much less, the extreme left (the "PSRI" (partito Socialista Rivoluzionario Italiano), the "LUDE" (Libera Unione degli Ugauali) the dissident Communists) have undoubtedly an ample field in which to criticise the work of the official parties, but their criticism will always be insignificant from the practical point of view, because they will never be able to offer any concrete programme as against that of the official parties. Public Opinion realized this.

The right wing (the Monarchists, Demo-Liberals, etc.) has for the same reason a difficult task in keeping up the opposition. As a result, both the extreme Left and the extreme Right parties have to criticize the government on identical lines with arguments which especially in political matters are of little interest to the public. That is why the Demo-Liberals are glad to bolster up their own shaky position by joining with the Liberals. The fusion has already taken place in the Province of Foggia.

The Republican Party however has taken up an entirely different position from all the other outside parties. It is much respected in political circles for the high standing of it's policy, but it is known that it has lost strength, as most of its members have joined the Party of Action. It has now brought out its own paper, "La Voce Repubblicana" run by Prof. Dattilo. Dr. Capece continues to have great influence in this party but it seems that he too is about to leave.

The strongest outside party is the P.S.R.I. but it is also the most discredited in the political circles of Naples because of the scandal mongering of its newspaper "the Bandiera Rossa," because of the incoherence of its theories and practical policy and also for the irresponsible way in which it accepts new members. In these last days various leaders of the party (D'Ambra, Maggiotta, Romano) have gone to Rome in order to establish the party there and to negotiate a fusion with strong Socialist and dissident Communist

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Another political group of the extreme Left has been formed which calls itself "Gruppi Libertari" (The Libertarians). It is of anarchist tendencies.

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Its chief members are; Ing. Saccarin, the worker Zanetti, Signora Berneri, widow of a former anarchist, and the railway worker Abate, one of the leaders of the railways workers Union who is an old Anarchist-Syndicalist. The group meets in his house in Piazza Nazionale. It is preparing to publish a newspaper called "Riv oluzione Libertaria" which will probably come out on the 19th July the anniversary of the Spanish Revolution. All the above mentioned are established anti-Fascists of proven honesty and great integrity. (B-2).

10. The Revolutionary Socialist Party.

An Italian Collaborator reports in Salerno, the Revolutionary Socialist Party is considered to have a promising future. Its paper "BandieraRossa" is eagerly read, even by government officials for its vitriolic and indiscriminate attacks.

It has also opened various sections in Southern Italy but many of these are entirely independent and were opened through the iniation of local elements without even the approval of the direction in Naples, except casually and finally some have never had any relations with it at all.

At present some directors have left for Rome in order to set up a P.S.R.I. there also. They hope to be able to absorb a part of the dissident communists there, whose number, as it is well-known is large.

It is necessary to emphasise that this party although it has a certain number of members, is not seriously organized and absolutely lacks men of real political insight. (C-2).

Judging be a report supplied to P.W.B. by Avv. D'Ambra, one of the leaders of the PSR I who came to Rome to look for recruits or possible mergers, his current, at least will not join with the Movimento Communista Italiano, or with the remains of the Armata Rossa. He describes both movements as being composed of a large proportion of opportunists. On July 1st he forecast the dissolution of the Armata Rossa for lack of funds. The Movimento Communista may, he thinks survive, rather because of what he describes as the present decomposition of the official Communist Party, to which the PSRI is bitterly opposed, than because of the force of its doctrine or capacity of its leaders.

11. Sicilian Separatists move their headquarters.

A Sicilian collaborator reports that the Separatists have been forced by the continued watchfullness and suppression of the police and the hostility of other political parties, to transfer their headquarters from Palermo to Catania. His report gives the impression that the Separatists, by intense police supervision, have been driven to working rather more underground, particularly as regards their press. Separatist papers now tend to be single issues, printed with the names of non-existent printing presses. In spite of all these precautions, two presses which had been guilty of complicity in the clandestine publication of Separatist papers, were recently discovered in Palermo.

The same source reports that in Catania the Separatists are made up of a more reputable element than in Palermo, where the movement was mainly composed of small minority involved in the Maffia. At Catania, the rank and file of the movement is more intellectual, including many students. In spite of this

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Another Separatist meeting, scheduled for June 18th in the Palazzo Palagonia, at Bagheria, has been banned by the police. The Separatists published an unauthorised manifesto giving the text of a letter of protest which they stated they had sent to the ACC. The letter complained that the meeting was banned because of Finocchiaro Aprile, at his Catania meeting, had used irreverant words

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regarding the Head of the Government and the Minister of the Interior, and because of the unjust accusation that he, in criticising the government's grain policy, had incited the producers not to deliver their grain to the pools. He complained also that the Badoglio Government had denied him the right to a paper, though he could not think that the Bonomic Government would do the same. Thus two of the freedoms promised by the Allies - freedom of the press, and of public meeting - had been denied the separatists by the liberticide and uncivilised methods of the Prefect of Palermo.

Baron Cesare Bruni di Belmonte, an ex-deputy and one of the leaders of the Separatist movement, gave an interview to a P.W.B. collaborator in which he repeated the Separatists usual historic and economic justification of their movement which he said is developing chiefly among the aristocratic and professional classes, but also among the bourgeoisie. It is a far sighted movement, and as such is greatly misunderstood. The Communists in particular oppose it, for they see in the sober and peaceful character of the Sicilians a natural obstacle to the spreading of their ideas. Catholics, taken individually view the movement with favour, but no word of encouragement has come from the Episcopate, perhaps because it is bound to the Italian State by an oath of fidelity, or perhaps because it is felt that the political action of the national Catholic parties promises better practical results.

CHURCH

12. Religious charities.

It is reported that in the last few days the Pope has donated the sum of one hundred thousand lire to the Secretariat of Charity institutions which have been founded in many Romen parishes to feed and cloth people rendered homeless or placed in straightened circumstances by the war. The Holy See continues to provide generously for the "Cucine Economiche" which provide meals at low prices, and has intervened to reserve some of these for professional men who have been ruined by the war.

