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REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERTY

SEPT. - NOV. 1944

REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY - Jacket #2.

SEPT. - NOV. 1944

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.  
Information and Censorship Section.  
Psychological Warfare Branch.  
Unit No I4.  
APO 512.

"D" Section,  
November 2nd 1944 .  
REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN CENTRAL ITALY, NORTH OF ROME.  
REPORT No 25.

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*F. P. Miller* 3/11/74  
 MAE, Date 8/22/78

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Source, (Reliability).

- A. Always reliable.
- B. Usually reliable.
- C. Sometimes reliable.
- D. Frequently reliable.
- 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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*Eric Whelpton Major*

Eric Whelpton, Major.  
O.C. "D" Section.

Parenting Schools.

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I4.

I5.

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O.C."D" Section.

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THIS WEEK IN TUSCANY.

At the present moment there are two entirely conflicting trends of opinion in Tuscany. The first is a very real appreciation of the technical achievements of the Allied Civil Administration. In Florence there are already effective supplies of electricity and water, and these services are gradually being re-established in other towns. In the city a limited number of private subscribers have had their telephones restored. Within a few weeks it is hoped that gas will be available for cooking to help out the limited supplies of fuel. The gas used will be Methane, which is drawn from natural resources and has to be specially treated before it is suitable for domestic use. It should be both cheap and effective and its use will economise considerable quantities of coal both now and in the future. It is also hoped that trains will be running shortly between Leghorn and Florence. Since the shortage of food in the towns is largely due to the lack of transport, this should bring considerable relief to a very anxious population.

On the other hand Tuscans are very much alarmed by the fact that so many ex-Fascists are employed in positions of trust in Allied offices. They cannot understand why so many officers are to be seen daily with people who compromised themselves, not only with the Fascist and Germans; but also with high-ranking members of Mussolini's latest régime. This concern appears to be growing daily and may be a source of serious trouble.

The bad weather of the past week has undoubtedly increased the hardships of the population. With the increasing cold people who are living on limited rations may develop diseases and show signs of malnutrition.

Whilst the Industrialists of Tuscany are showing considerable initiative in trying to re-establish their works, the land-owning classes are notable for the apathy with which they view the poverty which surrounds them. Indeed it is to be hoped that the aristocracy, who have profited considerably from the rise in prices, will make some effort to help the poor of their country, and in particular the Partisans, who arrive from the occupied zone in many cases wearing only the shorts and singlets in which they have been fighting.

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This problem of the Partisans is still far from solution. The Italian authorities concerned do not seem to have the means or the methods to assist these unfortunates, many of whom have sacrificed themselves in the fight against the Germans. Among these Partisans, however, are many people who are playing a purely political game, and have succeeded in getting hold of a certificate which they use for their own personal advantage.

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2.

P O L I T I C S.

1. ACTIVITIES OF THE ANARCHIST PARTY IN FLORENCE. Oct. 1944.

The Anarchist Party has very few members in Florence, the percentage is higher in the country, especially towards Tavernelle And San Casciano.

A small Party poster appeared some time ago in Florence, and the Party's newspaper "Umanita Nova" is on sale fairly often. At the first Tuscan reunion held a few days ago, the amalgamation of the Italian Anarchist Party with the Communist Party was discussed. The need to create a single Worker's Front was reasserted, and active participation by the Anarchists in the Central Confederation of Workers was decided upon. (B.3.)

2. MOVIMENTO DEI GIOVANI REPUBBLICANI ITALIANI. (Young Italian Republicans). From an Italian Source.

The Florence offices of this Association are in the Via dei Magazzini. Though autonomous, it was closely associated with the Fascist Republican Party and was definitely pro-German.

The first meeting was held on Oct. 13th 1943 in Florence. Among the speakers was a member of the "Scuola Mistica Fascista". Public meetings were held in Oct/Nov. 1943 at which the speakers, mostly young officers, incited Italian Youth to expel the Allies from Italy. Members also contributed to the official Fascist newspaper, Repubblica.

The Movement published two papers, La Patria and Il Campano. The former only appeared twice and was then suppressed by Pavolini. Il Campano was published in Pisa and lasted until February 1944, when it too was suppressed by Pavolini. In spite of its pro-German and Fascist tendencies, the Movement was opposed to Pavolini personally; and was finally repudiated by the Republican Party in 1944. From this time onwards the Movement carried on a semi-clandestine existence, tolerated by the authorities and transferred its offices to the Via Bolagnese.

About this time contact was made with the Communist Party. Meetings took place at which the Communists asserted, in a general way, their tolerance of Fascism.

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In June 1944 a revolt was planned against the Fascist Republican Government, for the formation of a new Ministry in opposition to Pavolini. The plan was abortive and members were left uncertain whether to follow the Republican authorities northwards, or to remain in Florence to sabotage the Allies.

It is rumored that many ex-members of the Movement have now joined the Republican and Communist Parties.

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E C O N O M I C S

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## 1. AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

**OLIVE HARVEST.** The olive crop in Tuscany is exceptionally abundant this year. As most of the milling of the olives is done by electricity, production will inevitably be difficult owing to lack of electrical power. The old ox-worked mills, wherever they still exist, will have to be put into action again.

**VITAGE.** The grape harvest promised to be exceptionally abundant, but shortage of sulphate of copper has led to the spread of phylloxera; lack of crittogama has resulted in much of the crop being lost, while the remainder is of bad quality. Moreover troops, passing through and camping in vineyards, have consumed quantities of grapes, and for this reason also, the harvest is poorer than was expected. It is suggested that copper should be supplied to Italy as soon as possible so that, in future, vines may be treated with the usual copper dressing which saves them from disease.

**POTATOES.** The retreating Germans dug up most of the potatoes then ready for use, and the remainder of the crop is scanty. Nothing can be done about this, save to encourage and advise super-production for next season.

**FERTILISERS.** The total lack of perphosphate has been felt in the production of wheat, beans and cereals in general, which are very scarce, and it is hoped that supplies will be available soon. Almost all the factories ~~are~~ producing artificial and chemical manures such as nitrate of soda, potassium and sulphate of ammonia have been destroyed by the Germans.

**FARM MACHINERY.** The problem of ploughing is a hard one, as the oxen were carried off by the Germans. The use of tractors is possible only in a few Tuscan districts owing to the conformation of the ground and the intensive cultivation of olive trees and vines in the land where wheat is sown. The necessity for naphtha and petrol must again be emphasized. Many of the existing tractors run on naphtha, and as yet none is available.

**WAGES AND LABOUR.** The very ancient system of mezzadria or share cropping has been dealt with in previous reports from the same source. It is considered the best for Italy. Some of the political parties aim at abolishing it.

The Communist and Socialist Parties and the Party of Action intend to expropriate the land without compensation and give it to the peasants.

The Party of Action's plan is to divide the land into farms, according to its nature and produce; then to divide these farms, among a certain number of families and have them administered by

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The Party of Action's plan is to divide the land into farms, according to its nature and produce; then to divide these farms, among a certain number of families and have them administered by a state official. This looks well on paper, but it is held that to eliminate the owner's private initiative and his personal interest, would result in increased costs and reduced production.

Land-owning peasants work little, their instinct being to produce merely family requirements and no more. There are many examples of peasants who, having bought their own farms, reduced production to such an extent as to be heavily in debt after a few years and obliged to sell out.

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E C O N O M I C S . (continued).

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Occasional labourers are employed by Tuscan farmers for the breaking up of new ground and the general care of crops.

A level wage scale for farm labourers and others is suggested, in order to balance available labour.

It must be borne in mind that the farm labourer is at present in a very favourable position, as he receives part of his wage in kind, and so, in his case the terrible problem of feeding himself and his family, so pressing for others, is considerably eased.

The idea of revolution ~~is~~ everywhere; is hampering and preventing any regular and tranquil life. Unless the law is enforced and discipline maintained, production will decrease, revolution break out and disaster ensue.

From an Italian Landowner. (B-3).

## 2. PROBLEMS OF FUEL SUPPLIES FOR FLORENCE, October 1944.

The fuel problem presents many difficulties for the new Communal and Provincial administrations. The small reserves are being gradually exhausted; fresh supplies are not as yet available and it is the duty of industrialists and dealers to cooperate in finding a practical solution before the situation deteriorates still further.

The shortage of gas and electric power has more than tripled the need of fuel for kitchen use and heating, in the city of Florence alone. As no coal is to be had, fuel can only be supplied by tree-felling, (charcoal or logs) or by lignite. Tuscany is fortunately rich in this, and large quantities were formerly exported to other industrial regions.

Florence, even in normal times, was obliged to import lignite and wood. Now, when three times as much is needed, it must be obtained from other Provinces. Arezzo has all the lignite that Florence can require.

The use of lignite for heating should be enforced, especially as tree-felling has been at a standstill, for the last two years, for want of woodcutters and charcoal burners.

Florence has to import half the required amount of charcoal and wood and four fifths of the required amount of lignite; there are therefore two requirements for restoring of fuel supplies in the city:

1). To raise restrictions which block the export of existing supplies of fuel in other provinces to Florence.

2). To provide the city of Florence with sufficient trucks to bring in the necessary daily supplies.

The fuel actually brought into Florence barely suffices to bake bread.

From an Italian source. (B-3).

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From an Italian source (B.3).

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E C O N O M I C S. Continued.

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3. THE GALILEO WORKS.

The Galileo, the most important Florentine factory, manufactures precision instruments. Founded with a capital of 60,000,000 lire, subsequently raised to 100,000,000 lire, it amalgamated with the Volpi Group, Adriatica Elettricit , of Venice which absorbed the original capital.

On the liberation of Florence the directors, Fascists and Republicans, including the Managing Director Engineer Spelti, absconded, leaving the power of attorney to Engineer Martinez and Engineer Basconi.

FORMER PRODUCTION.

- a. Manufacture and repair of nautical instruments, gun-sights, projectors, range-finders etc.
  - b. Manufacture of optical lenses, (spectacles, fieldglasses, telescopes etc.)
  - c. Construction and repair of all kinds of machine tools.
  - d. Construction of electrical equipment.
- The Galileo has a foundry for cast iron, bronze and silamina, and possesses a fair supply of raw material.

CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS.

The works consist of two groups of buildings divided by roads. The main building and three immense machine shops were blown up; glass roofing was destroyed and the premises are flooded whenever it rains. Still in good condition, however, is the part of the factory used for the repair of electrical and optical equipment.

POTENTIALITIES.

The factory could now begin production of precision instruments etc, specialised electrical construction and repairs could also be undertaken.

Obviously the factory should resume work either for military or civil purposes. If work is not begun soon, skilled workers will be dismissed and probably disperse.

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#### LABOUR CONDITIONS.

Normally the Galileo employed 5000 workers. Only 500 are now employed and they are engaged on non-productive work.

This firm, unlike other industrial concerns, has not paid salaries and allowances from July 1st to October 31st. This is causing much discontent and may lead to trouble.

In September 1943 most of the machinery and some operators were taken from Florence to North Italy. Workers who refused to go were dismissed. These men now claim settlement of wages and indemnities from that date up to Oct. 31st 1944, for which a worker rightly dismissed would not be eligible, but to which these people feel entitled.



1673  
 LOCAL COMMITTEES

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1. FREE SOUP KITCHENS IN FLORENCE

Free soup kitchens are to be opened in various parts of Florence this week. A bowl of hot soup will be given to about 6,000 of the very destitute; it is hoped that before long the number will be extended to 10,000.

The soup will be made with vegetable soup ration and contain pasta one day and bread the next. A portion will cost one lire, and if the person cannot pay so much, he will be given a free ticket. The weekly expense for these soups will amount this year to 45,000 lire, as against 25,000 lire per week last year, when each bowl cost 50 centimes. The maintenance of these kitchens is entirely through charity. Organization this year is in collaboration with the E.C.A. (Ente Comunale Assistenza) and the A.M.G.

2. COMUNE OF PENEOLA ( FLORENCE) October 1944.

COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION. Only three Parties are represented in the National Committee of Liberation at Peretola: Communist Party, Socialist Party, Demo-Christian Party.

The Demo-Christian Party seems to be the most popular and propaganda of other Parties finds no response. The 3 Parties of the C.L.N. work together, trying in every way to overcome present economic difficulties.

ACTIVITIES. An inter-party Youth Front has been organized. All boys from 15 upwards are admitted. Naturally the Communists and Demo-Christians each compete to attract the larger numbers to their Party.

With Allied help, the local Cinema will soon be opened, and most of the profits will go towards the maintenance of a kindergarten attended by more than 200 children of the poorest families. A Cooperative Supply Store will be opened shortly.

GENERAL SITUATION. This is gradually improving. There is still a shortage of essential food-stuffs. The only rations distributed are 200 grammes of bread a day. Conditions could be considerably relieved by allowing the population to circulate over a wider area in order to buy food direct from the peasants, without resorting, when their means permit, to the black market, carried on by local peasants, or by tradesmen who have managed to secure circulation permits.

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COMMUNICATIONS. Peretola was connected with Florence by an electric tramway. If there is to be no electric power, communications could be temporarily maintained by one of the Tramway Company's motor buses.

MORALE OF THE POPULATION. The population is very hospitable and shows every possible courtesy to the Allied Troops. There have been no disagreeable incidents. The Communists however criticize Allied restrictions and claim that conditions would be better under the Russians.

From an Italian source (B-2).

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LOCAL CONDITIONS.

3. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TRENDS IN SAN GIOVANNI VALDARNO.

Political activity is not very strong in San Giovanni Valdarno, since the various parties have not begun any membership drives. From random inquiries it appears that the village is strongly pro-Russian, if not Communist. Although the population is religious, the influence of the Church on their political views has not gained any substantial support for the Christian Democratic Party.

The following two incidents may indicate the trend of opinion. A few days after the village was liberated, the body of an escaped Russian prisoner, who had been fighting with the partisans, was found and taken to the village for burial. In order to prevent any possible political manifestations, AMG asked that the cortège should not use the main street, but the huge funeral procession wended its way through every other street of the village, attracting what was described as nearly the whole population. One eye-witness said that a number of Polish soldiers, who happened to be in the village at the time, expressed loudly their dissatisfaction at the homage being paid to this dead "Bolshevik".

Recently, a senior British AMG officer spoke to the population in English, discussing the current situation and outlining what the Allies had done and were doing for the Italian people, asking for their cooperation and assistance. When he finished his talk the crowd cheered: "Viva Stalin".

San Giovanni was not destroyed or demolished by the Germans before retreating and is therefore in fairly good condition. One of the few buildings destroyed, at least in great part, was the village church, built in the 14th century. The priest pointed out that main-line railroad tracks ran right alongside the rear of the church. Trying to use it for their military ends, the Germans took to storing their locomotives and freightcars on that part of the track next to the church. The day the Allies hit two locomotives on the adjoining track, they also hit the church.

The Germans blew up the power plant, there is therefore, no light and little water. The main industry of the village, a large iron ore smelting plant which used to employ up to 1000 workers, is not functioning. Some people are trying to earn a livelihood by chopping wood and eventually selling it as charcoal (using a disabled German tank as a power plant.)

4. FOOD RATIONS IN FLORENCE.

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#### 4. FOOD RATIONS IN FLORENCE.

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AMG announce that during November there will be two distributions of pasta, each of 300 grammes per head: the first about 10th the other before the end of the month.

#### 5. FLORENCE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

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Partial service is being restored within the city. Some 6000 subscribers will have their telephones reconnected.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

L C C A L C O N D I T I O N S

6. POLITICAL SITUATION IN VALDARNO.

The only two Parties which are vitally active in S. Giovanni Valdarno and district are Christian Democrats and Communists.

Prudent people are waiting until the situation is more clearly defined, before openly adhering to any party, and deprecate the excesses of the Communists. Those of a more mature political conscience and who are attached to national and family traditions, adhere to the Christian Democrats.

In the Comune of San Gioncanni alone, 200 belong to this Party and many others virtually so.

As a whole the situation may be defined thus:  
Democracy -pro Allies.

Communism -pro Russia.

Recent political demonstrations in the district have been definitely Communist and unfavourable to the Allied Government. The inciting motive was the very distressing food and labour conditions of the district. (B-2).

7. CRITICISMS OF THE VALDARNO "SOCIETA MINERARIA".

This Company is criticised for its speculative tendencies. For instance the Society possesses about 200,000 metric tons of lignite. The price was recently fixed at 290 lire a metric ton: the Company is now asking 700 lire a metric ton. This price is too high and should not surpass 300 lire according to experts. The cost of transport to San Giovanni is 200 lire per metric ton, and to Florence the net price including transport should be about 3000 lire. (B-2).

8. RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCAL AND ALLIED AUTHORITIES IN SAN GIOVANNI VALDARNO.

There are complaints here that the Civil Affairs Officer will allow no infraction of the controlled price lists. They declare that as there are times when the local authorities can buy food at slightly higher prices, this veto prevents supplies coming in to the town.

Also it is stated that travel permits, even on the most legitimate grounds are given with the greatest reluctance. The local authorities seem to be discontented because the C.A. Officer is said to act without consulting them. Some, however, believe that the C.A. Officer is right in taking matters into his own hands, as there have been Communist demonstrations in the district. The Christian Democrats are in full support of the Allies. (B-2)

WAGES IN THE VALDARNO.

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WAGES IN THE VALDARNO.

The wages of a workman in this district are from 40 to 60 lire a day. The Allies pay 60 lire a day without food. Actually, owing to the present crisis, workmen are obliged to work on shifts of not more than three days a week. The political and social situation is reported to be tense. From an Italian source. (B-2).

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P U B L I C O P I N I O N .

~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~

1. CRITICISMS CONCERNING THE INADEQUACY OF EPURATION.

There is increasingly bitter feeling in the city on account of the numerous personalities of the past Fascist Régime, still going about Florence.

The resentment is keenest among those who have belonged to partisan bands and brigades, and the mothers and wives of those who lost their lives in the struggle against Nazi-Fascists. Many demand justice, declaring that if the authorities don't act, they are ready to do so themselves.

This discontent may lead to violence, because only a very small percentage of the people in Florence have handed over their arms.

SEPRAL. In particular people complain that the Sepral retains in all aspects the Fascist stamp and framework and that it is very badly organized.

A good deal of this is attributed to the interpreters who are alleged to assume an arrogant attitude towards the public, and obstruct instead of facilitating contact with the Allied Officers, who are generally held to be competent, courteous and anxious to be helpful.

CONSIGLIO DELL'ECONOMIA (ECONOMIC COUNCIL). This organization is charged with restricting the concession of transport needed to bring food supplies into the city and revive the markets.

Many Italians demand an energetic epuration and the installation of a more honest, intelligent and energetic personnel.

2. PROTEST AGAINST THE PREFECT OF FLORENCE. (MARCHESE PATERNO).

The following is a translation of a small poster affixed to the walls in Florence on Sunday, 29th October 1944.

AWAY WITH THE FASCIST PREFECT OF FLORENCE.

While the Florentines were enduring all kinds of privations and facing death during the tragic days of the emergency period, and while partisans and patriots were sacrificing their lives for the liberation of the city, Marchese Paterno, now Prefect of Florence, was probably living in some comfortable Hotel in Rome or on his Sicilian estates.

Now, when the war with its risks and dangers is far removed from our city, the new Prefect has come to Florence with the intention of reestablishing order, which, according to him, is

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Now, when the war with its risks and dangers is far removed from our city, the new Prefect has come to Florence with the intention of reestablishing order, which, according to him, is jeopardised by the new democratic institutions of the city.

Naturally his first business on arrival was to reinstate civil officials who, until the day of the liberation, had been zealous servants of the Germans and of Manganiello, such as Comm. Gigli, notorious careerist and the ex-vice-Prefect De Francischi, the vice-podestà during the Nazi occupation of our city.

It is natural that the Prefect Paterno's first contacts should have been with well-known Fascist Republicans and informers of the S.S., such as Dr. Torripi, in whose house he was a welcome guest as soon as he arrived in Florence and for whom he secured

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P U B L I C O P I N I O N .

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immunity together with car permit to travel freely.

It is also natural that the Prefect Paterno, should immediately manifest a keen antipathy towards the C.T.L.N. ordering all officials of the Prefecture to break off any relations with the Committee and to suspend the work of the Commission of Epuration; also that he should boycott all the democratic organizations which had arisen out of the C.T.L.N. which worked for the liberation of our city from the nazi-fascist oppression and was the genuine expression of the will of the people of Florence.

The Florentine people cannot tolerate that this prefect should be issuing orders, like a little Duce, for the return to squadristi and republicans of premises which local organizations had requisitioned for the homeless.

Neither can the Florentines tolerate that, to the many calamities brought upon them by Fascism, should be added the shame of having a Fascist Prefect, a reactionary and enemy to the people. The Florentine people want and demand epuration and first of all that of Marchese Paterno, actual Fascist Prefect of Florence.

The people of Florence.

3. CREDIT IN STERLING DESIRED. (October 1944.)

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The people ask why England has not yet granted a credit in sterling to Italy corresponding to the money issued by A.M.G. From and Italian source, (B-2).

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EDUCATION.

Confidential.

1. FLORENCE UNIVERSITY.

Special courses were started on October 9th for those students unable to attend classes during last year.

These courses are in no way compulsory and attendance is, generally speaking, not very good, except in the case of the Rector's Lectures on Constitutional Law, Professor Sansone's on Mathematical Analysis and one or two others. The number of entries last year was between 8000 and 10,000 the normal figure being nearer 8000.

Many professors are not teaching, for reasons connected with the present situation, therefore the number of courses is limited, especially in the Faculty of Law. Many subjects have to be purged of Fascist influence and sometimes completely changed. Teaching in certain cases is, therefore, on very abstract and general lines. The Faculty of Political Science has been dissolved and students are temporarily attending law courses instead. This is causing a certain amount of discontent, as it is felt that the courses could have been modified rather than abolished.

STUDENT OPINION.

Political opinion is as yet unformed. Many of the politically conscious students belong to the left wing parties. The attitude towards the Monarchy, the House of Savoy, in particular, is very often unfavourable. There is less political scepticism among the students than in other classes of the population. Resentment towards Fascist and German collaborators is strong. The attitude towards religion and the Church is generally favourable.

Non-publication by the Nazione del Popolo of the Students' manifesto suggesting that all university activities should be non-political, was much resented. The enquiry into the activities of Professors Marsili-Libelli, Maranini and Mazzei was also resented, as those men are considered tried anti-Fascists. It is reliably reported that Marsili-Libelli accepted the offer of the Rectorship during the Republic in order help professors and students. A letter in his defence was signed by many students and sent to the Minister of Education. The students also resent the fact that many who collaborated with the Fascists, who have now joined the Communist Party are on the Students University Epuration Commission. The Rector has been accused of allowing his personal sympathies to sway him in his task of epuration.

From an Italian Student. (B-2).

STUDENT ACTIVITIES.

As the political parties and especially the Communist "Youth Front" have tried to dominate University life the students have formed an "Associazione Goliardica Fiorentina" (Florentine Student Association) with cultural aims, independent of political bias.

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This Association is composed of five members, one for each Faculty, elected by the students themselves. (B-3)

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E D U C A T I O N .

2. UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR 1943-1944.

Number of students attending the Courses during the past five years:

- 1937-1938 - 3974.
- 1938-1939 - 4450.
- 1939-1940 - 4839.
- 1940-1941 - 6238.
- 1941-1942 - 7874.

During 1943-1944 attendance was very poor, except at the Schools of Medicine and Surgery, whose students were exempted from military and labour service. In the other Faculties the male element was almost entirely missing and the female greatly reduced.

Examinations were held in two sessions and at a very short interval: (end of May and beginning of June). Results were negative since, except for a minority of students under arms who seized the opportunity to secure a short leave, the majority preferred not to present themselves.

A complete plan for the future has not yet been evolved and would be premature, as precise instructions are still awaited from the Ministry of Education.

The principal requirements are:

- a). To grant new short courses to afford those students who were unable to attend last year, the opportunity of making up for lost time.
- b). To reinstate as quickly and satisfactorily as possible the Faculty of Political Science, which has been dissolved.
- c). To give the greatest possible impulse to all activities of cultural nature.
- d). To exercise a stricter control on the attendances of students, and to gain a clearer personal knowledge of each one.
- e). To insist on the utmost seriousness in study from students and professors alike.
- f). To reestablish the ancient student traditions and make these the basis of that autonomy and independence absolutely indispensable and proper to every University. (B-3).

3. ASSISTANT UNIVERSITY LECTURERS IN FLORENCE.

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### 3. ASSISTANT UNIVERSITY LECTURERS IN FLORENCE.

According to the present Italian University system, the teaching staff may be divided into two categories:-

- a). Regular Staff.
- b). Voluntary and assistant Lecturers. Salaries of the latter category are very low, and voluntary lecturers are not paid at all.

Towards the end of September the <sup>Assistant</sup> ~~Voluntary~~ Lecturers met and decided to found an Insurance Society, national in character, to protect their rights. They have never before been united in any syndicated form. A temporary Committee was chosen, in which all the University Faculties are represented. It may prove possible to have this Committee inscribed in the General Confederation of Labour. It is hoped that this may enable Assistant Lecturers to earn a decent livelihood.

From an Italian source. (B-3).

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E D U C A T I O N

~~Confidential~~

REPORT ON SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCE OF FLORENCE.

RECENT SCHOOL STATISTICS.

	No. of Schools.	Normal No. of Pupils.	No. of Teachers.
Nursery Schools.	193	12,189	386
Elementary Schools.	587	65,759	2000
Secondary Schools.	39	10,332	977
Senior Schools (Lycée)	4		

CONDITIONS DURING 1943-1944.

At the beginning of the scholastic year all the schools were open and almost all functioned regularly until December 1943. From January 1944 these schools whose buildings had been damaged, or occupied by evacuees or troops, gradually closed. Some managed to carry on in temporary premises or by sharing buildings with other schools and working on a reduced time schedule. Sometimes two or three schools taking turns in the same building. The usual time table is from 8.30 to 12.30.

The number of pupils dropped slightly below normal owing to war conditions, evacuation, bombardment etc. The number of teachers was increased by about 200 who had been evacuated from other provinces.

PLANS FOR THE NEW SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

The following schools will be opened :-

Nursery Schools.	189.
Elementary Schools.	575.
Secondary Schools.	36.

At present about 300 school buildings are either requisitioned or damaged. Classes will be resumed in their own buildings if these can be repaired or adapted, if not in other school premises using special alternate timetables.

An increase in the number of pupils is expected now that the danger of air raids is over and evacuated families are returning.

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An increase in the number of pupils is expected now that the danger of air raids is over and evacuated families are returning.

The purge of Fascists resulted in the dismissal of about 80 elementary school teachers and about 25 from the senior schools. The increased demand for teachers will be met by employing those evacuated from other provinces who cannot yet return to their own

TRANSPORT AND ACCOMMODATION.

The lack of transport for teachers is a great difficulty. Problems are issued by the Allied authorities to reach the various schools, but the teachers have to rely on chance means of transport. It is also very difficult for them to live near the schools owing

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E D U C A T I O N - Continued.

~~Confidential.~~

to the difficulty of finding lodgings in places where the little available accommodation is rented at exorbitant prices. Something might be done towards meeting this need by granting compensation for residential displacement.

TEXT BOOKS AND SCHOOL MATERIALS.

Only text books chosen by the specially appointed Provincial Commission will be approved by the Central Commission for use during the new school year.

Most of the school equipment has been destroyed or looted. The loss is greatest, about 80%, in the small centres. As there is little such material on the market, replacement will be difficult. It is calculated that from four to five million pupils of the elementary and secondary schools resumed their studies in Liberated Italy on October 8th. The number of text books printed amounts to only 3,573,000. The shortage of stationary, especially exercise books, is also serious. Provision for adequate supplies should be urgently made.

The price of text books will be fixed by the Allied Commission in agreement with the Commission of Publishers.

(From an Italian Source. B.2.)

5. REOPENING OF THE FLORENTINE SCHOOLS.

The Florentine schools opened on October 8th, with some few exceptions. Many difficulties had to be overcome, but about 75% of the children are already at work, and the remainder will be so shortly.

All the schools have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Many schools have little or no window glass and the need for repair is urgent.

Among the schools which have not been able to reopen is the great building in Via Lamarmora, which formerly housed five secondary schools. This is now occupied by the "Ente Comunale di Assistenza". If this could be transferred elsewhere about 2000 pupils might be accommodated there, thus relieving the congestion of the Leon Battista Alberti school.

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APPENDIX I. P E R S O N A L I T I E S .  
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Confidential.  
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1. THE PREFECT OF FLORENCE.  
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Signor Paterno is considered by those in close contact with him, to be a weak man and unfitted for his present position, especially during this difficult period.

He is accused of being tactless and has aroused the opposition of the Tuscan Committee of Liberation with whom he has never succeeded in coming to terms. Members of this Committee are anxious to see him replaced by someone from their organization. (C-3)

2. FASCIST COLLABORATORS IN FLORENCE.  
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DR. RENATO MONTI

Squadrista. March on Rome. Well known at Fiesole, besides being proprietor of the "Aurora" Hotel, he carried on activities based on cudgels and castor-oil. He filled important positions under the Fascist Régime, and served as Captain at the Military Geographic Institute during the Republican period. He is believed to be living at the corner of Via del Proconsolo and Via del Corso.

COMM. ARTURO SANTONI-MARZI.

Member of the Fascist Republican Party and a Fascist from the beginning. Was Console of the Militia. After 8th September he denounced and secured the arrest of General Gritti, ostensibly for anti-Fascism, but really for personal motives. General Gritti died in prison in consequence of ill-treatment.

BARONE GUALBERTO ANTIMORI

Very active collaborator of the GESTAPO. Notoriously impecunious, he derived enough money from his activities to live extravagantly at the Excelsior Hotel, in order to be in close touch with the Nazi authorities. Among other things he secured the arrest and sentence to the "confine" of the Coletti family, whose son was subsequently shot.

DONNA IRENE DE'PAZZI.

Had no financial means, but lived at the "Excelsior" on the money earned as collaborator of the GESTAPO.

THE PACLETTI BROTHERS.

Owners of an industrial plant, Aldo-Vieri and Arrigo Paoletti, were not only ardent Fascists but bad employers. Aldo took part in the Sarzana expedition, he also took part in the destruction of the "Nuovo Giornale" offices and printing works.

3. ARCHCONFRATERNITY OF THE MISERICORDIA.  
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**3. ARCHCONFRATERNITY OF THE MISERICORDIA.**

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The expulsion of Comm. Romoli, Administrator of the Confraternity, is demanded. Comm. Romoli had no scruples in consigning to the Germans all the motor-ambulances of the Misericordia which has been previously taken to pieces and hidden, but were hastily put together again to be handed over. He took good care, however not to hand over his own car.

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UNIONE PATRIOTI D'ITALIA  
 - GIÀ FRONTE CLANDESTINO DELLA RESISTENZA -

26 OCT Recd

PRESIDENZA

Roma li 5 October 1944

Viale Giulio Cesare, 11  
 Tel. 362202 - 362302

Prot. n. 192/E

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

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R O M E

In the Italian territories already freed from the Nazi-Fascist oppression a sense of moral and material discomfort is rapidly spreading among the Patriots, owing to the cessation of their "underground" activities, not compensated for by a return to their normal work. This state of things is particularly to be found among those of the lower middle classes, employees and the workers, caused by the diminishing of social activities, the demobilisation of the plethoric government organisation of the Fascist regime, the destruction of factories and means of production, the continuous and parallel depreciation of the lira, which have deprived these classes of their means of livelihood, a state of things made worse by the fact that during the period of their patriotic activity they had exhausted all their economic resources.

The evident and direct consequence of these conditions is the tragic lowering of the standard of living and the consequent decrease of the sense of morality under the pressure of the lack of vital necessities of life. It is useless to add that these are the ideal conditions for the creation of a state of mind where demagogic agitators find a public and where unemployment and the lack of every resource and hope easily lead to class hatred and to desperate actions with the only result that the meagre resources still remaining to the Italian people would be destroyed.

In the firm belief that only an action in common will bring about useful results, a group of Patriots, having actively participated in the struggle against the Nazi-Fascists in Rome, has assumed the initia-

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**UNIONE PATRIOTI D'ITALIA**

- GIÀ FRONTE CLANDESTINO DELLA RESISTENZA -

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tive of constituting a "UNION of ITALIAN PATRIOTS" (see the enclosed Statute).

From the first the initiative has proved to be useful and responds to a need as yet only felt in a vague and unrefined manner by the masses. In fact the increasing numbers and the enthusiasm of those who have joined the party in working for the development of the association, give a sure pledge and guarantee of its usefulness and shows that it answers to a need of general character.

While in its present condition the central organisation in Rome may be said to be completed and, in the limits consented by the difficulties of transportation, the work for the constitution of the sections in the principal centres of liberated Italy is still in the making, a program is being studied to include the northern provinces as soon as they become united to liberated Italy. Use will be made of the experience acquired to organise the remaining work as rapidly as possible.

In view of its social aims the "Patriots" have constituted a number of cooperatives, for food and/or labour, so that they may profit, as far as possible, by the help that the Union can give. They will be able in this way to provide work and fresh hope in the future to vast numbers of Italians.

The following cooperatives have already been formed:

- 1) - Cooperative of the theatre;
- 2) - " for the recovery of war materials;
- 3) - " air - land - sea transports;
- 4) - " food supplies;
- 5) - " building;
- 6) - " various public services;
- 7) - " schools.

Many other cooperatives are being formed so as to include all fields of activity, intellectual as well as normal, giving employment to large numbers of professional men, employees, technicians and artisans, thus bringing the moralizing influence of work to bear on the masses who are the greatest sufferers in the actual unhappy circumstances.

The aid of the Union of the Banking Institutes has been requested for the economic means for the promotion and the support of the cooperative movement and ample assurances of financial help have been given, so that there will be no lack of a solid economic basis, indispensable for a useful development.

The necessities of the war that is still raging in our country, and the difficult conditions in which work proceeds, have obliged the controlling authorities and the Government to put innumerable

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**UNIONE PATRIOTI D'ITALIA**

— GIÀ FRONTE CLANDESTINO DELLA RESISTENZA —

PRESIDENZA

Roma li \_\_\_\_\_

limitations to all free manifestations of individual and social activity so that, in fact, even the most economically and technically sound initiatives would not be able to resist and to develop profitably unless they had trust and the aid of the authorities.

The cooperative character of the movement supported the Union, the absence of all speculative and political aims, and finally, the desire to contribute, by providing work, to the social peace of the Italian people, a desire that is certainly shared by the controlling authorities and the Government, give the hope of obtaining every possible assistance. While we should like to point out what has been already accomplished, we are sure that in the eventuality that the activities displayed by cooperatives may be used in the organizations of the Allied Commands, they will not hesitate to entrust the work to the "Union of the Italian Patriots". At the same time we are sure that the request for assistance that eventually may be made in favour of any of the many activities of the Union, will receive courteous consideration.

AL PRESIDENTE



*[Handwritten signature]*





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SUMMARY NO. 38

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
Information & Censorship Section  
Psychological Warfare Branch  
Unit NO. 12  
APO 512

CENTRAL D SECTION, LIBERATED ITALY

October 16, 1944.

UNASSOCIATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 38

PART I - SUMMARY

(1) President Roosevelt during the week announced that the United States Government would grant credits in dollars to the Italian Government equivalent to the amount of Allied lire issued for the payment of American troops in Italy. Moreover the equivalent in dollars of remittances sent from the United States to people resident in Italy would be placed at the disposal of the Italian government, as also the value in dollars of the goods exported from Italy. These credits will be used by the Italian government to buy essential supplies for the civilian population. This important announcement has greatly relieved the minds of those who thought inflation might come as a result of the circulation of Allied currency, which many people feared was merely occupational without any real backing from the Allies. The promise of further supplies of foodstuffs and clothes has also been welcomed.

(2) The 452nd anniversary of the discovery of America was the occasion in Rome for a broadcast message by Benoni to the American people, in which he pointed out how Italy was paying for the errors committed by Fascism, and said that he thought Italy was resuming her place among the democracies. It is now a year since Italy declared war on Germany and received the status of a co-belligerent. During this year her navy, air force and army have been fighting by the side of the Allies, and the patriots in occupied Italy have increased so much that they are now giving effective assistance to the Allies. As a result of this contribution to the Allied war effort, many Italians feel they deserve the status of an ally. Columbus Day was the occasion for a series of articles in the press recalling the historical friendship between America and Italy. The articles testify to a spirit of friendship which is sincerely felt by the Italian people. From several reports received it is clear that the Italian people have a deep affection for Americans, and they look to America more than to any other country to help them emerge from their present crisis.

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(3) Bonomi gave an interview during the week to the New York Times' Correspondent, in which he said that as he did not know exactly what Mr. Gen was reported to have said in the House of Commons about the Italian Empire he could not express an opinion on the matter. He pointed out, however, that Italian public opinion was particularly sensitive to any fact or word which gave the impression that other countries were discussing Italy without consulting the wishes of the country, and were treating Italy as conquerors would

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SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mac... ..	P.M.	
Maj. M... ..		
Maj. D... ..		
Capt. S... ..		
Col. J... ..		
C. C.		

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Summary No. 38

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

a defeated country. Later in the week it was made known that a news agency had ascribed to Mr. Eden a statement made by his questioner in the House of Commons. Mr. Eden had been asked "whether in view of the publication of Ministry of Information pamphlet 'The first to be free', recording that slavery in its worst form was practiced by the Italian government in the Italian colony of Somalia, and mal-administration, involving neglect of sanitation, public health, water supply, education, maintenance of public order which obtained in Eritrea and Somalia, imprisonment for years without trial and under bad conditions of persons guilty of no crime known to the laws of civilized countries, he will assure the house that H.M. Government is opposed to the return of colonies to Italy and that their declaration that the Italian Empire is irrevocably lost will be strictly adhered to." Mr. Eden replied, "Yes, sir." Although Mr. Eden did not employ the words of his questioner, he made it clear what were the views of the British government. Mr. Law in a reply to a question four days later made it clear that the future of Eritrea must await consideration by the United Nations at the conclusion of peace. In spite of the clear definition of the attitude of the British Government on the question of the former Italian colonies, the anxiety in the Italian press seems to have been somewhat calmed by the statement that Mr. Eden did not use the words which had been attributed to him by the news agency.

(4) On Sunday, October 8th, Ruini, the Labor Democrat minister without portfolio, made a measured and lengthy speech defining the policy of his party. He made a plea for unity, and advocated a fusion of political parties, hinting in particular at his desire for the formation of a party approximating in character that of the Labor party in England. He gave some interesting facts illustrating the concrete achievements of the Italian government during the three months of its existence: 4000 km. of roads on the mainland had been put in condition again, 400 bridges rebuilt, the railway system in the south was working, and 2800 kilometres of secondary railway line rehabilitated, and 380 bus lines were in operation. In addition the government was building small temporary shelters for the homeless as quickly as possible, and giving assistance and subsidies to those who had to rebuild their homes. Ruini argued with eloquence that the friendship between Italy and England had in fact historically been maintained and that during World War I Croce had called the great civil war; those who now formed the Italian government had been on the side of England. He made it clear that the Labor Democrat party was in favor of a republic.

(5) The trial of Azzolini, the director of the Bank of Italy, who is accused of handing over the gold reserves of the Bank to the

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(5) The trial of Azzolini, the director of the Bank of Italy,  
who is accused of handing over the gold reserves of the Bank to the  
Germans, was held during the week. Azzolini has been sentenced to  
thirty years' imprisonment. Some of the left-wing papers, in part-  
icular UNIFA, prejudged the case during the course of the trial to  
such an extent that in England they would have been sum-  
moned for contempt of court.

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SUMMARY NO. 38

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

(6) A bonus of 35 lire a day for the increased cost of living has been granted to men, and women who are the heads of families in Rome, Naples and Florence. Elsewhere they will receive 30 lire a day. This bonus is retroactive and dates from August 16th. It is proposed to open a series of "ristoranti tipo", restaurants which will be controlled by the municipalities and which will serve meals at prices accessible to the pockets of the poorer classes.

(7) Reports from Sicily speak of the growing strength of the Separatist movement, which is reliably estimated as having 480,000 members. The declaration that the British government does not support the separatist movement, following on Don Sturzo's broadcast denouncing the movement, should dispel the belief encouraged by Finocchiaro-Aprile that the Allies were supporting the separatist movement.

(8) A suggestion has been made in the UNITA that electric current should be diverted from cinemas and places of public entertainment to factories to provide work for the unemployed. Another Communist leader suggested in conversation that as a gesture all electric current at present used for civilian consumption should be diverted to the factories in Rome, as not only would work be provided for some of the unemployed, but the realities of war would be brought home to the Italians in Rome. The sacrifices endured by the civilian population would benefit the workers, and would be considered as an admirable moral gesture. It is reported from Florence that the Mayor has suggested the closing down of theatres and cinemas in view of the present sufferings of the Italian people. These are signs that among some members of the governing class of present day Italy there is a real desire to help towards the more rapid winning of the war by sacrificing relative luxuries if by such sacrifices the working classes will benefit.

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

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Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy October 16, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 38

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Annexes (contd.)

- Appendix III. University of Florence - Student Activities
- " IV. The Truth About 25 July and Italo-German Relations
- " V. Some Notes on Campobasso

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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PART II - ANNEXES

A - CURRENT EVENTS

1. The trial of Azzolini.

The trial of Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Bank of Italy, on the charge of delivering over the gold reserve - approximately 120 tons - of the Bank to the Germans and of collaborating with the Republican Fascists opened before the High Court of Justice in Rome on October 9th. The atmosphere of the trial at its opening was calm; in striking contrast with the over-excitement which prevailed when the cases of Caruso and Occhietto were dealt with.

Lorenzo Maroni, whose ability in conducting the Caruso trial won general approbation, was again supreme judge. Azzolini's defence largely rested on the long statement which he himself made during the first day.

Azzolini is a substantial looking Neapolitan, well dressed and very much a man of the world. He spoke with a sonorous voice and with measured sentences. He showed very little sign of fear and seemed in full command of his subject, only deviating into rhetoric where his personal merits were involved and only over-excited at moments when he was cross-questioned by Maroni.

Azzolini protested against the charges brought against him, and pleaded "not guilty". His actions throughout had been dictated by patriotism and loyalty to the interests of the Bank of Italy. Throughout he had countered proposals made by the Fascists and pressure applied by the Germans which endangered the safety of Italy's patrimony in gold.

Much turned on Azzolini's so far unsupported contention that the Germans knew the full quantity of gold in the vaults of the Bank of Italy; which was his reason for considering the hiding

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Much turned on Azzolini's so far unsupported contention that the Germans knew the full quantity of gold in the vaults of the Bank of Italy; which was his reason for considering the hiding place constructed at the bank unsafe while German control and espionage made the transportation of the gold without their knowledge impossible. Azzolini's story seemed somewhat confused and several of his contentions were flatly denied by Signor Acanfora the former Minister of Currency and Exchange, who with Signor Introna the present Commissioner Extraordinary to the Bank, was the principal witness examined on Tuesday morning.

Azzolini claimed credit for having cajoled the Germans into agreeing to the delivery of 23 tons of gold to Switzerland as payments arranged with the Bank of Switzerland and the Bank of International Settlement, and he took credit for sabotaging the

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printing of Italian and Albanian banknotes after the German occupation.

A sensation was caused in the court when two telegrams, one from Swiss and the other from Swedish bankers who had been in relations with Azzolini were read out. Each gave Azzolini moral support, and the Swedish note was strongly worded. Count Sforza's reply to the latter was also read out. In involved a protest against the interference of "foreign bankers" in an affair of high justice. Journalists present were asked not to reveal the contents of these telegrams in the public press.

There were no incidents to disturb the smoothness of the procedure on Monday or Tuesday, and every precaution was taken to avoid any repetition of the scandal which occurred during the Caruso trial. Feelings however were not involved to the same degree.

On two occasions the supreme Judge Aroni expressed himself strongly regarding the P. B. filming operations. He had already done so at the Caruso trial. The sudden switching on of powerful lighting at crucial moments of the trial obviously caused irritation amongst members of persons present and perhaps introduced an air of sensationalism, judged not quite in place, into the trial of a man for his life. The use of the cinematograph has no precedent in the Italian High Court.

### 2. Press Comments on Azzolini Trial

After the second days hearing it is possible to give some account of party and press reactions to the trial.

The left wing papers were at one in affirming that the evidence provided by witnesses for the prosecution - who were interrogated on the second day - confirmed the case against the accused to an overwhelming degree. Papers of the centre on the other hand, while not excusing Azzolini from his heavy responsibilities, maintained that no new light had been cast on proceedings.

Nearly all the Rome newspapers gave a full account of proceedings on the second day and reported the protest made by the press representatives to the President of the Court against the limitations imposed in the account allowed to be given of the proceedings of the first day. The initiative in this matter was thought to

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'UNITA' (Communist) and 'AVANTI' (Socialist) were outspoken in their comments even though the trial was still in progress. 'UNITA' pointed out, in its enumerations of the accusations against Azzolini which had emerged during the evidence, that the servile zeal of the ex-governor towards the Fascist authorities was shown by the fact that he had organized inside the bank an espionage system on the political behaviour of the employees whereby weekly reports were handed to the police.

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AVANTI wrote in much the same tone as UNITA'. The "charge against Azzolini" was "unshakable". Furthermore numbers of the witnesses who had been former functionaries of the Bank and Azzolinis collaborators were being judged by the epuration authorities or had already been "purged" and were trying to minimize their own personal responsibilities.

L'ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) wrote of the supine defeatism of the ex-governor in face of the Nazi-Fascist leaders and of the ten and a half million lire paid to Vittorio Mussolini.

IL RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) was at one with AVANTI on one point, that the witnesses for the prosecution were busied about saving themselves from possible accusations of complicity. It was clear that other persons in the Bank of Italy besides Azzolini had been afraid at the time in question, had feared reprisals and feared taking over their responsibilities in a decided way. In twenty years Fascism had succeeded in forming a class of high functionaries who had no longer any spirit of initiative and who for their careers sake and for a quiet life waited for orders from on high and only acted on orders which relieved them of their own responsibilities. According to IL POPOLO which made a similar point, Azzolini might have been expected to feel rather relieved after hearing witnesses for the prosecution owing to "the partial shipwreck of the principal witnesses" who showed that they too were directly responsible for handing over the gold. The organ of the Christian Democrats furthermore gave the impression that it favoured mercy; pardon and the remission of sins.