Cardinal Ascalesi's secretary has provided a PWB officer with the following data on the Church's charitable work in the Archdiocese of Naples. The Church there continues to give aid through the established channels, the Dames de charite and Catholic Action, which have groups in each of the 200 parishes of the archdiocese. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul provides doctors and medicines to the very poor. Three war-time institutions have been set up to help the bombped out families, one to provide the necessaries for women in childbirth and for their babies. Religious orders also run a network of canteens in the diocese, providing a total of six to seven thousand meals daily. There is also a mess in the Archbishop palace at Naples which feeds priests whose presbyteries have been destroyed by bombing.

ARMY

14. Italian Army Morale in Rome.

An officer of the 2nd Regiment of Granatieri di Sardegna revealed that there had been great enthusiasm on the Allied entry into Rome and that 250 officers of the grenadier regiments who were in the city at the time immediately offered

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ARMY

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An officer of the 2nd Regiment of Granatieri di Sardegna revealed that there had been great enthusiasm on the Allied entry into Rome and that 250 officers of the grenadier regiments who were in the city at the time immediately offered their services to fight against the Germans. As they heard nothing further they became very disheartened and demoralised.

The officer went on to say that about 90% of the troops of his regiment are in the North, in Lombardy, Veneto, Piedmont, Emilia and Liguria. Of the officers in Rome most would volunteer to serve as troopers.

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He suggested that it was a pity not to use such excellent material. These men, if supplied with decent rifles and automatics, working in small parties would be able to do much useful patrol work across the lines. They are well-trained in this type of warfare, have a good knowledge of the country and can live hard. The officer cited as an example the last forced march which he had carried out with his company. They had gone 119 km. in two days in full marching order. A daily average of 40 km. carrying 20 kilos per man would be normal.

The officer pointed out that his fellow reserve officers will not now have anything to do with the regular officers, most of whose records are doubtful even if they have not acted in outright collaboration with the Germans.

The officers of the regiment are on the whole a-political and want to belong to a purely military cadre. They would need arms and explosives and boots, but they all have their uniforms.

The officer stated that as far as he knew his remarks about the wish of Italian officers of his regiment in Rome to take active service to help drive out the Germans applied to [illegible] ming officers of all regiments. He felt likewise that the demoralisation due to inaction which was beginning to spread among his brother officers would be felt by all officers in Rome who were anxious to serve their country. (C-3).

SECURITY

14. Enemy Propaganda.

The following manifesto was found in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele near Piazza Argentina on 27.6.44.:

Front

NOW ARE YOUR CHILDREN TO LIVE?

(Picture of happy children playing with mother)

Like this?

Picture of sick ragged children begging)

Or like this?

Back

ITALIANS!

The Bolshevik scourge, which the Anglo-Americans have brought to our country, is raging throughout South[illegible]

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Back

ITALIANS!

The Bolshevik scourge, which the Anglo-Americans have brought to our country, is raging throughout Southern Italy.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN have already been carried away by the murderers, cruelly snatched from their mothers' lap and their father's arms. Weeping children are put on th ships without saying goodbye to their families and sent to the Soviet Union. Many ships with their human cargo have already left Southern Italy. Many others will follow.

This means:

that you, unfortunate parents, will never see your beloved children again!

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This means:

that your children will die in the agonies of hunger!

ITALIANS !

Ask your soldiers, who have fought in Russia, in what state they found the wretched Spanish children who were deported there.

It will be the same for your children: these children, whose smile once brightened your homes, are now covered with rags and lice. Their little bare feet are almost frozen in the terrible Russian cold. They are weeping and begging in the streets. They are stretching our their cold, dirty little hands, asking charity of passers-by, poor little things without a country and without a bed when ill. These innocent little martyrs will die of hunger!

MOTHERS ! FATHERS !

Tomorrow it may be the turn of your beloved child!

Tomorrow the leering Bolshy may snatch your child from your arms.

ITALIANS ! Prevent this !

Fight for the happines and the safety of your children !

Unite together against the Bolshevik, British and American murderers!

PARENTS ! SAVE YOUR CHILDREN !

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

An Italian informant saw a man with a handful of these leaflets, and this man, who said he had found them in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele at midday, declared that he was about to hand them over to the police. Our informant asked if they had been dropped by air. The man replied, no, they were probably thrown from a car.

The leaflets were probably printed in January 1944 when a great propaganda drive was started to prove that the Allies were sending children to Russia.

15. The following manifesto, (a parody on a tribute to Allied troops which has been put out by one of the political parties) was found in the railway station:

IN MEMORIUM

Disertarono le loro case ed il loro

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Tomorrow it may be the turn of your beloved child!

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IN MEMORIUM

Disertarono le loro case ed il loro lavoro,
Si prostituirono sulla pubblica via.
Dissiparono in pochi giorni il patrimonio secolare di virtu'
Che la distingueva.
Minacciarono di soffocare la fiamma dell'onore, che i martiri
..limentarono col proprio sangue.
Ricordiamàle
Sono o saranno le nostre spose, la madri dei nostri figli.

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15. Fascist Activities in Sicily.

There has been an increase in Fascist activities, and no violent public reaction to a more blatant bosum of Fascism forms or practices.

The danger of slipping back into Fascism is made greater by the fact that many prominent ex-Fascists have returned to their positions and that many prominent Fascists still hold the key positions in a number of Communes. Thus the acting Prefect of Caltanissetta, Valdalia, was a Squadrista and sciorpa littorio and his brother was Federal Secretary for Catania. The Questore of Caltanissetta is the same today as during the Fascist era. The Sindaco - Tumminelli waspodesta and the Inginieri Capo del Comune, Buccolo was a Fascist Gerarch.

During the last few weeks there has been an outburst of Fascist activities in Messina and Catanialeading to a number of arrests. In Palermo a young man was seen walking about in the sports jersey of the GIL unchallenged by either the police or by the public. In various quarters of the town "Viva Mussolini" and "Viva il Duce" are seen written up on the walls.