L'ITALIA NUOVA, organ of the Italian Democratic Party, referring to Inter-party polemical articles which had already appeared in Naples, arising out of the Azzolini trial, produced a violent attack against a "social-communist speculation" while "demagogically" inviting the judges of the High Court to reflect on their position as a political tribunal which should take in account besides juridical proofs the will of public opinion, aimed at enslaving justice to political ends and exhorting a death sentence. L'ITALIA NUOVA which represents monarchist inclinations and interests has so far shown itself indulgent towards the accused, though it does not deny the force of the accusations brought to bear against him, especially the statement confirmed by four witnesses, that the secret hiding place built to hide the gold from the Germans was too well concealed to be traced, and Azzolini made use of it.

### 3. Public Reactions to the Azzolini Trial

Here are some opinions expressed by persons of various social classes while the trial is still in its preliminary stages.

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### 3. Public Reactions to the Azzolini Trial

Here are some opinions expressed by persons of various social classes while the trial is still in its preliminary stages.

The Principal of an Intermediary Private School, about sixty-five years of age:-

I do not believe that the Azzolini trial can awaken the same interest that the Ceruso trial did, since the charges which the ex-governor of the Bank of Italy faces do not directly touch each citizen. Although the crime of which Azzolini is accused is serious enough to cast discredit on the whole Italian nation, nevertheless each individual does not feel himself so intimately

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and particularly affected because Italians today are selfish and egotistical.

A Carpenter, of about 36 years.

Naturally Azzolini is to blame for a crime which has done great damage to the cause of Italy, otherwise he would never have been brought to trial. But I do not think he is entirely to blame judging from his explanations which appeared in the accounts in the newspapers and from what I know of the case. However, if the facts that come out at the trial show that he was fully responsible then the sentence passed on C. Cruso is light compared with what he would merit.

Another, a State employer of about 32 years, a member of the Republican Party, said:

In my opinion Azzolini is not voluntarily responsible for all that happened but can rather be considered a victim of circumstances. Many another person might have very well found himself in the same position and have been forced to submit; such people are of course weak, a little unprincipled and lacking in sense of responsibility.

I think all these billions in gold, now in the North, have very fortunately escaped the clutches of certain political speculators and party heads who under the guise of reconstruction intended to line their own pockets as the Fascists did. Naturally the loss is a tremendous blow to the nation.

The amazing salvation of the Crown Jewels seems rather strange to me. Evidently there was someone in Rome during the Nazi-Fascist period who was quite lacking in self-interest and who safeguarded the fortunes of the Monarchy.

4. SPEECH AT ANASTASIA JULIA

Mencio Ruini, Minister without Portfolio, of the Partito Democratico del Lavoro spoke at the Teatro Quirino on Sunday, 8th October, to a crowded audience. Many distinguished figures in Italian public life were present, such as De Casperi, Saragat, Togliatti, Casati, Grandini, Cianciantini, Siglienti and others.

He began his speech by giving an account of how his party, the Democrazia del Lavoro came into existence. During the clandestine period in 1942 he and others thought best to have in Italy a single democratic movement, deferring in this way the foundation of political parties to the day when conditions might permit them to function normally. Political parties however established themselves and consequently this democratic movement itself became a



another, a State employer of about 32 years, a member of the Republican Party, said.

In my opinion Azzolini is not voluntarily responsible for all that happened but can rather be considered a victim of circumstances. Many another person might have very well found himself in the same position and have been forced to submit, such people are of course weak, a little unprincipled and lacking in sense of responsibility.

I think all these billions in gold, now in the North, have very fortunately escaped the clutches of certain political speculators and party heads who, under the guise of reconstruction intended to line their own pockets as the Fascists did. Naturally the loss is a tremendous blow to the nation.

The amazing salvation of the Crown Jewels seems rather strange to me. Evidently there was someone in Rome during the Nazi-Fascist period who was quite lacking in self-interest and who safeguarded the fortunes of the Monarchy.

#### A. SPEECH BY MINISTERS

Menecio Ruini, Minister without Portfolio, of the Partito Democratico del Lavoro, spoke at the Teatro Quirino on Sunday, 6th October, to a crowded audience. Many distinguished figures in Italian public life were present, such as De Gasperi, Saragat, Togliatti, Casati, Gerardini, Mancientini, Siglienti and others.

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Minister Ruini expounded three fundamental principles which were at the basis of the party's programme. The first was "the great Pauline maxim "who does not work, does not eat", the full implication of which was that whoever did not do his duty could not enjoy the full benefits of citizenship.

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The second principle was to raise the standard of living of the workers, so that all might become owners in their work, and possessors of small property, thus destroying the proletariat class.

The third was to establish cooperatives which would eventually replace big private concerns.

Discussing the relations of his party with those of other parties he deplored the multiplication of parties and made a plea for the concentration of political forces. Such a concentration could not be brought about by a shuffling or combination of many small political factions, each of which keeps its own identity. Manipulation only brought about insecurity in a democratic government.

In contrast to this, the Labour party in England was an example of how it was possible to combine in a single political federation a number of individual leagues, cooperatives and other groups. Minister Raini hinted at the possible fusion of certain political groups in Italy and indicated that there was a great affinity between his party and the socialists.

He went on at considerable length to emphasize the necessity of strengthening the central structure of the government and state, without however giving way to any form of extremism. He said he was tired of hearing the word 'revolution' repeated today after twenty years of Fascist 'revolution'. (At this point someone in the audience cried out 'The revolution is under way'. The speaker replied: 'That is the very phrase used by Mussolini.') Any state of disturbance or revolution would prolong indefinitely the foreign occupation of Italy.

Perhaps the most interesting passage in Minister Raini's speech dealt with the work which the present Italian Government had accomplished during its short tenure of office, of three months. With the assistance of the Allies, 4000 kilometres of roads on the mainland had been put into condition again; 400 bridges rebuilt, the railway system to the south was working, and 2800 kilometres of secondary railway line rehabilitated. Three hundred and eighty bus lines were in operation though these were running in a very haphazard way. The most important immediate needs in order to establish certain elementary conditions of life were: a roof over ones head, food, transport and work.

The housing question seemed desperate owing to the lack of material. The government however was building small temporary shelters quickly as possible, and giving assistance and subsidies to those who had to rebuild their homes. The order of the day was

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ters quickly as possible, and giving assistance and subsidies  
to those who had to rebuild their homes. The order of the day was  
'be quick' because the winter was at hand.

Food was the greatest worry, and to meet this problem the  
generous help of the Allies was indispensable. In spite of  
national ruin and present fantastic prices the Grandi del Popolo  
had served the occasion. An organization was being devised to  
take control of the rationing system, there would be an Undersecre-  
tary of State in charge of a network of offices throughout the  
country. These would control food deposits and distribution and  
establish food kitchens to meet the needs of various classes of  
the population.

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Everything however depended on transport, and until Italy received more transport, the country could be compared to a number of small uncoordinated units. The government had asked for twenty thousand transport lorries, and eventually would get a smaller number. Moreover, it was estimated that if one ship of ten thousand tons could bring in food every day, making a total requirement of fifteen ships, this would satisfy Italy's needs.

Turning to finance Minister Ruini said that not a single new bank note had been issued by the Italian government. Others were indeed printing money but the total amount of inflation was no cause for alarm. Bank deposits were in fact increasing; people were hoarding considerable sums, and the usual symptom of inflation namely the flight of money into real property had stopped.

By a careful handling and readjustment of the system of taxation, revenue had increased from forty to sixty milliards per annum. The attempt was being made, but always with moderation, to lay a greater burden of taxation on companies rather than on private enterprises. New measures of taxation were also under discussion concerning death duties and inheritance. Only when Italy was altogether free would it be possible to float a loan and make a conversion. At the opportune moment a capital levy might also be made.

Minister Ruini went on to discuss the institutional problem of Monarchy or Republic, the extent of State ownership, and finally the place of Italy in the international post-war setup. He said he could never forget, which ever way his own country might be treated, that it was the Allies who had ensured the victory of civilisation and liberty. But fervent declarations recently made were not in line with the hopes that had been cradled by the Allies in Italy. They would surely not come to any decision at this time without Italy being at least interrogated. If some form of colonial dominion was going to be established in which Italy could take part, then all he would ask for was that Italy should be included. But if this was not the case then all should remember that Italy's gems of colonies had been developed and managed with singular ability and that Italy could not be severed from them as a punishment, which it did not deserve. Minister Ruini with great eloquence argued that the tradition of friendship between Italy and England had in fact historically been maintained and that during what Croce had called, the great civil war, Italy had declared and asserted herself for England.

B. GENERAL REPORTS

5. Interview with Benedetto Croce 28th September in his own villa by a P.M.B. Officer

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He was pleased with the notice paid in England by the radio and press to his speech given at the Elisio Theater in Rome. His own views on Churchill's recent speech were full of approval, especially those parts in which he spoke of the sincerity with which he was welcomed by the population in the country districts while on his way to the Front in Italy. He was, rather sceptical of

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Churchill's apparent approbation of Badoglio and Prince Umberto which, he claimed, has confirmed the fear current among Italians that English political opinion is being swayed to suppose the Italian monarchy as the only stabilising force in the country.

Benedetto Croce enlarged on some points made in his recent speech in Rome. He expended on his gentle hint to the Allies to have an elastic cut-throat when dealing with the Southern Italians, which he gave in his historical allusion to the Piedmontese rule in Naples in the last century. He hoped that our policy would be subtle enough to make allowances for the differences of character and modes of thought that exist between us. He also spoke of the parallel between the Jewish Messianic idea and the quasi-religious myth of Hitlerism. He admitted that although his Liberalism had made him defend German intellectuals both during and after the Great War, he had not really understood the true German feeling of revenge during his visits to Germany in the Stresemann period. He hoped that the allied policy toward Germany after the war would be one of intelligent firmness without any feeling of vendetta. The cure of Germany he considered to be the greatest of post-war problems in Europe and traced the present combination of brutality and sentimentality in the German mind to their worship of mystical romanticism in the nineteenth century. He foresaw the possibility of Germany and Russia quickly forgetting their mutual hatred and a danger of the latter embracing the former with her bureaucratic political system.

With regard to home affairs, he deplored the current lack of interest in politics among the population in Southern Italy, but attributed this to the present feeling of despondency which he was sure would pass with this interim period when the whole of Italy was liberated. The influence of the Communist Party in Italy, was he realised, growing fast. He deplored the spread of Russian influence in Europe and particularly in the Balkans, criticising the Communist bureaucratic system, whose centralised control determined the actions and speeches of Togliatti whom he considered a political puppet. Although his Liberalism made him respect the views of the Communists, his philosophy revolted against the "amoralism" of the Party's opportunist policy, its antipathy to individual freedom and their denial of the rights of private property.

He considered that France had fallen even lower than Italy and blamed the intellectual barrenness of her leaders. On the other hand he felt convinced that, despite the present state of misery of this country, the Italian people still had confidence in the Allies and expected no territorial adjustments to be made to the sovereignty of the Mother country and few to her older colonies, with the obvious exception of Abyssinia. He himself had complete confidence in the justness of the Allies' aims and especially those in regard to Italy.

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#### 6. International Intellectual Co-operation - The view of Edwin Cerio

Edwin Cerio is one of the best known literary and scientific figures living on Capri today, and in the past few years has known all the chief literary and artistic personalities who have lived on the island; among whom were D.H. Lawrence, Norman Douglas, Somerset Maugham, Compton Mackenzie, F. Brett Young, (who has translated some of Cerio's books), H.G. Wells, Andre Gide and Dr. Axel Munthe.

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The Cerio family own seven large villas on the island as well as the fourteenth century library in Palazzo Cerio, which is the oldest building in the Piazza.

After the Great war, Edwin Cerio as mayor of Capri, with the full support of Jules Destree, the Belgian Minister, put before M. Bergson, President of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, (which formed part of the League of Nations), a scheme to make Capri a "centre of intellectual production and protection - a sort of non-academic Villa Medici". The municipality of Capri was to ask the Italian Government to buy disused Certosa di Capri for 20,000 lire as a building suitable for housing the resident intellectuals.

The proposed arrangement of the Certosa was as follows:

- 1) a large hall for concerts and lectures;
- 2) four large rooms for exhibitions of pictures and sculptures,
- 3) a museum specialising in archaeology, paleontology and geology with exhibits from research and excavation on the island.
- 4) a museum for Mediterranean land and sea fauna,
- 5) a garden with hothouses for the cultivation and preservation of Mediterranean flora, rare rock plants in danger of extinction, exotic flowers and flora deserta;
- 6) a large library for Mediterranean scientific and artistic literature;
- 7) Fifteen studios for painting and sculpture, laboratories, workshops for ceramics and a printing press for edition, de luxe;
- 8) a room for the exhibition and sale of the artistic production of the estimated 50 to 60 resident members.

The Committee for Intellectual Co-operation included among its members, Mme. Curie, Professor Murray, Prof. Ruffini and others, and its President, M. Bergson, was enthusiastic over the idea. The Certosa, however, passed into the hands of the clergy and unfortunately, owing to a number of causes, political and otherwise, the scheme never materialised.

Through his contacts in the intellectual world, however, Edwin Cerio hopes to resuscitate the scheme after this war, thereby giving a lead to the unification of Europe by an example of intellectual co-operation which, he hopes, will induce other countries to settle their political disputes and live in amicable relations. The Allies post-war plans for European reconstruction are not yet known, but Cerio himself is willing to give a practical demonstration



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7. The difficulties of a well-known Publisher

There undoubtedly is considerable wastage of paper which might be put to better use. Many weeklies, daily papers belonging to small groups and papers which are of an almost personal nature could be done without. Also the following matter could be eliminated: publications of a general nature and which do not deal with present day questions, grammars and conversation booklets for teaching English but which fail to do so, and small dictionaries full of errors.

To give you a personal example I myself need wighty quintals of paper for my catalogue of old books. This catalogue has a wide circulation in international circles, especially in Britain, France, etc. It is important to students to require classical works and who find in it, as in other catalogues of the same nature, notices of the books they need. The libraries of Britain, France and other nations are able, thanks to these catalogues to complete their libraries and keep them up to date.

As an editor of literature, and art, I should like to carry on my programme, (which I had to suspend many years ago), of publishing works of a cultural nature, scientific nature and artistic nature. With regard to literature, I would publish in Italian the works of great British authors, and I am considering the publication of an anthology of contemporary poets from Eliot down to the youngest. I should like to enlarge the "Aretusa" review and include articles in English in order to promote, through this cultural organ, an intellectual understanding among the followers of future spiritual and literary tendencies in Europe. For this group of publications I should need 200 quintals of paper, of good quality paper. It is my opinion that publications of a classical nature would be of value in the future, would not stand the test of time if printed on poor-class paper which, owing to its texture and process of manufacture, renders the characters illegible in the course of years. I consider therefore, that for publications of an artistic or classical nature, my requirements would be about 100, quintals of better quality paper.

Many years ago I published school books, but gave this up on account of constantly-changing superficial tendencies which I did not trust. Now I have decided to take up again this line of publication and have prepared ten volumes for the secondary schools and universities; this I have done with the assistance of specialists, producing purely literary and scientific books on entirely new lines. For this branch of my work, which should be of considerable importance in educational and cultural fields, I should need to start with 250 quintals of paper.

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Possibly, I am a prejudiced observer in this matter, but it is beyond doubt that much of the paper now allowed by the Allies is used on publications of little or no importance.

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ECONOMICUS

9. Food Situation, Rome, from October 1 to October 10

- From the Corriere di Rome
- October 1 -- Rome's oil supply is assured.
- October 5 --- Food shop opened for labor sick and injured.
- October 8 -- Increase of salt ration from 100 to 200 grammes per month
- October 8 -- Special ration for school children's lunches.

According to the newspapers the food situation is improving. The Federazione Italiana agrarian society has brought 400 wagon loads of garden products, citrus fruits, and 12,000 quintals of potatoes from Avezzano (Ricostruzione October 5th). 50,000 quintals of wine have arrived by sea from Puglia (Risorgimento Liberale October 3rd); every day there are notices of this sort that tell of the arrival of foodstuffs. However, in the various markets one can see little improvement. A moderate quantity of apples, nuts and melons can be found, but the women who spend hours shopping and waiting in queues are finding little or none of these newly arrived foodstuffs. A delegation of mothers of families have been named by the sindaco to obtain better means of obtaining provisions for the zones of Ponte Milvio and Tor di Quinto (Unita October 5th). The question is: What is happening to all of these newly imported products? One hopes that they are being consumed by someone instead of meeting the fate of the 400 quintals of fish that went bad in the Via Ostiense 393 (Unita October 6th).

Popular indignation is also aroused when fine foods are seen in the windows of pastry shops, these delicacies are obviously made with pure flour, eggs, milk, sugar and other ingredients that not only are unavailable to the holders of ration tickets but also to the sick and to babies. The Unita asks that the making and sale of these delicacies should be prohibited as such things are "an outrage to our misery" (Unita October 7th).

A great public service would be performed if stores and restaurants could be instituted for the people where food could be bought at moderate prices; this would serve to discourage the black marketeering of restaurants which charge 500 lire for a

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10. Bread

A Control Committee was appointed by the Board of Health in an effort to solve the bread problem and eliminate the causes of continual complaint. The people claim that the bread is too humid, that the proper amount of flour is not used but is sold by the bakers at high prices on the black market. People prefer loaves of 100 grams, because the bread is better cooked and is less soggy when made in small sizes.

The "Risorgimento Liberale" (24th September) speaks of 12 lire as the unsubsidised price of bread, which the people think too much. The peasants consider 1000 lire a quintal far too low a price for wheat turned over to the Granai del Popolo, and it would be impossible to pay more for the wheat without raising the price of bread still higher.

11. Wood and Coal

With the distribution of coal rations and the return of gas, the prices of coal and wood are much lower and the general situation is much improved. According to "Italia Libera", over 25,000 quintals of coal were allotted to bakers in July and 29,000 in August. But the bakers are not yet satisfied, because the quantity is still insufficient. And there are complaints that the A.S.A. (Azienda Servizi Anonari) is monopolizing and making too much profit on coal, even though the ceiling price has been lowered. (Risorgimento Liberale, 21st September).

12. Postal Service

The Minister of Communications announced that Special Delivery service has begun in the Lazio provinces of Rome, Rieti, Frosinone, Littorio.

13. Rations for the Sick

From the 13th of October on, a ration of 500 grams of fresh meat will be distributed.

14. Water

Although water has begun to flow from street hydrants, numerous complaints about the lack of water come from many quarters of the city, such as Primavalle, with 30,000 inhabitants, where there has been no water for three months, and where there has been several cases of Typhoid Fever. The "Tempo" speaks of the Appio, Latino, Metronio, Testaccio, Trastevere, and S. Saba, waters where

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15. Report on Market Prices at Florence

An Italian collaborator writes:

The market situation is a serious problem. This is due to several causes.

1. Foodstuffs are held back because of an expected rise in prices.
2. The almost total interruption of industrial production which up to now had managed somehow to satisfy local demands.
3. Interruption of the normal channels of supply for the black market and introduction of rationed food into the city.
4. Buying up by Allied troops of food and commodities. This has been the case with clothing and dry goods which have reached dizzy prices.
5. The impossibility of the refugees in Florence to leave the city and return to their homes.

Now prices are so high in Florence that it is hard to know if they are legal or black market prices and no one stops to think about it. Here are some prices:

wheat flour.....	Lire	90 a kg.
corn (not ground).....	Lire	40 a kg.
potatoes.....	Lire	40 a kg.
oil.....	Lire	2,000 a fiasco
wine.....	Lire	50 - 100 a fiasco
meat.....	Lire	700 a kg.
means.....	Lire	70 a kg.

If we compare these prices with those existing before the state of emergency, they show a 100% increase and more.

Almost the only possibility of buying clothing is through the black market. Here are some of the prices:

A suit (man's).....	Lire	10,000 to 20,000
Leather shoes.....	Lire	3,000
Handkerchiefs.....	Lire	130



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Almost the only possibility of buying clothing is through the black market. Here are some of the prices:

A suit (man's).....	Lire	10,000 to 20,000
Leather shoes.....	Lire	3,000
Handkerchiefs.....	Lire	130
Underdrawers.....	Lire	390
Pyjamas.....	Lire	2,000

A bicycle costs about 15,000 lire and a typewriter the same. On comparing these prices with the present salaries, one can understand the difficulties of the present moment. An employee with a family rarely earns above Lire 3,000 a month. It is evident that he cannot cover his mere food expenses. This causes great discontent, which has a political reaction and the parties of the left take advantage of it to promise an increase in salaries and better conditions for workmen.

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The only people who continue to prosper are those who traffic in the black market.

16. Distribution of Pasta in Palermo

Starting 25th of September the Pasta ration for the first two weeks in September was distributed in Palermo. The allowance per person was 1.100 kg. to cover the two week period.

17. Increase of Cooperatives in Palermo Province

The Regional Office of Labour of Palermo on 23rd of Sept. held a meeting of representatives of cooperatives of all types of activity in the province.

The Director of the Office, Prof. Francesco Ghera, pointed out to the representatives the aims of the meeting and the necessity of supporting the cooperatives in order to help the members and better economic conditions.

After some discussion it was decided to have a committee formed to plan the constitution of a union among the cooperatives, and at the next meeting the committee will report on its activity.

18. Arrest for illegal sale of Pasta

The Mobile Squad of Palermo arrested Gioacchino D'Amato and Umberto Marino of Porticello for the clandestine sale of Pasta at 100 lire a kilogram. 175 kilograms of pasta were sequestered and also about 54 kilograms of charcoal. The pasta was turned over to the City Hospital of Benfratelli and the charcoal was put on public sale.

19. Sale of Charcoal in Enna

Recently the Consorzio Agrario Provinciale of Enna assigned to the shops of the city a considerable amount of charcoal to be sold to the public. The Consorzio had acquired the charcoal for 7,44 lire a kilogram and the price set for public sale from 8,30 lire a kg.

The shops did not follow this price and sold the charcoal at 10 lire a kg. The Consorzio Agrario, to end this state of affairs has begun to sell the charcoal directly to the public for eight lire a kilogram.

20. Sindaco loses office for Grain Infraction

The Sindaco of Mezzojuso, Gaspare di Giacomo, has been denounced to the authorities and deprived of his office for fail-

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21. Contraband Grain on the Railroad

On the 26th of September two members of "D" Section accompanied a police force to Marotta Bisco (Roccapalumba) where the train from Catania was examined for contraband grain.

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This is one of a series of raids that the police intend to carry out in order to cut off the extensive running of contraband which at the present time has developed to great proportions.

The police force consisted of 50 policemen, under the command of Dr. Magrone, 50 carabinieri under Second Lt. Oliwa, and 50 soldiers under the command of a Second Lieutenant.

The original plan was to carry out the operation at the station of Montemaggiore Belsito, but there was a change in the hours of the trains. The train coming from Catania would have arrived at the station of Montemaggiore an hour and thirty minutes late which would have made it necessary to stop the train after dark. The spot was changed therefore to the station of Marcato Bianco, but when the train carrying the police arrived at this station the passenger train was already there, and it was obvious that some unknown person gave the warning that the police were on the way to the station.

If the raid was successful it was only because of the prompt action of the police who, summing up the situation immediately succeeded in surrounding the train. The soldiers (who proved to be most cooperative) ran after some persons who tried to escape and used their guns frequently since someone in the hope of escaping used a revolver.

100 quintals of grain were sequestered. The greater part of this was left on the train since the owners preferred to abandon it, rather than take the consequences. They were traced in a nearby countryside by the soldiers and carabinieri who followed them.

There was much excitement during the incident because of the extensive use of rifles and machine guns which proved most effective in convincing the contrabandists of the strong measures which the police intended to take.

A dozen contrabandists were arrested, among those who tried to escape and those who used weapons. Some who were arrested appeared to take a very pitiful attitude and tried by this common means to appeal to the officers. The general attitude however, was one of mockery and some one said that the raid was useless as the contrabandists would continue their usual work.

The representatives of "D" Section had a chance to talk to a group of those who had left their grain. These stated that they were forced to continue running contraband and since it is much more profitable than they work they would continue to do it. It they were forced to abandon the grain as in this case, they would simply look at the situation as one business deal which went badly

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For the people whom they arrested as witnesses the police showed some consideration, but they were firm toward those who had argued or had fired against the police.

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It can be presumed that by continuing to use this method the contraband on trains can definitely be stopped. It is obvious, however, that this contraband can only be carried with the consent of the railroad personnel.

On the way back much precaution was used, especially while going through Bagheria. This is known as such a rebellious town that if certain elements had been aware of the event which had just occurred, they certainly would have halted and attacked the police train, as had happened before. (See "D" Section report No. 28, page 8).

On 27th of September the same group left to stop the train coming from Messina and similar raids will continue during the entire week.

22. Market in Palermo, 24th - 29th September

The general trend of the market this week does not permit of any hope for betterment in favour of the population which still waits for the intervention of the authorities.

In the table at the end of this article we consider various goods in detail.

Bread Bread continues to be very poorly made and there is still the very bad custom of selling it while it is hot. This, as we have reported previously, gives an illegal gain to the bakers. On the black market one can buy publicly bread of doubtful quality for 75 lire a kilo.

Pasta The decision to distribute for the first two weeks of September a distribution which took place this week) 550 kg. per week, as was announced some time ago was very well received by the population. The quality, however, leaves much to be desired. Those who wish to eat the test pasta, made of fine wheat, must use the black market which is abundantly furnished at a price of 120 to 135 lire per kg.

Pasta with a cereal base has not met with any public favour since the people of Palermo have not known how to adapt themselves to it.

Meat The normal cost of meat has now become 160 lire a kg. Even livers, etc., have come to be sold at a high price, and bones that once were sold at 6 lire a kg. have gone up today to 10 or even 12 lire.

Fish The price of fish has continued to climb. Recently a Prefect's decree has ordered the sale of the market of all fish caught along the shores of the city.

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Fish The price of fish has continued to climb. Recently a Prefect's decree has ordered the sale of the market of all fish caught along the shores of the Province of Palermo; since the supply has been limited fish must not be served but sold fresh. This provision will never be able to cause a sufficient quantity of fish to appear on the market to make the price go down, since the wholesale dealers have the situation under control and continue to establish the prices which suit them.

Eggs Eggs have gone up in price to 14 lire apiece. If on one hand the season has brought a decided decrease in production, on the other the increase is not justified if one considers that the cost of feed for poultry is today the same as that of three months ago when eggs sold at a maximum price of 10 lire.

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Olive Oil. There is nothing new to report on this product. The price of 160 lire a liter has been accepted with resignation by the population inasmuch as this is such an essential item for their cooking.

Potatoes, fruits vegetables This citizens are thoroughly disgusted with the prices of these foods. It is difficult for anyone to understand why in Sicily it is necessary to pay 60 lire for potatoes, or 20 lire a kilo for vegetables, or that some fruit has reached a price of 50 lire a kilo.

It is definitely inconceivable to the Sicilian people, accustomed to the use of these foods, to have to spend for example one lire for a stalk of "scarola" (a common endive).

Charcoal Since the promised ships loaded with charcoal have not yet arrived in Palermo, this product continues to be sold to the public in the streets of the city for 18 lire a kilo. This is a recent discovery on the part of shopowners who do not wish to sell it in their stores at such a price for fear of a surprise raid (although they probably could do so after all since there is very little surveillance). They arrange therefore, to have the charcoal sold by peddlers moving through the city.

Medicines Medicines can be found on the black market, and this is particularly true of specialized types. It does not seem that the old pharmacy with fair prices (that of the city hospital) has been supplied recently and this remedy for the situation is today almost ineffective.

It can be understood that the market situation has a political influence, since complaints are always made against the authorities who are now in power.

T A B L E

<u>Foods and other good consumed in quantity</u>	<u>Prices per Kilogram</u>	
	<u>Merc Bianco</u>	<u>Merc Nero.</u>
Bread	5,00	75,00
Pasta	7,00	120,00 ) 135,00 )
Beef - First quality	120,00	--
Beef - Second quality	100,00	--
Fish (average prices)	60,-- - 90,--	--
Eggs (apiece)	8,00	--
Cheeses	--	--
Olive Oil (a liter)	--	250,00
Potatoes	?	--
Fruit	?	50,00



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Foods and other good consumed in quantity	"Calmiere"	Prices per Kilogram	
		Merc Bianco	Merc Nero.
Bread	5,00	--	75,00
Pasta	7,00	--	120,00 ) 135,00 )
Beef - First quality	120,00	160,00	--
Beef - Second quality	100,00	140,00	--
Fish (average prices)	60,-- - 90,--	120,00	--
Eggs (apiece)	8,00	160,--	--
Cheeses	--	12,00-13,00	--
Olive Oil (a liter)	--	14,00	--
Potatoes	?	230,-- - 250,00	--
Fruit	?	160,--	--
Charcoal	8,00	60,--	--
Medicines	-	20,-- - 50,00	--
		18,00	--
		?	?

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23. The shoe and leather trade - Naples

The shoe question for the province of Naples, (as, of course, for all liberated provinces of Italy), is one of real importance to the population.

The province of Naples had, before the war, a good output of skins and leather - many small and average sized tanneries and chiefly, thriving artisan industries and small and average sized factories situated mostly on the outskirts of Naples, e.g. Casanuovo.

At the beginning of the war as all production was blocked for military supplies, a skin and leather shortage made itself felt which caused the price of shoes to rise very greatly. These, however, could be obtained, at least in very small quantity, until June 1943 with ration cards, after that period production fell quickly and prices rose rapidly, and it may be said, at present the shoe situation is nothing better than chaotic.

Skin and leather goods are still blocked. In order to check the production statistics given by the producers, AMG has created a commissioner for skin and leather goods. However, only a small quantity of existing goods are delivered to the government pool, as the majority comes from the Black Market.

The factories, (several of which have been destroyed by air raids and German mines), being under stricter control, have less opportunity to trade on the Black Market and produce chiefly shoes of "first" material. Several small factories on the outskirts produce standard shoes made of second rate or bad material which are sold in the shops at prices which range from 625 to 1,600 lire; the price of some types of men's shoes are as high as 3,000 lire. In spite of these prices, such shoes are generally not solid and are very badly made. Only artisans who make shoes to order for private clients produce solid and well made shoes, but at excessively high prices which may range from 3,000 to 5,000 lire as they buy all necessary materials on the black market.

Black Market prices are:

Naples ... 1000/1600 lire a kilo  
Styng ... 50 lire a ball  
Leather soles ~ 100/200 lire a kilo

As a rule it may be stated that the production of shoes does not reach over 8,000 pairs of first quality monthly, and 2,000 pairs of second rate quality. Thus it is evident how chaotic the situation is in this branch of production and how great a disproportion there is between supply and demand; the latter being

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Black Market prices are:

Nails .. 1000/1600 lire a kilo  
String .. 50 lire a ball  
Leather soles .. 1000/2000 lire a kilo

As a rule it may be stated that the production of shoes does not reach over 8,000 pairs of first quality monthly, and 2,000 pairs of second rate quality. Thus it is evident how chaotic the situation is in this branch of production and how great a proportion there is between supply and demand; the latter being about 300,000 pairs of shoes monthly.

The shoe problem is serious now and will obviously grow more and more serious as winter approaches.

#### 24. The Money class in Naples.

Money is flowing into the pockets of people who only a few months ago were in very straitened circumstances; it is coming mostly from dealings in all branches of black market. The profiteers

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are people of the most humble class, who live in "bassi" (ground floor rooms opening onto the street) and who are practically illiterate and are not even capable of counting the number of 1,000 lire notes which constitute their ill-gotten wealth.

Here are two cases reported from highly reliable sources in the banking world.

An employee in the leading Naples bank goes to his office daily along the same route and so is well known to the local inhabitants who mostly inhabit the street; one morning recently he was stopped by a woman accusing one of these "bassi" who, after ascertaining that he belonged to the bank, asked him to go in and count her money for her; she drew from under a bed a large wicker basket packed with untidy parcels containing notes of 1,000 lire each wrapped in old newspapers. The man counted the amount and divided it into a considerable number of orderly packets. When he had finished his "hostess" thanked and press upon him 20,000 lire for "his trouble".

The manager of a branch of another bank in the working district called at the "basso" of a woman who was reported to have collected a lot of money; he asked her to open an account with his bank which, after having matters explained to her, she agreed to do. She brought out a large box filled with notes of 1,000 lire thrown in anyhow, and told him to take some; when he had counted out 1 million lire he asked her if that was enough, before replying she looked into the box to see what was left and then told him that he had better take some more. Evidently she had no idea of the amount she had accumulated.

This class of people are so absolutely ignorant that they refer to their money not in quantity but in weight: "I have 3 kilos of 1,000 lire notes", which is about one and a half million lire, since apparently one kilo is the approximate weight of half a million lire.

25. Interview of a prominent banker in Naples with a PWB Officer.

I consider the Italian economic position as extremely serious the people do not realize the depth to which the country has sunk, and appear to be doing absolutely nothing towards reconstruction. The regime during the last ten years of its existence has been nothing but an indiscriminate scramble for self-enrichment.

The people in the south are groping about, unable to help themselves, and ever apparently, unable to assist those who are trying to help them, and it is very evident that many of the Allied officials are doing their utmost, often successfully, to relieve the situation. The people are so demoralized and so

count her money for her; she drew from under a bed a large wicker basket packed with utility parcels containing notes of 1,000 lire each wrapped in old newspapers. The man counted the amount and divided it into a considerable number of orderly packets. When he had finished his "hostess" thanked and press upon him 20,000 lire for "his trouble".

The manager of a branch of another bank in the working district called at the "baso" of a woman who was reported to have collected a lot of money; he asked her to open an account with his bank which, after having matters explained to her, she agreed to do. She brought out a large box filled with notes of 1,000 lire thrown in anyhow, and told him to take some; when he had counted out 1 million lire he asked her if that was enough, before replying she locked into the box to see what was left and then told him that he had better take some more. Evidently she had no idea of the amount she had accumulated.

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The people in the south are groping about, unable to help themselves, and ever apparently, unable to assist those who are trying to help them, and it is very evident that many of the Allied officials are doing their utmost, often successfully, to relieve the situation. The people are so demoralised and so preoccupied with the tragic problems of daily existence that they are unable to help themselves; the politicians instead of doing something useful are merely talking politics and trying to gain importance over each other. I am convinced that if a strong man came along the people would be prepared to fall into his arms, even if they know that it would mean their being run by a boss.

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If the Allies intend really to help, and I am sure they do, I am afraid that they must make up their minds to continue for a number of years to exercise some form of economic control; it will be a long time before we are self supporting, meanwhile who are we to pay for our imports? What can we give in exchange? Agricultural produce? Will there be any exportable surplus when our domestic needs are filled in our products of silk, hemp, asphalt, sulphur, quicksilver?

Much will depend on the condition in which our industrial plants in the North are left by the Germans; I have heard from sources that, so far, the destruction and removals of plants are far below what has been mentioned here. Of course we do not know what they may do when the times comes for them to admit that the game is up for them, and they retreat to Germany; the scientific destructions they carry out are diabolically harmful. Germany should be stripped of everything she has taken from other countries, and even her own industrial equipment if this should be required to re-start industry in other countries devastated by the Germans. The same applies to our railway material; they have taken almost all, locomotive both electric and steam, passenger and freight cars and trucks; everything including overhead wires carrying electric current; it must all be returned to in full. I hope that they will not damage our electric installations in the North, because if we had to revert to steam-driven engines our all round requirements in coal might amount to something like 18 millions tons per annum.

Italy has not many natural resources of industrial value but she certainly had made the best of her wealth particularly of water harnessing it to produce electric.

RUSS AND PROPAGANDA

26. Fascist Propaganda at Airola (Benevento). Attention has been drawn to certain local Fascist elements and measures have been taken in the matter, yet Fascist propaganda continues to be carried on. The fault lies with the officers of Bersaglieri Depot which has not yet moved from the zone.

Airola is certainly the only place in the Benevento region where the antifascist parties cannot take a stand. The measures adopted against certain propagandists have not satisfied the local antifascists. In fact some who had been arrested were soon released owing to the intervention of Allied officers, and requested to move to some other town. This will never solve the

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PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

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Airola is certainly the only place in the Benevento region where the antifascist parties cannot take a stand. The measures adopted against certain propagandists have not satisfied the local antifascists. In fact some who had been arrested were soon released owing to the intervention of Allied officers, and requested to move to some other town. This will never solve the problem because the said Fascists will continue to carry on their propaganda from their new residence. This is the case with the Magistrate Marquis Quinto who, after having been arrested, was released it is rumoured, on the intervention of an Allied officer friend, and went to a locality in the Province of Naples where he has been cautioned by antifascist parties to keep off from Fascist propaganda. (B-3).

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27. BANDIERA ROSSA, Naples

Much interest is being taken in the weekly "BANDIERA ROSSA", (Red Flag) the circulation of which has considerably increased, reaching about 10,000 copies, which are sold out at once, to the point that newsvenders sell a number of copies on the quiet at increased prices.

The public's interest is probably due to the paper's attitude of opposition to the present Government, its extreme left views, and its criticism of all authorities, including the Allies. "BANDIERA ROSSA" not being authorized by RWB, it is often sequestered by the police. But the public, who do not understand the position, say that even present there is liberty only for the people who follow the Allied authorities.

Recently the paper appeared with a large blank space on the front page as if it had been censored, and this impressed its readers. The position was explained by an article in the "RISORGIMENTO" which attempted to correct the misleading impression of the paper's legality but the public was surprised that official mention should be made of the matter, thereby acknowledging the existence of an unofficial publication.

A case is being brought in the Courts against "BANDIERA ROSSA", and the Naples public will take a lively interest in it on account of its political significance. It is rumored that the people controlling the paper intend staging a very active campaign both through the paper and by means of posters, public demonstrations, etc., in order to rouse public opinion and try to influence the Allied authorities.

28. Leading Personalities of the P.S.R.I. in Naples

Among the leaders of the Partito Socialista Rivoluzionario Italiano, who control "BANDIERA ROSSA", the most influential are the following and it is perhaps advisable to explain who these individuals are so that the party's potentiality for organization may be better understood:

AVVOCATO DIAMBRÀ (a sort of "Eminence Grise" of the party) was for years one of the principal antifascist agitators and organizer. AVVOCATO DE LUCA is a former artillery officer, and at Nola was



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AVVOCATO DAMBRA (a sort of "Eminence Grise" of the party) was for years one of the principal antifascist agitators and organizer

AVVOCATO DE LUCO is a former artillery officer, and at Nola was responsible for organizing in the army many anti-fascist cells; in September, 1943, he was the animator of resistance against the Germans; at present he is the Secretary of the party.

JACO MARGIOTTI is an old revolutionary anarchist with considerable experience in revolutionary matters having taken an active part in the Mexican and Spanish revolutions; for a number of years he lived in the U.S. from where he was expelled for having been instrumental in organizing various important strikes.

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29. Redistribution of Naples Newspapers

The change in circulation allowance of certain Naples newspapers is as follows:

70,000 "La Voce" (previously 50,000)

35,000 "Il Giornale" (previously 45,000)

35,000 "L'Azione" (now to be twice weekly instead of weekly)

"LA VOCE" is the most popular evening newspaper in Naples as it represents two parties, the Socialists and Communists. The Liberal party's "IL GIORNALE" has protested against the reduction of its circulation allowance while that of its rival has been increased. It is believed that Benedetto Croce has supported their protest.

30. The Salerno Propaganda Shop

As a general thing, most persons visiting the shop show much diffidence about saying anything, since for twenty years they have lived under a regime which never permitted them to express a dissenting opinion. It is possible therefore only to collect some opinions of young people who often express themselves with foolish criticisms of dislike, or occasionally to find some person who is more explicit.

Not a word was said in favor of pictures of prisoners of dead Germans, but much anger was expressed when pictures of pro-fascists were seen in similar circumstances. In this connection it is interesting to note the dread and the interest with which a continuous crowd observed photos concerning Ceruso's trial. Since comment in this case was never favorable it seems that people are pleased to see (a new thing in Sicily) that someone has paid heavily for his crimes.

Pictures in which are shown the power or the abundance of American material have made a great impression, and almost all the comments were in connection with the poverty and contrasting conditions in Italy.

31. Library at Canicatti

Although a center of 35,000 inhabitants, Canicatti did not have a community library until recently. About 3000 volumes have been collected. The Sindaco, Guarino Amella, was interested in the project which has proved most successful.

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### C I N E M A

### 32. Audience Reaction on film "Vigilia di Guerra" (Why We Fight) Rome

The film certainly produced a most lively reaction. The audience at the Corso, which is normally most sedate, resembled that of a provincial music hall on Saturday night. Each time Hitler or Mussolini appeared on the screen there were loud boos and hissings. Comments were expressed freely at various points. Particular emotion was registered at:

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- 1) German action against the Church
- 2) The coupling of young children for reproduction purposes
- 3) The training of children for war.

The general effect of the film was to cause sustained interest, enthusiasm and amusement at the ridiculous posturings. But the particular effect was that it made people think, and caused controversy. It was found to be bitter medicine. Various points stated were:

- 1) The film was obviously made for the Americans, as explained in the preface, and not for Italians who know only too well their past mistakes.
- 2) The plans of Germany and Japan to conquer the world were considered by some to have been exaggerated for the purposes of the film.
- 3) Not only Italians applauded Mussolini in those days, but also sections of America and England.
- 4) Disappointment was expressed that Italy should be placed in the same category as Germany - no distinction being made.
- 5) The film could have been more convincing as propaganda to Italians; it leaves loopholes for controversy. Its effect, although salutary, is not sufficiently so.

A special citation was given to Marshal Chianik-Kai-Shek. From the technical point of view the film was generally admired and considered excellent. At the end there was applause.

PUBLIC OPINION

33. Public Opinion and the Sicilian Separatist Movement (From 276 E S Report)

A usually reliable source confirms the general impression gained from reading the Italian press that the Government is considerably preoccupied with the progress of the Separatist movement in Sicily. In some circles England is openly accused of secretly favoring Sicilian separatism in the hope of obtaining an ascendancy over the island in order to counterbalance the threat of rising Russian influence in the Mediterranean which she is said to fear the Russian armies' advance in Jugoslavia, and the Communists in Italy continue a subtle policy of outward conciliation and collaboration, whilst their press and propaganda continue to...

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34. Sicilian Reactions to News of Jaruso Trial and Related Incidents

Sicilians have watched the trial of Caruso and his secretary with great interest. The lynching recalled similar incidents in pre-Fascist Fascist and Near-Fascist days. This lynching is considered a natural explosion of human anger and desire for revenge, rather than a single isolated incident.

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Regarding the difference between the death sentence for Caruso and 30 years penal servitude for his secretary, it is felt that they were equally guilty.

The small number of guards, and the poor choice of court space are considered signs of the inefficiency and incapacity of the government. Blaming the lynching on fascist instigation and agitation is considered childish, since it is really the government which does not know how to administer justice, Sicilians feel. (B-2)

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HOW TO COMPLAIN TO JUSTICE, Sicilians feel. (E-2)

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APPENDIX I NO. 38  
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TRANSPORTATION OF UMBRIAN PRODUCTS TO OTHER NEEDIER  
REGIONS OF ITALY

Report submitted by a IWB officer on the food situation in Umbria with regard to the above:

Information from Sig. MERCURELLI, Commissioner appointed by the Italian Government to the management of the FONDAZIONE AGRARIA DI SAN CIPRINO (three large farms, 5000 acres, producing oil, wine and grain.) According to him the Umbrian grain harvest will yield about 900,000 quintals, 600,000 being needed in the province until the next harvest allowing the shipment of 300,000 quintals. AMG plans have so far requested 100,000 quintals to be shipped to Rome, and shipments began Sept. 26.

Wine is lacking in Umbria, due to military bivouacking in the vineyards, and the lack of proper sprays, which caused crop damage.

Oil is short now in Umbria, but beginning in Mid-December it should be plentiful from the exceptionally good crop. The bulk of the crop will be ready in January and February, and continue to be made until the second part of April. Frosts have been established, but a high degree of humidity and/or heat will increase the acidity of oil and spoil its quality.

Mercurelli feels the price paid for grain was too high; the farmers should have received 500 L. per quintal instead of 900.

Salt is the most generally felt lack in Umbria. Peasants will not sell two distributions of 100 grams each per head. Peasants will not sell products but will trade for salt.

Chiefly in towns and cities there is a great deal of discontent, particularly among white collar workers, resulting in increased enrollment for the Communist party. Workers in big industries are particularly badly off; the Terugina, candy factory, was practically destroyed and is closed; 400 workers are unemployed. In F. ligno, the industrial town, all the full wing plants are destroyed and the workers unemployed. Meat canning plant, slaughtering 500 heads daily; Railway repair shops with 2000 workers; sugar refinery, 3000 workers; Macchi Aircraft Factory, 4000 - 5000 workers; several printing plants, 1500 workers.



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Complaints: 1. Car requisitioning -- Allied military personnel of all ranks requisition cars practically in the streets, very often without giving receipt; this has changed the population's friendly attitude to one against the Allies. 2. Tight curfew regulations (lately relaxed in Perugia itself) followed by 5 - 15 days in jail for infractions of a few minutes. 3. Lack of transportation.

Information from owner-manager of 300 acre farm near Perugia: He knew little of the grain situation, sending his crop to the mills and not worrying beyond that.

The lack of transportation has greatly increased the livestock

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APPENDIX I No. 38

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

prices; a pair of oxen costs about 120,000 L. in Umbria, against 40,000 in southern Italy.

He believes that Italian Food Agencies, like SFRAL, may give wrong suggestions to AMG on the problem of food collection at the source.