EPURATION

16. Views on Epuration.

This subject continues to be widely discussed by all classes. The left general has welcomed Poletti's decree, although it fears that it may be too sweeping to be adequately applied. The Catholic daily "Quotidiano" writes that from the extreme rifht to the extreme left all are agreed that those responsible for the downfall of Italy must be brought to justice, and to a justice that all are equally agreed shall not be a series of vendette. The Action paper "L'Italia Libera" sees in the Poletti decree primarily a police measure aiming at the restoration of the essential conditions for moral and political security. On the other hand there is a noticeable tendency among the leisured classes to decry these decrees as altogether too radical, and likely to endanger the structure of Italian society. An Italian professional man of right wing leanings, while admitting that the regulations for the prosecution of Fascists had been widely welcomed by the population, ventured the opinion that By giving the list of people regarded as Fascists, the principles regarding the administration of justice in the Anglo-Saxon countries had been reversed. The presumption is that such persons are regarded as culprits and that they must prove they have committed no crime; while according to the traditions of American and British democratic procedure, a citizen is considered innocent until he or she is proven guilty.

This Italian considers that the Badoglio decree against those who supported Fascism lends itself to a very wide interpretation, as it leaves the decision in the hands of the judge. As Fascism has destroyed the traditions of the Italian bench, he feared that this decree places too much power in the individual judge, especially at a moment when feelings of hatred and rancour are so aroused.

The Poletti decree includes among the presumed culprits certain kinds of fascists who were "bona fide" before 1922, and who gradually changed their opinions later. Our contact instanced many statesmen abroad who believed in Mussolini when he was

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Among the professional classes there has been some complaint that no account has been allowed for those former members of the fascist party who helped the patriots after the 8th September. The question of the squadristi is also

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much discussed, some saying that they should all be shot, others that out of the 100,000 squadristi only about 20,000 were responsible for the 1922 putsch, and that therefore each case must be considred separately. The "people" are in rather an angry mood. They feel that so many of yesterdays fascists are still at large, exploiting todays situation as ably as ever during the last twenty two years.

All classes seem to agree that the republican fascists, hated as spies and informers, should be dealt with mercilessly. They feel that both the Allies and the Italian military authorities have dealt too leniently with former members of the Republican Army, who they say should be considered prisoners of war, as in fact they have fought against the United Nations and the Italian Corps of Liberation. It is generally thought that the only punishment so far inflicted on these people is that of signing their name each morning at the War Ministry.

Certain instances strike the public as peculiar. One was the release, ten days before their apprehension, of the brothers Guido and Bruno Cassinelli, well known lawyers, in Rome. The Paper "Ricostruzione" secured documents proving that at least one of them was paid 15,000 lire a month by the OVRA as a spie and infoemr. There is also a wide spread rumour that the brothers Scalera are under contract for the Allies.

A fairly reliable report from Naples states that certain political parties there are attempting to diminish the effectiveness of the Epuration Law, with the ostensible purpose of reducing the possibilities of further division among the Italian people. This source considers that the motive of such parties is to get certain ex-Fascists onto their side.

17. Reactions to the Epuration Laws.

Some people think that the laws are too drastic and fear that they may not be applied. Even anti-Fascists believe that it would be dangerous to strike at so many people without individual trials. In such a way there would be several thousands unemployed who would be unable to reconstruct their lives and would consequently be united in their hatred. In particular it is hoped that those who have been most actively fascist will be punished and not those who merely joined the party or belonged to the Nationalist Party before the March on Rome. (D-7).

Alarm is steadily increasing in Neo-Fascist Circles at the effects of Poletti's epuration laws. (D-1).

RECONSTRUCTION

18. Damage to historic monuments and works of art at Viterbo.

The honorary Inspector of Monuments and fine arts of Viterbo submitted the following report to the Prefect of that Province, dated 21st June 1944:-

"As far as I can judge at the moment, no damage was done to artistic monuments of the city by the retreating Germans. Most of the damage was caused by the bombings which began on the 25th May. Before this date the church of San Francesco was hit on the 'th January 1944, but with the help of the monks of the adjoining monastery managed to place in safety the [illegible]

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The following churches of only moderate artistic importance have been damaged:- the church of the Ellera SS Giacomo and Martino, the XII century San Sisto, which received a direct hit; the XI century San Giovanni in Zoccoli, Sant' Ignazio, Santa Maria in Poggio and the impressive church of Santa Maria di Gradi, by the same architect as the Trevi fountain in Rome, the dome of which has fallen in..

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Among the blitzed churches is the XI century Duomo, where bomb damage has been done to the vault and paving. The Roman collonade is untouched. The repairs to this building should not be difficult.

The XXII house of Valentino della Pagnotta, which adjoins the Papal Palace, has collapsed. By a miracle the church of Santa Maria Nuovo and the twelfth century palaces of Piazza San Pellegrino are intact. The town walls between Porta della Verita and Porta Romana have suffered.

The Verita Church, built by French Premonstratensiams in the XII century has been hit in the nave. The bomb brought down the roof and the Lorenzi di Giacomo di Viterbo (XIV) frescoes in the Mazzatosa chapel have suffered badly. Many of the Etruscan sepulchres stored along the nave have also perished.

I had already managed to send many pictures from the Pinacoteca to the Capuchin convent at Palanzana, including the Flagellation of Sebastiano del Piombo, and the Nativity of Antonio del Massaro. The Superintendent of Galleries arranged for the Sebastiano del Piombo pictures to be sent to the Vatican last January. Other pictures were sent at the same time to Rome, including the Redeppter and Saints attributed to Montaegna.

Among the buildings that have been entirely destroyed in the Palazzo Rocci which housed the Biblioteca Communale of the Aldenti. I do not yet know how much of the material of the library is salvageable. The chief treasures of the library were transferred to the State Archives in Rome last March.
I placed two cases containing the communal "reforms", dating from 1400 to 1870 in a cellar under the library, and there is every possibility that these will be found intact.

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LABOUR

19 The Rome Agreement for the sindacato unico.

The following report is supplied by a P.B officer who has been investigating the Labour position:

Before the liberation of Rome the heads of the union movement of the mass parties - that is to say the Communists, Christian Democrats and Socialists - met together on a number of occasions to discuss the problems of trades unionism in the part of Italy liberated from the Germans. They finally agreed that the "sindacato unico" was the most efficient instrument for the organisation of labour and, about June 10th, they issued the terms of an understanding which provided for a single Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro. This was to comprise a national Federation of Labour for every branch of production. While the further development of the particular syndical organisations was left over for further examination, agreement was reached on the following points.

i) Elections to all offices to be carried out democratically from below

ii) Maximum expression of opinion to be ensured and mutual respect for varying political or religious tendencies.

iii) Independence from all political parties with the choice, which may be exercised by the C.G.I.L., to associate itself with the action of the democratic parties which are the expression of the working masses, whether for the safeguarding and development of the freedom of the people or for the defence of the interests of labour and of the country.