Information from Judge ANTONI, head of Perugia Food Commission: He confirmed the figure of 900,000 quintals of grain for the province of Grosseto, 600,000 being needed for the province for the year. It is believed the sudden increase in grain receipts is due to the threat of a parasite, so the farmers wished to make sure of some return. Perugia wishes very much to exchange the 200,000 quintals, above the AMG order for Rome, for olive oil (until Dec. 1944, when the new crop begins to come in), salted fish and fats. After January, Perugia province will be able to export about 10,000 quintals of oil. ANTONI confirms the discontent over the salt situation, which may break into open manifestation. Perugia Province, with 500,000 population, allowing 300 grams a head, needs 1800 quintals of salt per month. ANTONI feels it would be advisable to rebuild the stocks of salt, thus releasing current transportation (civilian) facilities now busy importing it. In addition between 15 Nov. - 15 Dec., an additional 2200 quintals are needed for preserving pork when the pigs are slaughtered. AMG should organize a salt convoy to bring in the 58,000 quintals of salt needed for the next two months, ANTONI feels, bringing it from the Adriatic. At present whatever salt reaches Perugia comes from Volterra.

There are 104 trucks left in Perugia province, many too small to be of any use, and all in such bad shape that complete overhauling is necessary after each trip.

120,000 head of the usual 175,000 oxen are left, so the province cannot afford any export of cattle. SFRAL put a ban on exportation but nevertheless on Sept. 22, AMG Perugia ordered 400 head from Perugia and 280 from Bastia to be sent to Rome; on Sept. 27, 120 additional head were sent. Also the Vatican Food Agencies come to Perugia for cattle and during September took 40 head from Marsciano, Todi and Torgiano, to Rome. ANTONI recommends that this practice cease because of the lack of cattle for Perugia.

Information from D. Giannarini, graduate in agricultural science and farmer: The normal potato crop in Perugia totals 20,000 quintals, but this year only 12,000 quintals are available, of which Perugia city alone needs 5000.

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Information from D. Giammaroni, graduate in agricultural science and farmer: The normal potato crop in Perugia totals 20,000 quintals, but this year only 12,000 quintals are available, of which Perugia city alone needs 5000. The potato producing zones are Colfiorito (near Foligno), producing 7000 quintals usually, and Città di Castello region. Colfiorito this year has 300 quintals and Città di Castello practically none, the Germans having removed most of the crop.

The foregoing information was checked through supplementary conversations with persons in Perugia and in two farms; the situation may be summarized as follows:

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(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

- 1) The shipment of grain may begin without delay, transportation permitting (so far it has all been by rail.)
- 2) The salt situation is a serious one, not only for human consumption, but for preservation of pork in the approaching slaughtering season. A lack of salt may hamper the initiative shown by peasants in raising prolific sows for sale, and deprive the population of cities of sorely needed meat provisions.

APPENDIX II NO. 38

INFORMATION ON PRATO SUPPLIED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES

In a conversation with Conte Meoni on Friday, 22 Sept. the latter estimated that out of a population of about 60,000 inhabitants in Prato, 20,000 or a third were Communist. Conte Meoni said the situation had got out of hand, as the Communist leaders were themselves afraid of their own followers. He outlined three phases of development in the political situation; the first was one of rigorous Communist action during the early days of liberation, when partisans and others shot summarily, without legal procedure, about 40 persons (managers of factories and bourgeois elements who were said to be fascist). The Allied Military Government, according to Conte Meoni, stepped in and threatened the severest disciplinary action, which sobered the working class population and left-wing leaders.

A third phase however was being reached now, because the Communist leaders were saying that they could no longer be responsible for the actions of their followers, and this would be especially the case if directors and managers and employers of the big textile industries were to return to Prato and attempt to get control of the factories, which for the most part have been taken over by the workers. The situation was therefore very serious. The standard of living among the workers was very high, as textile workers received as much as 200 Lire a day.

Conte Meoni is a youngish man of about 35, with a rather florid countenance, who claimed to have the loyalty of partisans and workers on the grounds that he had been a partisan in Potente's ARNO DIVISION, (which had operated on the Prato Magno and consequently had many adherents from Prato.) It was evident from the conversation that he intends to go to Prato to investigate conditions on behalf of industrialists who were themselves too timid to go.

Dott. Carlo MAGNI, leader of the Democrazia del Lavoro in Prato,

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Dott. Carlo MAGNI, leader of the Democrazia del Lavoro in Prato, (and one of the founders of the Party in Florence) corroborated the fact that political conditions in Prato were serious. The only solution, according to him, was for the Allies to take a strong hand, and set the factories going again, so as to give employment to the working class population. Factories in Prato could roughly be classified in two categories; the big textile works, and the "officine meccaniche", or machine tool factories, that kept the former supplied and in good order. To reactivate Prato, it was necessary to start the Officine Meccaniche working first. Dott. Magni submitted two lists, one of machine-tool factories in good working order, partly damaged and totally destroyed, and one of textile factories similarly classified.

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(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

The following is a list of machine tool factories and textile factories and their condition:

MACHINE TOOL FACTORIES IN GOOD WORKING ORDER

- Romeo Copcini e Figli
- Duilio Bonocchi
- Nigro Armando
- Cini Gastone
- Beni e Borchhi
- Collini Antonio

MACHINE TOOL FACTORIES PARTLY DAMAGED

- Banchini e Guastini
- Bardazzi e Ciatti
- Gironi e Gattai
- Guestori Silvio
- Parigi Domenico
- Baroncelli e Bigegli

MACHINE TOOL FACTORIES TOTALLY DESTROYED

- Gino Pietro

TEXTILE FACTORIES IN GOOD WORKING ORDER

- ACCIAIOLI Ruggero
- Berretti Romualdo
- Mariotti Alessandro
- Gino Luconi
- La Romita
- Il Fabbicone
- Lucchesi Guido
- Mazzini Giuseppe
- Querchi Donatello
- Biagioli Graziano
- Benelli Alieto
- Benelli Gino
- Aliberto Nannicini e Co.
- Masolini Gino
- Lanificio di Mezzana
- Vannucchi e Senesi
- Tempesti Omero
- Cocchi Angelo

MACHINE TOOL FACTORIES PARTLY DAMAGED

- Banchini e Guastini
- Bardazzi e Ciatti
- Gironi e Gattai
- Guastori Silvio
- Parigi Domenico
- Baroncelli e Bigagli

MACHINE TOOL FACTORIES TOTALLY DESTROYED

- Gino Pietro

TEXTILE FACTORIES IN GOOD WORKING ORDER

- ACCIAIOLI Ruggero
- Berretti Romualdo
- Mariotti Alessandro
- Gino Luconi
- La Romita
- Il Fabbricone
- Lucchesi Guido
- Mazzini Giuseppe
- Querci Donatello
- Biagioli Graziano
- Benelli Alieto
- Benelli Gino
- Alberto Nannicini e Co.
- Masolini Gino
- Lanificio di Mezzana
- Vannucchi e Senesi
- Tempesti Omero
- Cocchi Angelo
- Ditta Camolhi Leopoldo (Rifinizioni)

TEXTILE FACTORIES PARTLY DAMAGED

- Calami Giovacchino
- Saccenti Paolo
- Manifattura del Bisenzio
- Textile Factory di Casarsa
- Guarducci Dino
- Bini Umberto e Fratelli
- S. Martino

~~C. Martini~~

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

- S. A. Vitte
- Cangioli
- Sbracci Vasco
- Gatti
- Deni ReR.
- Troni Michelangelo
- Pacini Luigi
- Pecci Luigi
- Biegioli Sestiolo
- A. e G. Forti

TEXTILE FACTORIES TOTALLY DESTROYED

- Chiostri Guidi Maric
- Calamai (S. Paolo)
- Figli di Giuseppe Querce
- Franchi Orlando
- Bardazzi Foresto
- Marie D'Alfonso
- Morelli Ezio
- Fistolozzi Siro
- Vallecorsi Oreste
- Sante e Cecconi
- Pratesi e Badiani
- Beni e Pancani
- Lenzi Francesco
- Palandri Silvano
- Cecchi e Piccini
- Soldoni e Frati
- Neri Umero

One electrical transformer of the Società Elettrica di Valdarno was still intact, as it was covered by debris from Allied bombing, and consequently not mined by the Germans. This transformer could probably be set going again without undue difficulty.

Dott. Magni confirmed that employers and managers of Prato industries now resident in Florence or elsewhere, are afraid to return because Communists had spread the rumor in the town that they would judge them in their own way. Communist leaders, including the Sindaco Dino Saccenti, had also newly said that they could not be held responsible for the security of these gentlemen, should they return.

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A. e G. Forti

TEXTILE FACTORIES TOTALLY DESTROYED

- Chiostri Guidi Maric
- Calemai (S. Paolo)
- Figli di Giuseppe Querce
- Franchi Orlando
- Bardazzi Foresto
- Marie D'Alfonso
- Morelli Ezio
- Fistclozzi Siro
- Vallecorsi Oreste
- Sante e Cecconi
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- Cecchi e Riccini
- Soldoni e Prati
- Neri Unero

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Persons to contact in Prato for political information are Signor Toccafondi and Signor Pieragnoli at the C.S. Via Magnolfi No. 8.

The population of Prato is around 75,000 inhabitants, according to Dott. Magni, recently many people from Vernire and Cantegallo having come into Prato as refugees, these towns being devastated by war. He calculates that the population of Prato has swollen by some 10,000 persons.

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APPENDIX II & III NO. 38

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

As regards food, it is necessary to supply flour, because at present wheat cannot be processed in the mills. The population has been without the following foodstuffs for over two months: Sugar, fats and meat, though 30 grams of sugar per person was recently distributed.

APPENDIX III NO. 38

#### UNIVERSITY OF FLORENCE STUDENT ACTIVITIES

On the 22 August, 1944, a meeting of the Students Union was held under the auspices of the Youth Front (Fronte della Gioventù). It then became apparent that a large section of those present intended to include all University students in a single Youth Front Movement, so that they should come entirely under its jurisdiction. Many students objected to this proposal because they were aware of strong Communist tendencies in the Youth Front, although it had declared itself to be non-political. Those in opposition held a meeting on 1st September, presided over by the Professor of Philosophy LAMANNA. On this occasion a programme was agreed upon covering the relations between students and Administration; between Professors and students; and the election of the Student representatives.

On 4th September the Facoltà di Lettere (Belle Lettere) met for the election of its representatives and the discussion of other features of university life. The members of the Youth Front caused disturbances and objected to Lamanna's presence, on the grounds that in previous years he had been rather compromised with Fascism. He consequently left, in order not to create further disturbances. Lamanna's place was taken by MASTRELLI, a student prominent in the anti-Youth Front movement. The elections were finally held and resulted in the defeat of the Youth Front by an overwhelming majority. Other faculties followed suit, during the following days, and in all the Youth Front was more or less defeated, except in the Faculty of Political Economy. In consequence of this defeat, it appears that the Communist Party has issued written orders to the Youth Front to get control of the University Youth Organizations at all costs.

The anti-Youth Front movement also declared itself non-political and as belonging purely to the University; in fact it includes all parties and counts among its members a few independent Communists. Those prominent in it belong chiefly to the Facoltà di Lettere; they are MASTRELLI, ZOLI, STADA, COLAPRESTE (these last two belong to the

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The anti-Youth Front movement also declared itself non-political and as belonging purely to the University; in fact it includes all parties and counts among its members a few independent Communists. Those prominent in it belong chiefly to the Facoltà di Lettere; they are MASTRELLI, ZOLI, STADA, COLAPRÈ (these last two belong to the Social Christian Party) and others. It has issued a manifesto calling for a free University newspaper, and advocating greater unity between the University and other cultural bodies.

The most prominent members of the Youth Front are: GAUDENZI of the Facoltà di Economia Politica, and members of the Facoltà di Lettere and a few others.

On the 15th September there was a second meeting of the Facoltà di Lettere, which discussed:

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- a) The removal of undesirable elements in the Administration and among the students. (For example, there is a certain Dr. Sacchi in the Administration whom the Students wish to remove, although the competent authorities have decided otherwise.)
- b) The exercise of a certain control by the Students over the proper handling of finances, in order to prevent irregularities.
- c) Aid for Students who have suffered war damages or are in need of financial help.
- d) A request to the Rector that he should annul the results of all examinations and degrees conferred after September, 1943. This last proposal has been very much criticised.
- e) A closer union between Professors and Students and at the same time a greater independence for the latter.

Should there be any serious disagreement between Students and Authorities, the decision was reached that Students should if necessary resort to a strike, this being the only weapon available to them.

It was agreed that the decisions reached at this meeting would be submitted to the other faculties for their acceptance.

The Rector's inaugural address delivered on the 15th September was much applauded and considered both dignified and stirring. The appointment of Professor Calamandrei as Rector has received the wholehearted approval of Student circles.

The following is the translation of the manifesto issued on 4 September, 1944, by the Anti-Youth Front Movement on the cultural activities of the University of Florence:

- 1) In order to ensure free discussions of a general character, critical and philosophical, the Faculties of Belles Lettres and Philosophy, of Law and Political Science, call for the continuance of the Accademia Filosofica (Philosophical Academy.)
- 2) A policy should be followed which will develop a spiritual and intellectual intercourse between the University, the Academy of Fine Arts and the Musical Conservatory.
- 3) The attempt should be made to organize a free University newspaper, possible in common with the Musical Conservatory and the

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3) The attempt should be made to organize a free University newspaper, possibly in common with the Musical Conservatory and the Academy of Fine Arts.

The programme in this manifesto was proposed by the representatives of the Faculty of Belles Lettres.

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#### THE TRUTH ABOUT 25TH JULY AND ITALO-GERMAN RELATIONS

The following report comes from a right wing Italian collaborator who was formerly employed by the Italian High Command.

(NOTE: This report is the second in a series of three under the general title "Secret Italo-German Relations <sup>beginning</sup> after 24 July 1943." A third report is promised, dealing with the German reactions to the situation described at the end of the following, and showing how new means were adopted by them to carry out the subjection of Italy.)

The meeting between Hitler and Mussolini a few days before the 25 July marked the beginning of the downfall of Fascism, and indeed that of the Italian nation, sounding the alarm in the Nazi camp.

Hitler, already warned by secret reports of Italy's intention to break away from Germany, found it easy to see through Mussolini, notoriously impulsive and with his habitual lack of self-control increased still further by the military situation.

On Mussolini's return to Rome there occurred the well-known plot of the Fascist ringleaders, anxious only to place on his shoulders all the responsibility in order to carry out undisturbed their plans for a new government which would merely be a new facade. Ciano, Bottai, Grandi, Federzoni, De Bono and others therefore got together for the purpose of convoking the Grand Council in order to throw out Mussolini, leaving him only some minor office or other in the government in order to deceive the public. By the terms of Grandi's motion, Mussolini would have relinquished the office of Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Head of all Italy Organizations, and been left merely with that of Minister of State.

But the unexpected happened. There was not only one plot afoot; there were actually three, each quite independent of the others; so that when all three went off at once the explosion was such as to blow Fascism to bits, overthrow the Duce and take completely by surprise all the conspirators, who certainly never expected such results.

At this point it is necessary to explain what were (and what results were expected from) the three so strangely related plots, especially as the final and completely unforeseen developments arising from them cleared the ground for the secret Italo-German collaboration and the powerful influence of the Italian Section of Munich.

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At this point it is necessary to explain what were (and what results were expected from) the three so strangely related plots, especially as the final and completely unforeseen developments arising from them cleared the ground for the secret Italo-German collaboration and the powerful influence of the Italian Section of Munich.

(1) The German coup, prepared at Munich on the model of similar plots, had been thought out with the greatest care, not only Hitler, but also the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the General Staff and the Political Police having a hand in it.

The substance of it was as follows: By means of a carefully prepared night movement carried out with the very greatest secrecy, one fine morning it would be announced in Italy, in the customary grandiloquent terms, that the Duce, withdrawing to lofty and complete retirement (in reality to a villa guarded by S.S.), had appointed as his Deputy (Luogotenente) Farinacci; that Field-Marshal Rommel had as-

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 assumed the command of the Army, and similarly for the Navy and the Airforce. The royal family would be controlled through its German relatives, faced with a 'fait accompli', and assured that it would be respected at least in form. The Germans were not particularly worried about it; yet it was from this quarter that came the blow which ruined the German clans.

As for public opinion, used as it was to being moulded by the press and radio and standing in awe of the not inconsiderable German armed forces, it would easily swallow one more pill; the heads of the Munich Section were convinced they could even provoke enthusiastic popular demonstrations. The pack of Fascist leaders would have been only too glad to fall in line in order to keep their positions.

In view of the careful preparation and well-known skill of the Germans in carrying out such operations, there was every prospect of smooth and easy success.

(2) What may be called the internal Fascist plot had, apart from the object of personal defense, that of isolating Mussolini and forming a so-called constitutional government from among the same Fascist leaders. He had secured the approval of the Crown through Duke Acquarone. It was thought that the King, faced with a decision of the Grand Council resigning as a National Assembly, would not only obtain Mussolini's resignation, but entrust to the members of the council the formation of the new government. The new government would then have broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, and initiated negotiations for a separate peace with the United Nations.

(3) The coup d'etat of the Crown, on the other hand, followed out that of the Fascist leaders, taking as its starting point the vote of no confidence in Mussolini passed by the Grand Council in order to carry out an energetic purge of all Fascists and form a Military Government. The General Staff was to support the King by placing the country under strict control. Meanwhile the split with Germany would be realized and at the same time negotiations for a separate peace with the United Nations would be initiated.

The three plots were put into execution almost simultaneously, and events followed one another in rapid succession as follows:

The Grand Council met during the night of 24 July, and soon degenerated into a family squabble in which insults and vulgar abuse were hurled from side to side. Farinacci, feeling that all was lost for him, slipped out by a side door and sought refuge in the German Embassy, from which he later escaped wearing German uniform.



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Grandi's motion took Mussolini by surprise, and the Grand Council was obliged actually to pass the vote of no confidence in Mussolini.

At this point events ran away with the plotters; and while the Fascist leaders were showing the King the vote of no confidence and expecting to be called, as agreed, to form the new government, the King sent for Mussolini, had him arrested (having perhaps heard of the German plan) and entrusted Badoglio with the formation of a new government with military powers.

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The German plan was doomed from the start by the absence of the principal actor, as the first move was to have been the seizure of Mussolini. His disappearance under close arrest brought the German machinery to a sudden stop; and as it is a fact proved by the experience of the ages that the Germans are completely incapable of changing a fixed plan in a hurry, the whole scheme came to a halt. Not till three days later did orders come through to locate Mussolini, and it is well known that Mussolini was continually moved around to prevent the Germans from finding him.

The Fascists who had, in the Grand Council, set the spark to the powder, were thunderstruck by the results and were soon fully occupied seeking assurances of their personal safety from the new Badoglio government, which in the meantime was carrying out by the agency of General Corbone numerous arrests of Fascist leaders and generals of known Fascist and pro-German tendencies.

The Munich Section was taken completely by surprise. There was no alternative plan, as no one had dreamed that the King would take matters into his own hands. There was thus an actual lull during which Italy might have broken away from Nazi Germany; but the Government, caught up in the whirlwind liquidation of Fascism, was too busy with home affairs, while the Ministry of Foreign Affairs could not be trusted as during the Fascist regime it had become an association for contraband and illicit speculation.

Thus passed the opportune moment for winding up the Italo-German alliance and the Munich Section, with the active cooperation of other secret German agencies, set to work energetically making up for lost time as regards the unexecuted development of the Italian situation.

Here it must be pointed out that, whereas it is now claimed that Fascism was liquidated by the more or less democratic forces of anti-Fascism, such assertions are disproved by historical facts.

The painful truth is that the lauded anti-Fascists in Italy abroad learned of the end of Fascism and the arrest of Mussolini on the morning of 26 July, and arose to exhibit to their own advantage the situation brought about without their knowledge, creating legends and claiming non-existent virtues, without worrying in the slightest about the German menace which was gathering over Italy.

A superficial view of politics, personal ambition and vanity, the love of pointless speeches and discussions, trammelled anti-Fascism as they had previously trammelled Fascism, and cleared the way for the tragic events of 8th September.

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Questions of principle raised inopportunistly by personalities called anti-Fascists because they had belonged to pre-Fascist governments, together with petty jealousy between the various groups deprived the Government of the cooperation it needed so badly. The result of a serious, really national anti-Fascist movement, leaving the Badoglio government with no solid foundation within the country, prevented it from concentrating on the threatening diplomatic and mili-

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tary situation by leaving it alone to deal with the internal situation, which could easily have been handled, at least temporarily, if only the anti-Fascist movement had given a minimum of cooperation in men worthy of the name.

These factors certainly did not excuse the vigilance of the Munich Section. The work to be done had now increased far beyond what had been foreseen.

The fall of Fascism and the formation of the military government of Badoglio had cut off at a stroke all the fawningly servile relations which they had enjoyed from Fascist leaders, Ministers and flatterers, and German influence and control suffered accordingly. In the Ministries, military headquarters, and state offices the accustomed attitude of humble deference towards the Germans was replaced by a hostile atmosphere of distrust.

Thus the flow of information and with it the German control, ceased to function, and it was at this point that the great network of agents, informers, pro-Germans, paid spies and those forced to work for the Nazis by blackmail, created over a period of years by the Munich Section, came into operation for the gradual military and political occupation of Italy.

Of the greatest importance, as far as the present survey is concerned, is the period from 25 July to 8 September, 1943. During these 45 days the present tragic state of the country was moving ever nearer, despite the continuous but vain efforts of the Badoglio government to clear the reefs, while public opinion and the so-called anti-Fascists were quarreling about the use of 'Voi' and 'Lei', writing articles to the newspapers about changing the names of streets, and learning to salute by raising the hat instead of the right arm.

APPENDIX V No. 38

SOME NOTES ON CAMPOBASSO

The following notes were made by a PWTB Officer.

Some Italian soldiers of Campobasso had just arrived from Corsica where they had been for many months with little news of Italy or from their people. As they were landing in Naples they greeted the first person they met (who happened to be one of the women who greet all disembarking soldiers and sailors) with "And what is the news of Italy? What happens in our country?"

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"Oh, haven't you heard? We're all playing harlot for the Americans."

This story, which has a rather wide circulation in Abruzzi-Molise, represents in a certain way the sense of degradation to which many Italians feel their country has fallen. And yet this section of the country is beginning to regain its feet, though it will be many years before a pre-war normalcy is reached. With slow heavy hand labor the blown bridges are being repaired; the Termoli-Campobasso railway expects to be finished this winter; there is regular transport to Naples.

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at modest prices (320 lire) although one must wait three weeks for a place; there is some real Brazilian coffee in the coffee shops at 8 lire per cup; the schools have opened, the mail system -- though slow -- is effective; the cinemas are open again though the films are all old and of inferior quality; political organization is slowly getting under way. However, beneath these obvious occurrences there exists a deep weariness of the war; a great anxiety for the husbands and sons who are prisoners of war abroad; a great disillusion about the promises of the Allies -- though at bottom there is an essential sympathy for Americans in contrast to their feelings for Germans and Russians; a feeling that the war is being prolonged because of political manoeuvrings, and lastly, or rather firstly, there is the daily preoccupation and struggle for sufficient food -- though compared with Rome, Naples, and the larger cities, food prices are much lower.

Fruit and vegetables are rather cheap and plentiful; but if you want a full grown pig, it will cost perhaps 50,000 lire and even then you must be fortunate to find one at that price. Olive oil, grain, fresh meat, fish, etc., can all be bought on the black market. For the material and tailoring of a suit of clothes, one must pay around 25,000 lire. A pair of very inferior shoes costs 2000 -- 2500 lire; one man said he bought a pair of these in one week they were worn through. Coffee can be bought on the black market at prices varying from 400 to 1000 lire a kilo (this is army coffee). Cigarettes have jumped from 30 lire a package to 90 since the army moved north.

The schools, after having seen Canadians, English, Poles and Indians come and go through their halls, are now open again. All pupils must bring their own chairs and then they crowd into the few remaining rooms with glass in the windows. (Last winter the director of a school saw a soldier throwing the forms and furniture out of the school window and asked, "What are you doing with our forms?" "Fire for the nurses," said the soldier and continued with his work. Thus the furniture and many of the books from the library disappeared. As the stoves have also disappeared with the passing of the army, it is expected that the schools will be closed for two months during the coldest weather.

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The attendance is only slightly lower than in normal times although the director would like to see it lower in view of the limited facilities. Many students come from distances as great as 90 km. and there is quite a transportation problem involved; those from the distant villages who can afford it board near the school for a sum of 25,000 lire for the school year, an extremely high price in these parts. Except for the dismissal of the director of the technical school, who was a Fascist, there have been no important changes in personnel. During the last year nearly all of the teachers have had to give private lessons to augment their insufficient salaries, and have been usually taking, instead of money from their pupils, payment in olive oil, coal, wood, foodstuffs, etc., or whatever the pupils' families most readily could give. This of course has led to much dis-

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(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

crimination at examination time. Also the system of recommendation -- in which a friend or influential persons "recommends" to a teacher giving an examination that such and such a pupil should pass regardless of his marks -- has a further deleterious moral effect on young students. (It is said that this practice is found all over Italy in the Schools.) The teachers have been promised a raise in salary as well as a special bonus for war indemnity.

A young teacher who is also vice secretary of the Socialist Party in Abruzzi-Molise says that their party and the Christian Democrat Party are the two important ones in the province. Before the war and before Fascism there were no Communists in the province, he said, as most of the people are small property owners. Now there are only a few Communists consisting of people who have nothing, and hope to get something that belongs to others. Nearly all of the Socialists are of the right (Reformed Socialists) and would not participate if there should be any kind of fusion with the Communists or any kind of leftward movement, he said. "We all listened eagerly for many weeks to Allied propaganda, clandestinely because it was prohibited," he said, "and we expected your friendship and cooperation as you said. But when you arrived you treated and are treating us differently -- as an enemy and defeated nation; this is having one major effect, namely you are forcing us to turn more and more to Russia, a thing that is abhorrent to many Italians. And yet we still place hope in the Allies, much more in American than in England," he added, "America is still the ideal for us in the modern sense, in the democratic sense, and we hope that we may find ideas and help from there."

There is no strong political work in the mentality of these people of Campobasso district. The traditional way for the peasants of the outlying villages to react to an unfavorable law or tax, is to collect about the house of the Sindaco or a public official and start shouting and threatening to break heads, which they sometimes do. Then the carabinieri must be called to put down the resistance and to make a few arrests.



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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
Information & Sensorship Section  
Psychological Warfare Branch  
Unit No. 12  
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CENTRAL D SECTION LIBERATED ITALY  
REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 37  
OCTOBER 9, 1944.

PART I - SUMMARY

(1) The most important event of the week was President Roosevelt's statement announcing plans for aiding Italy. The announcement that 150,000 tons of wheat and flour would be sent to Italy, as well as 1700 vehicles, has been met with a sense of gratitude by Italians as the food and economical situation continues to be grave and is likely to become disastrous during the winter unless help is forthcoming from the Allies. The Italian press has been giving more space to statistics of food consumption in Italy. In particular a dispatch from the New York Times correspondent in Rome, dated 4 September, has been published in the Voce Rerubblicana. According to these figures it is calculated the daily basic ration in Rome has a caloric value of 664. It is further calculated that the vital needs of the people require a basic ration of 1400 calories. It is thus clear that unless the food situation is improved by further imports and by more efficient internal distribution the Italians are likely to pass through a period of undernourishment during the winter. It is also clear that Italians are now generally aware of the plight of the lower bourgeoisie and working classes who have to exist on these basic rations, and more and more they draw comparisons with the more adequate rations provided in France and Belgium. The concrete proposals of President Roosevelt have done something to ease the situation in the minds of many Italians.

(2) Further reactions have been received to Mr. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons. Many of these reactions deplore his references to the fact that the Lieutenant General's prestige is rising among the Italians. Some Italians close to the government have not failed to point out that by almost ignoring Bonomi and by going out of his way to praise Marshal Badoglio (who they point out is no longer a member of the government) Mr. Churchill has done much to weaken the position of Bonomi. From several reports received it is clear that the House of Savoy has lost much of the popularity that it had with Italians. Those Italians who were ashamed of and deplored Italy's stab in the back of France in 1940 (and in the governing class at that time there were few such Italians) remember that

as 1700 vehicles, has been met with a sense of gratitude by Italians as the food and economical situation continues to be grave and is likely to become disastrous during the winter unless help is forthcoming from the Allies. The Italian press has been giving more space to statistics of food consumption in Italy. In particular a dispatch from the New York Times correspondent in Rome, dated 4 September, has been published in the Voce Repubblicana. According to these figures it is calculated the daily basic ration in Rome has a caloric value of 664. It is further calculated that the vital needs of the people require a basic ration of 1400 calories. It is thus clear that unless the food situation is improved by further imports and by more efficient internal distribution the Italians are likely to pass through a period of undernourishment during the winter. It is also clear that Italians are now generally aware of the plight of the lower bourgeoisie and working classes who have to exist on these basic rations, and more and more they draw comparisons with the more adequate rations provided in France and Belgium. The concrete proposals of President Roosevelt have done something to ease the situation in the minds of many Italians.

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SEEN.	INITIALS.
Col. Mc. CARTHY	
Maj. MAGNUS	
Maj. DRAGE	
Capt. SALVADORI	
Col. ...	

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ery political meeting someone in the audience interrupts the speaker by calling attention to the monarchy and almost invariably an anti-monarchical manifestation ensues. The simple Italian realizes that the House of Savoy bears a large share of the responsibility for Italy's present plight. Other points in Mr. Churchill's speech received more favorable response; in particular many Italians were pleased at his distinction between the Italian people and Fascism.

(3) The statement of Mr. Eden in the House of Commons that Great Britain considers that Italy's African Empire is irretrievably lost, and that the British government is opposed to the return of colonies to Italy, has aroused considerable interest. The right wing newspapers were shaken by this announcement as they had fondly imagined that Italy would automatically receive her old colonies back at the end of the war. In fact, articles appearing in this press remind one strangely of articles which appeared in the Fascist press before the war. There seems to be no realization that Italy has lost the war and that as a result she deserves certain punishment. The fact that Italy gratuitously declared war on France and England, and consequently prolonged the war and increased the burden of sacrifice of Britain in particular, seems to be entirely forgotten by many Italians today. The announcement of Mr. Eden therefore reminded people in Italy that they have to pay the price of losing the war. On the other hand the left wing press was also disturbed. The left wing parties are prepared, it would seem, to renounce Italy's right to colonies provided that the African colonies are put under some form of international government. They are not interested in imperialism or imperialistic ambitions as such, but would like the raw materials and economic benefits to be divided freely among all nations. The left wing therefore fear that England may be refusing Italy her colonies simply to annex them herself. This they consider would be a breach of the Atlantic Charter. Until this point is clarified, the left wing press is reserved in its comment.

(4) The controversy about the republication of the "MESSAGGERO" and other ex-Fascist newspapers continues.

(5) There is considerable dissatisfaction with the slowness with which emigration is carried out. Although many prominent Fascists have been arrested very few have so far been tried. It is fair to say that the machinery for proper legal trial inevitably took some time to organize and that now the tempo should increase. Nevertheless there is a general anxiety that those who were responsible for

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(6) The Russian Trade Union delegates have continued their contacts with their Italian opposite numbers. The delegates have stressed the part played by Russian workers in the war; they painted

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a picture of hard conditions and universal sacrifice in Russia which has done something to make the Italians realize that they are not alone in their suffering.

(7) Details have been published in the press of Monarchist officers tearing down party manifestos both at Grosseto and at Piedimonte Alife. In particular the Nembo Division has, it appears, been provoking the political parties at Teramo by trying to prevent the display of republican newspapers and by threatening the use of arms. Of course some of these newspapers contained caricatures of the House of Savoy which would offend the susceptibilities of monarchists, and the latter could therefore plead the justification of provocation.

(8) The problem of the large estates has come to the fore. In recent weeks many peasants whose houses have been destroyed by the war have been left in a desperate position. Laborers in many parts of the country receive wages that are inadequate to meet the rising cost of living. Without houses and in a desperate condition, and no doubt provoked by agitators they have in some cases already resorted to seizing the land of the absentee landlords. To prevent the possible spread of these illegal methods, the government is giving its attention to this in its cabinet meeting on Friday, October 6th. It is also reported that the government will appoint an Undersecretary of State for Food whose duty it will be to attempt to solve the food problems.

(9) As the war moves on towards the winter most Italians seem resigned to the fact that it may last in Europe for several more months. They realize that the coming winter will be grave, but in Sicily and the south of Italy at any rate conditions have improved during the last few months. The Granai del Fojolo campaign has had a qualified success and a considerable quantity of grain has been collected at the pools. There is still however a tendency in all parts of Italy for Italians to cast their responsibilities on the shoulders of the Allies just as they are also inclined to excuse their failures by attributing the blame to the Allies. This lack of a sense of their own responsibility is one of the most serious defects in Italy today.

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

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Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy

October 9, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY

PART II - AMBULERS

SEEN BY	INITIALS	DATE
Col. Mc. CAPHY		
Maj. MAGUIE		
Maj. DRAGZ		
Capt. S. VANDEN		
Col. FAVA		
C. C.		
		Page

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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

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Central D Section, Liberated Italy

October 9, 1944.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 37

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

PART II - ANNEXES

A - CURRENT EVENTS

1 Press Reactions to Mr. Churchill's Speech in the House of Commons, 28 September, 1944.

The part of the Premier's speech relating to Italy was commented upon at length in the Italian press. Most of the papers underlined the points favorable to Italy, noting the sympathetic attitude of the Prime Minister towards the country, her army and her population, bearing in mind however that the fundamental structure of the Italian Cabinet, even though surmounting the necessary re-adjustments on the liberation of the North, will remain substantially the same until the election of a government.

The "AVANTI" (Socialist) maintains to the contrary, that the impression it gets from Mr. Churchill's speech is that the English Conservatives wish for a stabilization of Italian politics more to the Right than they actually are to "avoid the outbreak of violent civil strife." Nenni, the author of the article, says that everyone can have his own opinion but that fear of a general rising does not exist as is evidenced by the fact that the population, under the guidance of the democratic left, maintains its calm even when confronted by the provocation of the Italian reactionaries and the egotism of the new rich of the Black Market. This is because the population has faith in the future elections, and because "whether the English Prime Minister likes it or not, eight-tenths of the country are for the Republic."

"Voce Repubblicana" says that Mr. Churchill's remarks regarding the Lt. General of the Realm minimize the fact that he participated knowingly in the fascist war, even going so far as to send telegrams to the Secretary of the Fascist Party of the...

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"Voce Repubblicana" says that Mr. Churchill's remarks regarding the Lt. General of the Realm minimize the fact that he participated knowingly in the fascist war, even going so far as to send telegrams to the Secretary of the Fascist party of the time. "Not even the most ardent and authoritative foreign support of the Royal house can change" writes Rinaldo Facciardi, "a state of service which is now consigned to history" and concluding, affirms that Italy which is republican will proclaim a republic.

UNITA (Communist) Velio Spano's editorial, among other things, refers to Churchill's remarks regarding the Carretta lynching which he (Spano) considered fully justified. "Other populations have applied lynch-law for much less grave reasons and no one has said that they are not among the most civilized in the world."

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2 Reactions to Mr. Churchill's Speech

A lieutenant of the Carabinieri, asked by a FIVE Official what was his reaction to Churchill's speech, answered that he could hardly speak for himself alone in this regard; his sentiments mirrored those of the vast majority of Italians of all classes. He said that Churchill's monarchic policy had always been clear. However, after his recent visit to Italy a change in his view had been expected. "Now his praise of Badoglio and of the Lugotenente stupefied us at first. We had so confidently relied on Allied support of our right to rid Italy of her social and political ills. But what can we expect now? Only die-hard monarchists, to safeguard their personal interests, could have so misinformed Mr. Churchill and inspired his speech.

"These monarchists," the lieutenant said, "become fewer and fewer every day. At least 80 per cent of the junior officers of the Royal Carabinieri are anti-monarchist. Mr. Churchill's statements aroused to indignation even the population of small, agricultural centers, remote from large cities, heretofore insensitive to politics.

"Why did Mr. Churchill say nothing about Prime Minister Bonomi, except that he is a good friend of Badoglio? To say nothing of the suggestion that Italian soldiers go to fight in Japan when they are denied by allied authorities the right to fight against the enemy entrenched in our own soil. This is either shortsightedness or a revulsion of Allied policy toward Italy. It would be naive to attribute such shortsightedness to a man of Mr. Churchill's intelligence. The game is clear. The enemies of a democratic Italy are their own worst enemies. In the light of these errors what can we hope from the peace?"

From an Italian student: Mr. Churchill's speech has greatly increased the feeling of cordiality toward England. Those parts of his speech which were not liked were:

a) His praise of Badoglio and the Crown Prince. This caused an unfavorable reaction as many see in it an encouragement of the reactionary forces. Others find it surprising that a man of Mr. Churchill's intelligence should say he was touched by the proofs of loyal friendship toward the Allies shown by Prince Humbert.

b) His mention of Poland and the difficulty in coming to an agreement with Russia. This caused feelings of diffidence against Russia in Catholics and elements to the right, and satisfaction in

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- b) His mention of Poland and the difficulty in coming to an agreement with Russia. This caused feelings of diffidence against Russia in Catholics and elements to the right, and satisfaction in the Communists, who foresee another victory for their party.
- c) His mention of the participation of Italy in the conflict with Japan. This was caused general apprehension and discontent, and many of those who were most eager to fight against Germany are the most contrary to the idea.

A lawyer, aged about 60: It was disappointing. "We had hoped for good news, especially about the war. Thinking people understand that the end cannot come within the very near future, but not so the masses who are completely exhausted. However, it is right that they should be informed. As for the political situation in Italy, we had

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thought of Mr. Churchill as the bearer of freedom. Instead, it is clear now that he supports the House of Savoy and its vassals. The treatment of France is quite different. She is permitted to have her own army and a government free to govern.

A Professor of mathematics, aged 35: I was impressed mostly with Mr. Churchill's statements about Poland, Italy and France. There is no doubt that where Poland is concerned Mr. Churchill is really working for a sure peace. It is right that Poland, the first nation to take up arms against the nazi-fascist dictatorship, and the most war-torn, should be reinstated as a free nation. It is gratifying that there are some members of the House of Commons who remember us and take an interest in our plight. But I deplore Mr. Churchill's references to Badoglio and the Lieutenant of the Realm. We would like to see our government completely free to act, and the persons guilty for the ills of Italy neither protected by the Allies nor spared from punishment. L A B O R

3 Meeting of Rome Labor Representatives with the Soviet Delegates Friday, Sept. 29, in the Collegio Romano

Grandi spoke briefly, welcoming the delegates, and touched upon the meeting between the Soviet delegates and the Secretaries of the CGIL in which the delegates saluted the Italian workers; he said that this salute was also one to democracy and liberty and that Russia had given proof of high humanity in her generous armistice conditions to Rumania. The delegates had, he continued, praised the recent Roosevelt-Churchill Hyde Park declaration and they further expressed the hope that the conditions of the Italian armistice would be improved.

Nikolai Tarasov, head of the Soviet Labor delegation, then spoke; as he does not speak Italian, he has an interpreter who stands at his side and translates after every two or three sentences. He said that Russia wants to develop and maintain contact with Italian labor, and though false propaganda intimates that Russia wants to push her interests beyond her national borders, it must be considered entirely untrue. The Soviet State, he said, wants to have a long period of friendship with Italy, and wants Italy to take her rightful place among the Allied Nations. (Here there was great applause, everyone standing, and numerous red flags waved from various parts of the audience.) Tarasov then spoke at great length upon the war in Russia and the heroic defense of Leningrad. "Workers, artisans, doctors, students, women, children, everyone helped in the defense of Leningrad; if they could not bear arms, they helped non-

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German failure to the utmost, saying that the only Germans who ever saw the inside of Leningrad were the thousands of prisoners whom the Russians had captured. He ended his discourse with a resounding "Long live the victory of the people who fight against Hitlerism!" There was tremendous applause by the audience and when it died down they sang the INTERNAZI NAL to the waving of red flags and occasional shouts of "Vive Stalin!"

In a meeting with representatives of the Socialist Party, the Russian delegates said that it would be useful to Russia if certain of their raw materials could be processed in Italian factories. Tarasov added that at the moment Russia did not have a surplus of raw materials and that she was facing great problems of reconstruction and coal production due to the destruction of the Donetz mines. However in a few years the Soviet union would be able to overcome this crisis and then she could greatly develop her trade with Italy. The delegates said that the Soviet syndicates would support a world conference of workers under the Partito all'Esecutivo dell'Internazio- nale Socialista to deal with the problems of the peace. (From AVANTI Sept. 30, 1944)

In a meeting with the trade unions at the Liceo Visconti, Tarasov explained the operation of the Kolkos, the Russian cooperative of the peasant farmers; he also demonstrated the falsity of Fascist propaganda which had spoken for years of the destruction of the Russian family under the Soviet system. He said that in Russia the family is a holy thing and it is held in high respect by all; in the families, customs and traditions are guarded jealously for generations and generations; and the young people are educated in the family tradition. The family is an organism respected by the law, and though there is divorce it is a difficult procedure, and there is no more divorce in Russia than in other countries. In the case of illegitimate birth, the father is forced to care for the child until the age of 18 and also to provide for the mother. The Soviet State assists financially many families of more than two children with a sum that varies from two to six thousand rubles per year. (From LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA, Oct. 1.)

4 Russian Delegates. A talk between a PWS Officer and Signor Cuzzanite of the Rome Camera del Lavoro.

Sig. Cuzzanite said that this visit of the Russian delegates was the first of its kind that had ever been made.



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In a meeting with the trade unions at the Liceo Visconti, Tarasov explained the operation of the Kolkos, the Russian cooperative of the peasant farmers; he also demonstrated the falsity of Fascist propaganda which had spoken for years of the destruction of the Russian family under the Soviet system. He said that in Russia the family is a holy thing and it is held in high respect by all; in the families, customs and traditions are guarded jealously for generations and generations, and the young people are educated in the family tradition. The family is an organism respected by the law, and though there is divorce it is a difficult procedure, and there is no more divorce in Russia than in other countries. In the case of illegitimate birth, the father is forced to care for the child until the age of 18 and also to provide for the mother. The Soviet State assists financially many families of more than two children with a sum that varies from two to six thousand rubles per year. (From LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA, Oct. 1.)

4 Russian Delegates. A talk between a PWS Officer and Signor Cuzzanite of the Rome Camera del Lavoro.

Sig. Cuzzanite said that this visit of the Russian delegates was the first of its kind that had ever been made. There had been, he said, some kind of a delegation that came from Russia in Fascist days, but it was all veiled in the propaganda of the times, and did not mark a real sense of friendliness and international interest as the present visit does. These delegates represent twenty-five million workers who are members of Russian trade unions, explained Cuzzanite, so naturally Italians feel very close to them as both nations are engaged in the same type of organization and work; their visit marks the opening of new relations between Italy and Russia. Thus far all of the discussions have been very general and they touch chief-

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ly upon points of information about the conduct, methods, practices, and aims within the labor organizations of the two countries, Russia and Italy. The delegates have been welcomed very warmly wherever they have gone, especially at the factories and industries which they have visited, and a true sense of international comradeship has been displayed, said Cuzzanite.

On the subject of the Churchill address before parliament, Sig. Cuzzanite said that it had truly been a disaster for labor circles, because instead of speaking about democracy and labor he spoke of Badoglio and the Crown; since -- and where had he secured the information about the increasing support of the monarchy on the part of Italians? It was entirely false. "I tell you, we feel much nearer to American than we do to England, and this address of Churchill only increases this tendency," Sig. Cuzzanite declared.

#### 5 High Cost of Living Indemnity

About a month ago the CGIL (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro) submitted to the ACC a proposal whereby an extra 50 lire a day would be paid to employees to meet the present high cost of living.

The ACC replied one month later that it was preferable to base this extra on the number of dependents of each employee, instead of applying a blanket treatment. The representatives of the various syndicates agreed that this would be fair, but Dr. Lizzadri, CGIL Secretary, pointed out the reasons why it would not be practical. He said in effect that there is a vast number of unemployed; employers naturally choose young, energetic, unmarried men rather than older men who have wives and children to support. In this way they have more able workers and avoid the payment of a higher indemnity.

A committee, proposed by Minister Gronchi, met a few days ago to study the situation. Members of this committee were: Undersecretary of Labor Mariano Costa; representatives of some of the industries; representatives of the various industries and of the CGIL. All approved the original proposal of the CGIL as the most practical. After approval by the ACC, this proposal will be submitted to the Council. Approval of this delay, Dr. Lizzadri said,

"This provision which might have been considered a favor extended by the authorities to the workers, has taken such a turn that the workers will consider it their right. The measure has lost much

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##### 5 High Cost of Living Incapacity

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"This provision which might have been considered a favor extended by the authorities to the workers, has taken such a turn that the workers will consider it their right. The measure has lost much of its efficacy, especially as a moral support to the workers. It is only a relief measure to be revised every two months, and does not solve the unemployment problem. Only work can do that. We know that raw materials for new works are lacking; still hundreds of thousands of men could be employed to clear the rubble caused by the war. This is one example which may serve as a suggestion."

According to Dr. Lizzadri there are good reasons for fear:

- a) The employers who of their own free will have paid their men in advance, on the other hand are unwilling to raise their wages.

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b) There is also a moral side. If further bureaucratic obstacles delay action, then the men in office must bear the blame for the prostitution of women and for general depravity (black market, illicit trade, delinquency, etc.)

c) "Should the measure not be adopted in the form proposed, inflation problems greater than the present ones will surely beset us."

A representative of an industrial syndicate, a plant owner, said, "Knowing that my employees are starving I am ashamed to face them. I gave the CGIL proposal my full support. I have already paid my employees advances against their salaries or wages pending enforcement of this proposal."

A masons' foreman, aged about 40, said: "Our hopes should not have been raised. They knew it would take a long time to put this plan into effect. Whereas at first we would have considered it a favor, now we regard it as our right. A right which must be respected otherwise there will be strikes to the detriment of our employers."

A discharged worker, aged about 43, said; "I have already denounced my employer to the Camera del Lavoro. Fearing that he would be compelled to pay me this extra 50, he immediately dismissed me. Many other employers have done the same with their hands."

#### B - GENERAL REPORTS

##### LOCAL CONDITIONS - ROME

##### 6. Prospects for the Coming Winter

With the advent of cooler weather the population is becoming more and more preoccupied with the prospect of its material life during the coming winter. As has been pointed out before so often in these reports, distribution of food still appears to be vitiated at the lower levels by Black Market tactics, which a system of price fixing appears to favor rather than impede. If the papers announce that a certain commodity will be distributed on the tessera at a certain price, what actually happens in the shop is that a very small amount of the goods is actually sold to people who have put their names down for it, while the other customer's are informed that it has been sold out. Shortly afterwards however it may be had on the Black Market at the usual fantastic prices. This state of affairs can only be remedied by effectively organizing a supply of essential goods to balance the amount of paper money in circulation. Unless this sit-

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##### 7 Comendo Suoremo Intelligente

This body is now apparently adopting, like other organizations in the city, the method of gentle blackmail to try to obtain funds. It recently approached Ernesto STACCHINI of the well known explosives and chemical firm of that name, and hinted that in view of what was

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known about the firm's work for the Germans it would be a good thing if Stacchini considered giving some financial assistance to the Comando Supremo Partigiano. Stacchini is now in contact with the Unione Proletaria who appear to be offering him assistance and protection, on condition naturally that the financial backing he can give goes to them and not the "Comando Supremo Partigiano". There appears to be a kind of tug-of-war proceeding between the Unione Proletaria and other bodies such as the Comando Supremo Partigiano to obtain financial assistance from such people as STACCHINI, VASELLI, FREDERIGI, TUDINI and TALENTI, etc.

#### 8 Unione Nazionale Monarchica

It has recently been discovered that a meeting was held a short time ago in the house of Count SALAZAR at which representatives of the monarchial movement were present. The following decisions were taken:

- a) To found a body called the Unione Nazionale Monarchica with a man called MISURI as president.
- b) To unite in the body the various monarchial organizations in liberated Italy.
- c) To start active propaganda through two newspapers and eventually organize what were called "fighting forces."
- d) To absorb into the Unione a group of monarchist ex-partisans under Capt. MUSCINI, ADC to General ARPELLINI, a partisan leader during the German occupation.
- e) To publish 100,000 copies of a manifesto setting out the programme and aims of the Unione, which is chiefly directed naturally against the parties of the Left, particularly the Communists.

Further information is being sought on this matter and especially on the leaders. At the meeting a Commander MONTEZEMOLO represented HRH the Lieutenant General. At present it is known that the MISURI mentioned wrote after the MATTEOTTI affair a book called "Rivolta Morale" for which he was beaten up, prosecuted and exiled.

#### 9 Farmers Claim Land of Roman Princes

Farmers have been occupying the lands of certain Roman Princes in the areas about Bracciano, Castelnuovo di Porto, Riano and Mazzano Romano, between July and August last, and threatening further occu-

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Similar occurrences happened after the last war, but the aggravated circumstances of actual fighting and occupation by the armies have made these happenings more serious, as there is the added significance of its being part of the general policy of modifying the regime of private landed property, which is being put forward especially by the Communist and Socialist Parties.

Originally feudal fiefs of the Papal nobility, the districts have in the course of time been affected by the so-called communal rights on the land, consisting of special rights to sow, graze cattle and gather wood, which the inhabitants of every Commune, united in agrarian communities, enjoyed on certain parts of the property. However during the past fifty years, and particularly under Fascism, the communal rights have been annulled in favor of the landlords. The farmers are now revolting against these decisions and demanding their annulment in turn, since the big owners were permitted to buy back the best lands and only less fertile ones were given to the Peasants.

The next Cabinet meeting will debate, among other matters, the problem of reform of agrarian contracts. The problem is a growing one as farmers elsewhere in the Alban Hills are planning to occupy lands belonging to Fascist bosses or Roman patricians. (B-2)



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10. Constitution of a Neo-Fascist Party at Bari

A party which will be called the "Partito Falangista Italiana", under the leadership of Lt. Colonel Ancarola of the Carabinieri has been formed at Bari. It has been ascertained that the seat of the party will be in the house of the aforementioned Colonel Ancarola in Via Abbrescia No. 50-A.

POLITICAL PARTIES - FLORENCE

11. Directive Programme of the Socialist Party of Florence

From an interview with the Socialist Party representatives of the Tuscan National Liberation Committee, Prof. Attilio Mariotti, Mr. Puglioli, Mr. Albertoni, Socialist Party representative with the Press Commission of the F.N.L.C., and Mr. Casoli, administrative secretary of the Florence Provincial Socialist Federation.

(a) Programme and Immediate Problems. The Socialist leaders of Florence are faithful to the official programme of the Socialist Party, as it has been published by the Press. Compared to the former position of the Italian Socialist Party before Fascism, they think the institutional problem has grown enormously. Socialist is naturally Republican. In the Italy of today it is necessary to declare energetically that no real epuration of residue Fascists, no reconstruction of national life will be possible without eliminating the House of Savoy and the privileged classes anchored to it. In a general way, the Florentine Socialists are contrary, not only to the person of the King, responsible for the violation of the oath to uphold the Constitution, but also to the monarchical institution in itself; according to them, there is evidence to bring the present King before a High Court of Justice for breaking the Constitution.

The polemics with the Catholic clergy and Catholic Church are much less than before Fascism. The Socialists hold that everyone should be free to profess the faith they believe in, and no longer see any incompatibility between Socialism and religious faith. However, they prefer a lay state and declare that a revision of the Concordat in agreement with the Vatican must come one day and hope that this will come about without a violent anti-clerical struggle, as was the case twentyfive years ago.

(b) Relations with the Communist Party. The Socialist leaders declared that they were glad of the agreement with the Communist Party and well disposed toward a fusion with Communism. They contend that Communism is a step forward on the road towards which Socialism represents the first stage of progress. They feel that the working masses urgently desire the fusion with the Communists and that if there is any resistance against taking such a

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They hold that the only difference between Communism and Socialism consists in the fact that the Socialists want to wait prudently to see if the present attitude of Russia toward democratic methods is a momentary expedient or a real change of direction.

The Socialist Party began in 1891 and in 1915-18 took a more defined attitude than the other European Socialist groups, in that it explicitly denied all solidarity with the world war. It was convinced then that the realization of Socialism may be reached through legal and absolutely pacific methods. The Russia experiment of Socialism in a country by means of dictatorship and violent revolution may, together with the

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present war, have shaken the legal and pacific disposition of the mass of the Italian people. It is certain, however, that the Russian dictatorship is adapted to the backward social structure of that country and in Italy there could only be, if any, a revolutionary crisis of brief duration.

When asked for their opinions, the Florentine Socialist leaders appeared divided by two different tendencies. There are those who are sincerely convinced of the soundness of the democratic method of free discussion and the existence of various parties in competition with each other. They think that in the event of a socialist state they would want the other parties to survive (provided they are not violent and not Fascist) to provide the opposition which would control the functions of the Government. A second tendency, probably a result of contact with communist exponents, inclines them to a more intransigent attitude. They would accept revolutionary violence in the case (which they hope will not come about) of stubborn resistance to the exigencies of the moment by the privileged classes. However, they explicitly declared themselves to be against the totalitarian one party system and said that they would gladly see a fusion with Communism but solely when Russian Communism discarded its authoritarian character and allowed the formation of other political parties, free to express their political opinions and ideas.

(c) Relations with the Liberal Union Committee and other Parties. They also

said that they were glad of the union of the Italian parties brought about by the N.C.L. which they think may continue until the end of the war or even when Allied Control ends. It would be best for each party to take up its own activities freely. There should be parliamentary opposition.

As to allied control, they express the hope that it will be brief. They understand the reasons for a material, military control in Italy but think it inopportune that ideological control should be used over men and political currents that have actively struggled against Fascism for twenty years. It is not the anti-Fascists who need lessons on anti-Fascism.

With regard to their relations with other Parties, the Socialists are interested in the experiences made to them by the Christian Democrats, but they are somewhat doubtful, given the experience of twenty years ago, as to whether the Christian Democrats will really take resolute action when faced with realities. It is certain, however, that the presence of proletarian masses in the Christian Democrat, with the weight of their class interests, undoubtedly increases the philo-Socialist tendencies of this party. The Socialist Party, however, remains Marxist, and therefore at variance with the ideals of the Christian Democrats.

The Partito d'Azione is held in great esteem for its fighting qualities, its energetic socialist standpoint for the high intellectual and moral qualities of its leaders. However, the Partito d'Azione is formed almost

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The Partito d'azione is held in great esteem for its fighting qualities, its energetic socialist standpoint and for the high intellectual and moral qualities of its leaders. However, the Partito d'azione is formed almost exclusively by the bourgeoisie big and small, and on this account it is thought that all those who are afraid of a 100 per cent socialism are attracted by a 50 per cent socialism. They think that the Partito d'azione will have no further reason to exist once the anti-Fascist struggle is over, and will split in two, the mass being absorbed by democratic liberalism, and the leaders, with their clearer Socialist tendencies, would be welcomed into the Socialist Party to which, with their superior intellectual qualities they would contribute a desirable reinforcement. They do not approve of the entire party being absorbed by the Socialist Party, because they think it is now a fad for young men to join the Action Party and that this youthful element is not mature enough to be absorbed by another party.

As to the Liberals, the Socialists watch their efforts to open up

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new political conceptions with interest, but they do not think they have surmounted their former conservative, philo-monarchical tendencies.

(d) Organisation and Activity. Today the Italian Socialist Party's activity is concentrated on the re-organisation of the Party. Former members have returned and sections have been opened everywhere. In Florence there are already twenty sections. The number of applications for membership is so large that it has been decided to suspend the registration because only carefully selected, well-prepared members are wanted.

Over 60% are workmen, especially qualified workmen, and employees; there are many intellectuals, serious young men and artisans, etc.

At Prato and throughout the province, local activity has begun again, small meetings are held for political discussion and the social and political re-education of the people. The greatest resistance comes from the peasants, who are mostly pro-Catholic and few have joined the Socialist Party.

They are unable to undertake assistance work like the Communist Party and the Party of Action. They are trying, however, to re-commence co-operative activity.

## 12. The Christian Social Party in Tuscany

Interview with Drs. Alfredo and Nello Spada, Dr. Bilancieri and Sig. Colaprete (by a P.M. officer).

(i) The Christian Social movement started in Rome in February 1941, under the leadership of Prof. Druni of the Vatican Library, Prof. Orlandi, and others, all laymen, and it soon spread clandestinely in Tuscany. The most active centre there was in Leghorn under the leadership of Dr. Bilancieri and Don Angolo, a priest. There were active sections at Montepulciano under Conte Bracci, at Siena under Sig. Bezzini, and at Florence under Sig. Spada, Dr. A.M. Enriquez Agnoletti and later Bilancieri. They published the newspaper "L'azione" clandestinely at Rome and later, at Leghorn, "La Rinascita", of which five numbers were issued. Transferred to Florence another number was published but Bilancieri and all the most active members of the movement were arrested on 14 May 1944 and the publication was interrupted.

The Christian Socialist movement assumed the name of Party after the liberation of Rome and openly began publication of its paper "L'azione".

In Tuscany the movement is still in its initial stage. The leaders declare that they carried on clandestine military activities and kept in contact with partisan bands, formed mainly of Christian Social followers, one at Suvereto, commanded by two officers sent from the 5th Army, the other toward Montignoso (Apunao) whose leader was Padre del Giudice.

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(ii) Directive Programme. The Christian Socialist Party broke away from the Christian Democrats because they think in the first place it is better to have several Christian groups according to various political tendencies, Christian being an adjective that can go with every gradation of political tendency from Conservative to Communist. It does not seem logical, therefore, that all these different tendencies

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should form a medley group, without any common programme, condemned to perpetual compromises.

In the second place, they broke away from the Christian Democrats because they wished to be a Christian but not a clerical movement. While they accept the collaboration of priests as single individuals, they refuse to take directives from the Vatican, or organise in parish groups like a sort of political bodyguard of the Catholic clergy. They get inspiration from the spiritual principles of the Gospels, but they accept in their ranks anyone who is a Christian, regardless of sect and say they have many sympathisers among Protestants.

In the third place, they think that Christian Democracy is tied too closely to the old Partito Popolare, as there are men in it like Gonella and Giordani, of Conservative mentality who may not take decisive action in political problems, such as the question of the Monarchy, socialisation and nationalisation of capitalist business concerns.

While glad to see radical tendencies on the Christian Democrat's programme, they doubt if they will take decisive action when the time comes.

The young men of the Christian Social Party of Florence seem more preoccupied by the political problems (of setting up a democratic republic in Italy, autonomism, administrative decentralisation, European federalism) than by social and economic problems. They give the impression of still living in an ideological liberal-democratic sphere rather than in a decidedly socialist one. They speak of the fight against capitalism, favour the creation of cooperatives but draw back at the idea of collectivist experiments on the Russian plan, if only in agricultural fields.

They are spiritually united with the Austrian (Dollfuss and Belgian Christian Social movement and derive their inspiration from the Italian Giuseppe Tomasi).

iii. Relations with other Parties. The Christian

Social Party seems to be composed mostly of students and young intellectuals. In the recent elections of faculty commissions the Christian Social Party had 54 of its members elected (2 Letters, 1 Professor, 2 Political Science, 1 Economics) which shows the high intellectual level of this group and its ability to assert itself.

They have not succeeded in joining the National Liberation Committee and so, during the clandestine period, had to carry on activities through other parties, as, at Florence, through the Partito d'Azione and the Christian Democrats. In Rome an alliance has been formed with the Socialist Party, but not yet in Florence, where relations with the Partito d'Azione (of which the brother of Anna Maria Agnoletti Enriquez is a member) are particularly cordial, and with the traditional Mercurian Re-

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They are spiritually united with the Austrian (Dollfuss and Belgian Christian Social movement and derive their inspiration from the Italian Giuseppe Toniolo.

iii. Specific Positions and Relations with other Parties. The Christian

Social Party seems to be composed mostly of students and young intellectuals. In the recent elections of faculty commissions the Christian Social Party had 54 of its members elected (2 Letters, 1 Professor, 2 Political Science, 1 Economics) which shows the high intellectual level of this group and its ability to assert itself.

They have not succeeded in joining the National Liberation Committee and so, during the clandestine period, had to carry on activities through other parties, as, at Florence, through the Partito d'Azione and the Christian Democrats. In Rome an alliance has been formed with the Socialist Party, but not yet in Florence, where relations with the Partito d'Azione (of which the brother of Anna Maria Agnoletti Enriques is a member) are particularly cordial, and with the traditional Mazzinian Republican Party, and the Christian Democrats, who have repeatedly spoken of the fusion with the Christian Social Party.

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13 Memorandum of Conversation with Marchese MEDICI TORNABUONI  
ALDO BRANDINI, President of the Liberal Party in Florence and  
member of the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation.

The following information was supplied to a T B Officer.

Giving an account of his activities during the period of Fascist  
Republicanism, Marchese Medici said that the Comitato Internatio  
in Florence was formed after July 25, 1943, and the Committee of  
Liberation after Sept. 12, 1943. The Liberal Party was represented  
on both these Committees by Signor MARINO MAFFI and the Marchese. In  
November, 1943, the Conte San Giorgio took Medici's place on the  
Committee of Liberation, for reasons explained below. Both Marino  
Maffi and the Conte San Giorgio were arrested and taken to the prison  
of Carri, towards the end of February, 1944, so Marchese Medici re-  
turned to his place on the Committee of Liberation with Eugenio Ar-  
ton. This lasted until April, when both of them went into hiding,  
and were replaced by Fantoni.

At the beginning of October, 1943, the Comando Unico was formed  
by the different parties, and was composed as follows: General Gritti,  
Ten. Col. Frassinetti, Ten. Col. Mastroniero, belonging to no party;  
Ten. Barile, representing the Party of Action; Marchese Medici, the  
Liberal Party; Baratti, the Socialist Party, and Ten. Senigallia,  
the Communist Party. The entire Command was arrested in October,  
1943, shortly after its formation, with the exceptions of Marchese  
Medici and Ten. Senigallia. Gen. Gritti was out in the Fortezza da  
Basso and later died in the ospedale di San Gallo, Senigallia was  
later killed in the streets of Florence by Fascists. Owing to the  
discovery of the Comando Unico, by the Fascists, Marchese Medici, who  
was the sole surviving member of it, went into hiding in November,  
and his place on the Committee of Liberation was taken by Conte San  
Giorgio, as stated above.

Another military Comando Unico was formed in January, 1944,  
which continued to operate until the arrival of the Allies, and for  
some time after.

Marchese Medici said that the Giunta Esecutiva or Central Exec-  
utive Committee of the Tuscan Liberal Party was composed as follows:

Marchese MEDICI  
President

AVV. ARTON  
Vice President

liberation after Sept. 12, 1943. The Liberal Party was represented on both these Committees by Signor MARINO, MAFI and the Marchese. In November, 1943, the Conte San Giorgio took Medici's place on the Committee of Liberation, for reasons explained below. Both Marino and the Conte San Giorgio were arrested and taken to the prison of Carrà, towards the end of February, 1944, so Marchese Medici returned to his place on the Committee of Liberation with Eugenio Arton. This lasted until April, when both of them went into hiding, and were replaced by Fantoni.

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Another military Commando Unico was formed in January, 1944, which continued to operate until the arrival of the Allies, and for some time after.

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- Marchese MEDIDI President
- Avv. ARTON Vice President
- Conte Danilo DE MICHELE Secretary to the Party, in charge of the Party Sub-Commissions.
- Renato PANTONI Party Executive, in charge of Propaganda.
- Dott. Cesare LORIA Administration
- Prof. DE VITO Culture
- Prof. SANTOLI The Press
- Dott. BERETTA In charge of the Liberal Youth Movement.
- Dott. Corado CERUZZI Sec. Regionale del partito

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The Liberal Party has Committees in the following centers: Leghorn, Siena, Pisa, and Prato. Adherents of the Liberal Party up to the present were mainly landowners, artisans and students, but trade-unions or sindacati for workmen were also being formed.

The Liberal Party was not satisfied with the Fronte della Gioventù, a so-called non-political Youth Organization, which in fact was entirely controlled and managed by the Communists. It gave its support to the anti-frontisti, whose principal object was to educate youth in general political principles, without urging them to join any party. The study of politics by the anti-frontisti was considered an educative process, and not a matter of discipline.

14. Report on some Apolitical and Social Communist Institutions in Florence

1. CASE DEL TOPOLO - The common opinion is that the Case del Topolo (People's Houses) are recreative organizations of the Communist Party, reserved only to members of said Party. This opinion, in theory at least, is false.

The Case del Topolo are a part of what the Communists call social activity, to be kept quite separate from political activity. The former regards the people as a whole, and it turns to the people; such houses are an example, and a very evident one, of this social activity. In fact they are open not only to Communists but to all the working-class of the quarter; other parties can easily take part in this organization (Socialists, Christian Democrats) but they must make a demand of entrance.

The aim of these Case del Topolo is pre-eminently an after work organization (dopolavoristico). They are a kind of Club where meetings are held, lectures given, concerts executed and even theatricals have a part in it. They are administratively independent, and choose their own managers, etc.

2. THE SALE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES - Just after the freeing of the city, considering the very great alimentary difficulties which the population had to face, the Communist Party at its own expense gathered together food, especially fruit and vegetables, so as to sell them to the population. So popular Counters came into being, especially in the crowded quarters; they criginate, therefore, in a desire to lighten the unbalanced market after many shops had been shut and the interrup-

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The other Parties accuse the Communist Party of having used the Popular Counters as an unlawful means of drawing the workingclass to their ideas. Certainly the people were pleased with the Communist Party, as belonging to what they are pleased to call crowd politics; that is to day, such counters were not only for their own party members, but for anyone who wanted to buy. On the other hand they were only temporary.

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Another accusation brought against such Counters is that they were a Black Market in the opposite way to the usual one; that is, the Party bought food stuffs at a high price and then sold them, with a political view in mind, at a low price. The Communist Party absolutely denies having done this, since it declares that the Counters had not much money to dispose of, and they did a purely social act.

On the other hand, a corporative organization will soon take the place of these Counters. Since this organization is non-political and social, the Communist Party will have a hand in it with its technical men.

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## PUBLIC OPINION

15 The Present State of the Allies' Popularity in Southern Italy

In spite of Allied air raids and Fascist propaganda against the Allies, the majority of people in Italy regarded an Allied invasion of Italy as the only and most speedy solution to the war, to Fascism and to most difficulties. Allied propaganda was most successful, and everyone was anxious to get hold of the leaflets dropped by the RAF; the majority of possessors of listening sets constantly tuned in to Allied programmes, and especially Radio London. The items of Allied propaganda which were most effective were the following:

- a) The Allies would come to Italy not as invaders, but as friends;
- b) The Allies had no territorial or economic aims on Italy, but would simply come to liberate Italy from Fascism;
- c) The Allies would bring supplies to Italy.

The fall of Fascism, the armistice and the declaration of war on Germany, led to the conviction among the Italian people that the Allies really were their friends, and their arrival was longed for especially after Italy had been taken possession of by the Germans. This longing was fostered partly by the cruelties committed by the Germans, and also by Allied propaganda. For instance immediately after the armistice the Allied air forces dropped leaflets on Italian merchant vessels telling the crews to sail away from Italian ports which might be taken by the Germans and to take refuge in Allied ports where they would be used to carry supplies for the Italian civilian population. Italian war-ships were told that they would be employed exclusively as escorts to ships carrying food and other supplies for the Italian people. Lastly during the German occupation a leaflet was dropped on Naples stating that a large number of ships was lying off Salerno laden with medical and other supplies for the city. These messages were quickly circulated all over Italy and caused much expectation among the people who were suffering under German brutality, and who hoped that the Allies would bring them liberty and the much needed supplies.

After these promises it is easy to understand how disappointed the people became within a few weeks after their liberation. Let us take the case of Naples for example; on their arrival the Allies began by distributing 200 grams of white bread, which was enthusiastically received by the people, but other food stuffs were distributed only in small measure and prices continued their upward trend. Bread

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- a) destruction and looting of stocks by the Germans;

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- b) lack of transport;
- c) lack of supplies on the part of the Allies;
- d) enormous quantities of food withheld from the population for the consumption of Allied troops either in messes or restaurants;
- e) heavy restrictions placed by the Allies on transport of provisions and the circulation of civilians between the various communes and provinces;
- f) flood of occupation currency; many millions a day, spent by troops in residence or transit; the public believes that the heavy inflation which is affecting the country is largely due to Allied occupation currency.

It is evident from this that public opinion ascribes to the Allies a portion of responsibility for the present frightful economic conditions; but there are also other causes for unpopularity:

- a) The behavior of Allied soldiers (not only the Moroccans) towards the civilian population is far from satisfactory; especially in the afternoon Naples is full of drunken soldiers whose conduct is most offensive; they show no respect for women which causes, especially in the outskirts, constant brawls;
- b) the many restrictions imposed on civilians and the continuous checking and control of private and public offices;
- c) the numerous requisitions of motorcars, houses, etc.;
- d) the prohibition from circulation in the city of motorbuses, trams, cabs and taxis in order not to delay military traffic; civilians are obliged in consequence to cover long distances on foot every day, which is a serious grievance;
- e) the very low rate of pay allowed to Italian workers, both clerical and manual, employed in Allied offices and factories; the average amount paid by the Allies is about 100 lire per day, while private industry pays an average of 250 lire. Further it is generally known that large sections of workers (the dockers for instance) are very badly treated without any regard for their dignity as men;
- f) the pegging of wages and salaries is one of the main causes for unpopularity since it is generally known that the order comes from the ACC;
- g) the alleged support given by Allied authorities to Fascists.

One instance is sufficient.

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- f) the begging of wages and salaries is one of the main causes for unpopularity since it is generally known that the order comes from the ACC;
- g) the alleged support given by Allied authorities to Fascists. One instance is sufficient; the case of Count Ugo Zellegrini which has been the cause of a tremendous uproar in Naples.

These are the main reasons for the unpopularity with which the Allies are beyond doubt regarded at present in liberated Italy; in spite of this, however, the majority of Italians continue to feel grateful to Allied forces and to feel friendly towards them. The only people who secretly hate the Allies are the former Fascists, who nevertheless make a show of treating them with great deference.

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16 The Present Popularity of Russia in Southern Italy

Beyond question Russia today is very popular in Italy except among the conservative and reactionary classes. Presumably the main causes of this popularity are the following:

I. Italians are convinced by the great Russian victories that most of the credit for the present defeats of Germany is due to Russia, since it was the Russian armies which began the chastising of the formidable German armies which, up to the time, had been considered unbeatable, especially since Germany was then not engaged on any other front. It was these very Russian victories which first gave the anti-fascists their first hope of Germany's defeat. These victories which came after twenty-years of anti-Communist and therefore anti-Russian propaganda caused surprise in Italian public opinion. They were regarded as a direct consequence of the Russian people's rally around their Government, and of the development and wise organization of agriculture and industry and of the whole national structure.

II. The excellent treatment extended to Italian soldiers both during the advance and during the retreat, both by the Russian army and by Russian civilians. The many thousands of Italian soldiers who have returned from the Russian front speak with enthusiasm of this treatment and of the organization of the great agricultural concerns of Russia. Through these two subjects they have carried out a vast propaganda on their return to Italy.

III. The pro-Soviet propaganda of the parties of the left; this propaganda has found favorable soil among the working classes who have always been told that in Russia the workers are in command. It may be added that public opinion in Italy having disposed of Fascist propaganda as a whole, has naturally rejected anti-Communist propaganda which was the backbone of Fascist propaganda.

IV. The feeling of disappointment of Italians in liberated Italy concerning the Allies. As they have so far met only the Anglo-Americans, they are winning their hopes on Russia.

17 Public Opinion on the Part Italy is Playing in the War

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IV. The feeling of disappointment of Italians in liberated Italy concerning the Allies. As they have so far met only the Anglo-Americans, they are missing their homes on Russia.

17 Public Opinion on the Part Italy is Playing in the War

The calling to the colours of the 1920 class has not been well received by the majority of young men who know from recent experience that they will not be asked to fight against the Germans, but will simply be doing service in the rear areas, mending bridges and roads and even helping the dockers unload in the ports. One Italian soldier expressed himself as follows on the work which Italian troops are made to do by the Allies: "To see Italy's participation in the war in actual fact, it is enough to go to the Piazza della Carità in Naples and see an Italian soldier wearing a steel helmet and carrying a rifle guarding a drinking tank which is used by Allied soldiers. The only military duty of this sentry is to turn off the tap after some negro or Moroccan soldier has had a drink, and they call this Italy's participation in the war!"

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18 Price Inflation - What a Shipowner Thinks

The Allies' plans for stemming the currency inflation in Italy will be adversely affected by the decision to grant the considerable increases in wages demanded by the Confederation of Labor, in order to attain a level of remuneration more nearly approaching the actual cost of living.

One of the principal causes of price inflation is the lack of transport, and it is imperative that a remedy to this be found, and found promptly, otherwise in a short space of time we shall have a repetition of the difficulties which preceded these wage improvements, leading to similar consequences if not worse.

People in Rome asked me the other day whether I could assist in solving the problem of Rome's requirements in wine (40 tons a day); the question was to procure transport from Puglia and/or Sicily to Rome. Upon investigation I found that the S/S "Charleston" had loaded at Brindisi 5,000 tons of wine for Civitavecchia for the requirements of Rome, also that another ship had been assigned for a similar cargo; I am told that news of these shipments caused an immediate heavy drop in the price of wine in Rome.

In Puglia a good crop of olives is expected next month; yet the Black Market price of olive oil in Naples and Rome is exorbitant. I was told that a tramconductor was able to buy a little oil for his family requirements at 275 lire a litre, and this was out in the country and it was new oil.

If the S/S Charleston had taken 4,600 tons of wine and 400 tons of oil, landing the oil in Naples (which would have meant a delay only of a few hours) the distribution of half a litre of oil per ration card in Naples would have struck a severe blow at the Black Market in oil.

The above two instances illustrate the closeness of the connection between transport, market prices and the purchasing power of the currency.

The transport question will become more serious by degrees as liberation extends to other parts of Italy and distances and needs expand; in this connection I should like to make certain suggestions:

a) The various Allied organizations -- especially the military ones -- have extensive means of transport (even here in Naples at a

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The transport question will become more serious by degrees as liberation extends to other parts of Italy and distances and needs expand; in this connection I should like to make certain suggestions:

- a) The various Allied organizations -- especially the military ones -- have extensive means of transport (even here in Naples at a considerable distance from the front). Among this transport there must be a certain quantity which, although in consequence of wear and tear unfit for military requirements, could still be of practical use for civilian requirements and this would relieve the most pressing needs.
- b) In Southern Italy there is a number of hulls of auxiliary motorvessels, some of them complete and some which could quickly be completed; but they all lack motors (I know of one of 800 tons which might start work at once if provided with a 350 HP motor); if motors

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could be provided (from 75 to 350 Hr) an active building programme could be carried out. 40 such ships would mean an addition of 10,000 tons to the Italian coasting fleet which could be used to carry supplies wherever they might be most needed. Reckoning on 40 vessels, each one carrying 200 tons of freight and employing 16 days on each round trip, this would mean 180,000 tons of supplies a year; my calculations are made on a very conservative basis.

c) In my opinion a revision of the system of remuneration might be advantageous; the Allies and the Italian Government through the Comitato Italiano Gentione Navi (the Italian Shipping Committee) have adopted the "time charter" system for these coasting vessels, and this system is perhaps not the best suited to secure the most efficient results. The charterers' agents must honestly admit that at present they are unable to achieve the best results. I think the method should be for remuneration to be reckoned per ton weight or unit carried per mile; days for loading and discharge fixed on the basis of experience, eventual demurrage to be fixed at a figure lower than the ship's daily total expenses. To these alterations might be added an immediate settlement at the end of each journey, so that the interested parties would see at once the advantage for them of speeding up operations. The adoption of these suggestions would be conducive to better results from the coasting trade.

#### PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

#### 19 Press Reactions to the Republication of the MESSAGGERO

Some newspapers continue their protests against the republication of the "Messaggero."

The TEMPO, on October 1, concludes its preceding articles with the following declarations: 1) It is the height of injustice to allow the Ferrone brothers to publish a paper when at Naples papers like the ROMA and MATTINO have been suppressed; 2) The moral character of the Ferrones, who have used the press for their own personal ends, should be borne in mind by the Allies and the Bonomi government.

The ITALIA LIBERA of the same day emphasises another aspect besides the numerous ones already stated against the NUOVO MESSAGGERO: The example of France, where they have abolished the titles of all the newspapers which published enemy propaganda. It also recalls the fact that the MESSAGGERO was the only newspaper which came out on June 4th, after having published the day before its last defiant Fascist threat.

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The AVANTI also said "When the people hear the name MESSAGGERO, they can't help associating it with those of Favolini, Spamanato, Gigi Romersa, Francesco Petacci, etc., and seeing it now, would they think of Bonomi?"

Even the young people's weeklies took up the argument. LA JUNTA, the paper of the Christian Democrat youth, suggests that the MESSAGGERO should be expropriated by the Government and socialized. The

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compensation should be based on a social-political criterion, considering the profit accumulated in the Fascist regime, the enormous increase due to the war and inflation. In this way, the new profits will not enrich individuals, who have illicitly earned fabulous sums, but the State.

The PARTIGIANO expresses the indignation of those fighting for liberty declaring that while the editors of clandestine papers, many of whom were shot by the Germans, are not allowed to publish their papers, the Ferrones, corrupt and corruptors, have with their money bent the men of the Government to their will.

The RICOSTRUZIONE of October 3rd, defends the NUOVO MESSAGGERO and declares that if the house has been cleaned out and there is no trace of its old inhabitants, what does the name of the street or the number matter.

Against the argument of the RICOSTRUZIONE, which is the only newspaper to defend the NUOVO MESSAGGERO, the UNITA and the ITALIA LIBERA protest, the former saying the term of comparison is not right as the owners, the Ferrones, remain in the house, and it would not be possible for a clean newspaper to come out under that heading from the corrupt background of the Ferrone money. The ITALIA LIBERA agrees and says that the Perrone brothers, formerly accomplices of Fascism, now want to act as patrons of the democratic Government.

The AVANTI announces in italics "We are informed that the NUOVO MESSAGGERO will not be published. For the moment this suffices."

(A commissioner, in a position similar to a Receiver in Bankruptcy, has been appointed to take over the financial side of the paper. There is no question of the enrichment of the Ferrones, and some of these attacks are therefore hardly disinterested. Ed.)

In a conversation with a PWB officer a middle-aged intellectual well versed in politics, said he was painfully surprised that the MESSAGGERO will come to life again with a new name. It means that the old reactionary forces are once more confidently rearing their heads. The have drawn new courage apparently from Mr. Churchill's speech, so rich in praise of the Crown Prince whom all Italians know to be a "perfetto cretino". "There will be nothing new in IL NUOVO MESSAGGERO", he went on to say. "I will feed the public the same old Fascist hash, differently seasoned or well camouflaged, but with the same basic ingredients: Fascism, Monarchy, capitalist interest,

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The RICOSTRUZIONE of October 3rd, defends the NUOVO MESSAGGERO and declares that if the house has been cleaned out and there is no trace of its old inhabitants, what does the name of the street or the number matter.

Against the argument of the RICOSTRUZIONE, which is the only newspaper to defend the NUOVO MESSAGGERO, the UNITA and the ITALIA LIBERA protest, the former saying the term of comparison is not right as the owners, the Ferrones, remain in the house, and it would not be possible for a clean newspaper to come out under that heading from the corrupt background of the Ferrone money. The ITALIA LIBERA agrees and says that the Perrone brothers, formerly accomplices of Fascism, now want to act as patrons of the democratic Government.

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20 "IL GIORNALE" - Naples

The new evening paper "IL GIORNALE" appears to be gaining in popularity and now has a circulation of 45,000 copies.

21 Propaganda Shows in Rome

A PWB informant writes: As a rule it is the middle class which frequents the propaganda shows in the Largo Chigi, and among them there are a few women. The crowds that collect around the windows

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(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

are generally made up of clerks, white collar workers, lower-school teachers, students, etc., but rarely intellectuals as there are few publications intended for them.

The clerk in charge of the Propaganda shop said, "It is obvious that the largest part of the people who come here live in this section of town; it is difficult for people to come long distances only out of pure curiosity; this only happens when someone comes in search of a particular publication in which he is interested."

As a rule the people like the Allied Propaganda that is made up of photographs, colored reviews, maps and designs, etc. The magazine "Victory" is in demand; as a young student said, "It is well designed and reveals to us the enchanted world that is America, which until now has been prohibited to us, but which always has special interest for young people."

The public interest in these Propaganda shops might be served better if collectors could always get the publications that are missing; if there were some material published for the intellectual class, if shops could be opened in districts far from the center of the city to serve the people at the outskirts.

The employees at the Propaganda shops need a regular delivery and a greater quantity of material. It is suggested that a good site for a shop would be in the Via Nazionale where the biggest crowds collect.

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1. APPENDIX I NO. 37

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CONDITIONS IN TUSCANY

I. Florentine Literary Circles and the Political Situation.

Writers in Florence for some years past, with few exceptions, have been anti-Fascist. Those who were inclined to have sympathies with the Fascist regime hid the fact from their anti-Fascist colleagues as the general atmosphere was one of sarcasm and mockery towards the tyrannical Fascist institutions. Those who were completely compromised with the Fascists, such as Pappini and Soffici, were shunned and loathed by the younger writers. The different Florentine intellectual groups occupied themselves exclusively with literary matters and created a kind of passive resistance to the regime.

Bottai (Fascist Minister of Education) tried to win over the young writers by granting them offices and sinecures and created the semi-official review "Prinato". For young literary aspirants, until then opposed and poverty-stricken, the offer of a commercial outlet was a great incentive to yield. However, much of the sordid plan was opposed by other circles (it is believed by Mussolini) so that little by little reviews, publications etc. were suspended.

The names of the more important writers and their political views are as follows.

EUGENIO MONTALE (Viale Principe Eugenio 17, Firenze), author of Ossi di Seppia (1915) and of Occasione (1939), is considered the greatest living poet in Italy. He has always been decidedly anti-Fascist; this cost him his office eight years ago as director of the Vieuxseux Cabinet. He counts many friends among the English, Americans and the French and has had contact with the Italian movement in France "Giustizia e Libertà" of the Rosselli brothers. He has collaborated for many years with the forces of the anti-Fascist resistance and has always maintained the highest moral position, an example to young writers of seriousness and inflexibility.

GIOVANNI PAPINI-After his conversion to Catholicism, his sale to the Fascists followed rapidly. From the year 1928 he wrote many books and articles exalting the "race"; his last work was a prayer of the Italian Parachutist and was published in the last days of July by the "Corriere della Sera". He collaborated with the neo-Fascist review "Italia e Civiltà", that was born after September 9, a review directed by Barna Occhini, also much compromised with Fascism. He has had many offices and titles bestowed upon him:

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ARDENGO SOFFICI - Writer of prose and poetry and various articles. Almost all of his books are documents of Fascism: for example, in the scholastic anthology one notes his poem "L'Adunata" which exalts the Duce. He has collaborated in the neo-Fascist review "Italia and Civiltà". He was very ferocious in the racial campaign, together with Arviceto (Aniceto?) del Massa, agent of the OVRA, republican officer, art critic. He was Director of the "Avvisi Arte Medite- ranea", and there he defended this so called racial and Fascist art.

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Very rich, due to the grace of Fascism. Seems to be also connected with Valleocchi company. Lives alone in his villa at Poggio a Caiano.

C.E. GADDA - Milanese, engineer, lived a long time in Belgium and in South America, returned to Italy and was the author of some very intantse satirical prose in which he attacked the more ridiculous Fascist mannerisms. He had, however, for some years a post in the Ministry of Populer Culture. He was engaged on compiling reports on Fascist building and artistic organisations. He did not attempt apologia and above all he knew how to maintain independence of judgement. Probably he can furnish some satirical articles on the private life of Fascist gerarchs.

ROMANO BILENCHI of Colle Val d'Elsa (Siena). One of the better young writers of Italy, former editor of the Nazione, now with the "Nazione del Popolo". Was a Fascist in his youth, collaborated with "Selvaggio", Fascist independent review of 1926-34, directed with Mino Iaccari; he joined the "strapaese" movement of Fascist origin (Malaparte, Galliani, Maccari) but he was often independent and was opposed by the Fascist gerarchia. It is evident from his first books that his tendencies are not imperialistic and Fascist, but social. For the last eight years he has been completely anti-Fascist and registered in the Communist Party with whom he has collaborated in the year of resistance, taking part in acts of conspiracy, in the press, organisation, propaganda, and also armed action with the resistance movement.

MARIO LUZI - Poet, one of the more serious young writers. He has always been anti-Fascist, but inactive. He has a dislike for all forms of action and nationalism. He is the exponent of a refined and decadent art, a new conception of art that contains in itself the germs of motivation. A group of young people collected about him and in 1937 they founded the review "Campo di Marte" (Carlo Bo, Piero Bigongiari, Macro, Gatto, and Pratolini), later suppressed by the Government, a review that proclaimed pure art, and revealed intentions of an anti-Fascist character. Mario Luzi, accepted (one must admit) office at the Ministry, invitations to collaborate, assignments, etc. However he never yielded in the political field.

DE ROBERTIS - Professor at Florence University, appointed by Bottai, after the defanation of the celebrated Momigliano (Jew). Not a fanatical Fascist, but opposed to nearly all the noted anti-Fascist groups; he proclaimed the dignity of literary labor and his political independence; but the better students felt limited under his supervision that impeded every human and political activity. He has certainly not actively developed Fascism, nor has he denounced anyone. But at the University it was commonly thought that he had Fascist sympathies. He was arrested twice and immediately released.

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TOMMASO LANDOLFI - of Pico Farnese, author of various works of moral reflection; arrested and detained for (wrongly) suspected anti-Fascism in June-July 1943. He is in Rome.

PIERO BIGONGIARI - Teacher of Italian at the Liceo Artistico, critic and poet of abstract subjects. He is the exponent of a purely Platonic anti-Fascism.

VASCO PRATOLINI - Communist, lives in Rome. He was employed by the Ministry of Popular Culture, and at various artistic Licei. He is a social writer full of human interest. He has collaborated with the forces of resistance throughout the last year.

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ALFONSO GATTO Poet; was director with Pratolini of the opposition review "Campo di Marte" (1937) which was suspended for political reasons. Often seen in certain fascist circles, he was fundamentally hostile towards them.

A group of young writers headed the Review REV. LUZIONE which was edited by the Gruppo Universitario Fascista of Florence; the attempt was made to utilize their human and social interests for Fascist ends. Some yielded (example: Paolo CAVALLINA) others (P. Santi, Mario Leoni) would have nothing to do with it.

Other young critics who wrote in "Letteratura" (Adriano Seroni, Bruno Schacherl, Gianfranco Corsini) came from the School of De Robertis although they had different ideas from their teacher; they professed anti-fascism, and in some cases were active anti-fascists.

2 Information regarding the Florentine Caffè La Giubbe Rosse, Piazza Vittorio Emanuele

Information from literary circles in Florence, frequenters of the Caffè, among them Dott. Bruno SCHACHERL, writer, and poet, who has a following among young intellectuals, and was persecuted by the former regime and forced to live in hiding. Present address: Viale Alessandro Volta 79, Florence.

The Giubbe Rosse is well known in Florence as the habitual meeting place of a large literary circle. Well-known poets and writers meet there (among them the celebrated Montale) and young men, admirers of the better known poets, art critics and university professors.

The past activities of the proprietor of this place, Signor Rini, are however suspect. This man was a Fascist and it is said a squarist. It is generally thought that he is guilty of having denounced some of his customers who discussed the past regime unfavorably. These denunciations were made by him at the prefecture and not at the Questora where they would not have reflected well on Rini himself.

It is generally thought that at least two of the waiters were members of the OVRA. It is certain that there was a dossier on the Giubbe Rosse because of the political elements which always frequented the Caffè.

In May, 1943, following an order by the Minister of the Interior, arrests were made among those who frequented the Caffè, among them

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APPENDIX II NO. 37

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ALLIED JUSTICE TOWARDS FASCISTS

(A PWB Officer submits the following public opinion and particularly what partisans think of the above subject in Florence)

Insistent rumors circulate about summary repressions executed by advanced anti-fascists with regard to fascists still free in the city of Florence and roundabouts.

Nothing very definite is known about this, because of the secret way in which the arbitrary justice is carried out, but it is repeated, rumors are very insistent, and especially accuse the Communist Party.

After several conversations held with people who might know something about this matter, but whose names are withheld for prudence's sake, the PWB officer gathered that they were caused solely by the indulgence of the Allies towards Fascist culpability. The local Questura is still noisoned by fascist infiltrations. Dott. DE MARIA is severely criticized for allowing this scandal, so very dishonored for those who have been persecuted by the fascists. Dott. DE MARIA is accused of collaboration with the enemy. VENTURINO CASINI is another person accused of having taken part in the campaign against the Partisans; he belongs to Veglia, was arrested by the Questura and after a brief interrogation was set free. The person giving these names was very indignant that these culpable individuals can circulate unharmed, and like them hundreds of others whose names are known to the Communist Party with their relative curriculum. Greater impartiality and severity are looked for.

APPENDIX III NO. 37

THE CONDITION OF THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCE OF FLORENCE

A PWB Officer had an interview with Prof. ALESSANDRO SETTI, regular professor of Latin and Greek in the classic Lyceums, and teacher of Latin at the Facoltà di Magistero and University of Florence. He has always showed himself to be clearly anti-fascist; he never belonged actively to any party, and he has always had liberal leanings. He was charged by the C.T.L.N. to take on the office of Superintendent of Studies in the Florentine province, and was confirmed in office by A.M.G.

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The Schools during the Republican Period -- During the republican period the Florentine schools suffered seriously because of the brief time-tables, often reduced to only a few hours a week, the scholastic period, and because the examination period and air-raids coincided. If it is compared with the preceding fascist period, it had the advantage of a certain liberty and independence with regard to the fascist government. The republicans are not to be thanked for this; they were so busy with other business that they had no time to see what went on in the schools. The teachers felt themselves in closer contact with their pupils, and did not feel so heavily the outside

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yoke of political authority. Everything was still in a chaotic state and so teachers were better able to slip through the net of fascist tyranny. In fact, the ineffable broadcasts were suspended, which the fascists used as instruments of propaganda and which were given twice a week in each classroom. But it is only fair to say that the greater number of headmasters did their best to stop the Germans from laying hands on scholastic material.

From a moral point of view, it may be said that the Secondary schools gave an absolutely negative result as to fascist-republican propaganda. An important number of professors worked courageously in secret resistance against the Germans. Prof. SETTI says that many professors were imprisoned for anti-fascist activity; among many others are: RAFFAELLO RAMAT, a profound student of the Sismondi and Alfieri; FRANCOVICH CIAMINI; women professors, who were often among the bravest anti-fascists, such as GIUSTA NICO-FASOLA, RITA FASOLA, secretary to the Partito d'Azione; Prof. TENCA, who preferred to leave her place and salary to being transferred by the fascist authorities, and so not be able to go on with her anti-fascist work in Florence. Even among the pupils there was a great deal of resistance against neo-fascist influence. Prof. SETTI states that in his class, which was made up entirely of girls of about 18, in spite of reiterated fascist invitations, not one of them was inscribed in any youth organization. In the class frequented by his daughter, only one was registered in the youth organizations. Among boys the percentage was a little higher; this was so because they had been promised that they would be exempt from military service in the army, and were threatened with deportation to Germany if they were not registered.

A real hornet's nest of fascist infection was in the gymnastics teachers' corps. They considered it part of their work to make fascist propaganda. They showed themselves to be so fascist that the Allied authorities, advised of this by Prof. Setti, ordered the suspension of the gymnastic examinations, since almost all the teachers of such a subject were among undesirable elements. This question is to be examined because the Regime had removed this subject from the schools to entrust it to a fascist organization, which acted on its own outside the schools.

There are moreover certain headmasters who were pro-German or fascists; therefore they must be suspended until it can be legally ascertained if and how far they are culpable.

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"L'Opera Nazionale Ballila" was so tiresome that even the fascist Superintendent of Studies, Prof. Carmelo SGROI, in a public speech deplored its spirit and its methods.