The three syndical movements - Communist, Christian Democrat and Socialist - therefore constituted the Provisional Directive Council of the C G I L, composed of a Directive Committee of 15 members (5 from each party) and a Provisional General Secretariat of three members from each party. The Provisional Directive Council is to be enlarged by the inclusion of representatives of the syndical movement in the south and in other regions as they become freed from the Germans.

The first General Secretaries nominated were the Hon. Emilio Canevari (Socialist), now replaced by Lizzadri (Longobardi); The Hon. Giuseppe di Vittorio (Communist); the Hon. Achille Grandi (Christian Democrat).

The immediate programme of action of the Confederation was stated to be:

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The immediate programme of action of the Confederation was stated to be:

i) the reorganisation of the syndical movement.

ii) The intensification of the war effort.

iii) The maintenance of contact with the masses in the north, and supplying them with the means to fight.

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iv) The initiating of measures for the economic restoration of the country

v) The elaboration of a plan for reconstituting the co-operative movement.

vi) The taking over of the real and personal estate of the disbanded Fascist organisation.

The announcement of this programme aroused a good deal of criticism in a number of different quarters. It was attacked by the Liberals, Labour Democrats and members of the Party of Action in Rome (see Risorgimento Liberale of June 24th, "Ricostruzione" of 25th) on the grounds that it arbitrarily excluded the participation of members of the Liberal and Action Parties. This apparently is not the case, but no provision seems to have been made for representatives of these parties from the syndicates. Another counterblast came from "Battaglie Sindacali", the organ of the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro of Naples headed by Dino Gentili and Enrico Russo. These claim that their Confederation was at least brought to birth democratically and the officers elected by acclamation in a public meeting of syndical representatives, whereas the Confederation of Rome was created by the agreement of union leaders of only three parties. "Battaglie Sindacali" criticised the Rome agreement on two grounds: that it violates the principle of "no politics" in the Confederation, and that it was anti-Democratic. With these criticisms the leaders of the Confederazione Italiana dei Lavoretori, the Christian Confederation which was started in Salerno last March, seems to be in agreement. The newspaper "L'Ora del Popolo" (30.6.44) of Salerno edited by Carlo Petrone, one of the leaders of the Christian syndicalist movement in the South, contains these words: "Thus the news of the agreement arrived at in Rome has been received with great diffidence in our camp, and if our authoritative friends should persist in what is considered a blind optimism, the consequences could be very serious." The Directive Committee of the Christian confederation (Confederazione Italiana dei Lavoratori) decided on June 23rd that, in view of the Rome decisions, it must hold further consultations with its own organisations, and that meanwhile its work as a separate confederation must go on.

Meanwhile about the middle of June the Communist Secretary General of the Roman Confederation, Di Vittorio, made a tour of the South to review the situation there. In an interview published in the Rome "Unità" (2 7 44) he stated that the majority of workers in Puglie and many in Campania had already adhered to the Rome agreement. At Bari representatives of the Camere di Lavoro of Bari, Foggia, Lecce, Brindisi Taranto and Macerata, a representation of 160,000 workers inscribed in the southern Confederation, voted unanimously for syndical unity based on the pact of Rome. Di Vittorio explained that the dissension caused by the Neapolitan trades union leaders was due to personal reasons - the anxiety to maintain positions which

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said, contained at least 90% of trades unionists in the country, and to have permitted a representation on the Provisional Directive Council of all the minority groups of other parties which would have asked for it would have produced an alignment of delegates on this Council totally unrelated to reality. He pointed out that the single union was open to any worker of whatever political or religious creed, and that when a syndicate proceeds to constitute itself it proceeds to appoint its officials by way of democratic election, and that therefore all currents of political opinion can be represented. He cited Rome as an example where this had already heppened, where the Party of Action, which had a following among certain classes of employees had its representatation on the Camera Confederale del Lavoro.

In Rome itself the initiative of the three mass parties has been well received among the workers because they felt that the presence on the directive council of representatives of other groups would be more of a hindrance than a help to the workers interests. It would appear also that a fusion may soon be achieved with the larger part of the two confederations existing in the south. Negotiations to this end are now on foot. It is likely, however, that Gentili will continue his efforts to organise labour without entering the Roman confederation, and it is probable that a number of trades union groups will continue to co-exist and some more will spring up at least for some time to come. An example of the unfortunate results which might follow from a policy of ignoring the interests of the minority currents in the trade union movement is furnished in a report ("Ricostruzione" of 25 6 44) of the action by of the internal syndical commission of the National Institute of Insurance, composed of representatives of the Communist, Socialist, Christian Democrat and Party of Action members, which denied the right of representation to members of the other parties. It is stated that these were in considerable number and that they were forced to nominate an autonomous commission which, while desiring to collaborate with the 'orthodox' commission, would also safeguard the rights of the excluded minority.

In conclusion, it appears that the ideal of the single a-political syndicate is shared by all parties alike. Arguments in favour of this conception are stressed in the interview which follows with the On. Giovanni Monici, the newly appointed Director of Labour in the Rome Region. The trouble is that the labour leaders, in particular those who formed the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro in the South, are party politicians who cannot easily shed their sectarian zeal, and that the unity which was achieved in Rome - and this was certainly a substantial achievement - unfortunately gave the impression that it was accomplished at the expense of the

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20 Interview with the On. Giovanni Monici.

A PWB officer on July 6th interviewed the On. Giovanni Monici, who was recently appointed Regional Director of Labour for the Rome area.