As for the elementary schools, Prof. Setti considers them to be in the aggregate well enough disciplined. Elementary teachers usually have less personality than secondary school professors; they enter service when very young (at about 18 years of age) and are therefore more easily influenced. Fascism found a teaching staff with socialist tendencies, and it expelled and put down any attempt at revolt on the part of the teaching body.

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What is more, it used elementary teachers as its propagandists and commanders in military and pre-military formations in country places. The problem of re-educating the elementary teaching corps is a very delicate one. It is true that among them are old members, principally socialists, who made a generous contribution toward the anti-fascist struggle; such are BRUNI, ALBERTONI, ROTI.

As to political leanings, Prof. Setti states that the greater part of secondary teachers is inclined towards the "Action Party, which is dear to the hearts of all intellectual people, and that elementary teachers especially the younger ones, are more inclined to extremist ideas, tending to be Communists or Christian Democrats. Many among these young teachers have fought with the partisans.

Conditions of the Florentine Schools and School Buildings

Pupils: In Florence - elementary schools 21,876 schoolchildren  
Secondary schools 8,087 "

In the Province  
Elementary schools 43,883 "  
Secondary schools 2,251 "

Teachers (in government pay  
In Florence - Elementary schools 750 teachers  
Secondary schools 718 "  
In the province  
Elementary schools 1,300 "  
Secondary schools 251 "

To this number must be added the staff of teachers who are not officially enrolled, but serve as substitutes.

Buildings In Florence - Elementary schools 71 buildings  
Secondary schools 30 "  
In the Province  
Elementary schools 512 "  
Secondary schools 10 "

Buildings damaged because of the war  
In Florence - Elementary schools 31  
Secondary schools 10 (2 entirely destroyed)

In the Province  
No certain numbers are to be had as yet; but about 15 buildings are known to be

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Buildings damaged because of the war

In Florence - Elementary schools 31  
 Secondary schools 20 (2 entirely destroyed)

In the Province

No certain numbers are to be had as yet; but about 15 buildings are known to be either entirely destroyed or partly so.

Private schools must be added to this list of public schools. In Florence there are about 10 private Secondary schools and 15 elementary schools. In the province there are also a few private schools. About 20 % of the public school children and teachers are to be added to this list as the staff of private schools.

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Urgent Scholastic Problems - The most urgent problems of the schools are seen to by the Superintendent of Studies together with Captain Pratt (American), the officer charged with this branch by A.M.G. They are working very cordially together, and up to now, no difficulties have arisen between the Italian and Allied authorities. The examinations, by order of the A.M.G., will begin on the 2nd October. Some have criticized this, alleging that as the time for preparation is very short, the examinations cannot possibly be serious, but only a superficial and indulgent choice. On the other hand Prof. Setti understands very well the importance of the political reasons for all civil life which brought about this decision.

In any case he has seen to it that this order shall be carried out, and is able to assure everyone that the examinations will take place regularly in almost all the schools, and in a very serious way.

The school building problem has also been very well understood. Out of about 100 city school buildings only 17 are still occupied by evacuated people. The A.M.G. is making every effort not to be obliged to use school buildings for military purposes. But the problem of disinfecting the schoolrooms is a very serious one, because these buildings have been occupied by German troops. But there are no disinfectants in the city and it is a difficult matter to make the school rooms hygienic and habitable for the children. This problem cannot be solved without the help of the Allied authorities.

Just as serious is the problem of glass for the windows, broken by explosions, especially now that winter is drawing near. The future problem is an easier one, because almost all headmasters managed to save all materials relative to the schools. As for teaching staff, the Superintendent has a number of applicants on hand. Besides Florentine teachers, there are a number of teachers belonging to other places who can be employed. It may be said that the number of secondary teachers is slightly insufficient while the elementary teachers are too many. The want of secondary teachers will be filled in by substitute teachers, as usual. As to school books, there are quite enough good books in the city, and if an anthology or two are suppressed, the rest can be used quite conveniently for the secondary schools. For elementary schools, the problem is more complicated. During the Fascist Regime there was a book which was obligatory for all schools; it had two editions, one for big centers and one for smaller ones. After the 25th July the schools were allowed



Setti understands very well the importance of the political reasons for all civil life which brought about this decision.

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Just as serious is the problem of glass for the windows, broken by explosions, especially now that winter is drawing near. The furniture problem is an easier one, because almost all headmasters managed to save all materials relative to the schools. As for teaching staff, the Superintendent has a number of applicants on hand. Besides Florentine teachers, there are a number of teachers belonging to other places who can be employed. It may be said that the number of secondary teachers is slightly insufficient while the elementary teachers are too many. The want of secondary teachers will be filled in by substitute teachers, as usual. As to school books, there are quite enough good books in the city, and if an anthology or two are suppressed, the rest can be used quite conveniently for the secondary schools. For elementary schools, the problem is more complicated. During the Fascist Regime there was a book which was obligatory for all schools; it had two editions, one for big centers and one for smaller ones. After the 25th July the schools were allowed to choose which they liked best as reader, until other books adopted to the new state of things were edited. This disposition remained in force even during the Republican period. Now the problem arises: are the schools to continue to use a common textbook or not. Prof. Setti thinks that it would not be good to impose a common textbook on the schools, especially as it would most likely be compiled in a hurry, and he would be very glad if A.M.G. did no such thing. He wishes to have a meeting of Florentine editors, listen to their proposals, and then present concrete and matured suggestions to A.M.G. Prof. Setti declares he would be very glad if the population were informed of the conditions of schools in Florence as expressed in this interview.

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REPORT ON PISA

(From Dr. Luigi Russo, Rector of Pisa University.)

The State of the Monuments

The Leaning Tower - The pump that drew water from the foundations, is broken, it must be mended as soon as possible, so as not to jeopardize the building.

The Cathedral - The roof needs mending in some places. The artistic material has been taken to a safe place.

The Monumental Cemetery - Badly damaged through shelling, which caused a fire that burnt the roof and seriously damaged the frescoes on the walls.

The Civil Museum - Slight damages. The artistic material has been taken to a safe place.

Among other monumental buildings, S. Paul's on the Arno Bank, the Palazzo delle Giornate, the Palazzo Scotto, the Chiesa di San Michele, and many other buildings, which for various reasons have not yet been inspected, are badly damaged. The roof of the Verdi Theater must be urgently repaired, so as to avoid greater damages to the ceiling.

UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONS

Almost all the Institutions have been damaged, but the scientific patrimony has been taken away or destroyed, especially the Physiological Institute, which may be considered as to be entirely refurnished. (The German Professor of Philosophy saw to it that nothing was left.) The Engineering Institute was the seat of various German and American Commands, and the former took away all that might be considered useful. Some of the most precious instruments of the said Institute were put in a safe place by the President of the Faculty and the technical men.

The University Library - It is still intact, but the one belonging to the Scuola Normale is in very bad state, especially because of the interest that the American soldiers took in it. As for the School itself the building is in fairly good condition, but almost all the furniture has been taken away. The beds are ruined, almost all the mattresses, linen and household goods have been stolen. Only one of the University buildings (the Engineering Institute) is

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The Physical Institute, as mentioned, because it has been completely destroyed through the fault of its head. In spite of Miss Ceconi's insistence, Prof. Puccianti gave orders that the material was not to be put in safety.

#### ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY THE GERMANS

Just to give an idea of the atrocities committed by the Germans in the City of Pisa during the last 40 days of their occupation.

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and the terror which reigned in the city during this period, the following episodes are related, since they greatly impressed the citizens.

1. Murders committed in Casa Pardo Roquez - This family which lived in a building situated in Via Sant'Andrea, had received into their house two other Jewish families, because their homes were ruined by the bombs; what is more it had also taken in other families, (not Jews) from the populous part of the town.

The owners of the house, as well as the guests, when the German soldiers broke in, were murdered with machine-guns and hand bombs, for no specified reason. After having killed twelve persons, including the servants, the same German soldiers completely looted the house. This event raised the indignation and anger of all the city, because the family was and is well known for its charitable activities, and also because of the murder of other families who were esteemed in Pisa.

2. Murders committed at the Casermette - After the Germans left the city, in the Casermette, via di Gello, 18 civilians were found dead, all systematically killed by a pistol shot in the forehead. These civilians had been captured with many others, and who knows why, chosen among those destined to be deported and cold-bloodedly killed at the Casermette, without anybody knowing it. In fact they were discovered after many days, and several, because of the state of decomposition were unrecognizable. On the other hand, many families who still had a faint hope of seeing their dear ones came back from deportation, had to bear the sorrow of their death: other families do not know if their dear ones, snatched away from their homes, are among those found dead or not.

THE BUILDING SITUATION

Only a third of the buildings existing before the war can be relied upon, but even to reach this proportion, many roofs, doors and windows must be urgently repaired.

FOOD SITUATION

It has been impossible to cultivate vegetables properly, because the Allied Command, would not give the C.I.N. of Pisa, at that time at Collesalveti, the permission to send peasants to gather the plants. Wheat remained massed up without any possibility of threshing and grinding it for more than 40 days, and a good deal is spoiled. Lost of the animals have been taken away by the Germans; what remained in the Coltano farm, died of thirst, because nobody got the permission to go and give them water.

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The food question like all the other citizen's problems, must depend on the reactivation of transport, which cannot be solved, if the Allied authorities do not give the permission to circulate on a larger scale than has been allowed up to now and do not supply means of repairing cars and petrol. An effective solution will never be reached if the Allied authorities continue to requisition cars instead of adding to those already existing in the city.

#### THE BUILDING OF BRIDGES OVER THE ARNO

City life is paralysed by the fact that the town is divided in two because the bridges have been destroyed.

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WATER

The acqueduct of Filettole, is out of use and water is drawn from wells, and only in small quantities (200 Litres a minute), water comes from the Asciano Acqueduct.

ELECTRIC POWER

The transformation station has been destroyed by the Germans. As regards the Coltano Farm, it is to be hoped that electricity will be partly re-activated by the middle of October, and if the Allies give their help, a part of the electric power can be given to the industries of the city towards the end of October.

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APPENDIX V NO. 37

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SECRET ITALIAN GERMAN COLLABORATION BEFORE JULY 25, 1943 PT. I  
++ (Part II will appear in a following report)

We do not wish to deal with official relations here nor with the ensuing contacts but of an underground form of work and of collaboration against the national interest, for inadmissible private or political ends (keeping in power the political group who force the alliance with Germany, and the war against the Allies)

After 1934, German citizens began to come to Italy quietly at first and then with ever-increasing Fascist backing.

Besides the espionage organizations solely for military information such as the "Tourist Agenci Chiari and Sommariva", with the seal "Chiariva" of which mention will be made later, it is well to remember that the political penetration preceded the military one, and often, like the police, had no contacts with the military branches of the ABWER.

The center of the offices and the organizations for Italy was at Munich, Bavaria, with a complete file system and archives where every one of interest to Nazi Germany was scrupulously registered. Special attention was paid to circles favorable to Germany and to those ready to become so with a little coaxing. Every Italian city was minutely searched for favorable and unfavorable circles. Names of interest were divided into three groups:

1. Names of use to the police and for diplomatic penetration.
2. Names of interest in industrial penetration and exploitation
3. Names of interest to the Military department, pointed out to the head of the ABWER (later the Amt Ausland Abwer in Italien)

None naturally was the object of particular interest for its exceptional diplomatic position which was quite unique in having diplomatic representatives of every nation in duplicate, to the Italian Government and to the Holy See.

In 1938 the work of the Italian center in Munich was so well developed that it could give the German state organizations an exact picture of conditions in Italy - public opinion, increase or decrease of Fascist popularity, etc. We give a few of the opinions which were then asked at the Munich center and the corresponding replies:

To the question about Italian public opinion in regard to Germany it was said that public opinion in Italy was contrary to Nazi theories and even to Germany, especially after the massacres of 1934, and more still after the occupation of Austria.

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In the middle classes and in the people there were traces of traditional and national hatred.

Only Fascist circles and those aristocrats devoted to Fascism could be relied upon to be useful.

Following up these results the work of penetration in Italy was increased and the net of personal gain was extended at any price. In the meantime influence was brought to bear on Fascist propaganda which did not mention Austria again and did not speak of internal dissension in Germany, but instead began to build up

(A FWB informant who in the past worked closely with the Italian High Command writes the following.)

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APPENDIX V, No. 37

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a picture of a loving, friendly Germany desirous of cooperating for the good of Italy.

The continual blare of Fascist propaganda on the radio and in the press made the philo-Germans more hopeful of further gains through increasing German influence; and every attempt to stop the increasing flood of propaganda by the simple facts of Italian history was immediately repressed by the political police.

Italy was headed toward suicide by Fascist will and the complicity of self-styled intellectuals. Even military opposition was practically nil, the Royal Army - high distinguished itself so well in the last World War - having become the private property of the Fascist party to such an extent that military honor and dignity were buried under a second fealty oath to Mussolini. Every officer, under compulsion, bound himself with a Fascist tessera to the Fascist party. A scale of political merit was set up. This served as a basis for the formation of the Command units, large and small, which showed their true colors on the occasion of the shameful surrender to the Germans on 8th September 1943.

This surrender undoubtedly had been planned by the Germans. The idea, of course, as for all other things Italian, originated in the Munich Center.

The reason for the strange behavior of some high officers, the inexplicable cowardice of many Commands, the ambiguous attitude of some personalities, military and civilian, and above all the fall of well equipped positions, without the honor of a single shot, would come to light if one could have a glimpse at the most secret files of the Italian Central in Munich,

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All events of the three years of war were carefully planned in Munich. After July 25th, the valuable complicity of the Fascist state no longer possible, the Munich Central went into action using an equipment perfected by years of preparation. For the results, witness the events which occurred to Italy's detriment.

The means adopted will be described in a separate report.

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

CENTRAL D SECTION, LIBERATED ITALY

OCTOBER 2, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 36

PART I SUMMARY

(1) The Cabinet met on Tuesday, September 26, and issued an important declaration whereby it recognized the supreme importance for Italy to have an efficient and authoritative government which could maintain the dignity and independence of the nation in front of the world and be worthy of the respect of the United Nations. The statement asserted that for such a purpose it was essential to reinforce the union of the six parties which since 1942 had established an alliance that had held good under the heel of the German invader and that had been reconfirmed by the creation of the government of national liberation. The Cabinet defined the aims of the alliance of the six parties as being the intensification of the war effort against the Germans and the Fascists, the most complete defascistization, and the construction of a democratic state both in letter and in spirit. The Cabinet recognized the necessity for the six parties to dedicate all their energy to the enormous tasks facing them. To secure this solidarity the parties must postpone, the declaration continues, until the moment in which the whole country can be consulted on the solution of the most important political and social problems, as a result of the truce between the parties these will pledge themselves to abstain from any agitation for any fundamental modification in the social structure though each party will preserve the right to discuss and to propose such modifications for the future. The parties also pledge themselves to solve within the government those problems which they consider it necessary to handle and to abstain from anything that might disturb such work. The parties also pledge themselves to respect the impartial authority of the democratic state which must safeguard order and preserve the liberty of all. They would see that their principles and their organizations demonstrate to public opinion that the parties in the government were operating in the determination that the individual aims of each party would remain subordinate to the final aim of liberating the country and of creating a democratic state which would interpret the collective will. The Cabinet decided to take the necessary measures immediately to solve the food and transport problems as well as those of agriculture and the more essential tasks of re-building, for this purpose they would seek the help of the democracies and also the active collaboration of all the progressive social forces of the country. The government proposes to establish contact with such forces by instituting special commissions of mixed political and technical personnel with the task of promoting the most satisfactory solution of the social, financial and economic problems of the day. For two or three weeks before this declaration some of the parties and in particular those of the left seemed to have forgotten that they were members of a coalition government and that this membership entailed certain responsibilities. The Communist and Socialist press in particular were dedicating considerable space to criticism of the government and occasionally even ministers wrote articles critical of the government. This declaration should serve to recall to these party leaders a greater sense of government responsibility and as a result party polemics should give way to a greater concentration on the

force the union of the six parties which since 1942 had established an alliance that had held good under the heel of the German invader and that had been reconfirmed by the creation of the government of national liberation. The Cabinet defined the aims of the alliance of the six parties as being the intensification of the war effort against the Germans and the Fascists, the most complete defascistization, and the construction of a democratic state both in letter and in spirit. The Cabinet recognized the necessity for the six parties to dedicate all their energy to the enormous tasks facing them. To secure this solidarity the parties must postpone, the declaration continues, until the moment in which the whole country can be consulted on the solution of the most important political and social problems. As a result of the truce between the parties these will pledge themselves to abstain from any agitation for any fundamental modification in the social structure though each party will preserve the right to discuss and to propose such modifications for the future. The parties also pledge themselves to solve within the government those problems which they consider it necessary to handle and to abstain from anything that might disturb such work. The parties also pledge themselves to respect the impartial authority of the democratic state which must safeguard order and preserve the liberty of all. They would see that their principles and their organizations demonstrate to public opinion that the parties in the government were operating in the determination that the individual aims of each party would remain subordinate to the final aim of liberating the country and of creating a democratic state which would interpret the collective will. The Cabinet decided to take the necessary measures immediately to solve the food and transport problems as well as those of agriculture and the more essential tasks of re-building. For this purpose they would seek the help of the democracies and also the active collaboration of all the progressive social forces of the country. The government proposes to establish contact with such forces by instituting special commissions of fixed political and technical personnel with the task of promoting the most satisfactory solution of the social, financial and economic problems of the day. For two or three weeks before this declaration some of the parties and in particular those of the left seemed to have forgotten that they were members of a coalition government and that this membership entailed certain responsibilities. The Communist and Socialist press in particular were dedicating considerable space to criticism of the government and occasionally even ministers wrote articles critical of the government. This declaration should serve to recall to these party leaders a greater sense of government responsibility and as a result party polemics should give way to greater concentration on the war effort. The incitements to the peasants to seize the land of large proprietors and the veiled approval of violence which had appeared in some newspapers belonging to government parties should now cease.

(2) This important declaration had hardly been published when the joint communique of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill was issued. This statement was couched in the most friendly language and has made a favorable impression in Italian circles. In particular the statement that the President and Prime Minister were determined to encourage those Italians who want a political revival of the country and who are completing the destruction of the Fascist system, has met with favor. Italians have noted that the Allied statement marks a great

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NAME	INITIALS	DATE
Col. MAG. CATHY	UBW	
Maj. MAGNUS		
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SAINT		
Capt. A.		
Capt.		

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SUMMARY NO. 36

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step forward in Italian relations with the Allies. In the first place it is noted with pleasure that the Allied Control Commission will henceforth be called the Allied Commission and that the British High Commissioner will now have the title of Ambassador, the title already held by the American representative. Above all importance is attached to the fact that the Italian government will have diplomatic representatives in Washington and London. The isolation which had obtained between Italy and the Allies has now been broken and although Italy remains a co-belligerent she secures some of the advantages of an ally. It is further appreciated that Italy will get help from UNRRA and that technical and industrial experts will be sent to the country to help Italy in the reconstruction of her railways, roads and in the solution of her transport problems. Great pleasure is also expressed that Italy will now be able to resume commercial relations with Allied countries. To many Italians this ~~separation~~ ~~was~~ as a surprise and although it did not go as far as some would have liked, it has gone much further than many had dared to hope possible. Reponsible Italian politicians and members of the government have for some weeks both in public speech and in private conversation complained that the government was unable to operate owing to the rigid control exercised by the Allies. The assurance that the government will now be given greater responsibility and greater power will enable it to prove its merits. Up till now there has been a danger that any failure on the part of the government could be easily excused by casting the blame on the Allies. Only the Fascists could derive any pleasure out of the rigid control of the Italian government as in this way they hoped that the democratic forces of the country would be discredited. The declaration of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill has gone further to strengthen the democratic forces in Italy than any single event during the last twelve months. Churchill's speech shed further light on the attitude of the Allies and in particular that of Great Britain towards Italy. Some Italians have noticed that a new note of friendliness has recently crept into the Prime Minister's speeches and attribute this to his visit to Italy where as he himself says, he was moved by the extraordinary warmth of the welcome accorded to Allied troops as well as to himself. Democracy is still a delicate infant in Italy and much will have to be done in order to nourish it before it can be expected to be strong enough to resist the reactionary or authoritarian influences which threaten it on either side. The growth of democracy in Italy has been surprisingly rapid in the last few months but for its final success it will need the comprehension and the assistance of the sister democracies and for this reason the statement of Roosevelt and Churchill has been particularly welcome.

(3) Toglietti made an important speech during the week at the conclusion of the conference of the Communist Federation of Rome. He spoke at length of the reactionary forces still at work in the state. Although the government had changed on the top he declared that many of the prefects and public officials were still Fascists and were consequently surrounded by reactionary elements of the old regime. He mentioned in particular that some of those Italians who shot the patriots at the orders of the Germans were still to be found in the ranks of the armed forces and that so far it had not been possible to remove them. Epuration was slow he said and must be accelerated. He complained that the youth of the country was not allowed to participate in sufficiently large numbers in the fight against the Germans in Italy. The present sacrifices which the Italian people are called upon to bear would be more tolerable if they could be excused on the grounds that they were necessary for the war effort, but unfortunately Italy was

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the rising cost of living and the shortage of food. He pointed out the contrasts existing between the poverty of the masses on the one hand, living on bread, fruit and vegetables, and those with money who can go to almost any restaurant and buy a meal which would remind one of life in prewar England. He declared that the Communist party had no intention of changing the structure of the government and implied that when Northern Italy was reached the Socialists and Communists would remain in the government although they would probably demand a greater voice in the cabinet in view of the greater support they would have in the north. Referring to foreign policy he said that the best thing was not to make speeches about foreign policy at this moment since every word could be inevitably interpreted in a different way from the intention of the speaker. Problems of Italian Foreign policy he said could only be solved on the basis of internal policy. Italy can become a power respected throughout the world only when Fascism is completely destroyed inside the country and democracy and a regime of liberty and progress are recreated. He also asked for a greater relaxation of allied control on the Italian government and that greater responsibility be given to the government.

(4) The Soviet Trade Union delegates arrived in Rome during the week and have been paying visits to the Italian Trade Unionists.

(5) The announcement that the Messaggero will reappear under a new title has aroused considerable criticism in the democratic press who see in the republication of this Fascist newspaper the attempt on the part of the reactionary forces to gain once more a hearing. The Ferrone brothers who own the Messaggero were its proprietors before, during and after Fascism. Before Fascism, the newspaper represented nationalistic interests which coincided easily enough with those of Fascism. During the Fascist regime the newspaper supported the government one hundred percent. Other newspapers, such as Il Mondo, had the courage to stand up against Fascism and to be suppressed rather than give way on fundamental principles. The Messaggero not only supported Fascism but after 1935 indulged in the violent campaigns ordered by the government against England and America. After the armistice the newspaper extolled the German atrocities and was at the service of the Republican Fascists. It is natural therefore that the reappearance of this paper should have not only aroused the hostility of democratic elements but should also have angered decent non-political Romans who remember only too well the anti-British and anti-American, the pro-Nazi or pro-Fascist articles which appeared in this paper right up to the day before the liberation of Rome. It is natural that they should view with horror the reappearance of a paper which is still owned by the brothers Ferrone and which might at any moment serve the same reactionary interests which it served so faithfully during the last twenty years. The defenders of the Messaggero maintain that it is non-political but it is sufficient to look into the pre-Fascist, Fascist and post-armistice history of the newspaper to see that this is not the case. The decision was taken by the Press Federation and by the Press Office of the Italian government but it is possible that the feeling of hostility aroused may be sufficiently strong to change the decision as to its reappearance. The P.M.B. press policy from all reports is more and more regarded as one of the most outstanding achievements of the democracies in Italy. When it is considered that it is a little more than a year since Mussolini fell and since Italy was fighting against England and America, it is astonishing that complete freedom of the press should have been introduced into Sicily and Sardinia and the mainland. Although there is no political censorship, and in Rome alone there are 10 daily newspapers

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promised to bring freedom of the press and they have fulfilled this promise in an amazingly short time, so much so that Italy has been treated in regard to her press more in the nature of an Ally than that of a co-belligerent. The under-secretary of state for Press and Propaganda, Signor Spataro, made an important statement during the week when he declared that the effort on the publication of newspapers at present was solely owing to the shortage of newsprint but that in the new press law it will be possible to publish books without submitting them to the Press Office. Books would only be suppressed if they conflicted with military censorship or offended the new regime. Fascism. During the last few months there has been a slow but gradual cultural revival in Italy. La Critica, edited by Croce continues to be published. There are many literary and political reviews, some of which like *Aretusa* and *La Rinascita*, compare favorably with similar publications in England and America. In Rome, Naples and Bari publishing houses have begun gradually to print new books or reissue the books which were forbidden during the Fascist regime. Thus the Prime Minister's book, *Le Vie Nuove del Socialismo*, which was suppressed under Fascism, has just been republished. Some of the books published by Laterza and later suppressed by the Fascists have also been reprinted, the other great liberal publishing house, EINAUDI, has begun to publish again. The great need for these publishing houses at present is permission to translate English or American works, for this it is necessary for them to get in contact with British and American publishers, and postal communications are at present slow, thus hampering a most useful work.

(6) From all reports it is clear that Italians are contributing as much as is within their power towards the war effort. This is particularly noticeable in the areas north of Rome and near the front where the destruction of Italian cities and homes is on an unparalleled scale. These cities, like Rimini, Pesaro, Fano, Foligno and Terni have been heavily damaged. Not only have a large number of houses and factories been destroyed but many structures remaining have been damaged and have no roofs. The Germans have been methodical in the destruction of bridges between Rome and the Adriatic front. An enormous work of reconstruction awaits Italian in the next few weeks. Otherwise many who are homeless may have to sleep during the winter without a roof over their heads. The food situation is grave in Central Italy and in Rome. It is grave partly because of the lack of transportation facilities for distribution, for example while food is plentiful in some of the villages of Umbria, it is short in Rome. The government is trying to handle the transport situation by creating a pool of transport. If they succeed in requisitioning the trucks available, then these could be put at the disposal of the government for the distribution of essential supplies, but more than anything else the government is faced with a psychological problem. It should frankly call upon the Italian people not only to produce the food necessary for the coming winter but also to see that it is collected and distributed adequately. Many of the methods adopted in wartime England for example could be usefully copied in Italy. Restaurants should be forbidden to serve food except on a rationed basis, all essential foods should be rationed. The sufferings endured by the working classes would be more readily accepted if they felt that such sacrifices as they were called upon to bear were shared universally. At present the wealthy Italians can and do live as if the war were of no concern to them, for this purpose it is essential to explain to Italians what methods have been adopted in England or Russia or America to meet with shortages created by war. Many such methods could be usefully

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

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy 2nd October 1944

REPORT ON COLLISIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 36

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SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. MG. CARRI		
Maj. MAGNUS	P.T.	
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SALVADORI		
Col. FAVA		
C. C.		

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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 bad source	5 improbable

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Information and Censorship Section  
Psychological Warfare Branch  
Unit 12  
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CENTRAL D SECTION, LIBERATED ITALY  
REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 36  
October 2, 1944

PART II - ANNEXES  
A CURRENT EVENTS

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

1 ~~Press Reaction~~ to Declaration of Solidarity issued by the Council of Ministers on 26 Sept. 1944

At their meeting at the Viminale on 26 September the Council of Ministers issued a declaration of solidarity between the six parties. Among the points was:

"The Council believes that to this end (supreme necessity that Italy should have an authoritative and efficient government) the strengthening of the union of the six parties is indispensable. Since 1942 there has been a pact of alliance, which pact was maintained during the fight against the German invaders and was reaffirmed by the creation of the Government of National Liberation."

ITALIA LIBERA (Party of Action) writes that this declaration is the most important political act since the formation of the government. This clearly shows the democratic, anti-fascist, forward-looking, character of the new government and the undertaking which it gives reaffirming in full the solidarity of the six parties of the coalition government. will endure until the election of a government.

IL RIS. RINGRANCO LIBERALE (Liberal) writes that the energetic call of the government in respect of the pact of truce is also a call to political reality and to the necessity of order and discipline. The government offers to the world the proof that Italy knows how to pull together in the most grave period of her history. This unity will help to re-enhance Italy's international prestige and is the first Italian contribution to the new order in Europe.

IL FOROIO (Christian Democrat) The declaration of the Government is of the first importance because it is necessary at such a time of internal and external struggle that Italy has an authoritative and efficient government.

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L'ITALIA NUOVA (Fascist) writes that with its declaration the government wipes out its past and in words at least intends to do "all we have called upon them to do, and which for four months they have not wanted to do." The parties must realize the gravity of their responsibilities.

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UNITA (Communist) affirms that once more the intrigues of the reactionaries and incensors of national discord have been baffled. With satisfaction and with pride the Communists prove the absence of any discordant note between the declaration of the Government and the recent speech of the Head of the Communist Party.

IL TEMPO (Independent) is pleased that a patriotic sense of civil necessity has made of six weeks a single will whose first communication is an undertaking of honour to work on reconstruction leaving politics for a more opportune moment.

## 2 Reactions to the Joint Statement of Churchill and Roosevelt

There seems to be two shades of opinion that are frequently expressed in conversations with Italians on the subject of the new Italo-Anglo-American relations. One might be termed the immediate outlook, coming chiefly from those people who find the struggle for bread becoming daily more difficult and consequently hardly have patience for a long term political viewpoint -- these people just fall short of damning with faint praise the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration. They are happy of course about an improved future but it is too difficult for them to forget their present hunger long enough to become enthusiastic about long term politics. On the other hand there is the opinion of those who realize more fully the great problems of the war, reconstruction, and international politics, and who realize how slowly policies and relations evolve in this panorama; the people of this opinion look upon this act as a great forward step for Italy, not only in her own reconstruction but also for her future place in the international field. In a certain way, these two shades of opinion can be found in the minds of nearly all Italians, one of course dominating more than the other.

A student, about 25. "It is really the best piece of news that we have had for a long, long time. Did you see how enthusiastic the newspapers were? It is the first step, and I hope there will be more, toward material, political and social reconstruction of our country. Many of our people naturally cannot see this because they receive no immediate gains, but it is actually a stimulating piece of news."

Publicity agent for the Democrats of Labor (political party), about 55. "It is a fine thing, a fortunate thing for Italy in this moment. Also the putting of Mayor LeGuardia in charge of the Allied Commission is another act that signifies friendship between Italy and the Allies. He is very sympathetic with the cause of Italy."



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A discussion between a tailor, about 32, and a teacher of literature in a private school, about 35: The tailor: "First of all I should like to know just from where this help is coming -- from the time we began to fight the Germans, over a year ago, until the various sections of Italy have been liberated, we have been promised aid. From whom is it coming? From America? England? Or from the neutrals who trade with the Allies? When they speak of aid to Italy, I think immediately of material aid; for me the political question

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comes afterward. In fact, what good is the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration if our Government always has its hands tied? I think that it will take at least 5 years after the war has ended to have a policy purely Italian enacted on our behalf; and this can only be when all of the foreign soldiers have departed from our country.

"Naturally, as our newspapers say, one cannot help recognizing a certain good will on the part of our liberators in giving us these new favors. But what I can't see is that our public opinion considers these things as grand gifts granted to us by the generosity of the Allies. It seems to me that an autonomous government on our part could solve many of the pressing problems that the Allies, in the greater part, could never solve."

The Professor responded: "It is just your mania to disparage every measure that is made in our favor. On the contrary I think that these decisions of Churchill and Roosevelt will result in great benefits for us. I think that this is just the moment that the promised help is likely to materialize to our benefit."

An unemployed man about 31: "I am greatly relieved to know that the Allied governments have finally decided to consider our disastrous situation. I see a good sign in the fact that they have conceded a greater power to our government; it signifies that, in the opinion of the victors, we must demonstrate that we are able to rehabilitate ourselves. This is a good opportunity to choose what one wants. I also think that behind the declaration is the desire of the Allies to substitute our troops for the ones that would eventually arrive from America or England; and it is not improbable that a strong nucleus of Italian troops will be sent against Japan when the war in Europe will be over. I also think that we should pay for all the favors that we receive."

A mechanic in a large factory, about 50: "We must be delighted if this help arrives, under whatever form, also including the greater authority for our government. We must not delude ourselves, however, because when this abnormal period is over, we shall find that the Allies will be the large stockholders and bondholders in all our fields of work -- although now we want to refuse to consider this dangerous side of the question because we have immediate need of help from them. When this happens, not a few will consider those who are now savours as foreign intruders."

A journalist of a bi-monthly paper: "The declaration of Churchill and Roosevelt is a decisive step toward the rehabilitation of the

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A journalist of a bi-monthly paper: "The declaration of Churchill and Roosevelt is a decisive step toward the rehabilitation of the Italian people. Finally the Allies have taken actual consideration of the real state of Italy. The request of London and Washington for our ambassadors is a very hopeful sign for us. Although nothing was said about changing our status as co-belligerents, nor about Lend-Lease, one can see that Italy has been given the opportunity to put itself on a par with the United States and to no longer be considered as an enemy nation. I hope that the UNRRA aid will be considered and that we will be able to obtain material and financial aid for reconstruction. I also think that Churchill's visit to Italy impressed him in regard to the immediate need that we have for assistance. It is of great significance that the heads of the United Nations have realized -- by means of the lynching at the Palazzo di Giustizia -- that the Italian people have need of a government with

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more authority and with more freedom. It is also an important step to change the ACC to AC; it signifies that the Italian people have reached a certain political maturity and that it has been recognized."

A university student about 23: "The Churchill-Roosevelt declaration has caused great interest among the student classes. We did not believe that after four months of liberation (Rome) that much would be given to Italy. To send ambassadors to London and Washington puts us on a par with the United Nations. We often compare Italy with France. Though France was an Ally from the beginning, the fault of her rapid defeat was nevertheless only her own. Italy, on the other hand, though declaring war on America, has testified with her millions of prisoners, with her numerous anti-fascists, with her patriots, with her destruction of Fascism, that she feels spiritually and materially near to the cause of the Allies. Then France was immediately given the opportunity to punish the Nazi collaborators, to choose her own government, to receive Lend-lease, and to have a French army. But we have had to disarm citizens and patriots, and have had the AC imposed upon us with the result of making our government look ridiculous. The declaration of Roosevelt and Churchill reached us at the right time, as we were beginning to doubt very strongly the liberty brought by the Allies."

A young university graduate, intelligent, reliable, with the conviction that he was interpreting the sentiments of his class, in a conversation with a T.B. official said that President Roosevelt's recent statement cleared the Italian horizon of a dark cloud. Italians of all classes have waited long for a glimpse of what the Allies intend to do with Italy. Now they have it. It is only a glimpse, indeed, but most welcome and a great relief in the face of the past uncertainty. He said that it is a decision indicates that the Allies recognize the Italians' willingness to help in the general cause, a willingness made manifest through general behavior and with specific deeds particularly by partisan action in occupied Italy.

The immediate reaction to the news was: now we may hope for our future. However, upon more detached, cooler analyses, many ask the question: "Will they really do what they say, and how? Or is this only one more promise? More words?" And again were reassured remembering the commitments by UNRRA. Ever since the Allies entered Italy the Italians have tried to express in every possible way the thought that they could never get back on their feet without outside help. But great as the need for help may be they are anxious to earn the right to receive it.

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A young university graduate, intelligent, reliable, with the conviction that he was interpreting the sentiments of his class, in a conversation with a T.B. official said that President Roosevelt's recent statement cleared the Italian horizon of a dark cloud. It-aliens of all classes have waited long for a glimpse of what the Allies intend to do with Italy. Now they have it. It is only a glimpse, indeed, but most welcome and a great relief in the face of the past uncertainty. He said that it is decision indicates that the Allies recognize the Italians' willingness to help in the general cause, a willingness made manifest through general behavior and with specific deeds particularly by partisan action in occupied Italy.

The immediate reaction to the news was: now we may hope for our future. However, upon more detached, cooler analyses, many ask the question: "Will they really do what they say, and how? Or is this only one more promise? More words?" And again were reassured remembering the commitments by UNRRA. Ever since the Allies entered Italy the Italians have tried to express in every possible way the thought that they could never get back on their feet without outside help. But great as the need for help may be they are anxious to earn the right to receive it.

A middle aged man of letters said that the news was the answer to the desperate questions Italians have asked themselves while helplessly watching the country go to ruin. What can we do? How can we help ourselves without friendly comprehension? Now we may at least hope. Thinking people; with this renewed incentive, will intensify their efforts. If the Italian government will use its greater freedom wisely and will give proof of efficiency, the people will be inspired with confidence and will give it their support. This, naturally, will start the climb upward out of the abyss. This promised help is of high psychological as well as material value.

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3 SU ARY PIA GLIATTI'S SPEECH, Sunday, 24 Sept.

A speech by Minister Togliatti, Sunday afternoon, September 24, marked the close of the Provincial Conference of the Rome Communist Federation. Togliatti's recurrent theme was: National Unity to fight reactionary forces is more necessary now than ever before in the life of the country. His opening phrases conveying to the audience the greetings of the party's Central Committee, were received with enthusiastic applause. He said that the new Communist organization being created not only in Rome but all over Italy, must become the fighting vanguard of the entire Italian population. He explained that this new party is composed of the working classes and of the people; and its function is no longer restricted to criticism and propaganda. It takes an active, constructive part in the life of the country, beginning with plant or factory groups, all the way up to the men who represent the people and the party in the government. "The working class now intends to work side by side with other democratic forces, for liberation and for a democratic regime."

Togliatti then explained how the well-to-do classes were responsible for fascism and all its disastrous consequences, and affirmed that the reconstruction of Italy will be possible only if the working class will take an active part in the political life, as a new, guiding element.

"The problems that will face us after the war," he said, "are due largely to the fact that fascism collapsed in such a manner that it was impossible to eliminate at once and completely those responsible for it, who are now busy setting up the framework of an anti-democratic reactionary Italy, once more pregnant with fascism, as she was before the March on Rome. With regard to the current criticism of the present government, he stressed that the Committee of Liberation, called also the National Front, is today the only movement with the right to govern the country, both for national and for international reasons, but added that "any other anti-fascist democratic party, with a good and well-established tradition, desirous of joining this movement, will receive our support for participation in the CNL".

Togliatti then dwelt on the conditions which stir up general discontent: a) failure, so far, to clean up all vestiges of fascism and remove from office all persons formerly assigned to their posts by fascism, and therefore exponents of fascism; b) economic problems, difficulties in obtaining food supplies, transportation, etc. "It is a matter of national honor and of necessity," he said, "to wipe out fascism from the country in order to save it. Moreover, we are committed before the world to educate all fascists and all

of the country, beginning with plant or factory groups, all the way up to the men who represent the people and the party in the government. "The working class now intends to work side by side with other democratic forces, for liberation and for a democratic regime."

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He added that the most keenly felt cause for discontent was Italy's military non-participation in the war. After the Germans were driven out everyone expected the youth of Italy to take up arms and fight to vindicate the country for the ills wrought against it by the Nazis. This has not been possible for reasons beyond our control, and all are bitterly disappointed.

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It is understandable how in the face of these circumstances, painful incidents such as the recent lynching of a Nazi collaborator in Rome, may occur. But despite our understanding, we view the incident with grief and with deep concern... We deplore all violence. We don't want to create in our country an atmosphere of violence or of civil war because we know that it would lead to ruin.

Togliatti believes the people have faith in the present government, because some of its members have long fought fascism. At the same time the people's criticism of the slow action on the part of the government, robs it of the freedom necessary to lead the country toward renewal.

He then cited problems arising from time to time, and explained how the communists deal with them, always bearing in mind and keeping before the attention of the people, the importance of maintaining national unity above all else, and of driving out the enemy. Not the least dangerous enemy is that class of reactionaries who made fascism possible, and who would do the same again to safeguard their interests, as a landed class... "These reactionaries," Togliatti said, "claim that the communists and the socialists have no right to take part in the government... It is their notion that this right traditionally belongs only to the landed class... for the protection of their economic and political privileges..."

He then defended the Communist party against the accusation that its participation in the government is admissible only because the Soviet Union is now an ally of England and the United States. No one, except the old reactionary castes who in the past have exercised power by reason of their possessions and are therefore in the habit of thinking in terms of masters and servants, could conceive such an insidious idea. We denounce this state of mind. It must be pulled up from the roots. The people of Italy have the right to govern themselves... If the working classes, that is, our party, participate in the government, this right will be exercised and preserved. He praised Communist activities in every branch of life in Italy, as heroic and fruitful, recalling as proof of the party's sincerity that 162 of the Fosse Ardeatine martyrs were communists.

National solidarity is essential also for the solution of economic problems. "Speculation and speculators must be eliminated," he said, "so that the poor may not become poorer." He went on to describe the conditions of miners and other workers in the various regions of Italy, and contrasted these with the "scandalous" banquets in certain places in Rome.



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He talked at length on internal and foreign policy and said that in his opinion Benedetto Croce might serve better both home and foreign policy if he exercised day by day his influence on the conservative, reactionary elements in his party.

Togliatti dealt exhaustively with practically every facet of present complicated Italian life, national and private, analyzing the causes, the effects and the possible remedies. But in every instance he stressed his general theme: Working out of reactionary forces, and forwarding national unity.

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PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

4 Interviews at Seven of the Chief Political Parties' Headquarters by a FBI Officer.

The object of this series of interviews was to gather information on the organizational methods and problems of the various political parties. It becomes obvious at once that the left wing parties are better organized as groups, have specific rules for membership, have frequent rallies and meetings, and are popular in industrial classes. On the other hand, the center and right parties move very slowly in organizing and registering their membership, and assume (rightly enough) that the old parties of pre-fascist days have deep roots in the body politic, and they also feel that the old loyalties will prove strongest when it comes to a showdown. Therefore one finds a reluctance on the part of center and right parties to give precise figures on the number of their party members -- first of all because they are only in the process of determining these figures for themselves, and secondly because they realize that a great many people have sympathy with their cause who never formally belong to any party.

Each of the parties hopes to gain adherents with the collapse or disappearance of other parties. The Socialists hope to gain Actionites when their party disappears, and hope also to win over Communists. The Action Party holds itself to be a center party standing ready to gain adherents from both sides. The Christian Democrats will support anyone who will adhere to their platform. The Liberals expect to gain the reformed Socialists in the case of an eventual union between Socialists and Communists. The Republicans want to collect a bloc from all the parties that will constitute an anti-monarchical force. The solution to all this manuvring, as they all admit, must wait until the complete liberation of Italy. Meanwhile each party works to turn larger groups toward their individual program.

5 Interview with Sig. Giovanni GRILLI, Functionary of the Rome Communist Party Headquarters, Corso Rinascimento 3

There are about 200,000 members registered in the Communist Party in Liberated Italy, said Grilli, and there are many more who are in the process of becoming members. The candidates for membership are examined rather carefully, he explained, and we wait for a period of three months from the date of their initial application before they are admitted to the Party with all the rights and the duties implied in our program; at the moment there are many prospective members waiting for the expiration of the three month period. He guessed that

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When asked about the number of Communists in occupied Italy, he said very readily that they had news that there were 60 Garibaldi Brigades to whose ranks the Communists contributed the major part. They expect to be strong in the big cities and industrial centers, and he added, "though we shall not have many in the country the few that we have have already reached a noteworthy percentage; those who were Communists in pre-fascist days remain so today, and not only that, they bring in very many new members."

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As far as all details about programs or intentions of the Communist party, he only repeated the words that Togliatti has been saying for several months, namely, fight the Germans and Fascists, educate the fascists quickly, and get on with the reconstruction of the country. "We do not have need of directives either from Russia or from England," he said, "The Italian people can choose what kind of government they want, the institutional problem does not interest us at the moment. The important thing is to finish the war against the Germans and the Fascists, then we shall see later what needs to be done."

6 Interview with Sig. Ezio Villani, Editor in chief of "AVANTI" organ of the Socialist Party at Rome, Via Gregoriana.

Sig. Villani said that the Socialist party had about 70,000 members below the Garigliano and about 12,000 in and around Rome. Before Fascism there were around 300,000 registered in the party, and about one million voters, he said; the Socialist Party has good roots, especially in the country; in the Po valley and in the big cities we have the favor of nearly everyone.

With the liberation of Northern Italy, he said that they expected to have a great following; of course the Christian Democrats are also very strong there, he added. "However we expect to absorb many from the Party of Action which is destined to disappear, and I have no doubt that we shall gain many Communists because on every hand I see them becoming more democratic and less communistic, and if they do not copy their communistic creed, then as a political group they are bound to vanish. They know that they must democratize themselves to be popular in this country and when they do that they are no longer Communists. Of course the big difference between our Party and the Communist Party is that we believe that they are still taking their orders from Moscow -- "Moscow ha sempre ragione" for them -- and though we have no direct proof of this it is still the big element that keeps us apart."

7 Interview with Sig. Aldo Garosci, Vice-Director of ITALIA LIBERA, of the Party of Action, Via Sistina, Rome.

The object of the interview was to find out the number of members within the Party and to discuss some of the organizational problems that are being faced.

Sig. Garosci estimated that they had about 110,000 members registered in the provinces south of Rome, and about another 100,000 in Central Italy.

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Sig. Garosci estimated that they had about 110,000 members registered in the provinces south of Rome, and about another 100,000 in Central Italy -- that is, Rome, Florence, Perugia, Assisi; Castelli Romani, etc. Perhaps they are stronger in the smaller than in the big cities, he said; for example they are not very strong in Livorno; in Abruzzi they are only beginning; the difficulties of travel add to their organizing problems. As to Northern Italy they stand just about even with the Communists in the armed forces, though sometimes they are better organized than the Party of Action, he added; however in Piedmont his party is extremely well organized. Unfortunately the killing of the leaders in Bologna will necessarily mean a temporary setback for the party there, he went on, for they were some of our

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best men. When all Italy is liberated the total may reach 500,000.