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Monici, who is a man of about 55, expressed the opinion that syndical unity was necessary and in fact indispensable, for two reasons:

i) "Only by syndical unity would it be possible to take full advantage of the liberation of Italy by the Allies, and to start to build up a satisfied and prosperous working class without the continual threat of long periods of unemployment. Only syndical unity would eliminate the petty squabbling that used to occur between different unions regarding the "rights" of their members. Unity would have the effect of canalising all the great potential forces of the working class and thus ensuring future prosperity.

ii) Monici considered that the working classes in Italy could be held at least partially responsible for the successful dictatorship of the Fascist government. Instead of organising themselves into a united front, the large and small left groups had resisted individually, each bearing in mind its own particular political credo, which was often narrow and regional

Asked what would happen in the case of a worker who belonged to a party other than those represented in the Confederation, Monici dismissed the idea as being so unlikely that the question was purely academic. He said it was just the sort of point his opponents would raise to try and confuse the issue

With regard to Gentili and the Naples confederation, Monici said that he had not yet really had an opportunity of getting first hand information about it, and that he preferred to reserve his judgement until he had been able to go to Naples and investigate the situation.

21 The CGIL and CGL: Reaction in Naples.

A Neapolitan collaborator reports that more and more labour unions leave the CGL (General Confederation of Labour) in order to join the CGIL (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro) and even the Naples Camera del Lavoro has decided to negotiate with the C G I L, thus deviating in no uncertain manner from the line of policy adopted by G C L. [illegible] The Christian labour Unions of Southern Italy continue to disregard the directives of their own party, largely owing to the influence of Rodino who represents the extreme right of the Demo-Christian party.

As in so many other fields, so in the field of labour the extreme right and extreme left wings have reached an agreement not to join the G C G I L and have concluded a hasty "Pact of Understanding" (B2)

?? Sicily

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22 Sicily

No very full reports have been received on the reactions in Sicily to recent labour developments. A PWB collaborator at Catania points out that syndical organisation was never very strong in Sicily, which has no large industries. He reports that the local Camera di Lavoro, controlled by the Socialists and Communists welcome the fusion in Rome and hope that it will be applied to Catania. The Christian Democrats are reported to have received orders from Salerno to pass orders of the day protesting against the fusion which, it is felt, would put them into the power of the extreme left.

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23. Review of the Labour Situation in Rome.

The following survey of the Labour situation as on July 1st was prepared by a former political exile in close touch with Italian Labour circles.

Origin.

The Roman workers were organized for resistance against the Germans by the underground political parties and by the Roman "Committee of Liberation" formed by the representatives of the Liberal. Labour Democrat, Action, Christian Democrat, Socialist and Communist parties.

There was no underground trade union organization worth of mention, though in particular cases the workers of certain enterprises worked together either in order to sabotage the Nazis or to prevent them to carry out destructions and looting at the time of the German evacuation of Rome.

The resistance of the workers was particularly effective against the labour call up and it compelled the SS to resort to indiscriminate street hunting, with the effect that, during the later period of the German occupation the populace avoided going out of doors. When the Germans begun to evacuate the town, armed squads of railway workers guarded the stations stores, the railway yards and the bridges against any german attempt at sabotage.

The lack of underground trade union movement made it almost unavoidable that, when freedom returned, the work of reconstruction of the trade unions should be undertaken by the same political parties which directed the workers during the period of the resistance.

Confederazione Generale Italiana dei Lavoratori.

Three political parties who had a strong tradition in the organization of Italian Labour, the Socialist, Communist and Christian Democrats, have decided to collaborate in the work of reconstruction of free and democratic trade unions and to maintain unity in the labour organization. In pre-fascist time the Christian Democrats had their own unions comfederated into the "confederazione Italiana dei Lavoratori", while the unions controlled by Socialists or Communists were leagued together into the "Confederazione Generale del Lavoro".

To conciliate the two organizations, now fused into one, a new name has been given to the newly created organization of the Italian labour movement, i.e. "Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro" C.G.I.L.

Each of the three parties has appointed one of his men to form a provisional managing committee of the C.G.I.L. (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro) and similar committees, with the addition of a member of the party of Action, have been appointed to organize the Roman Labour Council (Camera del Lavoro) and the local trade unions.

The members of the managing committee of the C.G.I.L. are three outstanding personalities of the pre-Fascist labour organization.

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Confederazione Generale Italiana dei Lavoratori.

Three political parties who had a strong tradition in the organization of Italian Labour, the Socialist, Communist and Christian Democrats, have decided to collaborate in the work of reconstruction of free and democratic trade unions and to maintain unity in the labour organization. In pre-fascist time the Christian Democrats had their own unions comfederated into the "confederazione Italiana dei Lavoratori", while the unions controlled by Socialists or Communists were leagued together into the "Confederazione Generale del Lavoro".

To conciliate the two organizations, now fused into one, a new name has been given to the newly created organization of the Italian labour movement, i.e. "Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro".

Each of the three parties has appointed one of his men to form a provisional managing committee of the C.G.I.L. (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro) and similar committees, with the addition of a member of the party of Action, have been appointed to organize the Roman Labour Council (Camera del Lavoro) and the local trade unions.

The members ot the managing committee of the C.G.I.L. are three outstanding personalities of the pre-Fascist labour organization.

Achille Grandi, a former member of the Italian parliament is a Christian Democrat of Don Sturzo's school.

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Lizzadri, Socialist, takes the place which should have been of Bruno Buozzi former secretary of the metal workers assassinated by the Germans before the evacuation of Rome. During the clandestine period, Lizzadri, under the assumed name of Oreste Longobardi, directed the Socialist party in southern Italy and was one of the members of the "Junta". Di Vittorio, Communist, former member of parliament, was the leader of theworkers of the Bari region up to 1924 and political commissar in Spain during the civil war. After the coup d'etat of July 25th, Grandi, Di Vittorio, and Buozzi were appointed Commissioners for the liquidation of the Fascist labour organization by the Badoglio government.

Party criticism.

The parties who are not represented in the managing committee of the C.G.I.L. have objected to their exclusion. They argue that if there is to be a single labour union and this is going to be shaped by the political parties, they have the right to participate in this work. To this claim it is countered that the reconstruction of the trade unions cannot be entrusted to political parties who represent mainly the interest of the employers. Moreover the appointment of trade union leaders by the left wing parties is only an expedient which will be abandoned as soon as possible. Free elections will have to take place and the workers will be free to select the trade union officials without consideration of party affiliations.

Bari agrees.

On June 27th, a congress was held in Bari of the Labour Councils of Calabria, Lucania and Apulia, representing about 150,000 organised workers. This congress endorsed the decisions taken by the Roman committee of the C.G.I.L. and requested that a national labour congress should be called as soon as possible in order to proceed to democratic elections of the leaders and to fix the policy of the new Italian labour movement for the near future.