The most difficult time for the Party of Action is during the period that it passes from a clandestine armed organization to a political party. It is at this time, said Garosci, that we sometimes find ourselves lacking political experience. We are not, he stated, Marxists, and I cannot say that we are any nearer the Socialists than we are to the Liberals. We feel that the Socialists are going to become more Communist and that the Liberals are going to become more conservative and monarchial -- we are somewhere in between. We can never be sure, like Croce, that appeals to legal means will always be sufficient; for instance, in the case of Fascists, we think that they should be immediately be tried by court-martial instead of waiting on the long drawn-out nerve-trying process of eouration; perhaps this is why the Liberals think that we may be dictatorial in our method. However in any constitution that we would approve, there would necessarily have to be a separation of power among the various agencies of the government, as opposed to the monarchial or dictatorial conceptions of the state.

He said that the three chief currents of feeling in Italy at this moment, as he saw them, were the Communist, the Action, and the Catholic. He added that any mistaken or bad political judgment on the part of the Socialists might mean a great increase among the followers of the Party of Action.

8 Interview with Avv. Agostino MORINO, at the Christian Democrat Headquarters, Piazza del Gesù, Rome

One must realize that organization moves very slowly within the Demo-Christian party; the great majority of its ranks comes from the contadini in the agricultural districts where political organization lingers along heavily, Avv. Morino explained. "In every city we have an office where all of the Party members come and elect representatives to a Regional Committee which in turn sends three delegates to the Central executive Committee," he said. "At the moment we have only three regional committees -- Sicily, Sardinia and Lazio; in these regions we are in the process of ascertaining the numbers of Party sympathizers. Naturally we shall find our main forces in Piemonte, Lombardia and Veneto where we expect to have the support of the contadini and the small property owners; the members of the old Popular Party (founded in 1919 by Don Sturzo, now the Demo-Christian Party) should all be in our ranks unless there should be an unfortunate dispersal of our forces such as happened when Fascism entered. In 1919 the Popular Party counted 120 deputies in the Camera dei Deputati. You must realize that we have had no political organization for 20

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Avv. Mormino then mentioned Don Sturzo and said that he thought that he would probably remain in America for some time as he was an excellent good-will ambassador there. "We should not lack hope," he also said, "that a man like Don Sturzo might become head of our government -- he is the most politically prepared man in the world, and has none of the vices of politicians; he is the man who could save Italy from even greater ruins than those she now faces."

9 Interview with Randolfo Tacciardi, leader of the Partito Repubblicana.

"We hardly know ourselves," said Sig. Tacciardi, "just how strong our party is -- that is in regard to exact numbers. We know that we have never been exceptionally strong in Southern Italy because that section of the country is indifferent politically, while we are and always have been strongly anti-monarchical. Our party is, you know, the traditional democratic party of Italy -- like the Jeffersonian party in America; it is the party founded by Mazzini and is still the oldest republican party in Italy. Our strength lies deep in the people, as the roots of a great oak, and it represents all of those anti-monarchical forces intertwined with religiosity and respect for labor; we represent a great secular tradition rather than a precise organization that can count on an exact number of votes. Our popularity began to decline in 1914 when we wanted to go to war against the central powers, and in pre-Fascist years we only had 15 deputies. However, just as the Jeffersonian party in America is a flame that lasts down through the years in spite of party changes and is always ready to spring forth with new strength when the occasion calls for it -- so the Republican Party is in Italy. We are not interested in the posts and positions of this provisional government; even though Togliatti suggested that we should be included in the National Committee of Liberation, we are not interested in them, although it gives us a temporary disadvantage not to have the political publicity that such posts give."

He further explained that the Republican Party wants to remain a national force beyond the realm of these present transitory politics. "We want to constitute a bloc of all the parties that are anti-monarchical as we consider that the monarchy is the chief obstacle to Italy's development. At the moment the political situation of Italy is like a brother in which all the politicians ("ruffiani" - pimps) are running around trying to find foreign and outside aid for their personal politics... willing to sell to the highest bidder. However we do not want Russian, or English or American dominated politics inside of Italy."

The Republican Party is strong in Tuscany, Umbria, Marches and Romagna in liberated Italy. In occupied Italy it is strong in Veneto



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The Republican Party is strong in Tuscany, Umbria, Marches and Romagna in liberated Italy. In occupied Italy it is strong in Veneto but lacks a following in the big cities of Turin, Milan and Genoa, according to Iacchiardi.

10 Intergiew with Sig. Giovanni CASSANDRO, Secretary of the Liberal Party at their headquarters, Via Frettina 89, Rome

There is no precise information about the number of regular members of the Liberal Party in liberated Italy, Sig. Cassandro said, "although at the moment we are in the process of ascertaining this

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number; we have many adherents in Calabria and Puglia as we already know, but due to lack of transport and communications we do not yet know about Tuscany and Umbria; however we are certain to find many adherents in Liguria, Piemonte, and Veneto which have always been our strongest sections. Before 1919 there was not precisely a liberal organization, he said; there was a general liberalism that was more a way of life than a specific Party that numbered its members, and though there were few registered Liberals there were very many sympathizers and voters.

"Young people and workers do not often understand our program, and easily turn to the Communists who have a banal language and promises of immediate help," he said. Another factor that hinders the growth of the Liberal Party is the fact that they have organized no band of partisans.

"We have had examples of dictatorial republics and liberal monarchies, so we are indifferent to the institutional question... whether we have the English form or the American form is of little importance to us. In Italy there are two great groups, the Communist and the liberal; the first group includes the Communists, socialists and communist-socialist, and extremist; the second group includes liberals, liberals of the Party of Action, Demo-Christians (we believe), and the reformed-socialists who will come to the liberal ranks in case of an eventual union between socialists and Communists. It is certain that there will never be a union between liberals and Communists; our investigation has shown that Togliatti has brought great funds from Russia; furthermore, [W] could one who has been secretary for 20 years in the Comintern suddenly break away from the ideas and practices that that group embodied?

"We feel," he said, "that the great need of the moment is stabilization; surely we do not need to remind England and America of the ironclad laws of economics -- of supply, demand and price. In our present state of diminishing supply and increasing demand we are daily forcing more hundreds into hunger and misery."

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B - GENERAL INFORMATION

RECONSTRUCTION

11 Interview with Undersecretary G. Liso

The undersecretary for the press, Giuseppe Spataro, of the Dero-Christian party, in an interview granted to the "quotidiano", organ of the Catholic action, made some interesting statements on the present and future problems of the press, tourism, and entertainment.

Regarding the press, Spataro declared that the Italian Government has decided on complete freedom of the press, but in this special period it has been agreed, together with the Allies, to limit new publications, which must be authorized by special commissions. In the new laws concerning the press there will be no further need to obtain permission to publish a book, and books will be sequestered only for military reasons, or for the laws concerning Fascist. The Undersecretary also declared that special commissions will be appointed to publishing companies, and information and distributing agencies, that collaborated with the Germans.

As to tourism, Spataro announced the reorganization and coordination of all tourist agencies, such as the Enit, Enitea, Raci, the Institute of Credit for Hotels, etc. The Undersecretary expressed the opinion that tourism should be considered an object of primary interest for increasing the future national income. "Tourism must be considered as a valid means of drawing Italy closer to those nations from which she was separated by 24 years of supernaturalism. If we re-establish tourist traffic on an agreement of international democratic unity, it will help our cause, and also help to cancel in the minds of other peoples, the lamentable impressions made by the aggressive Fascist Party policy." The Undersecretary then said that an inventory of all hotel property was being made.

As to the possibilities of the entertainment industries, Spataro stated that in the interest of the numerous category of workers, the cinema and theatrical production will be taken up as soon as possible. Plans of reconstruction are being studied for halls, projection rooms, etc., that were damaged by the war, or requisitioned, or occupied.

12 Women to Take Part in Reconstruction

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#### 12 Women to Take Part in Reconstruction

The Union of Italian Women which was recently formed, has as its principle aim amalgamation with all newly-formed women's organizations in liberated territory, for the purpose of contributing more actively in the reconstruction of the nation, Rita Montagnana-Togliatti, wife of the Italian Communist Party leader, said in an interview.

The Union, democratic in outlook, is essentially of a non-political nature, which seeks to fight for the right of Italian women to participate in the social and political life of Italy. The organization will strive for representation on education commissions and on trade union committees.

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The newly formed body, whose provisional seat is in Rome, proposes to set up discussion centers in the various districts of large cities for the thorough examination of social life and ultimate preparation for the task awaiting them, that of taking part in national elections.

E C O N O M I C S

13 Interview with Dr. FERRARI of the Banca Commerciale Italiana by a IWB Officer

Dr. Ferrari was glad that the representatives of Italian banks were going to America to consult authorities there about the stabilization of the Italian lire. (He also would have gone if they were going by boat instead of by clipper). "If the lire is not stabilized soon, the worst is sure to happen. I have recently made very rough estimates on the circulation of the Italian lire," he said. "It is impossible for us to know the figures exactly, as your authorities do not give us any information. In December 1940 the figure stood at 31 billions. Today the Bank of Italy circulation in both liberated and occupied Italy is around 300 billions; add to this the Allied Military Currency which I guess to be around 50 or 50 billions, and the total is somewhere between 350 and 360 billions.

"It is quite easy to see that the level of prices from 1940 until the present has increased from 15 to 30 times. At the same time salaries have increased only 2 or 3 times the pre-war rate. Add to this the spreading unemployment and you can immediately see only disaster. The stabilization of the lire is of first importance; then with certain credits for the raw materials that we must have, we can go to great lengths toward helping ourselves. I do not think that we will be able to send our labor abroad to pay for raw materials as some have suggested; after all America and England will be facing great problems of employment when the war is over and they would not welcome our workmen; besides I doubt if we could spare them, and I doubt if they would want to go.

"If Italy cannot begin reconstruction very soon, if she has no way of getting the raw materials that she needs -- iron, coal, oil -- then it would not surprise me to see an Italian government with something of the same foreign policy that the Fascists had, as it was designed to acquire for Italy the necessary raw materials for her industries. As to what we may or may not lose in colonies, I think that we still have France to fear more than anyone else.

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"I do not know whether the United Nations intend to aid Italy, but if they do then they should do it quickly. You know our saying, 'Quis cito dat, bis dat' (who gives immediately, gives double) and thus if you give us one load of coal when we are freezing it will seem as though you had given us two loads; whereas if you wait and wait and talk about aid to Italy for several years before finally doing it, it will seem to us as though we have received nothing."

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14 Salaries and Cost of Living in Rome

Daily food, indispensable for a family of four persons:

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$\frac{1}{2}$ qt. of milk	L. 25 (black market)
400 grams of pasta	100 "
4 eggs	72 "
$\frac{1}{2}$ kg. vegetables	16 "
1 kg. fruit	31 "
300 gr. of meat or 500 of beans	170 or 80 (black market)
$\frac{1}{2}$ kg. green vegetables	15 "

The meals consist of: milk in the morning; at dinner, soup followed by green vegetables and fruit; at supper, meat with greens or beans with fruit.

The cost is around 350 or 400 lire. From this are excluded: sugar, oil, charcoal, gas, electricity, rent, etc. Monthly it would cost about 12-15,000 lire to keep the whole family. From the above figures, it may be clearly seen that the minimum quantity has been bought, avoiding anything superfluous.

State employee, about 25 yrs. group C	L. 1,200 a month with L.900 for bombardment indemnity.
" " " 30 " " B	L. 1,500 a month including bombardment indemnity.

Singing Teacher in an elementary school (graduate of S. Cecilia Conservatory of Music, gets 2 lire an hour plus indemnity; must give private lessons)

High School teacher	L. 1,000
Secretary of a lawyer	2,100
A lieutenant	2,000
An elementary school teacher	1,200 plus indemnity
An average Gov't employé about 45-50 yrs	800
An employé, private firm, about 40-50 yrs.	4,000
A Colonel	5,000
A doctor, specialist	4-5,000
An engineer	10-12,000
A mason	10-15,000
a driver of Allied Forces	85 per day
Cabinet maker	150 per day
Barber (workman)	100 per day
	60 per day

It may clearly be seen that there is a great disproportion between the cost of living and the stipends. How can it be explained that few, if any, die of starvation? Varicus means are used. The dignified, honest people, begin to sell their belongings, or else



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An employee, private firm, about 40-50 yrs. 5,000

A Colonel 4-5,000

A doctor, specialist 10-12,000

An engineer 10-15,000

A mason 85 per day

A driver of Allied Forces 150 per day

Cabinet maker 100 per day

Barber (workman) 60 per day

It may clearly be seen that there is a great disproportion between the cost of living and the standards. How can it be explained that few, if any, die of starvation? Various means are used. The dignified, honest people, begin to sell their belongings, or else they manage to obtain supplies through relatives living in the country at normal prices. Or else they do extra work, or some other member of the family goes to work. The more unscrupulous begin to trade in the black market, or to trade with Allied soldiers, or to allow their daughters to invite the Allies to the house in order to add canned food to their light meals, but without resorting to scandalous expedients (much noted at Naples, and somewhat less at Rome). It is deplorable to see children begging, selling glasses of water or other drinks; but it is humanly excusable if it is to avoid starvation.

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It is the women who talk most about prices and cost of living, in relation to family income. The wife of a modest employee, speaking of the enormous prices of food, railed at the Allies and Italian authorities who do not know how to supply enough food for the population. "I can't bear it any longer. I can't go on this way. I have to keep all the family on rations and my husband's office stipend would not last till the fifteenth if he had not found another job for the late afternoon. It only takes them a moment to decide to raise the prices of gas, light, rent, taxes, but they take months before they decide to increase salaries."

A woman teacher of mathematics: "I give lessons from 9 in the morning till 7 at night. I must support my mother and two sisters. I never have a cent to buy myself necessities. Everything costs too much and prices continue to rise. My school pay barely lasts ten days. And the others? How can I manage? I must dress decently, too."

A lawyer with his own office: "Fortunately I have a lot of work, otherwise how could I get along? They promised us heaven and earth and instead only gave us 300 grams of bread. Yet food is to be had, but at what prices! Though I earn a lot, I am not able to put aside a cent. For the winter my son must have woolen clothing, my wife and I need underwear and other things. Unless steps are taken, there will be trouble."

Two employees of about 40 years: "My wife wants me to give up the office and become a workman, as I could earn more and we would be better off. As it is, I ought to coin false money; then at least I could have an evening meal. Why are prices so high? If I buy rations, I can't afford fruit, and if I buy fruit I can't buy rations." The other said; "If I buy clothes for my children I can't afford them for myself. Perhaps we would be better off if we had gone with the Republic. Who knows?"

These are the more optimistic opinions, but some women say: "It is better to be a man, at least they don't have to worry about getting a meal together these days. If there were only enough money it would not be so hard, but I am simply desperate."

The most exasperated are the plain people and the families of Government employees, who have no assistance, no cooperative stores, or kitchens.

It is necessary to raise salaries to meet the cost of living, so as to enable every family to have the absolute necessities. But if

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A lawyer with his own office: "Fortunately I have a lot of work, otherwise how could I get along? They promised us heaven and earth and instead only gave us 200 grams of bread. Yet food is to be had, but at what prices! Though I earn a lot, I am not able to put aside a cent. For the winter my son must have woollen clothing, my wife and I need underwear and other things. Unless stens are taken, there will be trouble."

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It is necessary to raise salaries to meet the cost of living, so as to enable every family to have the absolute necessities. But if increase in salaries means inflation, and an increase in prices, then the cost of living should be reduced.

A professor, complaining of his salary, said: "The peasants don't want to sell their grapes at 25 lire because they can sell them illegally at 30 or 35. The authorities should buy up the products and send them around to the markets and stands. That means a danger of monopoly but now it seems necessary. I am alone but I must fill my stomach and cannot pay restaurant prices, where a meal costs 200 or 300 lire."

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PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

15 Republication of the "MESSAGGERO"

The publication of another newspaper in times of liberty of press is generally of secondary interest, but the republication of a daily newspaper like "MESSAGGERO" which during the Naz-Fascist occupation was notorious for the editorials of Iavolini and Spanpanato, has aroused much indignation and comment.

According to the Socialist Party paper, "AVANTI", the decision of the Press Commission was unanimous. A favorable vote was given by F.W.B., by Rossini, head of Press office, Azzarita, representative of the Press Federation, and four ministerial representatives of Internal Affairs, National Education, Industry and Commerce. A contrary vote was given by Vernocchi of the Socialist Party and De Feo of the Partito d'Azione. The Undersecretary of Press and Propaganda abstained from voting.

The "AVANTI" asks: "Why did these government officials feel themselves authorized to give an opinion in such a notable political affair? How can this presumption of independence regarding the directives of the Government and the Ministries they represent be explained? And the newspaper declares that in Antifascist Italy, the 'MESSAGGERO' has not and should not have any right to exist."

"UNITA" Communist Party paper, is also of the same opinion, declaring that the "NUOVO MESSAGGERO" will refrain exalting in the coming months the valourous deaths of the Patriots which its ex-directors are organizing in the North.

"TEMPO", independent, protests in vigorous terms against the reappearance of the "MESSAGGERO", declaring that the proprietors, the Ferrone brothers, are branded with the burning mark of the nationalism which gave rise to Fascism.

"How can we remind the Allies to be careful, to be on their guard against liars of that species, (of those who weep over the fate of a family newspaper, which in reality belongs to outsiders), against two or three scoundrels, that only a thorough Police investigation will and should be able to keep out of Rome?"

In a preceding article "TEMPO" declared that the "MESSAGGERO" cannot be called "New" as long as the Ferrone Brothers finance and control it.

16 Reactions to RWB Propaganda at "Ventro di Documentazione"

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#### 16 Reactions to FVB Propaganda at "Vientro di Documentazione"

The following opinions are culled from conversations with young Italian officers, and students of both sexes in Naples:

1. The book "London Under Fire" showed how London suffered in the blitz 1943-4; and made Neapolitans understand that their own later bombing was no unique experience. They admired the democratic organization of the A.R.I. but evinced no feeling of being able to imitate our national effort. They felt that London's calm, almost phlegmatic efficiency contrasted well with their own city's lack of responsibility. For instance, when there is an air raid in Naples, people scurry into shelters, but often fail to put out their lights.

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Previously there were wardens responsible for seeing that lights were put out in each house, but now that the system of wardens functions no more, each person thinks only of getting to the shelter, and would never dream of putting out the light left on by somebody else. In this particular case, which they claim is typical of many, there is complete lack of personal initiative, and corporate feeling; the people wait for orders from above, which even if they came would probably be avoided. The Neapolitans look upon London's example of spontaneous organization as something fine but unobtainable, to be admired from afar.

2) Booklets on life in America and England. One group of students suggested that these interested them as intellectuals, but not the man in the street who is much more interested in his immediate needs at home than in political theory abroad. They realize that the success of democratic solution to problems depends on the energy of the people concerned, but thought that Italians in general were too sceptical of their own government to have any trust in it. They summed up the situation in the common phrase "Cambiano i suonatori ma la musica è la stessa" (the words change but the music is the same.)

3) News photographs. The most popular form of propaganda is the display of photographs of current events, the war in France, Italy, etc., which are frequently changed and fairly up to date. These are particularly appreciated as they can be glanced at quickly and photographs in ordinary newspapers and magazines are now so rare.

4) Picture papers. Next most popular are the picture papers and magazines such as "Victory" and "Il Mondo Libero". Before the war German propaganda shows in Italy pressed home the theme "La Germania è più forte che mai" and it appears that this theme of armed might (naturally now on the Allied side) is still the idea which makes most impression on young people despite the obvious war weariness of the population. They realize that the war is not over yet and strength is still one of the qualities most admired and respected in Southern Italy.

5) Booklet on British Women in Wartime. This particular booklet is criticized for being badly produced, with grammatical mistakes, too many statistics and a bad artistic layout.

6) Translations of Modern Writers. Translations of such writers as Steinbeck are popular with many students, much more so than the original Italian books of a writer like Ignazio Silone. They wish

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6) Translations of Modern Writers. Translations of such writers as Steinbeck are popular with many students, much more so than the original Italian books of a writer like Ignazio Silone. They wish to read more about foreign countries and would appreciate translations of British and American authors such as Huxley, Bromfield and Somerset Maugham. "Il Mese" with its cross-section of world opinion appears to satisfy this need more than any other TWE publication.

#### 17 CINEMA - Battle of the Ukraine (Italian Press Criticism)

Accurate, true to life, sentiment and passion follow each other, not as in an arid newsreel, but as lived by an enormous mass of people. Massacres and suffering shown in their crude reality, seen by the human eye, reach the human heart with a powerful sense of poetry and sentiment. The crowd as protagonist hardly sneaks at all; in si-

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lence they endure the vicissitudes and when the great day of liberation finally comes, they lift their wet eyes to Heaven as if in mute acknowledgment of its infallible justice.

The audience was enthusiastic; it was a great success.

There is much criticism of the Italian version because of the cutting and omissions and everyone wished for the calm simplicity of the original English commentary.

The newspaper's violently attack Guido NOTSKI, the Italian commentator, whose voice was heard for many years in the "Giornale Luce" newsreels, a rhetorical, monotonous voice, always exalting the glories of Mussolini and Hitler, a voice that antagonizes and that should no longer be allowed to reach the ears of the audience.

#### B) TUSCANINI, seen at the Solanoore Theatre

The film was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the audience. Various people questioned at the Cinema gave the following opinions:

- 1) Delighted to see Toscanini conduct Verdi on the screen.
- 2) The film does not reach the larger and less educated public because it is made in a manner which does not appeal sufficiently to the masses; it does not satisfy the more intelligent public because the idea is not sufficiently developed. More closeups of Toscanini would have been welcomed.
- 3) Films of this kind are good for the morale in that they tend to make people think less of party strife and more of national unity.

#### PUBLIC OPINION

18 Interview with an Italian intellectual, aged 36, a keen student of world politics, and writer.

A complete change in the social and political structure is essential for the rebirth of Italy. Probably the masses, preoccupied as they are mostly with the immediate problems of their daily existence, do not seem to think in these terms. It is clear however from their discontent and restlessness, that they are aware of faults in the present system. Feelings are running high, especially against Allied organs, such as the Allied Control Commission and others, which are held responsible for the sadly static conditions at a very low level of practically every phase of life.

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Frustration is one of the sorest points. Only effective, positive action in this regard will appease popular resentment, and solve urgent problems. Plans, pamphlets, articles, etc. are useless unless followed up by immediate action, otherwise political currents of the extreme right will use the country's plight as a means of setting themselves up once more. Some of the parties, as the Communist and the Catholic, having power as their only aim, are playing a game and will exploit every condition leading to a crisis, and eventually the crisis itself, in order to gain control. The result would be a return to the status ante, with or without counterfeiting a new name.

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But of course, he went on to say, there are many other factors at play. The rehabilitation of the country also depends largely on industry. The largest and most important industrial plants are located in the Po Valley. If these are spared, the work of reconstruction can begin reasonably soon after the region is liberated. But should Allied military advance be wloos, and with attendant destruction, then this cannot be done. Very likely it might be impossible to avoid an uprising, long suppressed. In such an event the reactionary forces will intervene with the pretext of stopping bloodshed. A new authoritarian regime will be set up, and the hope of a peaceful, industrious, productive Italy, to say the least, will be deferred to an undetermined future. Yet such an Italy is vitally important to the rehabilitation of Europe.

It is regrettable that some preconceived notions on the part of the Allies should be the cause of local political problems which otherwise would not exist, and which stand in the way of normal, political development. Some Allied officials suppose that the nobility as a class plays an important role in the political life of the country. On the assumption that in so doing they please the masses, they appoint to municipal and provincial posts members of the nobility who are often thoroughly unqualified. As a matter of fact the Italian nobility as a class has no special function in the government. It does supply social color. Exceptions where individuals distinguished themselves in public office are recognized and respected by the people, but only for their personal merits, and never in consideration of their title to nobility. In ordinary times this notion of the Allies might amuse the Italians. But these are tragic days and they are painful to see their entire government machinery slowed down by incomprehension. Apparently the government is not free even to change a provincial governor without Allied consent. And there are many instances where changes are desirable.

From this dissatisfaction with the present method of dealing with Italian problems may easily spring a feeling of nationalism. Already there are some evidences of this. At Croce's speech on Sept. 21, every reference the speaker made to Italy's boundaries and territorial claims was received with applause. The Italians fear that at the Peace Conference Italy will once more be "treated badly."

Asked what he thought about the Action Party he said that obviously the position of this party is different in liberated Italy from its position in the north. It is effectively saving the way for

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industrious, productive Italy, to say the least, will be deferred to an undetermined future. Yet such an Italy is vitally important to the rehabilitation of Europe.

It is regrettable that some preconceived notions on the part of the Allies should be the cause of local political problems which otherwise would not exist, and which stand in the way of normal, political development. Some Allied officials suppose that the nobility as a class plays an important role in the political life of the country. On the assumption that in so doing they please the masses, they appoint to municipal and provincial posts members of the nobility who are often thoroughly unqualified. As a matter of fact the Italian nobility as a class has no special function in the government. It does supply social color. Exceptions where individuals distinguished themselves in public office are recognized and respected by the people, but only for their personal merits, and never in consideration of their title to nobility. In ordinary times this notion of the Allies might amuse the Italians. But these are tragic days and they are pained or resentful to see their entire government machinery slowed down by incomprehension. Apparently the government is not free even to change a provincial governor without Allied consent. And there are many instances where changes are desirable.

From this dissatisfaction with the present method of dealing with Italian problems may easily spring a feeling of nationalism. Already there are some evidences of this. At Croce's speech on Sept. 21, every reference the speaker made to Italy's boundaries and territorial claims was received with applause. The Italians fear that at the Peace Conference Italy will once more be "treated badly."

Asked what he thought about the Action Party he said that obviously the position of this party is different in liberated Italy than in occupied Italy, where it is effectively paving the way for the forces of the extreme left, but not so extreme as communism or socialism. The party of Action wants above all to guarantee freedom of the parties and will participate in a movement that will gain power through the CNL (Comitato Nazionale di Liberazione) not through the government. In other words it will support a popular movement within the CNL.

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19 Interview with Head of Office at Bari  
GRANAI DEL FOPOLO

The head of the office for the Granai del Fopolo in a friendly interview with a RWB official, gave some interesting information. He said that never before had the people been so responsive and cooperative. There had been only very few occasions where police intervention was necessary for violation of rules.

The propaganda work of the parties had been very helpful. But there were also many other factors which contributed to the success of the campaign: a good crop, the use of good, rapid means of transportation made available by the Allies, higher prices; storage facilities; separating at the pooling center the minor grains, such as barley, oats, corn, etc. from the wheat.

At one point there was cause for apprehension, namely when a disease called "bufone" in the Bari dialect, had been discovered in the wheat ears. Had not the Allies intervened readily and with effective help the entire crop might have been lost.

With regard to the employees' opinion concerning their new work, the representative of the Wheat Consortium said that the only problem had been the demand for very high wages by the men engaged for loading and unloading. After many lengthy discussions they agreed upon a wage of L. 5.65 for every quintal of wheat unloaded, as compared to L. 3.38 for 1942/3 and L. 0.38 for 1938.

20 IN Sicily

The grain table this week shows only a slight increase of 2 o/o in the percentage of grain received at the pools. 81,000 quintals were turned in this week which is a considerable falling off from 116,000 quintals the week before. Ragusa Province, with a 90 o/o turn-in of the total quota, is far ahead of the other provinces of the island.

The town of Campofranco in Caltanissetta Province exceeded the quota and turned in 112.7 o/c. This was such an outstanding event that a letter from the Prefect of the Province to the Sindaco of the town was published in the "Giornale di Sicilia." On Sunday, 24 Sept. the same newspaper contained an announcement which is of special interest because Palermo Province has the next to poorest record in turning in the grain. Translated, this would read:

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"Deplorable Manoeuvre against the Granai del Topolo - The rumor consistently is heard that since the Americans have assumed the task of furnishing grain to Sicily, the obligation on the part of producers to convert the grain to the 'Granai del Topolo' has ceased. Such a subtle and constant rumor is absolutely lacking any foundation. Therefore, those concerned should cease to pay attention to this rumor and are asked to obey the obligation in force of turning their grain into the 'Granai del Topolo.' Every infraction will be severely repressed."

In connection with the success of the campaign at Ragusa, mentioned above, the following is of interest. In an interview granted to the *CORRIERE DI ROMA*, Giovanni LURIS, member of a well-known anti-

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fascist family and president of the Deputation Chamber of the Province of Ragusa, stated that the success of the campaign in his province was exclusively political. "In Ragusa," he stated, "The Granaries of the People are recognized as exactly opposite to the Fascist 'ammassi'. We did not permit the fascist element now members of parties of the Committee of National Liberation, to take any part in any pseudo-democratic activity if they had the least opportunity of sabotaging or boycotting that activity. This policy was followed to instill in the people that seriousness of intention and that faith which is hard to find in an atmosphere where chameleonism generates scientism. We have unmasked all the Fascists, and we were relentless in the application of the law. We asked for an obtained the maximum severity against the evaders of the law and we prevented the success of the usual last minute attempts to save one's skin in the political field. The farmers therefore had before them the example of the new city and provincial officials who were chosen among those who never compromised with Fascism. Only in this way," concluded Loris, "did the people become aware of the seriousness of the situation and learn to trust their leaders."

#### 21. IN Sardinia

The High Commissioner for Sardinia has issued a decree during the last few days saying that those agriculturalists who voluntarily give up the correct amount of wheat and barley on the basis of their commitments will not be denounced. The denunciations already made will be cancelled on the correct amount of grain being voluntarily submitted.

#### LOCAL CONDITIONS IN NAPLES

#### 22. The Problem of Juvenile Delinquency

Wartime conditions, bombing, evacuation, the death of parents, etc. has led to an extraordinary increase of waifs and strays in the streets of Naples. Many hundreds of urchins, their ages varying from 6 to 16, roam the streets, and the following offences are daily becoming more numerous: pimping, prostitution of minors, acting as "fences" for stolen goods, etc., and pilfering from Allied trucks, especially when they stop in traffic blocks and this on the main streets even during the day time.

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Many of these children have lost their parents who have either been bombed out, killed, mobilized or have otherwise disappeared, while others are sent out by their parents either to steal for their fathers or pimp for their mothers. At any hour of the day on the main streets, particularly the Via Roma, small boys try to entice Allied officers and men into the side streets for a meal "en famille" which is usually followed by the head of the family selling his wife or daughter to their guest.

According to Italian law, parents are responsible for their children and can be prosecuted for neglect. However, with family life in its present chaotic state and the local government having so many other problems on its hand, no official action has been taken in the matter.

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A start was made to combat the evil, however, by the Grand Priore of Naples and Sbily of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, and the Order of "St. Mary of Ransom for the Redemption of Slaves" (founded in 1218) with the active though unofficial assistance of Lt.Col. H. Simson, Provincial Commissioner, Region III, ACC. The success so far attained has been in great part due to the personal initiative of this officer who has remained in the background while allowing the Italians on the committee to work out their own details. In this way it is hoped that the public will realize that this social work is an all-Italian affair and give them confidence in something which has grown up from voluntary effort and has not been imposed from above.

On 10 August, 1944, in his appeal for support for the Order of "St. Mary of Ransom for the Redemption of Slaves" which concerns itself with the welfare of young girls, Father Ovidio Serafini wrote:

"It is known that in the Face Hospital alone, 4,000 diseased have been examined and of that number at least half were minors. There is the same proportion in all the other hospitals of the Province and in the Region. Approaching even nearer, there is sadness in seeing little girls ill and pregnant, at 13 and even 12 years of age, unconscious of their condition, and who continue to play with dolls, ignorant of their state and their ruined future."

He also pointed out the need for voluntary effort: "And never has the State found itself in such conditions of insolvency and of precarious existence as to-day. To rest on the State, on public authorities of every order for a complete solution means to procrastinate, to boycott the work of salvation."

On 7th August, 1944, the following Committee of the S.M.O.M. met to discuss similar problems among young boys:

- H.E. Marchese Carlo Maresca di Camerano, Bali Gran Priore del S.M.O.M.
- Avv. Conte Gerardo Carecciolo, S.M.O.M., acting secretary
- Comm. De Bonis Saverio, for the Prefect
- Avv. De Filippis Luigi and Dott. Lovero Niccolò, for the Province of Naples.
- Avv. Notarianni and Prof. Ara Ferruccio, for the Comune of Naples.
- Dott. Catone Mario for the Bank of Naples



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Avv. Notarianni and Prof. Ara Ferruccio, for the Comune of Naples.

Dott. Catone Mario for the Bank of Naples

Miss Olga Tutti

Contessa Mario Tomacelli.

On August 17th this committee met again to discuss the possibility of taking over the building of the ex-Costanzo Ciano for their work. This building was given by the Bank of Naples as a centenary gift to the City for the needs of the people's children. It is now occupied by Allied troops but the committee hopes that it will soon be derequisitioned and put to the purpose for which it was originally intended.

On 12 September the first orphanage was opened at the Piccolo Seminario (Piazzetta Gerolomini) a gift of the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, Alessio Ascalesi, who was in the chair.

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In his opening address, Prof. Altavilla spoke of the appalling conditions where "children have become the rimps of their own mothers and sisters; the fences and accomplices in their fathers 'crimes'" Twenty boys are already there. They are being trained in trades and given an elementary education by the clergy. There is also a Boy Scout movement. Three hundred boys can eventually be accommodated in this building and there is room for a further 200 in the Albergo dei Toveri. For the girls, the Cardinal has offered the Institution of S. Raffaele where they are cared for by the Sisters. Those who are infected will be cured and passed on to other institutions where they will receive a good education.

Voluntary workers under the guidance of the Fathers of St. Mary of Ransom visit various homes and try to influence both parents and children. It is hoped in the future to be able to care for over 6,000 boys and about 2,000 - 3,000 girls.

It has happened that Allied troops have tried to prevent the civil police from picking up these boys off the streets, possibly thinking that they were being taken to prison. Lt.Col. Simson is taking up this matter with the local military authorities.

It is encouraging that public-spirited citizens of Naples have taken concrete action to stamp out conditions of vice which are degrading the youth of the city and hindering the war effort by encouraging theft and Black Market activities as well as spreading disease among Allied troops.

### 23. Conditions in Ischia

Food conditions in Ischia are bad, since the island produces little except wine which is of very good quality. Potatoes are practically unobtainable and fresh meat can be obtained on the Black Market very occasionally. As in most other country districts the peasants receive 200 grams of bread a day and no pasta. The only bread available on the Black Market is bought directly from Allied Soldiers and costs 160 lire a kg. Oil is obtainable for 380 lire a litre. There are some olive trees on the island, but the peasants have barely enough for their own needs and are not prepared to sell their oil.

Since electric power is only available after 7:30 at night, radios are in partial use and news is scanty. Of the Neapolitan dailies which reach the island, the "Voce" seems to be the more popular, not because of any political bias, but because of its content and journal-

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Political feeling on the island does not seem to be very high. There are a few avowed Fascists but they seem to be of a fairly decent type and mingle quite freely with people of other parties.

### L A B O R

### 24. Demonstration by Port Workers in Salerno

At ten o'clock on 16 September a demonstration of port workers took place in Salerno. The present administration at the port gives work to only a very small number, and those without work do not re-

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ceive any assistance. The demonstration was very calm and disciplined -- the men went first to the Prefettura, then to the headquarters of A.C.C., then to the "assistenziale" office in Via Bari, and finally to the Camera del Lavoro.

The demonstrators had a delegation to represent them which entered the various offices to explain the reason for the demonstration. The placards on display read:

- 1) The Authorities do not protect us (Le autorità no ci proteggono)
- 2) Help us before it is too late (Intervenite prima che sia troppo tardi)
- 3) We are tired and exploited (Siamo stanchi e sfruttati)
- 4) Down with the jackals of the port (Abbasso gli sciacalli del porto)
- 5 We want our port union recognized (Vogliamo riconosciuta la compagnia portuale)
- 6) Bread, work, organization (Pane, lavoro, organizzazione)

The workers stopped for a time in front of the Prefettura waiting for Aldisio who was expected back from Rome on the morning plane, but as he did not appear they continued their march in an orderly manner. The police at once sent men to watch events closely but no incidents occurred to make their intervention necessary. The workers now are awaiting measures to assist them which they have been promised.

FASCIST PERSONALITIES

25. In Pesaro

L. BRASSA, Commissario per l'Emigrazione before the Armistice, and important Fascist official was arrested in MONTBRACCIO on 4 Sept. The following fascists fled north:

- Sgt. Major MACCHI and his son; war criminals well known in the province, responsible for the arrest and execution of several partisans.
- Capt. MACULLI Captain of the Milizia in PESARO
- Ten. Col. VANDINI Commissario of the Republic for the Marche.
- Capt. TARQUINI Chief of U.I.I. (Ufficio politico Investigazioni)
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GASTARINI Console of the Milizia

CANESTRANI, Trimino; was the prefect's right hand man and general factotum for all the "dirty work".

##### 26. The arrest of Sansanelli in Naples

Some days ago avv. Sansanelli was arrested in his house at Via S. Totito 12, Naples. His arrest was very unpopular with the people in the neighborhood, who considered him to be a good fellow. It had always been his policy to make himself popular in the neighborhood by giving presents of money to the needy. The morning after his arrest some people brought presents of eggs and fruit to Sansanelli's wife.

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27. An Ardent Fascist and Collaborator with the Germans, Naples

At Via S. Totito 22 on the 3rd floor there lives a certain Mastellone, ex-officer in the Fascist Militia, who helped the Fascists to fight against the patriots during the 4 days at Naples. He is an intimate friend of Nicola Sansanelli, 1st Secretary of the Fascist Party, who lived in the same building. To-day, Mastellone boasts that he is protected by Eugenio Reale, Director of the Federation of Naples.

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ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SITUATION IN FLORENCE.

Economic Problems:

1. FOOD - The present food problem is such that it absorbs the attention of the population to the exclusion of practically everything else. The situation seems to have worsened since the arrival of the Allies, for the following reasons which the people fully understand:

a) - Black Market - In recent years almost every family in Florence had its own clandestine supplier. Prices were fixed by a sort of tacit competition. This black market activity has been interrupted because trade with the provinces is not possible, except by special permission from AMG.

b) - Impossibility of bringing into the city garden produce from the country. Every morning city residents flock to the suburbs for supplies. The peasants sell reluctantly; they fear inflation with regard to present currency.

c) Reticence on the part of AMG to permit land owners to go to their own estates for supplies.

There are favourable and unfavourable comments on this situation?

a) FAVOURABLE: The Allied Government's solicitude to supply bread created much good will. The people admire the whiteness of this new bread and love to compare it with the 'read of Fascist days, which was very black. The last few days, however, it has been painfully observed that the quality of the flour is somewhat the same as the flour of former times.

People appreciate also that they are permitted to go outside the city for supplies, and may bring back without submitting them to inspection by the food authorities. Under the Fascist regime these officials often requisitioned such supplies.

b) UNFAVOURABLE: Food is considered inseparable from fuel, necessary for cooking which is done with coal or electricity. The present fuel situation is so desperate that people looking for pieces of wood, even tiny bits, among the rubble of destroyed buildings in the region between Palazzo Pitti and Por S. Maria, are a frequent sight. In many instances people have burned, as fuel, their own window shutters and doors.



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Why does not the Allied Government take action to remedy this situation? If it is impossible to bring coal from the provinces, then why not resort to the vast woods in the regions of Careggi-Trespino and of Sesto?

2 - EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: It is too early to say whether there exists in Florence an unemployment problem. However, there are very clear symptoms that there will be:

- a) The disbanding of partisans.  
 b) The return of many men who until now have been in hiding;

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- c) Demobilization of many troops formerly in service in parts of Italy liberated earlier;
- d) The Jewish population fightfully claiming their old positions from which Fascism had ousted them.

It is the opinion of the masses that this incipient problem could be dealt with by replacing with new personnel all fascists and their sympathizers. In fact, there are signs of great impatience for this epuration to take place. The people do not expect much from the labour syndicates, either on the question of employment or the wage question. Apparently the masses in Florence have received with manifest indifference the recently organized General Labour Federation. To the younger element the word "syndicate" is close associated with the word "fascism". The uneducated classes know very little of the syndicalist efforts before and against fascism.

3 - PUBLIC SERVICE: Another serious problem is light, considered on the same level as fuel. Most of the window panes have been broken, therefore the inside solid shutters must be kept closed against the cold. At 17 hours a lamp must be lighted. Why do not the Allies provide for the distribution of liquid paraffin which is excellent lighting fuel?

#### POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS:

1 - Relations with the Allied Forces.

At first the population, indoctrinated as it was with fascist propaganda, feared the arrival of the Allied troops, (negroes, savages, etc., ready to pounce upon women and children). Now great admiration and trust have completely replaced this fear, placing in a ridiculous light, by contrast, the much vaunted efficiency and organizing capacity of the nazis.

The intellectual class admired General Hume's speech on the occasion of Pieraccini's and Galanandrei's appointments, respectively to Mayor and Rector of the university. Both these men are highly esteemed and greatly admired. The only objection to this class to Pieraccini, is that perhaps a younger man might have been preferable.

On the other hand, the paternal tone of the Allied Military Tribunal, in announcing its verdicts is considered bad taste. Italy is not a colony, is the general protest.

All classes, each for its own reasons, agree that the presence of Allied troops is necessary;

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a) The classes of moderate or small means hope that Allied (particularly Anglo-American, industry and capital will salvage their precarious positions. The communists, aware of this, keep busy to prove their willingness to collaborate.

b) The well-to-do classes are convinced that only the presence of the Allies in Italy can insure political changes which, they fear, would result in a return to fascism.

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### RELATIONS WITH ITALIAN ORGANS.

Public Administration is not viewed with favor by the people principally for the reason that it has not been sufficiently epurated of fascist elements. Criticism in this regard is strong particularly against the food authorities which continue to apply the old fascist methods of arrogance and arbitrariness.

As for decentralization all Florentines are happy to be free, at last, of what they call the Roman yoke.

### 3. RELATIONS WITH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Only a very small number have enrolled in any of the parties. People are mistrusting and expectant at the same time. They are so fed up with Fascist demagoguery that they do not want any part of politics. The Rosselli Brigades offer a typical example of this. These brigades, during the clandestine period, were instructed, supported and assisted in every way by the Party of Action. Yet, very few of them now have joined said party.

The Communist party, seemingly the strongest both in number and in fighting spirit, has also disappointed its members, on account of inefficiency and sometimes lack of absolute political integrity of its leaders. The moderate parties accuse the communists of resorting to illegal means of obtaining new members.

The Liberal Party, contrary to expectations, has given proof of efficacy, particularly with its youth movement.

It seems that the Party of Action is going through a crisis because some of its members tend toward Liberalism, and others toward Socialism. Nevertheless a large number of new members, especially office employees, have enrolled in this party.

The same is true of the Socialist and of the Christian Democrat party. The latter particularly, does very good propaganda.

The new parties in Florence are; Democratico del Lavoro, whose admission in the CNL has been bitterly opposed by the parties of the left; Partito dei Lavoratori, very little known; Anarchic Party; Social Christian Party, and Republican Party, this last known only to old Mazzinians.

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THE REFUGEE CENTRE IN FLORENCE

The following report on the Refugee Centre at Florence has been submitted by a P. B. officer, September 10th:

On August 30th, 1944, the supervision of the Florence City Refuge was assigned to Captain Richard Limbert, in peace time sergeant of the Manchester Police. The Caserma dei Genio (Barracks of the Military Engineers) in Via della Scala was assigned for the housing of the refugees and a staff organized.

Prior to this time the refugees, a few from Florence from bombed areas, evacuees from advanced areas, some escaped Italian prisoners of war, partisans and others, had been housed in the Pitti Palace, the barracks on the Costa San Giorgio and the crypt of the church of San Lorenzo.

The Caserma was found in disgraceful condition, with the accumulated filth of months, no office arrangements, the only kitchen bombed. However the latrine conditions could be remedied and there had been a hospital section which could be reinstated.

Under Captain Limbert's experienced organization and staff in a few days refugee workers cleaned the entire place, set up a temporary kitchen in one courtyard, and the refugees could then be installed. Accommodations were available for 1500 comfortably, 2000 in an emergency. The rapidity of the preparation was largely due to Captain Limbert, who had organized these camps throughout southern Italy, and is now engaged in another center further forward on the Prato Road, which will be administered through his assistant Lt. Sacken.

The administration is divided into medical staff, interpreters, and clerical staff as follows: Central Office, interpreters, medical staff, chaplain and education, Labor (which includes cooking, staff and cleaners) Carabinieri Reali and C.I.C. Captain Limbert gave enthusiastic praise to Lt. C. Dart and Mrs. Maria Michahelles, and named among his helpers also Miss N. Boni, Miss Tabar, Miss Milani, Miss Stagi Venieri (registration) Signori Prino di Vito, Eugenio Guidetti and Renzo Ballerini, interpreters; Dr. Micelizzi, in charge of entire medical staff; Sister Cossini, head of the nursing establishment; and Lt. Sacken, Captain Limbert's assistant.

On entry into the new premises, the organization rapidly took shape. A registration office was established where all refugees are registered, a vigilant watch being necessary to exclude the infiltration of spies; a room was allotted for medical inspection before admission; if necessary arrivals are sent to the infirmary, or in serious cases, to a hospital. The American Red Cross sent immediately all needed supplies of bandages and

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Food was obtained with the assistance of Lt. Col. Parr of the Medical Section, A.M.G. Each refugee on arriving is given food immediately after passing through the registration office. The ration includes 200 grammes of bread a day and an excellent ministrone at noon and for supper.                     , so good is this ministrone

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that outsiders try to slip in to secure some; a strict watch is kept, which denied even the P B worker admission until a British passport was produced. Children under 3, and expectant or nursing mothers, and tubercular and infirmity cases receive a half a tin of milk in the morning. The Italian Assistance organization contributes about 700 lire of vegetables a day in exchange for contributions from the Allied authorities of other food supplies for its use.

After ten days, the water supply has become more adequate, and the latrine instalments are being worked out; however the natural careless hygiene habits of many of the southern refugees cause considerable difficulty and discipline problems. There is at present no light but it is hoped that by early in October some power distribution however reduced the scale will be possible. The bombed kitchen is functioning in part and full restoration is expected. The Chaplain, the Franciscan Padre Francesco, had turned a large room into a chapel and was holding two services a day and giving religious instruction twice a day to the children. Sandbags formerly distributed about the building were collected in one of the open courts where the contents of the burst paper sacks provide a sandpile for the children, and Captain Lambert found some swings elsewhere which he hoped to restore to use and set up on the playground.