Naples disagrees.

Only the Neapolitan labour leaders have disagreed with the policy of the Roman committee of the C.G.I.L.

Mr. Gentili, who claims to represent a so called Neapolitan General Confederation of Labour objected to the appointment of the Roman leaders by the political parties (though he himself owes his place to party nomination) and declared that his organization will carry on independently and that he did not approve of the unification of the Christian Democratic unions with the others.

However, Mr. Gentili and his followers of the Neapolitan Labour Council have no influence outside a very limited number of Neapolitan organizations and appears to have very few chances of playing an important part in the work of the reconstruction or even holding their present positions.

Activity of the C.G.I.L.

Only a few weeks have passed since the Roman workers were restored their freedom of association, and the various committees who have the task

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Activity of the C.G.I.L.

Only a few weeks have passed since the Roman workers were restored their freedom of association, and the various committees who have the task of laying the foundations of a democratic and independent trade union movement have just begun their work.

The C.G.I.L. have directed the Roman Labour Council and the committees for the organization of the trade unions to accept application for membership.

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An entrance fee of 15 lire and a monthly due of 5 lire have been fixed.

Once a sufficient number of members have been accepted (those compromised with the fascist regime will be excluded) free elections will be held for the nomination of trade union officials. These elections wil be run on a pure trade union platform, and , as far as possible without interference from political parties.

At present the greatest emphasis is put on unity, and if the above procedure if properly applied, the result should be the creation of an independent trade union movement embodying the totality of the Italian organized labour.

On June 30th the C.G.I.L. sent to AMG and to the Italian Government a resolution in which it requested:

1) that the C.G.I.L. should be officially recognised as the representative of the Italian labour movement.

2) that the patrimony of the dissolved Fascist unions should be handed over to the C.G.I.L.

The Italian minister for labour, Gronchi (Christian Democrat) has promised that he will recommend these requested to the cabinet, but they are likely to be resisted by the right wing ministers. On the other hand Colonel Lane of the Labour Division of AMG praised the Roman Labour Council and expressed the hope that the different organizations now existing in Bari, Naples, and Rome would be fused.

One of the first acts of the AMG in Rome was the dissolution of the Fascist labour organizations.

Trade Union Activities,

The Roman Labour Council and the Roman trade unions have insisted upon the following points:

1) elimination from leading positions in public life of all those who played an important part in the past regime.

A recent ordinance of Colonel Poletti on this subject, if properly applied should give full satisfaction to this request.

2) a substantial increase of wages to meet the tremendous rise of the cost of living.

There is no doubt that Rome has been the most starved town in Italy. Allied occupation of Southern Italy and Allied bombardment of

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There is no doubt that Rome has been the most starved town in Italy. Allied occupation of Southern Italy and Allied bombardment of communications between Rome and the north isolated the city from the less near sources of supplies and developed in it a siege economy which has lasted for several months.

All articles of prime necessity became extremely scarce and prices went up between ten and twenty times their prewar level. Wages could not be increased legally.

The situation will now improve; meanwhile AMG has increased the wages of state employees by 70% and allowed private employers to do the same.

It is rightly argued, however, that, if prices are not drastically cut the stated amount of increase in wages will prove insufficient. Moreover, private employers are reluctant to concede any increase at all. (B-1).

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PRESS

24. Monarchist daily paper planned in Rome.

A member of the Monarchist Union told a PWB officer that the Union hoped shortly to publish a daily paper in Rome. The paper would contain news and information, while the leaders and commentaries would naturally have a monarchist slant. According to the member who gave this information the Monarchist Union welcomes people from all or any political party. He said that he could lay hands at once on the capital to publish the paper, but that the difficulty was to find a good editor.

The name of Nino Bolla, former head of the Italian Government's Press Office, had been proposed. A more generally favoured candidate was Bergamini, Manager of the former Giornale d'Italia, who was understood to stand well with the Allies. Bergamini, however, was still hoping that the Allies would permit him to bring out the Giornale d'Italia.

25. List of new newspapers in Naples published in the last fortnight

La Voce Repubblicana. Organ of the Italian Republican Party	Unauthorised		22.6.44
L'ora del Popolo. Demo-Christian Weekly	Unauthorised	No. 24	21.6.44.
Il Pensiero Periodical of Science, Art and Literature	Unauthorised		23.6.44.
La Voce del Popolo Indpendent Political weekly	Unauthorised		19.6.44.
L'Orizzonte Literary weekly	Unauthorised	Numero di saggio	3.6.44.
Crepuscolo Artistic and Literary periodical	Unauthorised	No. 2	9.6.44.
Cimento Weekly review of art and Culture	Unauthorised (Monarchist tendencies)		4.6.44.
Il Nuovo Risorgimento Political weekly - Editor: Vittore Fiore	Authorised		25.5.44.
L'Indipendenza Political-Religious weekly (Movement of Italian Democratic Renovation)	Unauthorised		8.6.44.
Pensiero e Vita Religious-Social Weekly	Unauthorised		10.6.44.
Il Paese Organ of the Italian Democratic Party	Unauthorised		22.5.44.
Gioventu' University Students Fortnightly	Authorised		15.5.44.
Alba Repubblicana Weekly (Italia Libera)	Authorised		24.6.44.

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ECONOMIC

26. How to combat the Black Market: a Rome suggestion

An Italian informant, an expert in economics, submits the following suggestions for combating Black Market activities in Rome.

The Black Market in Rome has, as in other parts of liberated Italy, been a source of income for thousands of people -especially among the poorer classes - chiefly after the collapse of the Badoglio Government, when nobody wanted to earn a living by working for the Republican Fascists or the Germans.

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The habit is therefore deeply ingrained in the people, and will not be easily eradicated, unless by gradual measures.

The Fascists and the Germans fought the Black Market, at least so they proclaimed; and their action, though sporadic and dishonest, was at times very severe, almost savage, and a few even paid with the death penalty their dealings on the black market. Yet the evil was not eradicated, but grew steadily worse. Certain temporary respites were experienced when certain restrictions were temporarily removed, and people were given a free hand in introducing foodstuff of various kinds, within certain narrow limits, for private consumption into the city.