Of the host of refugees previously lodged in the various Florentine centres 3753 were already evacuated from the city between August 26th and September 1st. Between September 2 and 9, 770 persons were processed through the centre, i.e., registered, medically inspected, vetted by C.I.C., detained a week, and given two hot meals a day. 250 persons were treated by the Centre's doctor; 6 were taken to the hospital for serious illness; 15 were in bed in the infirmary with minor complaints.

On September 7th, Brigadier General Erskine Hume inspected the center and expressed his warm approval. On September 9th, the Cardinal Archbishop Elia Della Costa, together with Colonel Pickie, Mr. Meyer of the American Red Cross, Lt. Colonel Bye, head of the Angot Part Patriots, and others visited the centre and all expressed admiration for the efficient way in which it was functioning and the excellent work being done. The Archbishop spoke in the Chapel and is stated to have used the warmest and strongest expressions extolling the work of the Allied authorities voiced heretofore by any Italian prelate.

The Refugees themselves cooperate systematically in the running of the Centre, select their own cooks, and have even installed their own barber shop. Colonel Michio has stated that all camps for refugees and those rendered homeless by the war, organized by the Allied Armies, are based on the principle of auto-assistance, working in such a manner as to help the people to help themselves. The refugees of the Florentine centre are accordingly to be con-



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On that Sunday, September 10th, word suddenly came that seven army trucks would be put at Captain Lambert's disposal for the despatch of 200 refugees southwards, although they were not expected for ten days. This announcement temporarily produced the greatest excitement and confusion. Amid the shouting throng, excited,

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beseeching, clamoring, interpreters perched on packing cases, prepared lists giving priority according to the length of time passed in the centre. Only when the lists were complete did Captain Limbert intervene, climbing up on a packing case and delivering his orders briefly and briskly. In prompt obedience all fell in two by two. When the trucks would back in, luggage would be put in the middle, passengers along the side. Women and children would mount first. Any man seen mounting prematurely or pushing a woman or child, would be imprisoned and would not start for a week.

Although two hours passed before the trucks arrived, all stayed obediently in their places, seated on their pitiful heterogeneous baggage: packets of food, flasks, handbags, portmanteaux, bundles, baby carts, sacks, all huddled together, the salvaged fragments saved from ravaged homes, the things snatched up in hurried terrified flight. All had stories, generally tragic, they were eager to tell. This one had been 28 months absent from his home in Salerno, and had no news of any of his people. That one had been a prisoner of the Germans, escaped and was making his way home to Catania, not knowing after three years if he had any home to go to. This woman, her husband, a prisoner, was a refugee from Palermo, who with two little girls had been sent northwards from place to place, and was now at last permitted to turn her face southwards. That old woman in the peasant dress of her native village, had been obliged to leave, and bewildered, been transported to the north. But at last this fortunate 200 were setting off for home. What they would find they did not know. Their homes might be destroyed their families dispersed, lost or dead; these were contingencies to be faced when the time came. Meantime they were starting homewards back to their native places and soil, and that was sufficient cause for rejoicing today, whatever tomorrow might bring.

At last the trucks arrived. Group by group the people were sorted out, isolated, directed to mount. The men, Captain Limbert's eye upon them, edged gingerly forward, apprehensive of inadvertently colliding with a woman or child and being relegated to prison and forbidden to set off. Everywhere there were beaming faces. A white-faced soldier, with a broken leg, who had escaped from a German prison camp, was hoisted, crutches and all, on a front seat beside a kindly driver. An expectant mother, who looked about 14, but insisted she was 20, was ensconced by her boy friend, a pitiful, decrepit little couple. As each truck filled and pulled out, the passengers waved exultantly to those left behind.

Many doubtless imagined that within a few days they would be home again and it was useless to disillusion them. But as Captain Limbert explained, it would be more like three months before they arrived. That night they would go as far as Figline and be

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Many doubtless imagined that within a few days they would be home again and it was useless to disillusion them. But as Captain Limbert explained, it would be more like three months before they arrived. That night they would go as far as Figline and be accommodated, probably for some days, in a camp there; then taken on by degrees, with endless precautions and formalities, and dependent on what trucks the military authorities could spare. So onwards, from camp to camp, from one barbed wire enclosure to another, being gradually distributed out by regions, provinces, towns, until they finally reached their own homes. But at least they had taken the first step homewards, and the rest would follow in due course. All of these were people who had suffered; it was written on their faces. But now thanks to the Allied Government they were going home! Now at least the period of destruction was over, the time for return and reconstruction had begun.

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THE PUBLISHING HOUSE "LA NUOVA ITALIA"

During the Fascist period, three publishing houses, Laterza at Bari, Einaudi at Turin, and La Nuova Italia at Florence have been the animating centers of spiritual resistance against Fascism; where cultural activity has been deliberately directed toward keeping alive in the Italians a faith in liberty, defying the hostility and even the persecutions of the Fascist authorities.

The Publishing House, "La Nuova Italia" was founded in Venice in 1926 but was enlarged in 1930 when it moved to Florence and passed under the direction of Prof. Ernesto Codignola, Ordinary of pedagogy at the Faculty of Magistero of the University of Florence.

Among the works published are some of the most significant of Italian historical culture, written by authors of unshakeable Liberal culture and beliefs. Among these are the "History of the Greeks" by Gaetano de Sanctis (the greatest historian of ancient history; who was dismissed from his at the University for refusing to swear allegiance to the Fascist regime), the "Political Works of Conte di Cavour" by Adolfo Omodeo, and the edition of "Criticism of the Parliamentary Speeches of Cavour" by Luigi Rossi and Adolfo Omodeo, and the "Epistolarity of Sismondi"; "Criticism of the Preaching of Savonarola", "Writings of Lambruschini" (famous Catholic Liberal pedagogue of the Risorgimento), by Gambaro, etc. Among the translations, by means of which the publishing house tried to keep in cultural contact with the rest of the world, at a time of bitter and intolerant nationalism, may be noted "Economic and Social History of the Roman Empire" by Rostovzev, "History of Rome" by T. Franck, the works of Pestalozzi, and "Individual and Cosmos in Philosophy of the Renaissance", by Cassirer, various works by Hegel, "The Italian Reformers" by F. C. Church.

Besides his editorial activity, he also published two reviews "Nuova Italia", directed by Luigi Rossi and Ernesto Codignola in collaboration with others noted for their antifascist activities such as R. Bianchi Bandinelli, (filo-communist) and B. Binni (Sec.) and "Modern Civilization" directed by Prof. Codignola himself.

Although not published by Nuova Italia, but in the same spiritual sphere, was the review "Argument", directed by Alberto Caracci (President of the Administration Council of the Publishing Co.) and Raffaello Ramat (one of the most active collaborators of Nuova Italia). The review had a brief existence of one year and stopped when one of its directors and several of its collaborators were arrested. However, unusually courageous articles by Ramat, Thomas Flore, Bianchi Bandinelli, Codignola and others were published, forming one of the most notable episodes in the intellectual anti-fascist struggle. The writers of "Argument" had recourse to stratagems to mask their activity. Thus, Prof. Bianchi Bandinelli, in order to present his theory on reforms in the field of agriculture,

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The Nuova Italia Publishing Co. were often subjected to persecution. Civiltà Moderna was suppressed four times and then stopped by the Republican Government. Nuova Italia was suppressed in 1941, started again in 1942, and was suppressed by the Republican

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Government. "Argument" was suppressed after four numbers. The director, Tristan Codignola, Prof. Ramat, the administrator, Enzo Agnoletti Enriquez and others were arrested in 1941 and condemned to confino. Enzo Agnoletti Enriquez was again arrested and kept in prison. All three were active organizers of the "partito di Azione". After the return of Fascism in Republican form, Ramat was again arrested and imprisoned. When freed, he fought with the Sinigaglia. Codignola, his father, and Agnoletti Enriquez were actively sought for by the Fascist police, who, when they did not find them arrested Agnoletti Enriquez's sister and barbarously shot her.

Now that Fascism is definitely finished, the Publishing Company would like to take up its work again, publishing original works and translations. They consider the publishing of works on the problem of education very important. They have translations of Deacy, American, and of Ferriore, Swiss, etc. on political and social questions ready.

They would like to resume the publication of their reviews, especially "Argument", and start a review in collaboration with international intellectual men, with a European background. They had hoped that Prof. Galerni would be the editor of such a review but he was assassinated by the Nazis.

Declarations made by Prof. Ernesto Codignola, Via Mantellate 4, Firenze.

Firenze, 13.9.44.

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Letter to a P. .B. Officer from the well known Sculptor Mr. Romano Romanelli:

I wish to point out how necessary it is to give Dr. Giovanni Poggi, Superintendent of antique art, permission to travel freely in the provinces of Florence, Arezzo and Pistoia. Poggi has been 36 years superintendent and he has care of all art treasures in these provinces. He is very trustworthy, not at all fascist, and he has rendered immense service in his branch. He has lately been able to save the Berenson collection, buried under the ruins of Borgo San Jacopo as well as many English and American collections in Florence. Now it is most urgent that he should go to Impruneta, Arezzo and Pistoia, where much beautiful work will be destroyed by rain, if it is not seen to at once. I know it is not up to you to give this permission, but if you can help Poggi in this and save him wasting his valuable time, you will render an immense service to art.

I wrote to you about the game laws in Italy, partly with the intention of trying to stop indiscriminate shooting all over the place, particularly of little song birds. If new laws can be passed, I am sure it will be of great advantage and I do therefore beg you to insist on this.

I am leaving today for my place near Siena, as things there are going to pieces for lack of oxen, (72 head were robbed by the Germans). Unless the prices of cattle are controlled, next year crops of wheat, barley, maize, beans etc. will be greatly diminished. I hope very much that you can do something in this matter too, but we must act immediately.

I was very surprised to see in the "Nazicini del Popolo" an article signed by Signor Compagni, 8th September. This article seems to me malicious. It ends by saying the "revolution begins now". Now revolution has been the ruin of Italy, beginning with the one of 1898, than that of 1912 and 1919 and finally the fascist revolution. If this state of mind is allowed to continue, there will be no hope of any return to prosperity in a country where the ignorant masses are taught that there is only hope in revolution. In this way our fate will be worse than that of the Republic of Guatemala. We still hope that the Allied Commission of Control will persuade the subversive elements, that real hope of improvement consists in evolution and not in revolution.



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Title: Action taken by the A.M.G. in Florence to clear debris from the destroyed bridges in Arno which might cause floods.

Contracts for clearing the debris from beneath the Ponte della Grazia, the Ponte Santa Trinita, and the Ponte Della Carraia, have already been let. It is expected that a contract for clearing the debris around the Ponte Vecchio will be let within a day or so. The remains of the Ponte di Ferro are being removed by U.S. Army Engineers. And steps are also being taken to clear away the debris of the Mugnone Canal Bridges, which also constitute a flood hazard. No more debris is to be thrown into the river.

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Appendix 6 #36

The La Verna Sanctuary Seriously Damaged.

The Curio General dei Frati Minori (Little Brothers of St. Francis) have received precise information as to the damage done to the famous Franciscan Sanctuary. At the beginning of August, as the war front advanced, refugees fled to the woods and to the Sanctuary. In a short time, La Verna became the center of one of the most furious battles and shells hit the hall which leads from the Basilica to the little Church where St. Francis received the Stigmata. In the hall of the Stigmata, various frescoes by Baccio Eacci, which portray the life of St. Francis, were also destroyed as well as a painting on wood of the Della Robbia school.

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#### THE LIGNITE MINES OF VALDARNO

The numerous and important lignite mines of Valdarno (the most important in Italy); where more than 15,000 workmen are employed are subject in normal times (not in emergencies) to serious crisis, caused by the enormous difficulties which are met in putting on the market such an inferior combustible, because it contains so much water (35% to 50%) and of cinders (15% to 20%) so that it becomes too expensive to transport it more than a score or so of miles beyond the place where it is extracted.

So as to eliminate the cause of these violent crises (during certain times of the year and for several months the workmen must necessarily go down below 1,500 metres) which always were accompanied by social repercussion and by intervention on the part of the State, Dr. Ing. Alceo Mandi (who has already realised other installations of the kind in Valdarno, among others that of synthetic ammoniac at Figline Valdarno) idealised a big chemical factory, actually built by S. Giovanni Valdarno, so as to use up on the spot, all the lignite extracted from said mines, so assuring constant work to about 15 or 20 thousand men.

In the future the causes of the aforesaid crises will be still more serious since all the factories which used Lignite at Valdarno (iron, and steel, glass and Azoto factories etc.), have been destroyed, and for many reasons they are not likely to be built up again. Since coal from abroad will be more easily had the situation of the Valdarno miners will become even more serious.

Out of about a million tons a year, drawn from the mines, the lignite produces about 35.45 thousand tons of chemical products, i.e. chemical manure for agriculture, paraffine, sulfuric acid, motor oil etc.

Comparing the small quantity of manufacturable products to the Italian needs, the quantities stated above, are absolutely of no importance and do not at all step in on the eventual new policy of commercial exchange with abroad.

For the realisation of the factory, which was foreseen to cost 300 millions of lires, the Society "ITALIAN CARBURANTI SINTETICI" (S.I.C.S.) was established with a fundamental capital of 200 millions of lires, of which 90 millions were entirely released.

In the beginning of 1942 the building of the factory was begun and contracts were still lated (some with German specialised societies) for the buying of the machinery.

Because of the situation during the last few months, the machinery was not furnished to the Society, although important

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panied by social repercussion and by intervention on the part of the State, Dr. Ing. Alceo Mondino (who has already realised other installations of the kind in Valdarno, among others that of synthetic ammoniac at Figline Valdarno) idealised a big chemical factory, actually built by S. Giovanni Valdarno, so as to use up on the spot, all the lignite extracted from said mines, so assuring constant work to about 15 or 20 thousand men.

In the future the causes of the aforesaid crises will be still more serious since all the factories which used Lignite at Valdarno (iron, and steel, glass and Azoto factories etc.), have been destroyed, and for many reasons they are not likely to be built up again. Since coal from abroad will be more easily had the situation of the Valdarno miners will become even more serious.

Out of about a million tons a year, drawn from the mines, the lignite produces about 35.45 thousand tons of chemical products, i.e., chemical manure for agriculture, paraffine, sulfuric acid, motor oil etc.

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The capital of the Society was furnished by well known groups of Italian Industrials:

Company	F.I.A.T.
Company	SNIA VISCOISA
Company	CISA VISCOISA
Company	COTONIFICIO TRIESTINO
Company	INDUSTRIE CHIMICHE SARDONIO
Company	INDUSTRIE CHIMICHE SOLWAY CONTE RIVETTI.

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The Administrative Committee of the Society is formed by:

Dr. Ing. Aldo Mando, Vice President and General Manager  
Cav. Del Lavoro Prof. Mario F. Odasso, Counsellor Roma.

Prof. Dr. Renato Matteucci, Counsellor, Roma.

Dr. Giorgio Tremi, Counsellor, Roma.

Prof. Dr. Alberto Ceccherelli, President of the Collegio  
Sindacale, Florence.

Dr. Rag. Nostini Domenico, Sindaco Effettico, Roma.

Ing. Luigi Crosti.

Avv. Ugo Alfonso Marroni, Secretary of the Committee, Florence.

During recent events the dockyards of the Company situated in San Giovanni Valdarno, have been seriously damaged, firstly because of the thefts perpetrated by the Germans and then by the population: secondly because of the extractions of material effected by the Allies.

The importance of the S.I.C.S. Company in the after war life of Italy, will be very great and it would be a good thing if it could depend on the help of the new Government to put its plans into effect.

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PRELIMINARY NOTES ON THE SITUATION IN SAN MARINO

With the fascistizing of Italy, San Marino also became a Fascist State. While officially retaining its status as a small republic, it was the San Marino Fascio who ran the Government. Such was the situation during the whole of the Fascist era until the 25th July 1943.

From 1932 the two leading Fascist families in San Marino, have been the Gozi and the Balducci. Of the Gozi family, one member acted as Regent, whereas one other was Secretary of the San Marino Fascist Party. In Bologna, the Chief Editor of the weekly Fascist newspaper, "Assalto", the Secretary of the "G.U.F." and the leading Fascist "Gerarca" was no other than Dr. Ezio Balducci of San Marino. Balducci's activities, while meeting with the approval of the Duce, did not find favour in the eyes of the Gozi family. They succeeded, during his absence, in securing his impeachment by the San Marino High Court for treasonable activities in that he plotted for absorption of the San Marino Republic into the Kingdom of Italy. Balducci was not unduly perturbed, his activities henceforth became wholly Italian. In 1935 he volunteered for Abyssinia as a Medical Officer. After this he had an important administrative position in Rome. Finally in 1940 he joined the Italian army and took part in the Western Desert Campaign. He was taken prisoner in Tebruk and later exchanged for British Prisoners of War. His liberation by the British enabled him to resume his Fascist activities in Rome. The fall of Mussolini was promptly followed in San Marino with the overthrowing of the Fascists and the setting up of a Democratic Government. The demise of the San Marino Fascist Regime did not however put an end to the feud between the Gozi and the Balducci and the resultant annulment of all political sentences, passed under the Fascists, re-opened the doors of San Marino to no other than the notorious Dr. Ezio Balducci, who was promptly elected to the new "Democratic" Parliament.

With the signing of the Armistice and the taking over of Northern Italy by the Germans and Neo Fascists, San Marino at first became a refuge for Anti-Fascists, and escaped Allied Prisoners of War. But not for long. San Marino soon became a bastion of Nazi Fascist culture in Italy and became, it would appear, the Headquarters of the SS and Gestapo for the Rimini area. Meanwhile, our friend, Dr. Balducci had more to do than one iron in the fire and his position as plenipotentiary minister to the new Fascist Republic did not prevent him from having certain connections with



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San Marino's neutral status had become a farce and, although the sojourn of German Military personnel was limited to 24 hours, it is known that this rule was not observed.

Among the numerous banquets and parties given to the honor of the German officers was one, according to unconfirmed reports, in honor of Marshall Kesselring.

In conclusion, it can be stated that San Marino has been as Fascist minded as any locality in Italy.

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

Unit No. 12

September 25, 1944

Liberated Italy

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 35

Part II - Annexes

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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

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy September 25, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 35

Part II - ANNEXES

CURRENT EVENTS

1 Italian Press Reaction to the Mob Lynching of Donato Caretta, Ex-Warden of the Regina Coeli Prison, in front of the Palace of Justice on September 18th.

L'UNITA (Communist) Happenings of this kind could easily be foreseen by anyone with the slightest political and moral sense. The healthy, legitimate and fully justified resentment of the people of Rome and Italy because of the lack of severe and energetic justice against those who served the Germans and assassinated the people; against the country's traitors, has exploded... For months the people have waited for the work of justice and punishment and nothing has been done until now. The Communists and their paper have constantly reiterated that prompt and severe justice was lacking and that the people would inevitably end up by taking the law into their own hands. The only way to avoid a repetition of yesterday is to do final and true justice.

IL RIFORMAMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) It was an error to believe that proceedings such as those against Caruso could be carried out before the High Court with all the pomp of the Assise Court. Another thing to deplore is the length of time it has all taken. Caruso and his companions should have been tried within 40 hours of their arrest, before a military court, by military law.

IL TOPOLO (Christian Democrat) It is easy to understand the exasperation aroused by this too long awaited trial. But it is not possible to justify what happened. Justice itself exists to prevent hate becoming violent. The main responsibility for the atrocity committed yesterday lies with those who put Caruso into power, who sowed hate into the crowd, who initiated summary justice in Rome and ardent reprisals. The press is responsible for printing false notices. The government is responsible and cannot limit itself to deploring the happenings of yesterday and punishing those

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L'AVANTI ((Socialist) It deplores the ferocious killing of the ex-Director of the Regina Coeli, a functionary who had given his active help against the Nazi-Fascists during the occupation of Rome. He was the sad negat of a sanguinary incident. But the proceedings against Caruso should have taken place three days, not three months after the liberation of Rome.

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L'ITALIA LIBERA (Party of Action) We have witnessed a bestial and horrible explosion of the elementary instincts of the mob, which is to be deplored, but for which it is necessary to remove the cause. Such a thing has not happened in Rome since the mob executed Ugo Basville at the time of the French Revolution. During the German occupation all the laws of God and man were discarded. Torture and infamy were the order of the day. All this made prompt and ample justice necessary, instead of which a High Magistrate was put in charge of slow proceedings which should have been settled by military court for high treason... Despite guards and police it had not been possible to save one man, whose lynching began inside the Palace of Justice. The paper deplored the fact that the patriots had been disarmed and that the Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale had not been entrusted with the task of preserving order.

IL TEMPO (Independent) Even the killing of the ex-Director of the Regina Coeli is due to the weakness and uncertainty of the government.

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vaticano) and QUOTIDIANO (Catholic Action) both stigmatize the crime committed on Monday and ask that just as violence was punished in the past so it should be punished now and so put an end to the series of crimes of violence and reprisal.

## 2 Public Reactions to the Lynching

It is generally the opinion that the tragedy could have been avoided even with the small police force present.

A man of 45 said, "I cannot understand why the mounted police, who at first succeeded in pushing back the crowd, disappeared. It makes me, and others, think that they were given the order to go. This opinion is supported by the fact that the Allied Police were entirely lacking. So we think that this affair was planned by the authorities, especially the Allies, to appease the agitation and perhaps keep them from doing anything worse, assailing the prison, or the CourtHouse, which would have played into the hands of those Fascists probably mixed with the crowds in the hope of starting a revolution. And now I think of it, a man I saw inciting the people, urging them to go to the prison, resembled a Fascist. But fortunately the crowd did not listen to him."

A school teacher said, "The affair upset me very much, for while I can understand the desire for vengeance on the part of those who have suffered under the Fascists, I cannot understand the kill-

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A school teacher said, "The affair upset me very much, for while I can understand the desire for vengeance on the part of those who have suffered under the Fascists, I cannot understand the killing of Carretta in such a barbarous way, repugnant to any civilized person. I hope the people in the occupied territory will not hear of this, because Rome has been called the mother of civilization. It is up to the Allies. They should not make the error of punishing the head Fascists in any other town they take so long a time after liberating it. It is this mistake that has brought about the excess committed by the Roman people. Many consider Caruso the cause of the nine months of suffering, and he should have been sentenced the week after the Allies arrived. He should not have had special care in the same cells where the Anti-Fascists were tortured and starved. This is also said for all those to be tried."

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Another man, belonging to a central party, said, "I think the Communists urged the people on, as this is their aspiration. In fact their newspapers clearly show how glad they were the people had resorted to measures which put in practice what they preach. How is it that the woman who started the lynching has never come forward to justify herself?"

An official of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, "It was a horrible thing. I think it is still too early to say what the repercussions will be as far as national and international reactions are concerned. It was certainly an unfortunate thing so far as we are concerned, and unfortunately to happen in our first important democratic free trial. The whole thing was repulsive to me."

A tailor in the Via Frattina, about 40, "It was all very brutal. I don't know what to think about it. But perhaps it may have been just. I have seen the Germans taking at random our young men, without reason, without offense, and we know later that they were murdered in the Ardeatine Caves. We know too that some of them could have been saved by paying exorbitant ransom -- though others would only have been taken in their places. I know the family of one of the victims and I know how bitter they feel. It was horrible, but who knows, it may have been just."

A professor of politics and finance, Rome University, about 50, "It was a terrible, unfortunate thing. As to whether it was engineered by any political group it is difficult to determine at this time. It was extremely brutal and I abhor it. I hope that it does not have any great national effects."

A young man about 25, student, "It was a most unfortunate thing for Italy at this particular moment. All the eyes of the world are on us; we are trying to begin a new life. In a certain way Rome is the spiritual center of the world. All the photographers of the press will spread pictures all over the world. And it will mean that we will be put in a bad position in the eyes of the world. It is true that it may have been engineered by Communists or Fascists. But it is certain that the effect of this brutal murder in the capital of Italy will put Italy in a bad light all over the world."

§ Extracts from Croce's speech at the Eliseo Theatre, Rome, 21.9.44

Benedetto Croce, President of the Liberal Party, addressed a very large and sympathetic audience at the Eliseo Theatre, Rome, on September 21st. He declared that the Allies have made the Italian



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He said that Mr. Churchill, on his visit to Italy, had a favorable impression of the Government, and of its members, and manifested the desire and wish that it should be lasting. But how can a government last, if the forces necessary to govern are withdrawn from it?

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What does Italy ask for? Help, certainly, to set our communications going again, and our key industries, in order that we may not be precipitated into famine and the convulsions of famine. I do not doubt that this help will be given in the best way possible, for we are aware of the difficulties the Allies themselves have to face in this field. But, above all, we ask for the restoration of the dignity of our country; because a people if it does not acquire once more its dignity, is intolerant, agitated.

He added that the war now raging is less a war among nations than it is a civil war -- a fight against Fascist forces, which he said have been "burning or smouldering in the bosom of the nations of Europe."

He maintains that for this reason, Italy, although defeated on the field of battle, cannot consider herself as a defeated nation. He said on the contrary that her support of the Allies and the sympathies of the masses of her people, entitled her to be considered among the victors in the struggle.

4 Summary of Ugo La Malfa's speech on Sept. 17, on The Party of Action and Modern Democracy.

La Malfa spoke to a full house; ministers, cabinet members and political figures were present. In his introduction the speaker dealt with the origin of the Party of Action and of modern democracy, namely, the historical crisis of the last 30 years which comprises: two world wars, revolutions, fascism and anti-fascism, nazism and anti-nazism, popular fronts and social revolutions, and finally the war that plunged European civilization into an abyss. "To rise from this abyss," the speaker said, "it is necessary for us to know whether we are bound."

He said that on the eve of the first world conflict western civilization was founded on a democratic-liberal system whose main principle was individualism. This system was opposed by a fundamentally classic socialism, whose only function however was to criticize. Both systems and both ideologies were far removed from reality.

The speaker substantiated these affirmations with a detailed description of the social order, institutions, traditions, historical values, etc., and explained why socialism, put to the test at the end of the first world war, failed in Italy. "Through its mistakes it turned into reactionary currents, classes and cast which should

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La Malfa then drew a vivid analogy with the events in Germany which gave rise to nazism; recognized all the good that the socialist movement has done in favor of the classes, and admitted that politically it has failed. "It interprets reality, but it is not the only way or interpreting reality."... "The only place where Socialism has accomplished a social revolution is Russia, and although this is of world wide importance, nevertheless it must be considered an accomplishment of strictly national character."

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"The historic crisis of the last thirty years has made the people consciously aware of the reality of political and social problems, and their profound study brought the Party of Action into being." ... "Admittedly our ideological foundation may be further broadened," he said, "still the Party's political-social intimation is clearly established... Rigidity of ideological abstractions is partly responsible for the crisis in European civilization."

The program of the Party of Action comprises: war on the Monarchy; war on the high military caste; war on the high bureaucratic caste; war on the centralizing state; war on all the classes which gained power through the exercise of unbridled economic liberalism and the exploitation of economic protectionism. Further, it comprises war on the social nucleus responsible for fascism. Thus the Party of Action draws the lines intended to sever the ties with the past, and to create the future. It points to what must be torn down, but more important still, it points to what must be built up.

The speaker then engaged in a critique of the traditional parties. He said that the Action Party is not classist and therefore is closer to reality than are the socialist and the communist movement. The accusation that the Party of Action is composed of all generals and no soldiers is yet to be proven. It is to the party's credit to have drawn together from the political, cultural and technical fields men who have a clear vision of the problems of modern society. On the other hand, this audience showed that the party also has its soldiers. They are among the working classes who want to see democracy in action.

5 LABOR CONVENTION, Sept. 16, 1944

D. Gentili came to the meeting of the Camera del Lavoro and wanted to participate and speak; there was much discussion on the part of the Anglo-American delegates and on the part of the audience. Antonini, of the American Federation of Labor, wanted to let him speak as it would show a greater spirit of tolerance. De Vittorio responded, and he seemed to reflect the general opinion of the audience, that this was a convention of labor delegates from the Camera del Lavoro from all parts of Italy, and that each delegate represented and was responsible to his section of Italy; furthermore that Gentili represented no Camera del Lavoro, and insofar as there is a limited time in which certain objectives of the convention must be reached, that Gentili should be prevented from participating; this was not a congress of private citizens merely to discuss...

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Grandi, the Christian Democrat representative on the executive branch of the CGIL, spoke at length. He is an elderly, white-haired kind-faced man who speaks quietly and sincerely, only raising his voice slightly when he comes upon subjects which have received lifelong study and attention by him. He began by saying that nothing is done without sacrifice and that if labor unity is really wanted, sacrifices must be made to achieve it. "We must remember that unity is a delicate thing and in achieving it many delicate matters are brought up that cannot be decided overnight. Many of the problems that are being brought up now have occupied much time and thought in many countries for many years, and there have never been made final decisions." Democracy, he said, is a continual development, and within its structure it is possible to modify undesirable statutes; in democracy's expression there should be included as many shades of opinion as possible. At its base democracy has a system and a method whereby one achieves ends gradually by the activity of all the parties concerned.

"We shall endeavor," said Grandi, "to obtain a great deal from the State, and we shall continually push our demands with greater and greater force; we want a standard and an authority for a strong labor system. We must impose ourselves upon the state, we shall be a part of the State rather than something outside of it. And while of course the State will have something to say about this, within our organization we shall have party and politics of our own. The subject of the placement of labor (*ufficio di collocamento*) is a delicate one. It is a strong institution and a strong weapon; in its operation the monopoly of any party must be avoided; it should be used as a means of removing discrimination."

"I realize," he said, "that England has suffered much from the war, and Agrice has expended much blood. But also we have suffered -- we did not, as a people, invite the German occupation of our country; we had no responsibility in this matter, but we are prepared to pay for it, and we shall make good the part we have played. We know that there are prejudices among the United Nations, so we pray you delegates to carry back the true picture of Italy to your respective countries. Our nation can still arise and return to the right path, and take its place in the family of nations."

Chairman Schevenels then proceeded to the principal business of the convention, the passing of the resolution that was drawn up by the CGIL secretariat. Action Party's Bigazzi protested, he did not want the vote taken for 30 days. There was considerable shouting and vain calls for silence before the vote was taken to proceed

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Lawther stressed the point of maintaining unity, laying down general principles, and getting on with the work of reconstruction.

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Antonini of the American Federation of Labor, said that American workers want the rebirth of Italian labor. "This document," he said "this resolution that you have passed this morning, is but a piece of paper, but if you can translate it into practice, if you can activate it, then you will have given a lesson to America in labor unity. England, as you know, has achieved labor unity, but as you know, we have not in America, and as a result there has been a long and bitter war between the Congress of Industrial Organization, and my organization AFL. I beg you to maintain your unity, because if you don't, at the moment of your greatest division, your fascist threat will step in as it did before, and the possibility of civil war will be upon you. Only in unity can you be strong."

O'Brien, British representative of Entertainment Industry, said "We delegates did not come to dictate the details of your labor organizations, but we are concerned with the general principles that concern international federation. I warn you to keep away from political control as it is the worst enemy of labor organizations. We know of your former industrial and political dictatorship and the only thing that can oppose it is a strong labor organization."

G. Baldanzi, of the C.I.O., said, I am pleased to know that you have begun on the path of unity. Stay free of political influences. The way before you is difficult with no transport, no industry, no bread. We shall do all we can to help. I am human, and because of what I've seen over here, I shall be able to speak better at home."

The meeting ended on a harmonious note with a closing address by Schevenels, in French, in which he summed up the achievements of the Italian syndical movement and warned the convention of the dangers ahead. He praised the anti-Fascist character of Italian labor and pointed out the salutary effects of the '43 strikes in North Italy.

6 General Assembly of Roman Workers on Behalf of Anglo-American Labor Delegates, and Secretary of the International Trade Unions, Schevenels. (Teatro Brancaccio, Sunday 17 September)

The delegates were late due to an audience with the Pope. The crowd of about 20,000 workers, which gathered on Sunday was in good spirits and did not mind waiting. Every seat was occupied and the aisles were jammed with standees; a healthy proletarian atmosphere prevailed. From time to time the Party of Action's workers scattered handbills from the second balcony, which fluttered down through the auditorium to hundreds of outstretched hands; shouts of "A basso il re!" (down with the king) and "A basso la monarchia!" (down with the monarchy)



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Tom O'Brien, English Trade Union official, touched upon the point of the great sacrifices that were being made in this war, and that from them must come the cement of a more durable and united labor front.

George Balzanzi, of American CIO, mentioned the tragic conditions that he had seen in Italy and the impressions of which he would carry back to his country; "this war," he said, "is not a war of race or nationality -- there are fascists everywhere, there are fascists in America -- and when the war on the battlefield ends, then the battle of labor will begin. The world has become ~~more~~ <sup>more</sup> fascist," he added, "and we must realize that nazism and fascism are found all over the world. The international working classes must know and understand each other, and remember that liberty is not bought, it is won. Italy can only rise from the fascist depths through the efforts of Italian workers."

Will Lawther, representing the English miners, said that Italy was going to be given another chance to live and that this had been accomplished only through the efforts of the Allied forces; also, that Italy must follow in the path that Britain and the United Nations were marking.

Luigi Antonini of the A.F. of L., spoke on behalf of the millions of Italians in America, whom he said had never lost faith in the true anti-fascist Italy. Although he would not enter into Italian politics, he said that he could not help being born a republican. He said that the Italians in America had already collected clothing and medicines to send to Italy. "We shall carry Italy's appeal to America and we shall carry it with enthusiasm... and at the peace table we shall raise our voices for this Italy that we want free and democratic, and whose territorial integrity must be preserved," according to the spirit of the Atlantic Charter. He was enthusiastically received by the audience with prolonged applause and shouting.

Walter Schevencels, Secretary of the International Trade Unions, spoke last, saying that he was appealing not to the emotions of his listeners, but to their common sense to ponder certain problems. The Italian workers must remember the disillusionment that they gave to the rest of the workers in the world when they fell under the Fascist yoke. He suggested three points to which Italian labor should adhere: to put into action the principles which they have approved (at the moment they are form without substance); to realize that Fascism is more than a political system, it is a mentality, a condition of the soul, that puts itself before everything; to accept only a government

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After the session was dismissed, great crowds gathered around Antonini in the street and lifted him to their shoulders, continuing to cheer him.

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7 Reactions to the Labor Convention

A Communist representative in the Rome Camera del Lavoro: "Schevenels was quite right when he said that Fascism was a world melody and not peculiar only to Italy. He was a little over-frank in his statements about the Abyssinian campaign -- which were partly true -- but would have been better if he had left it untouched in his address. Remember that if everything in Africa is taken from us you take away the labor of one million men. Balduino I liked. He has a sense of political reality; he speaks from his heart and realizes that we not only need moral but material aid. We need most of all raw materials, the elements with which we can rebuild our power plants and our factories.

A secretary in the Camera del Lavoro, who made the welcoming address at the Teatro Brancaccio, a man about 60: "You must realize that Fascism is a grave, serious thing, and it takes continual struggle to overcome it -- you can see that there are no limits at which the Fascists will stop only so long as they reach their ends. We workers have been faithful to our ideas for twenty-five years; many of us have spent a lot of that time in jail; we have always had the fear that some night the secret police would come to our houses and take us away. From September, 1943, until May, 1944, we workers had no work and no salary here in Rome; we had to sell everything, our watches, our furniture, our clothing -- everything, just to be able to eat. We looked forward very anxiously to the coming of the Allies -- but now our situation is getting daily worse. We must have an increase in our wages. If we workers -- who are getting 80 - 100 lire a day -- do not receive an increase, I am afraid that we will have a general strike on our hands pretty soon. The Allies say that the cost of living is coming down, but that is not true; perhaps certain items that are sold on the open market or certain rationed items are cheaper, but there are so many necessities that can only be bought on the black market and those prices are constantly rising. And we have been refused by the Allies the permission to increase our salaries. Our workers "non capiscono" -- they continually ask "Perché?"

Secretary of Metallurgical Federation of Naples, a man about 50: "Antonini is something of a demagogue. I preferred Balduino to the others. I think that the meeting was a success. It makes the workers feel closer together in Italy, and also gives them a feeling of nearness to the workers in Britain and America. We workers have always been anti-Fascists; I was active in the Camera del Lavoro before Fascism came. I'm not a young man; I fought in the last war against the Germans; they kept me prisoner six months. We fought them

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Delegat from Bari, Communist, about 55: "The delegates from America and England were very popular in Bari. There was a great increase of interest aroused by their visit in regard to labor problems, salaries, political influences, and of course on the possible aid from the Allies. Antonini was very popular everywhere. It is time that the resolution passed by the Confederation be put into effect; the only thing that has hindered democratization in Puglia in the Camera del Lavoro has been the fact that the Allied command would not permit us to hold elections. All of the Camera del Lavoro were usually more democratic and non-political than the authorities believe."

From the impressions taken from other workers, one can see clearly that the greater part of them have lost faith. Only the older men hope in a rebirth of the laboring class. The others, the young men or those who have never thought about the syndicates, but who live only by their own labor, are waiting for a series of measures or laws that will immediately benefit them. They have a constant and increasing anxiety about indemnity measures that might alleviate their misery. They have been deluded. They also circulated the rumor that while the Italian representatives have proposed the indemnity of 50 lire a day, the Americans, and the English to a much greater degree, have opposed it because of the possibility of a disastrous monetary inflation.

#### B. GENERAL GOVERNMENT CONDITIONS

##### 8 Ministers and Government Officials in Sardinia

The early part of September saw much political activity in Sardinia which was visited by several outstanding personalities, most of whom have special connections with the island. Giuseppe Saragat, (Socialist), Minister Without Portfolio; Angelo Corsi, (Socialist) Under-Secretary for Communications; Guido De Ruggiero, (Action Party) Minister for Public Instruction; Mario Berlinguer, (Action Party) High Commissioner for Emigration, and finally Emilio Lussu, (Action Party), who came to deal with certain economic problems, and Dr. Pier Felice Stangoni, Assistant High Commissioner for Sequestration of Fascist Property. These visits, which were for the most part unofficial, are bound to please the Sardinians, who are inclined to feel themselves in a backwater and rather neglected.

##### 9 Saragat and Corsi in Sardinia

Giuseppe Saragat, Socialist Minister without Portfolio in the Bonomi Government, and Angelo Corsi, Socialist Under-Secretary for

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B. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

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9. Saragat and Corsi in Sardinia

Giuseppe Saragat, Socialist Minister without Portfolio in the Bonomi Government, and Angelo Corsi, Socialist Under-Secretary for Communications, have arrived in Sardinia. This is the first time that members of the Bonomi Cabinet have visited Sardinia, and they were welcomed with popular demonstrations by the Italian Socialist Party of Sardinia, and the general public. On their arrival they were received by the High Commissioner for Sardinia and the authorities of the island.

After visiting some of the smaller towns, and being acclaimed by the populace, most of whom are Socialist, they visited Cagliari and here, at the "cinigliano", Saragat addressed the public. He was

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introduced by the old Cagliari Socialist Jago Siotto, who exalted his anti-Fascist struggle, his life in exile, and especially stressed the fact that Saragat was of Sardinian origin, and that in him the Sards saw a friend. Loudly applauded, Saragat then spoke. He gave his salutation to Emilio Iussu, his companion in the struggle, exile and suffering, in which the public joined him with their applause. The Minister declared that after the fall of Fascism Italy found herself in the gravest economic and political state. Wherever the war had passed destruction lay in its wake and whole families who formerly lived in the towns and villages were now forced to live in the hills, as they had nowhere else to go. The fact must not be regarded that Fascism had left a heritage of corruption which was manifested in all fields of national life, leaving sores which only the good will of the people could heal.

The Italian people could not die, declared Saragat, because so many men had worked, sacrificed and suffered for their existence. Those men who had been forced to go into exile and from afar had always been the jealous custodians of traditional Italian glory have returned to the government to direct the fortunes of a people which is trying with all its might to free itself from the fogs of Fascism which had even brutalized the moral force of the traditionally glorious Italian family.

"We ask of the Allies," he added, "that they leave us liberty of action and that they regard us as Allies and not as conquered, because it is not right that a people should die because it has been defeated."

The Minister then declared that the Lend-lease law which the Italian Government had asked the Allies for, would be extended to Italy.

Passing to Sardinia's place in the affairs of the nation, the Minister said that the provisions adopted by the Council of Ministers for Sicily could justly be applied to Sardinia, and he personally was engaged upon this at the Ministry.

"We are against Socialism because we know that the capitalists are trying to rob the workers of the fruits of their labor. Socialism means to protect this section of the public. The misfortune of one is the misfortune of the other and in consequence all must collaborate on the work of reconstruction for which Italy cries out today in this crucial moment when her very existence is threatened. Today we must collaborate so that Italy can be reborn and it is for this reason that our so-called 'Left' has united in one bloc leaving aside the principles and programs of the Communist and So-



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"The forces in Rome which tried to stop this union were defeated because the men of the government knew well that they were the capitalists who wish to protect their own interests." Fascism in fact was nothing more or less than a movement for the protection of the exclusive interests of the capitalists. This type of man must be

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exterminated by the just law of epuration which must not only work inside the walls of Rome but must be taken to the outskirts, everywhere in fact, where there is a nest of the Fascist hydra."

Saragat's speech was loudly applauded and has had great repercussions throughout the island.

#### 10 DE RUGGIERO AND BERLINGUER IN SARDINIA

At Sassari (where Mario Berlinguer, Assistant High Commissioner for Epuration, lived before he was called to his present office) De Ruggiero visited the schools and discussed scholastic problems. He attended a meeting with Sassari University students; The provision for accommodation for the University Association was discussed. There was an attempt on the part of some of the students to stage a monarchist demonstration but this was unsuccessful as there was more interest in the immediate problems to be settled. The Minister assured his listeners of his keen interest with regard to the new Agrarian Faculty and the momentary difficulties regarding the date of examinations, text books, the February session, etc. The Minister's statement with regard to the talk of the closing of some universities was of particular interest. He said that undoubtedly there would have to be a complete revision of education, but he did not think it would be necessary to close down any university. There would however be a re-assessment or fusion of faculties so that there would not be several similar faculties in one area, which were often very short of both teachers and means. In such cases one "ateneo" would be the center of study and equipment which could be used by the different faculties who would all benefit by such an arrangement.

The Minister spoke of the necessity for the local offices of the Ministry of Public Instruction to act on their own responsibility, without always awaiting, as they had done in the past, for instructions from Rome. Finally he called on the students of the Associazione Turritana Universitaria to promote free discussions and to accustom themselves to the benefits of Democracy.

The Minister then met civic personalities of Sassari and journalists with whom he discussed politics. He said among other things that he remained fundamentally a liberal and was always alive to the necessity of limiting the power of the state (which centralized everything to the hilt during the Fascist regime) and leaving plenty of room for private enterprise. "I" he said jokingly, "will do what I can to see that my successors will find themselves with their hands tied."

The Minister went on to discuss the "historical quality" of Benedetto Croce's ideas which were rather inadequate for a people who

archist demonstration but this was unsuccessful as there was more interest in the immediate problems to be settled. The Minister assured his listeners of his keen interest with regard to the new Agrarian Faculty and the momentary difficulties regarding the date of examinations, text books, the February session, etc. The Minister's statement with regard to the talk of the closing of some universities was of particular interest. He said that undoubtedly there would have to be a complete revision of education, but he did not think it would be necessary to close down any university. There would however be a re-assessment or fusion of faculties so that there would not be several similar faculties in one area, which were often very short of both teachers and means. In such cases one "ateneo" would be the center of study and equipment which could be used by the different faculties who would all benefit by such an arrangement.

The Minister spoke of the necessity for the local offices of the Ministry of Public Instruction to act on their own responsibility, without always awaiting, as they had done in the past, for instructions from Rome. Finally he called on the students of the Associazione Universitaria to promote free discussions and to accustom themselves to the benefits of Democracy.

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The Minister went on to discuss the "historical quality" of Benedetto Croce's ideas which were rather inadequate for a people who were creating history and must look to the future.

Of Fascism he said that the whole of its irrational structure was synthesized in the phrase "Mussolini ha sempre ragione" and said that it owed its negative vitality to the fact that it had united tragic and grotesque attitudes. If either of these elements had been missing the end of Fascism would have come before July 25.

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11 Mario Berlinguer's Conference at Sassari

Mario Berlinguer, High Commissioner for Epuration, accompanied his old friend De Ruggiero to Sardinia. Former Aventine Deputy of the Amendola party, his electorate was of Sassari Province. His electorate, for the most part his clients (for Berlinguer is one of the best Advocates on the Island) are of the middle class bourgeoisie, conservative, and country people and peasants who understood little of the aspirations and political aims of their candidate. Latterly the vicissitudes of political life have made Berlinguer lean very much towards the Left and this has made certain of his supporters undecided in their attitude towards him. However, his appointment by Sforza as Assistant High Commissioner of Epuration, has enhanced his prestige again. He outlined the work being undertaken on epuration at a crowded meeting which was also attended by De Ruggiero. After he had illustrated the various articles of the law, he asked the public to collaborate with the organization engaged on this grave task.

12 TALIERI LEUCOCIO ROOM. IN PALERMO, SICILY

On. Meuccio RUINI, Minister without portfolio, arrived in Palermo on 12 September. Notices appeared at once on the billboards of the city that on the thirteenth he would speak at the Teatro Massimo on "The United Democracies and Sicilian Problems". The press published the news that tickets could be obtained from the headquarters of the Partito Democratico del Lavoro.

It is difficult, however, to give a clear order of events and a coordinated account of the speech due to the behavior of the Separatists in the audience. Those present appeared to be at least 80% Separatist and the rest of the audience belonged to the Democrazia del Lavoro or the Partito d'Azione.

The Separatists' object was to prevent the speech of Ruini and they certainly succeeded, when one considers that during the two hours of the meeting for only about 15 minutes and at intervals could the voice of the Minister be heard.

He succeeded at any rate in pointing out the urgent Sicilian problems that should be dealt with before the winter, with special reference to building construction and industrial reconstruction for which a fund of a million is already established. He found the problem of transport a major difficulty still, and to solve this an agreement with the Office of Transport would furnish the quantity of motorboats necessary.