It may pay to adopt, at least for some time, the same policy which is said to have succeeded in Spain, a country much resembling Italy in the character of her inhabitants. In Spain a minimum quota of foodstuff, at low prices, is assured to every citizen in possession of a food card; the surplus, and certain kinds of commodities, are freely sold on the open market.

The individual amount strictly necessary - to be distributed on the card system - might be fixed as follows: 200 gr. of bread a day; 2½ or 3 kilos of macaroni or rice; 300 gr. of fat, 400 of canned meat or its equivalent, 400 of dried beans of peas (or an equivalent amount of potatoes), say 500 grm of sugar, some cheese, jam, eggs, etc. per month; milk for children, old people and invalids.

The necessary staples to ensure the distribution of the abovequantities should be procured by means of the usual procedure: i.e., by compulsory contribution to 'the people's granaries' or similar institutions, of a sufficient proportion of the output from all producers, excluding the smallest of the; the Government should make good, if necessary - as they have done so far - the difference between the very low sale prices and the cost of purchases.

The remaining output - percentage of staples above Government requirements, and various products - should be allowed to compete freely on the market. Transport facilities should be granted: there are trucks actioned by gas-generating plants, using charcoal, a fuel easily found around Rome; they are to be found in large numbers in Rome and vicinity, and they are of little use for regular transportation, even less for war purposes; small owners are capable of operating them cheaply and with great ingenuity, when they are personally interested. The issue of licences should be made simple and easy for such vehicles; they would help towards relieving the pressure on transportation.

It is evident that goods on the free market would cost more than those bought with a card, but they would certainly be much cheaper than at present. (S-3).

27. Great improvement in Naples Economic situation.

During the last few weeks the Economic Situation in Naples has improved to an astonishing extent. For instance the price of potatoes is now 8 lire a kilo instead of 40 lire ten days ago. The Black Market price of bread has fallen

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27. Great improvement in Naples Economic situation.

During the last few weks the Economic Situation in Naples has improved to an astonishing extent. For instance the price of potatoes is now 8 lire a kilo instead of 40 lire ten days ago. The Black Market price of bread has fallen from 160 lire a kg. to 60 lire a kg, and flour from the countryside from 380 lire a Kg. to 40 lire a Kg. Fruit which cost from 30 to 40 lire last week now costs from 10 to 15 lire a kg. The price of fish has fallen from 100 to 150 lire a kg to from 100 to 40 lire a kg. So far the Black Market price of meat remains the same, but since the Allies are now distributing canned meat, such as tinned sausages and the army type of meat and vegetable, it can be predicted that there will soon be a reduction of price. One noteworthy fact is that the price of potatoes is now lower than the controlled price fixed by the Allied authorities.

This fall in the cost of living will ease the situation of those who earn fixed salaries, as for instance the State employees whose earning vary from 5496 lire a month for an official of equal status to a Major General, to 3063 for one status is that of major to the men of the lowest grade who receive 944 lire a month. These salaries include all war bonuses but do not include the family allowance which amounts to 297 lire for one child, and to 494 for four

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children. Another supplement is the front for air bombardment damage which is set at 20 lire a day. Taking into consideration these rates of pay which represent the earnings of a considerable part of the population, it will readily be understood what difficulties the housewives have had to face in Naples. In the surrounding districts wages are even lower, A village postman for instance earns about 450 lire a month, and the cost of living may be even higher if supplies are short and means of transport non existent, Naples however can consider itself very favoured now especially in comparison with recently devastated districts where the shortage of food is so great that money ceases to have any value.

In one of these districts a PWB observer found that eggs were at thirty lire each, oil at 450 a litre (i.e. about five pounds ten in prewar values) fats at 300 lire and potatoes at 50 lire (i.e. three dollars pre war value.)

Already the falling price of food has reacted favourably on the price of other commodities especially on the price of textiles. Silk until recently cost 1500 lire a yard to give one instance. The fall in this direction is due not only to the lower cost of living but also to the fact that the Black Market is now getting supplies from Rome which is better stocked in everything except food.

The present improvement is mainly due to the increased supplies of food, since the cost of most commodities is based on the price of bread, in fact the bread standard has now replaced the gold standard. To give two examples: Neapolitan boatmen fix their charges on the amount of bread required to feed their families, plus the increased replacement cost of their craft; another is the price of a safety razor, an article which has no scarcity value, and costs exactly the same in terms of food as in London, where flour costs about one tenth of the price on the Black Market in Naples, that is 600 lire here and 4/- (one dollar) in England. This means that four shillings buys as many loaves as 600 lire on the Black Market.

To sum up the improvements due to increased rations and increased supplies are due also to the decreased number of troops in this region. The recent victories of the Allies have also contributed to create confidence in the future stability of the lira among people who were half inclined to believe the German propaganda about the success of the war. Previously everyone was anxious to get rid of money in exchange for goods, now it is to be hoped that the reverse course will be followed.

227. The bakers put up a poster - 28th June.

4543

The Neapolitan Free Union of bakers is reported to have printed a poster on the 28th June protesting at their present condition. The poster claims that the flour is of bad quality and dirty and that the cost of bread is 5,60 lire and not 3,60 lire. It indirectly threatens to go on strike, if nothing is done. This Union has its headquarters in the Via Roma, Naples, and its president is one Fedele of the Revolutionary Socialist party, and unscrupulous man. In fact the Provincial Food Office has already once been forced to have him reprimanded by the police for similar

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The danger of Naples being without bread is a serious one, especially under present economic conditions. Besides public opinion is said to be furious against the bakers because it considers that they have already made huge profits on the Black Market. They are reported to be calling for the official sale of bread at various shops run by the authorities. (B-2).

23. Salt Shortage.

The difficulty which the people of Naples encounter in their efforts to obtain the indispensable minimum of salt represents according to a local doctor's a very serious problem for the community. This shortage will affect the health of the individual. The population hopes that all possible steps will be taken to remedy this deficiency. (C-2).

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(C-2). Bank notes refused.

It is reported from Naples that Italian bank notes printed after August 1943, with the letters B.I. or the red stamp are not accepted by many people. It is rumoured that they are printed by the Germans and therefore worthless..(C-2)

(C-2). Price of dollars.

The improvement of the food situation has brought down the Black Market price of blue-stamped dollars to 150-160 lire. (C-2).

(C-2). Food situation in Sicily.

At the end of June the most important feature of the Market was the effect of the announcement by the Allied authorities that the bread ration would be increased to 300 grams. This notice was received with a great feeling of relief and of pleasure as Sicilians believe that this will eventually lead to the overthrow of the Black Market and an obvious moral and material advantage to the working classes and to those persons who have fixed incomes, such as government workers and those living on pensions. In fact the evidences of these hopes were plain immediately on the black market as well as on the free market. The population hopes now for another order to accompany the first, that is the increase of the ration of pasta which for the islanders, and especially for the noon meal, is still insufficient for the needs of families in the categories mentioned above.

One lack which is greatly felt by Sicilians is that of olive oil, since in general they do not use butter or animal fats to make their minestre. The oil is a primary need and everyone regrets the fact that it can only be found on the black market at the price of 160 lire aliiter, while it is completely missing from the free market.

Cheeses have suddenly become plentiful but with a contradiction prices for them have increased. The cause for this is not known officially, but probably it arises from the increased prices asked by the wholesale dealers. It is hoped that the authorities will take some action since nothing occurred during this period to make this rise in prices necessary.

As far as vegetables are concerned, the recent furnishing of a quantity by the Allied authorities has been approved, by everyone both for the quality of the food and the price of it; particularly since in hot weather the frequent use of dried vegetables is not advisable from a health standpoint. There should be a greater use of green vegetables but these are very high in price and therefore the poorer classes cannot afford them.

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A more careful watch over the sale of meat is really necessary. Because of the scarcity the stores do not use the prices established by the regulations but sell at much higher prices without paying any attention to the quality of the meat on sale to the public which in general is very poor. The special cuts are sold clandestinely at special prices for the best customers or for the restaurants.

Fish from 50 to 100 lire according to the kind.

Eggs are now stabilized at a minimum of 8.50 lire to a maximum of 10 lire, although it is really necessary to pay the greater price since the cheaper eggs cannot be eaten directly but only used in cooking.

Fruit, although it is abundant, is high in price considering this is the season for it.

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Agricultural producers are reported to be reluctant to hand in their grain to the people's granaries. They are trying to blackmail the authorities to raise the price offered for grain. It is also reported that the Separatists are fanning the flames of this discontent and encouraging the producers not to hand in their grain, arguing that the grain should be kept for the Sicilians.

33. Interview with Head of Catania Provincial Agricultural Inspectorate.

In an interview with an Italian collaborator Professor Arnaldo Caruso, head of the Catania Ispettorato Provinciale della Agricultura said that this year the average production is about 900 kilos of wheat for every hectare cultivated. With about 75 thousand hectares under cultivation production should reach about 670,000 quintals, which he regards as highly satisfactory.

On the other hand, Dr. Caruso agrees with the Sicilian agriculturists that the price of 10 lire per kg. is not remunerative. Fifteen or sixteen lire the kilo would be a fair price. Dr. Caruso seems to be under the impression that supplements were to be issued which would raise the price to that sum. He said, however, that some producers who are used to the easy profits of the Black Market, where they can sell their wheat at prices as high as 120 lire the kilo when the demand is greatest, having stood out for 50 lire a kilo for the produce of the present harvest, and are trying to evade deliveries. Consequently the success of the harvest has become a problem for the police.

From June 21st, there has been a stricter control, and if this is continued it should yield good results. There have been few denunciations, but carabinieri are to be seen touring the threshing floors, asking to see threshing licences and inviting denunciations. Where grain has been found being threshed without authorisation, a part at least has been confiscated. At strategic crossroads Carabinieri and guardie di finanze stop carts carrying illicit grain. When a carter is discovered, the grain, his cart and the animal drawing it are all confiscated.

34. Communal Committees in Catania province. 4542

An Italian collaborator reports from Catania that the agricultural committees which have been set up in each commune are regarded with scepticism. Most of their members have their personal grievances, either as regards the price of wheat or on the problem of feeding their own families.

It had been hoped that the ration of 300 grammes was for bread alone, and that in addition there would have been the former rations of pasta or flour. When it was found that the 300 grammes included all three, the people complained that it was not enough. Moreover, since the increase was not guaranteed by the Allied authorities, it is feared that the government will reduce it.

35. Price of gold and yellow deal dollars in Catania.

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On the other hand, Dr. Caruso agrees with the Sicilian agriculturists that the price of 10 lire per kg. is not remunerative. Fifteen or sixteen lire the kilo would be a fair price. Dr. Caruso seems to be under the impression that supplements were to be issued which would raise the price to that sum. He said, however, that some producers who are used to the easy profits of the black market, where they can sell their wheat at prices as high as 120 lire the kilo when the demand is greatest, having stood out for 50 lire a kilo for the produce of the present harvest, and are trying to evade deliveries. Consequently the success of the harvest has become a problem for the police.

From June 21st, there has been a stricter control, and if this is continued it should yield good results. There have been few denunciations, but carabinieri are to be seen touring the threshing floors, asking to see threshing licences and inviting denunciations. Where grain has been found being threshed without authorisation, a part at least has been confiscated. At strategic crossroads Carabinieri and guardie di finanze stop carts carrying illicit grain. When a carter is discovered, the grain, his cart and the animal drawing it are all confiscated.

34. Communal Committees in Catania province. 4542

An Italian collaborator reports from Catania that the agricultural committees which have been set up in each commune are regarded with scepticism. Most of their members have their personal grievances, either as regards the price of wheat or on the problem of feeding their own families.

It had been hoped that the ration of 300 grammes was for bread alone, and that in addition there would have been the former rations of pasta or flour. When it was found that the 300 grammes included all three, the people complained that it was not enough. Moreover, since the increase was not guaranteed by the Allied authorities, it is feared that the government will reduce it.

35. Price of gold and yellow seal dollars in Catania.

It is reported from Catania that the price of gold dropped from 555 lire per gramme to 540 lire the day the liberation of Rome was announced. Gold currency is still greatly sought after, a gold sovereign now costs 5,200 lire.

Yellow seal dollars, which some Sicilians confuse with the much prized money sent from relations in America, are very much in demand, the Black Market price raising as high as 120 lire in other currency.

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