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He proposed that because of blockaded revenues for a part of all salaries, tickets of purchase for food and clothes should be substituted. A development of cooperatives to which everyone could belong was being planned. The Minister tried then to deal with the subject of the "latifondists" but though he tried more than once he could say nothing further if it was the desire of the Separatists not to hear him talk.

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The fact that Sicilian problems were being discussed, the Separatists to the quick since they have taken on themselves the right of being the only ones to have that privilege. Finocchiaro Aprile indeed felt it necessary to respond at once to Minister Ruini and from the balcony of the party headquarters he harangued the excited crowd after they left the theatre. Only the last words of this impromptu speech could be heard, "Abbiamo permesso che un cialtrone di ministro insultasse la Sicilia." (We have allowed a no-good to insult Sicily.)

The whole demonstration was undoubtedly planned and organized, and one must admit with success.

The chronological order of events was as follows: At the very opening of his speech the Minister made a reference to Sicily considered as a part of Italy, and this at once caused the intervention of the Separatists. In a short time they displayed two separatist flags and a sign with the inscription "L'autonomia è una truffa. Viva la Sicilia Indipendente." In the meantime a shower of small notices was launched from the upper boxes with inscriptions such as "viva la Repubblica Siciliana", "Vogliamo il flebisicito", "Viva Sicilia Indipendente", and following these at varying intervals tomatoes were thrown onto the stage.

From this moment on, as has already been said, Ministro Ruini could make himself heard only at brief intervals. The rest of the time there was a continuous succession of shouts, whistles, individual disputes and police intervention in various boxes although with negative results.

Among the crowd was noticed Gustavo Leca, already once before arrested as a separatist and Gino Traina, ex-president of the Corda Fratres. A subject on which the crowd was often disputing was "the freedom of the press". This was often demanded by a loud shout although it was outside the theme of Ruini's talk, and this caused the continuance of the protesting interruptions.

Two separatists managed separately to reach the stage while running from the police, and they called out their ideas with much noise, until they were calmed by the promise of Ruini himself that he would let them speak later. Finally they were taken away by the police.

Assisting the police were Questore Garbo, the Head of the Cabinet Castiglione, and various directors of the squads. The Commissioner of the Political Squad, Piazza, was not seen in the hall but it appears that he may be transferred.

The meeting ended at 7:30 with much confusion. The Separatists got up on message from their places and left the theatre. When Minister

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The meeting ended at 7:30 with much confusion. The Separatists got up en masse from their places and left the theatre. When Minister Ruini saw this movement, he loudly cursed Separatism as he left the stage.

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13 Minister Ruini at the Storia Ratria

The next day in the hall of the Storia Ratria, Ruini was able to talk freely, and to explain those ideas which at the Massimo could not be heard due to the Separatist demonstration.

The Minister was introduced by Prefect D'Antoni and the discussion was carried on this time in a favorable atmosphere. The entrance to the hall was very carefully guarded by the police, and everyone entering was closely scrutinized. Some, if they were not recognized, had to show credentials or that they belonged to the Democrazia del Lavoro.

Ruini dealt with all those subjects which constitute the main problems of Sicily and in a much more detailed manner than the day before. A statement many times repeated during the talk was concerned with the Government which has bound itself to give an "autonomia piena a vera nei limiti dell'unita", although he did not specify what the limits of unity actually are.

Incidentally, it has also been reported that the tomatoes thrown at the Massimo were not hurled by the Separatists, but that this feature of the demonstration was the idea of LaLoggia's followers in the Democrazia del Lavoro. The fact that members of the party itself were concerned in the demonstration can also be found in the police report.

CONDITIONS IN TUSCANY

14 Memorandum Presented by the President of the Comitato Toscana di Liberazione Nazionale, to the Authorities.

1) The C.L.N. possess the double quality of being furnished with a popular mandate and of being the legitimate representatives of the Italian Government in Occupied Italy. The C.N.L. is not the tactical alliance of one party, but the political reality of unity. As the organ of all popular initiatives, it represents the new political class chosen through twenty years of struggle. This organization is entrusted with the partisan war and with the preparation of the new forms of democratic self-government.

2) For historical and economic reasons, the situation of Italy in the north is very different from that of the south. In the South the importance of the C.L.N. was not very notable, first of all because of the different state of political preparation, and secondly because the Germans did not occupy the territory, or only did so for

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2) For historical and economic reasons, the situation of Italy in the north is very different from that of the south. In the South the importance of the C.L.N. was not very notable, first of all because of the different state of political preparation, and secondly because the Germans did not occupy the territory, or only did so for a short time, and therefore the organized resistance of the C.L.N. was not necessary. The remaining part of Italy, because of its resistance, was obliged to create and put into function effective organs of government, even if they were secret. Such organization was very important in Florence, and the position of this city has special characteristics. As the cultural center of Italy the C.L.N. represents the whole of anti-fascist popular forces. Its efficiency is proved by its achievements not only in political and military work but also in administrative and technical work.

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is for military work, the C.L.N. organized the Tuscan partisan army, the groups of citizens, and directed warfare in the country and in the city. It furnished the Allied Armies with a continual service of information and radio messages. It contributed in every way to the destruction of German and Fascist resistance, that is to say by means of propaganda, through the papers, by strike and sabotage.

From an administrative and technical point of view, it prepared reconstruction on all sides, with the help of the best elements in the country, who were asked to take part in special boards and Trusts for food, transport, radio, print, culture, civil control, cleanliness of the city, etc. What is more it chose the people most adapted to take on public work in public administration and in the civil service. It got under its control the police forces, adding them to the voluntary formations for the defense of the city, for public order, etc. From a political point of view it started the work of democratic renewal towards a direct and self-governing democracy. From the very beginning (11 Sept. 1943) all parties of which it is composed became united. In fact all the deliberations taken by the C.L.N. have been unanimous.

So the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation put itself in a position of responsibility in order to look after the city, and its necessary reconstruction. The state of the northern cities when the Allied troops arrive, will perhaps confirm to advantage the situation in Florence; i.e. in Milan and Turin where the C.L.N. already represented a real local government helped by the organized work of the population.

If, therefore, because of the particular conditions of the country, it was not deemed advisable to recognize the rights of the C.L.N. in the south of Italy, the problem of Florence and after Florence must be solved differently, as what was justified in the south would be a source of serious inconvenience in Florence and the North.

3) To facilitate the war effort in the North of Italy, the C.L.N. must have great authority. All the northern partisans today look to Florence. If they were sure that Allied authority recognized the authority of the C.L.N. they would be greatly encouraged in their struggle; if not, a dangerous depression might result.

4) The work of political, moral and administrative reconstruction.

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4) The work of political, moral and administrative reconstruction can only be brought about through the C.I.N. which has gathered around itself all the moral and political forces as well as the best capabilities of the country? This work must be done at once and efficiently; any delay would cause general discouragement and might allow the Fascists and reactionaries to come to the surface again.

To make the cooperation of the Allied authorities in the work of reconstruction more efficient and to encourage and help the resistance of the partisans of Northern Italy, we think it indispensable that the Tuscan C.I.N. should be given the best opportunity to develop its work of renewal, and recognition as the only local representative of the people, as in fact it is.

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R E C O M M E N D A T I O N

15 Memorandum from a Conservative Landowner of Florence (Marchese Ginori)

It is advisable to let landowners once more get in touch with their properties and estates, allowing them to leave Florence, as especially in Tuscany, where the "Messadria System" of agriculture is used, the direct overseeing and the presence of the proprietors is most important. Going back to the land is not for pleasure, sport or other personal reasons, but is a necessity, for improving the food conditions of town and country, and trying to bring back, as much as possible, bearable conditions of life for the coming winter.

16 Notes on the Agricultural Situation in Tuscany

Cattle for Working - Before undertaking any other reconstructive work it is of the first necessity to plough for next year's wheat crop. The only way to work the broken hill country of the greater part of Tuscany is with oxen, the great majority of which were taken by the Germans. Therefore a redistribution of the remaining cattle to help those who have lost all is most urgently needed. Farmers will be ready to buy but at reasonable prices. It would seem therefore advisable to control the price of cattle and to oblige those who are well stocked to sell, in order that those who are understocked or who have lost all, may buy at a reasonable figure, which taking into consideration the actual price of wheat, should not exceed Lire 30,000 the pair for sound working oxen.

Mines - A considerable surface of agricultural soil in Tuscany is infested with mines. Many of these have already been removed by allied specialists from roads and lanes, but a great quantity still remain in the woods and fields and open country. The Italian people as well as the allied forces have suffered great losses from this treacherous weapon. It is proposed that a corps of Italian military specialists be formed immediately to start work where landowners apply for their services. It would be just to put German prisoners, under reasonable control, to perform this dangerous but necessary work. It is pointed out that much danger is incurred by mines exploding from time to time after they have been removed from the earth while they are still in the hands of the specialist who has dealt with them. Strict regulations should be put in force in order to avoid this.

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Ploughing by Tractor - A part of the surface of Tuscany, in the plains and low hills can be worked for sowing purposes by tractor. Fuel is urgently requested, more especially as this type of terrain is usually the most productive of cereals which are most needed by the Italian population.

Pig Market - This should be free of control in order to encourage the production and supply of meat for the starving population.

Rabbits and Poultry - From a first superficial examination, it would appear advisable to leave the price of these commodities uncontrolled, but on reflection control is advisable in order to avoid

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waste of hay and oats which would undoubtedly be fed to rabbits and chickens by peasants who possess others than those stipulated for by the mezzadria contract, and so discourage the breeding of cattle. The same applies to egg producing poultry.

Experience of Two Farms in Tuscany - 1) Near Ponte d'Arbia, 2 kms. from the Via Cassia (No. 2 route); 25 km. south of Siena, 360 Ha. 14 peasants' families. Before the German retreat there were 110 head of cattle; these the Germans took away and 16 pigs of which 6 were pregnant sows. After the Germans had retreated the owner re-covered 50 head of cattle but two of these were taken by American troops and French Goumier. Of the 48 remaining nearly half are ready for work. A caterpillar tractor run on naphtha has been saved from the Germans but fuel although promised, was not available at the end of August. The ploughing season is already half over and it is very urgent to get to work. Rain will soon be starting and will make it impossible for the tractor to plough more than 30 Ha. at most. The rest, approximately 80 Ha., must be worked by oxen. It is most pressing necessary to buy at least 12 pairs of oxen, but the exorbitant prices on the uncontrolled market in comparison with the controlled price of wheat make this impossible. Mines were laid in the neighborhood of the house but nothing has yet been done to remove them. The horse and cart, indispensable for the use of the personnel of the farm, has been stolen by the Germans and so there is no means of transport for station work, the fetching and carrying of technicians and other people from a distance, so that the general activity of the farm is practically at a standstill. A small Fiat van has been saved from the Germans but it has no tires. This farm from producing 1500 quintals of wheat will go down very much.

2) A farm 4 km. from Greve on the road to Figline, 36 Ha. of cultivated land besides a lot of wood (100 Ha.), 6 families, speciality wine and olive oil. 10 working oxen stolen by Germans and all cattle. The greatest nuisance to this farm is caused by mines which have been treacherously sown all over the place, under the fruit trees, among the standing wheat, in narrow lanes, in the woods, etc., causing the death of 6 allied soldiers and 4 peasants up to the 22 August. Houses have been damaged by the blowing up of a bridge. Furniture taken from the farm house, including 20 beds which are now in a neighboring villa, Uzzano, which has been turned into a British hospital. Window panes, smashed, gate broken, wine drunk, are among the many damages received. Now the villa has been requisitioned by the Allies as a rest house and, sad to say, they are completing the work of devastation begun by the Germans in that

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17. MEMORANDUM Regarding the Buildings in Devastated Quarters of Medieval Florence

The undersigned: DR. GIOVANNI PUGGI for the Committee of National Liberation and as representative of the Florentine Friends of Art; DR. MARK MICHAELLES, in the name of the Swiss citizens, resident in Florence, who associate themselves with the efforts of various organizations in Switzerland for the preservation of the Cities of Art, foreseeing the necessity for the reconstruction of a considerable part of the zone of ancient Florence, now destroyed, express their desire that the Allied Military Authorities should not remove or clear the debris in the said zone, without a previous agreement with the Allied Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, and with the competent Italian authorities (Sopraintendenza alle Gallerie e ai Monumenti, Ufficio di Belle Arti e Urbanistica del Comune) with the aim of recovering as much as may be possible of the original material, which will be used in the work of reconstruction of the demolished buildings.

Such material as can be saved, should be either conserved on the original site, or when this is not possible, transported to other places which the local superintendents will provide and where it will be safely kept. Local laborers will be employed for this work.

The Allied Military Authorities should, on the other hand, furnish in addition to the necessary permit of access to the affected areas, the means of transport, petrol, etc., and all the mechanical apparatus required for the removal and transport of the heavier material. It should be remembered also, that at present, there is a scarcity of scaffolding and building materials, such as timber, cement iron, etc. The provision of roofing tiles would be very urgent for the repairing of surviving roofs as protection against the imminent autumn rains. The Allied Military Authorities should facilitate, as much as possible, the provision and transport of this material.

The undersigned are confident that it will be possible to meet the extra expense involved in such reconstruction, by the means of funds that will be collected among the citizens of Florence.

The first work to be carried out should be the recovering of the statues and the surviving artistic material of the Ponte Santa Trinità, and of the columns of Piazza Santa Felicità in Florence, and



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The order in which the other work should be undertaken should be determined by the Allied Military Authorities in conformity with their own plans and after having provided for the removal from the affected areas of all mines and explosives.

18 The Teatro Comunale and its Orchestra

which Florence has an orchestra, the Fante Aut. of the Teatro Comunale, the best in Europe, and which has to its credit, besides the famous performance of the "Maggio Musicale Fiorentino", a series of symphonic concerts in Paris, Brussels, Munich, Berlin, Vienna, and in the principal Italian cities.

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The Comunale theatre has also an excellent choir, a Chamber Orchestra, Madrigalists, and important chamber music ensembles (trios, quartets, quintets, and soloists). This Institution will soon be able to resume its activities by using the Pergola Theatre, the Sala Bianca in the Pitti Palace (for chamber music), the courtyard of the Pitti Palace (for symphonic concerts in the open) and also the Comunale Theatre, because it has a hall for chamber music which is undamaged, and the same theatre hall, the stage alone of which has suffered. Consequently by arranging the emergency stage at the Comunale, and by using the Pergola Theatre, or the Verdi Theatre, lyrical performances could be started as the Ente of the Comunale also has its company of lyrical artists and ballet corps. All this could be done the moment the new Commissary nominated by the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation enters office, replacing the present one, who is an official who was in the service of the Fascist Republican Government.

All musical activities, including concerts and performances for Allied Forces, have already been prepared in every detail by the Commissar nominated by the C.T.L.N., M. Pariso Votro, who is ready to start activities of an artistic character at the earliest opportunity.

#### 19 Immediate Arrest of Fascists Called for in Florence

Public opinion in Florence is roused against the Fascists and pro-Germans, because of the great suffering the population underwent on account of them. If the A.M.G. defers the arrest of those men indicated as fascists, or sets free too easily those already arrested, they might create an atmosphere of mistrust and bitterness.

Fascist-Republican activities were worse here than in any other city of Italy. If the Fascists are left alone, they might find a way to take up their spying again to the disadvantage of the Allies.

People would be inclined to think that A.M.G. does not believe the accusations of the population or does not mean to take any notice of them, and that its officers are simple and easily duped by the Fascists, or perhaps that there exist inadmissible reasons for saving the Fascists.

For twenty years Italy has been suffering from illegality and from violence. Now above all, law and order must be restored. Therefore those who are arrested should be treated correctly until they are proved guilty. All should be done to ensure they are questioned

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#### 20. Land Reclamation on the Right Bank of the Volturno

A great deal has been said about the Volturno Land Reclamation Scheme, and eventually this will probably be the first such scheme which the government will bring under review concerning the reforms necessary for the famous C.N.C. (Opera Nazionale Combattenti) which was a purely Fascist organization. There are many large properties

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which were in their turn divided and turned over to this scheme. The reforms under review would not only change the rates and taxes of the Ex-Service men's organization, but would probably be the first step towards total agrarian reform in Italy and, above all, lead to the final solution of the problem of large estates in this country.

The Volturno Land Reclamation Scheme covers an area of about 1000 hectares and affects 260 lots which have been granted to ex-Service men under special contract. The area has suffered much material loss, especially to the cottages, but the most serious loss has been amongst the livestock -- of an original 2300 head of cattle, only 800 are left. The tenants who had various complaints to bring before the management of this ex-Service men's organization, met together and applied to the Labor Office (Camera del Lavoro) of Santa Maria Capua Vetere to protect their interests. The immediate complaints of the tenants concerned the Management and, above all, their staff of inspectors who still use purely Fascist methods. It has also been established that there have been abuses in the unequal distribution of those ploughing oxen which are left. There have been other abuses in the harvesting of wheat, ~~and hay which has been done in such a way that some farmers are obliged to hand in to the Granai del Topolo a greater amount of their own production, while others have been favored and have been asked for a lesser quantity than formerly.~~

From the discussions which took place at the Office of Works at Santa Maria Capua Vetere, various faults in the present working of the ex-Service men's organization have come to light. First of all, in order to make up for the lack of oxen, and to prepare for the coming season's ploughing, it will be essential to have three motor tractors for the increased work. In the second place, some of the staff will have to be dismissed, and their activity controlled in every case in order to check these abuses which have sprung from and were inherent in Fascism. For instance, bribery, favoritism and in many cases, such completely Fascist conduct as the outrageous demands made to tenants by certain inspectors and officials.

The contracts made with the tenants include absurd clauses; for example, although a tenant may have paid his rent punctually, he forfeits his tenure through lack of respect to some inspector or official from the organization. On the other hand the contracts made between the ex-Service men's organization and the tenants, were in parts, extremely vague and ambiguous. For example, with regard to the harvesting of the crops, the tenant can never establish definitely the exact amount which he should hand in to the organization to the credit balance against his original undertaking, and what amount he

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that they can get ahead with this season's sowing. There will then be immediate discussions for the revision of the tenants' contracts. As the work of this national ex-Service men's organization covers various districts, these discussions which are now going on for the Volturno Land Reclamation Scheme will be extremely useful for other districts, especially La Capitanata and the province of Matera. As mentioned above, the solution of this question has a very great social importance and will help the reform of all agrarian contracts and lead to a general solution of the agricultural system in the whole of southern Italy.

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ECONOMIC

21. Cost of living in Naples - 8th September 1944

The following tables show the approximate variations in prices of essential goods in Naples from 1st June 1943 to 1st September 1944 - i.e., from end of German occupation to to-day.

Hardware, Cutlery, etc.  
(Richard Ginori, Via Roma)

	<u>1st June 1943</u>	<u>1st September 1944</u>
Plates made of coloured glass	Lire 8	Lire 120/135
ditto - terracotta	" 5	" 60
glass tumber	" 3	" 45/48
ditto - really half-cut beerbottle	" ---	" 29
glass jug	" 10	" 110
teacup & saucer - glass	" 4/5	" 88
ditto - terracotta	" 7	" 135
table-knife - steel	" 12	" 175
table spoon & fork (Steel)	" 10	" 130

Silk, Cloth, Trinkets, etc.  
(Via Roma)

	<u>1st June 1943</u>	<u>1st September 1944</u>
	<u>Fix Price</u>	<u>Black Market Price</u>
Autarchic shirt material per metre	Lire 14.95	Lire 250
Autarchic cotton handkerchief -	" 3.65	" 50
Silk - per metre	" 20	" 600
Capri bells (metal)	" ---	" 50
Clay donkeys	" ---	" 38

Small Restaurants

	<u>1st June 1943</u>	<u>1st September 1944</u>
Normal lunch	Lire 25	Lire 50c
Grade I	---	" 25c
Grade II	---	" 15c
Grade III	---	" ---

	1st June 1943	1st September 1944
Plates made of coloured glass	8	120/135
ditto - terracotta	5	80
Glass tumber	3	45/48
ditto - really half-out beerbottle	---	29
glass jug	10	110
teacup & saucer - glass	4/5	88
ditto - terracotta	7	135
table-knife - steel	12	175
table spoon & fork (Steel)	10	130

Silk, Cloth, Trinkets, etc.  
(Via Roma)

	1st June 1943	Black Market Price	1st September 1944
Autarchic shirt material per metre	14.95	40	250
Autarchic cotton handkerchief	3.65	10	50
Silk - per metre	20	20	800
Capri bells (metal)	---	---	50
Clay donkeys	---	---	38

Small Restaurants

	1st June 1943	1st September 1944
Normal lunch	25	50c
Grade I	14	25c
Grade II	9	15c
Grade III		

These prices include wine and tips. The quantity between the two dates is approximately similar, but the quality inferior.

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Prostitution

1st June 1943

Italian-controlled brothels,  
e.g. Allied troops officially  
forbidden --

Grade I      Lire 50  
Grade II     Lire 25  
Grade III    Lire 10

Individual women per night --

- a. For Troops (approx.)
- b. Including meal off Via Roma in private middle-class family (approx.)
- c. for sailors at Bagnoli port area
- d. Poules de luxe (approx.)

Lire 800  
Lire 250  
Lire 100  
Lire 100  
  
Lire 600  
Lire 100  
Lire 1,000

1st September 1944

Brothel prices are practically fixed. Individual prices are those asked, though they obviously vary according to command of the language, sobriety, etc., or, as the Neapolitans say, "secondo il politico".

Waste products

1st June 1943

Cigarette "fag ends"

Lire \*\*\*

1st September 1944

Lire 600 - per kilo

The price is expected to rise to 1,200 lire in the winter, as the rain reduces the quantity of dry stubs salvaged.

Black Market prices in Salerno (week ending 10th September)

Flour	80 Lire	Meat	250 Lire per kg.
Pasta	140 "	Cheese	150 } a
Potatoes	20 "	Butter	250 } box
Sugar	300 "	Oil	250 a litre
		Eggs	18 lire each

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

22. Propaganda in Italy

A.P.W.B. Officer writes from Naples -- Since the Italians are taking a relatively small share in the present war effort, it is quite natural that all their thoughts should be concentrated on the problems of reconstruction and of regeneration of their country. They feel, perhaps rightly, that they are entirely cut off from real contact with democratic countries, and since they have no

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Brothel prices are practically fixed. Individual prices are those asked, though they obviously vary according to command of the language, sobriety, etc., or, as the Neapolitans say, "secondo il polso".

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Italians do not realize fully the difficulties which beset America and, still more Great Britain with regard to the production and distribution of books and newspapers. They do not realize also how difficult it is for two countries which are so fully mobilized, to send members of learned professions on tour in a country which is still more or less in the war zone.

Much, however, can be done by a personal propaganda to the leaders of thought in this country. Benedetto Croce and Omodeo, for instance, complain bitterly because they do not receive foreign books and newspapers, and because their communications with the outside world are still hampered.

#### 23. Press

Italian opinion with regard to the press is being much influenced by their present reactions towards the various political parties who give themselves so much importance in the present day. It is not, perhaps, so much because people are indifferent to politics as to the present political parties who waste their time on polemics and factions without any regard to the urgent need for reconstruction action and practical ideas. Many Italians are disgusted to see paper wasted on the endless number of Party organs when there is a great shortage of school-books technical works and works of literary importance.

In Italy there would seem an urgent need for some first-class dailies such as the "Corriere della Sera" and the "Giornale d'Italia" of the old days before Fascism. Many Italians ask why paper should be wasted on small unimportant political parties, when a few first-class journals could do so much to inform and guide public opinion. In any case, there are vast districts where people never see a paper, have no means of listening to the radio and never see any form of propaganda books or leaflets. This is, of course, due to the present defects of transport and distribution as well as to the shortage of electric power. Nevertheless, Italians feel that something should be done to remedy the present state of ignorance of so many people.

If most of the small political organs were abolished, the remaining newspapers would have much more space to devote to really informative matter. A proof of this is shown in the success of the "Voce" (Lapses)\* which makes the very best of the restricted space at its disposal and produces some very stimulating articles and items of information which seem to be appreciated even by people who are not Communists. Then there is the highly successful periodical the "Domenica" published in Rome which contains excellent literary and artistic criticism which have gained it a very rapid popularity.

\* The Communist evening paper "La Voce" is in such demand that newsvendors will only serve regular customers. In the suburb of San Pietro a Paterno copies have been withheld and sold later for 10 lire a copy.

#### 24. Propaganda Shops

The propaganda shops seem to be always full. Unfortunately they are only

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The propaganda shops seem to be always full. Unfortunately they are only to be found in the big centres, and even inhabitants of towns such as Salerno and Sorrento have no access to the books and pamphlets which are produced under the auspices of KGB. One of the criticisms made of the propaganda literature which is sent here from the United States and Great Britain is that much of it is out of date and that, anyhow, at the present moment Italians are getting so much news concerning Allied successes, that they no longer need to be told of the magnitude of our war effort. As has already been said, Italians are looking for constructive ideas and contemporary news. They are inclined to feel that the story of the early bombardments of London might well be relegated to the history books and they are more interested in the declarations that are being made now than in the

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speeches of two or three years ago. Similarly, too much of our propaganda is propagandistic. People who have suffered under Fascism do not enjoy the books of Ignazio Silone. They would much prefer to read some historical or philosophical work such as Aldous Huxley's "Grey Eminence", or reprints of writers such as Shaw, Wells or even Keynes. Some people comment on the amount of shipping space that must have been required to bring all this propaganda literature to Europe. Suggestions have been made that if books were brought to well-known Italian editors for translation and distribution on a commercial basis, better results would be obtained. Even if much of the literature in the Propaganda Shops is out of date in the eyes of the urban population, there are literally hundreds and thousands of people in the remote districts who would be glad to get hold of them. Since distribution by car is almost impossible, it should be possible now to disseminate FBI books and pamphlets through the medium of the commercial distributors who are once again beginning to function properly.

#### 25. Cinema

Leslie Howard's "Pimpernel Smith" shown in Rome.

A film of Leslie Howard, who has always been well liked in Rome and whose premature death is much regretted, has never failed to draw.

Opinion on "Pimpernel Smith" seems to fall into two camps:

- a. Those who are really enthusiastic about its acting, direction and technical work,
- b. Those who are disappointed that Leslie Howard should appear in a rather childish propaganda film.

General criticism was expressed at the type of Nazis portrayed. It was pointed out that if in reality these had behaved as ingenuously as in the film then there would be fewer families in mourning in Rome.

The horrors of Nazi occupation are too real and recent in the minds of people here to give credence to the rather artificial Nazis portrayed in the films

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APPENDIX I NO. 36

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REPORT ON A VISIT MADE TO PISA 12/9/44

The Committee of Liberation at Pisa is made up as follows:

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| President: Tozzi, Antonio      | Party of Action           |
| Michellini, Raffaele           | " " "                     |
| D'Andrea, Antonio              | " " "                     |
| Toniolo, Giuseppe              | Christian Democracy Party |
| Giovanuzzi, Renato             | " " "                     |
| (Vice President)               | " " "                     |
| Meucci, Enzo                   | Socialist Party           |
| Puccini, Ardelio               | " " "                     |
| Morelli, Giuseppe              | Partisan                  |
| Casalschi, Fulvio              | Communist Party           |
| Secretary: Monasterio, Armando | " " "                     |
| Volpi, Ugo                     | " " "                     |

It will be noticed from this that neither the Liberal Party nor the Democrazia del Lavoro are represented.

The Democrazia del Lavoro does not exist at all; the Liberal Party is in the process of being formed; and the Socialists have just recently established themselves and joined the Committee. The only parties that existed during the period of German occupation, or before, were the Party of Action, the Communists and the Christian Democrats. It is too early to estimate the strength of the different parties in Pisa.

The first impression of the Allied Military Government authorities in Pisa, is that the Committee of Liberation is a useful and competent body. Except for the President, Antonio Tozzi, and one Christian Democrat, the members of the Committee interviewed seemed very young; here were among them no strong personalities though they all seemed fairly intelligent and able.

The Committee of Liberation established a Comitato Militare to act as liaison with the partisan groups. The Comitato Militare was composed of the following members:

- Pecchio Aldo of the Party of Action - Commander
- Lt. Macci Severino of the Christian Democrat Party - Deputy Commander
- Filiger Livio - Communist - Political Commissar

The commander of the 23rd Garibaldi Brigade was also in Pisa, and his name was Barbagna Alberto.

Both the Committee of Liberation and the Comitato Militare depended for their directives from the equivalent Tuscan Committees sitting in Florence. Their outside contacts were limited to neighbouring towns, also dependent from Florence such as Leghorn.

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Casalecchi, Fulvio

Partisan

Secretary: Monasterio, Armando  
Volpi, Ugo

Communist Party  
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The impression left on entering Pisa from the south is of a city utterly destitute and destroyed. All the bridges are blown so that it is necessary to drive along a single highway cleared of mines through the southern part of the town to a point some four miles distant towards Marina, before one is able to cross over to the North. Not a living creature is seen wandering along the streets which are heaped with rubble and studded with warnings about mines and booby traps. Here and there burning heaps emit a frightful stench. On the Northern side, the ancient and historic part of the town is still intact, though looking shabby from the effects of balist and neglect. A small number of inhabitants were seen on the streets, with drawn and haggard faces.

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There are probably more than 15,000 people in the town and suburbs at present, and rigorous measures are in force to prevent an influx of the population to the stricken city. Electricity and water are lacking. A few wells provide the minimum water requirements of the population at present, but the aqueduct which brings drinking water to the town was expected to function again in a day or so.

Food and transport are the main problems, as they are elsewhere. A regular distribution of bread had not yet begun, and on the day when the town was visited only 100 grams of bread were distributed instead of the normal 200. People lived mostly on fruit, and a few vegetables.

One cause of apprehension to the Committee of Liberation are the piles of debris in the river from the broken bridges. Unless these unnatural dams are removed quickly, the sudden rise of the Arno during the rainy season, backed by masses of broken masonry, may well lead to a flooding of the city.

The University buildings and the Scuola Normale were still intact, though much valuable or useful material had been removed by the Germans.

No clandestine newspapers were published in Pisa during the period of German and Republican Fascist occupation, though newspapers imported from Florence, Milan and elsewhere were distributed. B.B.S. radio programmes, and Italia Combatta were listened to whenever possible by the Committee of Liberation and the partisan groups. At present there was no means of distributing news in the towns, and an Allied news bulletin or loud-speaker van would be greatly appreciated. Officers of the Allied Military Government and of the 4th Corps complained of the absence of all news in Pisa (and also in Pistoia and Lucca) and held it essential that P.W.B. should distribute News bulletins in forward areas to recently delivered towns.



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1- APPENDIX II NO. 35

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Summary of impressions gained by an American P.M.B. officer on tours of Sicily with P.M.B. sound truck for the Granai del Popolo campaign from July 30th to August 30th inclusive.

GENERAL

The impression gained in consequence of the tour through the provinces is one which, on the whole, is distinctly bad, the observations and inferences may be conveniently grouped under four heads; 1. Conditions of hunger and distress, 2. Lack of confidence in either local or national Italian authority; 3. Prevalence of venality and corruption; 4. Separatist sentiment.

1. Conditions of hunger and distress

The present writer had never been in Sicily before, and hence has no basis for comparison, but this is hardly necessary in the present case. The population is obviously hungry, ragged, dirty and in a very low state of mind. One gets the impression, seeing as one does only people in public places, that the people of Sicily have lost all self-respect. Prostitution is to be found everywhere, and accepted by men and women. For example, when the observer half jestingly asked a woman why she had so many children (she had been complaining of not having enough bread for her children) she replied in a matter-of-fact way that the Americans had passed through that region and that they paid money. Similarly, it is a common experience to find that people in all stations and walks of life are always asking favors. It may be a brigadier of the Royal Carabinieri asking for a package of cigarettes or a single cigarette, when he finds a package is not forthcoming; it may be a fairly important official in some local commercial enterprise who asks whether it is not possible for you to get things for him from Allied military stores. Then again it may be a woman who asks you for chocolate for her baby; or a waiter at the table who is willing to accept American cigarettes. Children, of course, are in a class by themselves and follow one around like a small cloud, begging for cigarettes, candy and money.

2. Lack of faith in Italian authorities

This is another depressing aspect of conditions on the Island. The authorities are held in suspicion if not in outright contempt, and the latter is more often the case among the people one meets. That justification exists for such attitudes it is of course very difficult to say, although there can be no doubt that some justification exists. This will be dealt with in another section of the report. In this sometimes flaming enunciation of the honesty and integrity of Italian authorities are included: 1. ministers and commissioners; 2. prefects; 3. questors; 4. carabinieri; 5. sindaco; 6. town council; 7. consorzii agrari; 8. the section on alimentazione; 9. everyone who has, or is a symbol of, authority. There are also persons holding no official position who are objects of popular resentment and suspicion; these are 10. proprietors; 11. millers; 12. bakers; 13. "big shots" generally; 14. merchants.

The above combination of attitudes leaves no room for complacency; all that is needed for social upheaval is the element of provocation.

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The present writer had never been in Sicily before, and hence has no basis for comparison, but this is hardly necessary in the present case. The population is obviously hungry, ragged, dirty and in a very low state of mind. One gets the impression, seeing as one does only people in public places, that the people of Sicily have lost all self-respect. Prostitution is to be found everywhere, and accepted by men and women, for example, when the observer half jestingly asked a woman why she had so many children (she had been complaining of not having enough bread for her children) she replied in a matter-of-fact way that the Americans had passed through that region and that they paid money. Similarly, it is a common experience to find that people in all stations and walks of life are always asking favors. It may be a brigadier of the royal carabinieri asking for a package of cigarettes or a single cigarette, when he finds a package is not forthcoming; it may be a fairly important official in some local commercial enterprise who asks whether it is not possible for you to get things for him from allied military stores. Then again it may be a woman who asks you for chocolate for her baby; or a waiter at the table who is willing to accept American cigarettes. Children, of course, are in a class by themselves and follow one around like a small cloud, begging for cigarettes, candy and money.

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The above combination of attitudes leaves no room for complacency; all that is needed for social upheaval is the element of organizational skill, leadership and revolutionary tactics. A factor in the direction of conversation is the fact of the absence of political sophistication among the Sicilian masses, and their deep, almost superstitious, religiosity.

Another factor in the direction of conversation, although one difficult to isolate and evaluate, is an implicit and profound faith in the allies. This faith is directed, it would seem, more toward the Americans than toward the British, and is something which is almost child-like and at times even pathetic. There is, of course, the traditional obeisance to authority among Sicilians which should be

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kept in mind in the interests of perspective, but after due allowances have been made for this, it must be recorded that Allied military officials are looked upon as a class of super-men who can change conditions by a touch of the hand. "The Americans will do it" "The allies will straighten it all out" "The Anglo-Americans will help us" "America is rich and powerful, she will not let us suffer", these are some of the most common remarks heard as one goes through the Island; they are spoken by the officials in the municipio as often as by the man in the street.

"his blind faith in the Anglo-American allies, the Americans especially, is a very real and vivid thing, and should never be lost sight of by those whose business it is to make policy. It can be a great force in our favor, or it can be a powerful factor for complete disillusionment and the social consequences which this brings.

In this connection it is appropriate to comment on the American G.I. as an ambassador of good-will. It may be said flatly that, as far as Sicily is concerned, he was "terrific". This colloquialism is the only thing which adequately describes the situation. Men and women, old people and young people, all seem to be agreed that the "Americani" were friendly, kind, easy to get along with, jolly, and "wonderful with the children". Now and then they drank too much, perhaps, but it was "all in good fun" and "what they did they did not do out of a spirit of meanness. After all, the Sicilian wine is pretty strong". The contribution of American money and American cigarettes and "caramelle" to this state of affairs is undoubtedly considerable; this is attested by the fact that wherever an American uniform appears a crowd of children forms as if by magic and immediately begins to shout gaily for "sigarett" and "caramelle", as an American military truck goes swiftly through a village, children's faces light up, they frantically wave their hands, and shout "Hi Joe". This is a phenomenon which occurs everywhere, even in the remote villages in the interior.

3. Corruption and venality.

As one gradually penetrates the outer layer of the amenities and social formalities, one becomes aware of a web of corruption and venality which permeates the Island. Evidence, although always indirect, gradually accumulates to this effect. Most of it comes from disgruntled and hungry people on the street, but a considerable amount comes from well placed persons and officials who should know. In this connection, it is to the point to indicate that the word "intralazzo" has become a pass-word among Sicilians of all classes, and it is used on every possible and impossible occasion. It is hard to translate exactly, but its approximate meaning is that of "chiselling" or "racket". Indeed, its popularity and ubiquitousness parallels that of the American word "racket" in the U.S. in the middle '20's. The word "intralazzo" is used in conversation here in Sicily in very much in the same connotation as the American word "racket" was used. The analogue of "that's your racket" is here "Che intralazzo fa!" The word is said to be of Cat-

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No one seems to be excluded from the influence of graft. Carabinieri are accused of participating in the black market traffic, either directly or indirectly. Such a statement is heard many times in every town visited; such statements as these are not proof, but in this connection it is important to bear in mind the fact that it is physically impossible for a carabinieri to support himself and his family on the salary he receives. He must therefore either live at a subsistence level or engage in some form of racketeering.

The carabinieri are cited only because they traditionally represented in Italy the element of order and rectitude. Actually, to hear Sicilian talk,

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corruption is to be found everywhere and is something which has become an integral part of the daily business of living. Straightforward commercial transactions, it would seem, are no longer possible, and anyone carrying out his business on an honest basis is regarded with incredulity and wonderment. Furthermore, things seem to have reached a point where to be an official personage is synonymous with having a racket on the side. One gathers that this is an unquestioned assumption on the part of most people, so that officials are assumed to be dishonest until proved otherwise.

4. Separatist sentiment

The feeling that Sicily cannot carry on under the old order of things is something which is widespread, and symptoms are to be found everywhere on the island. The sentiment takes somewhat different external manifestations in accordance with the economic and social grouping of which the speaker is a member. This attitude is closely bound, of course, with the widespread lack of confidence in the Italian authority and administration. A specific form of this sentiment is the frequently expressed opinion that Sicily has always been neglected by the Italian government and that there is no reason to believe that things will be different now. This point of view is usually expressed by a rather progressive type of business man, as well as certain municipal officials. It is argued by persons of this category that Sicily should be taken over in some way and governed by the Allies, preferably by the United States. All sorts of arguments are used, most of them being distinguished more by their wishfulness than by their logic. One argument which is encountered quite often is that Sicily is a good "distributing point" for American goods to Europe. Proponents of this idea are usually at a loss to define their position more concretely.

At the other extreme of the separatist scale are the humble and illiterate people who know nothing of international trade balances, but who know, or at least believe, that local government is dishonest and want something better substituted for it. With these people it is not a question of the form of government, but a question of personnel. They just don't seem to trust their fellow Sicilians. They want to be ruled by the Allies, -- preferably the Americans -- who, in their opinion, are honest, impersonal, up-to-date and efficient. The fact that the Allies are believed to be infinitely rich and powerful is another important factor in the situation.

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SEEN.	INITIALS
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Major M. L.	
Major DRA.	
Capt. S.	
Col. SAV.	
UNITED FORCE HEADQUARTERS	
Information and Censorship Section	
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH	
Unit 16	

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 PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH  
 Unit 16  
 APO 512

CENTRAL D SECTION LIBERATED ITALY

SEPTEMBER 25, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 35

PART I SUMMARY

(1) Public interest during the week has been centred on the Caruso trial. Caruso was the chief of police in Rome under German occupation and was considered responsible for many of the atrocities committed by the Germans and Republican Fascists. The trial was scheduled to begin on Monday September 18th. Considerable publicity had been given to Caruso's arrest and to the trial before the event. It is reported that many of the relatives of the victims who had suffered from Caruso were invited to attend the proceedings. As a result a large crowd assembled early on Monday morning outside the Ministry of Justice and very soon the hall was filled. Emotions were running high when Carretta, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, arrived. This man had been the deputy director of the Regina Coeli prison during the German occupation. Someone in the crowd pointed out Carretta. Angry women attacked him and mauled him severely. He was rescued by the Italian police but, later, on leaving the building was caught by the crowd who lynched him. From all accounts this scene was a most macabre and violent one. He was thrown in the Tiber and when he tried to swim ashore some Italians rowed towards him and held his head under water until he was drowned. His body was then dragged along with his head on the ground and the crowd hanged him from the feed outside the Regina Coeli prison. This was a shameful and degrading affair and recognised as such by the Italian Government. It may partly be explained by the fact that many people in Rome have been roused by the slowness with which Caruso and other prominent Fascists are being brought to trial. It was certainly unwise to have given so much publicity to the trial before the event and then to have taken insufficient precautions to guarantee order. The Italian Government decided to postpone the trial until Wednesday and meanwhile to take all necessary steps to prevent a repetition of Monday's scenes. The trial lasted two days and at the end Caruso was condemned to death and his principle assistant Occhietto was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment. Although more than three months have passed since the liberation of Rome and this is the first occasion on which prominent collaborationists have been tried, the sentences will do much to allay public opinion.

(2) The Anglo-American Trade Union delegates participated at the meeting of the Italian Trade Unionists who had come to Rome from all over Italy and a special meeting...

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(2) The Anglo-American Trade Union delegates participated at the meeting of the Italian Trade Unionists who had come to Rome from all over Italy and a special meeting of workers was called on Sunday to demonstrate the sympathy of the Italian workers for the delegates. The audience was composed largely of workers and although the delegates were delayed for an hour by their audience with the Pope, there was great spontaneous enthusiasm when they appeared on the stage. Each of the five delegates made a speech. The two Americans spoke in Italian, the British in English and Schevenels in French. The speeches of the British Trades Unionists evoked little enthusiasm because they contained nothing but words of admonition and sympathy. The American delegates on the other hand drew a sharp distinction between the Fascists and the Italian people and declared that in America they had never considered the Italian people responsible for the war. Antonini went further and pledged both material and moral support. He also declared that he would do everything in his power to influence public

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opinion in the States to ensure that Italy was well-treated at the peace and that the treaty should be drawn up in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter. Balcanzi expressed the hope that the workers would be represented at the peace conference. Antonini's speech received tremendous applause and he was undoubtedly the most popular figure at the meeting. Schevenels' speech on the other hand was interrupted on various occasions when he declared that he and others abroad had been disillusioned with Italian workers during the last twenty years as they had failed to seize the opportunities that had arisen to overthrow Fascism. They did not really assert themselves until the spring of 1943, he said. All delegates praised the syndical unity which Italian workers had now achieved and asked that this be translated into practice. Italian workers were on the whole pleased with the visit because they felt that it had given a greater understanding to the Anglo-American delegates of the grave problems facing Italian labour.

(3) There is an increasing demand among Italian workers and labour leaders that wages of Italian workers should be raised to meet the cost of living. In particular they were disappointed that the demand for an increase of 50 lire a day in Rome and 40 lire a day elsewhere to compensate the rise in the cost of living was delayed. It is reported that the workers are very uneasy at the prospects of the coming winter. Many are still without employment and those who work receive wages which are inadequate in view of the tremendous increase in prices. The average Italian working family in Rome lives on bread, fruit, vegetables and a few small rations allotted to them monthly. The bread ration is only 200 grams a day in Rome, and as the winter approaches, fruit and vegetables will be less plentiful. The cold weather will further increase the difficulties of workers as they feel that there will be little or no heating during the winter.

The standard of living of the Italian worker has fallen to an appallingly low level. Saragat, the Socialist Minister without Portfolio, recently visited Sardinia and wrote an article in "Avanti" describing the position of the miners in Carbonia, a city created largely by Fascism. He tells how he visited one of the mines. The miners were without socks or shoes and for the most part clothed in rags; nor do they receive soap so that they return to the mines each day in the condition in which they left them the day before. He recounts how the men who left the pits had nothing but a few rags left in them and how skeleton figures covered in a few dirty rags passed by without speaking, without even protesting, and he tells how he was struck by the horror of finding miners without boots working in tunnels on ground that is a mass of puddles. Finally, he goes on to say, one of the miners moved aside from the others and asked who was the Minister. After he had been told, he made a large gesture with his hand, pointing to his naked feet and filthy rags and in a voice

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It is reported from the provinces that the peasants are growing impatient with the large landlords and in many cases are seizing the land. At a Communist meeting in Sicily a bomb was thrown at Villalba and the Communist Li Causi was struck and wounded. The Communists maintain that this incident was organized by the land proprietors in Sicily.

(4) Benedetto Croce made a speech in Rome on Thursday. Most of the members of the Government were present on the stage sitting

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behind Croce. He made it clear he spoke not as President of the Liberal party but as an Italian, and it was also clear that his speech was directed mainly at the British Government and British public opinion. He asked that Italy should be given the status of an ally and that the control exercised over the Italian government should be diminished so that Italy could manage her own affairs with dignity. He asserted that it was necessary to distinguish between the mass of the Italian people and the clique of Fascist usurpers and adventurers. He hoped that the territorial integrity of Italy would be recognized. It is clear that in his plea for a revision of the armistice terms as well as in his demand that Italy's status be given new recognition he has the support of people in many parties. Both the Right and the Left wing parties would like to see the position of Italy clarified and they feel that the government has not got the liberty of action which would enable it to govern. It is sufficient to read between the lines of leading articles in the Italian press to realize that this is a general feeling. Croce however failed to realize in his speech that a great portion of the Italian people was responsible for Fascism and that in particular the bourgeoisie and ruling class supported Fascism for twenty years. The war was the logical result and although there were Italians who were opposed to the declaration of war these were to be found on the whole among intellectuals and the working classes. He further made the strange claim that Italy considered herself on the side of the conquerors rather than on the side of the conquered.

(5) Ugo La Malfa addressed a meeting of members of the Party of Action during the week in which he outlined the history of the party. He pointed out the failure of Italian socialism and said that the Action Party represented a combination of economical socialism and political liberalism. It was essential, he added, to get away from class warfare.

(6) There is no doubt that Italians are pre-occupied by the gravity of the food situation in Rome. Many hope that some temporary solution to all these problems may be found if the war ends in the next month or so and the rest of Italy is liberated as it is then confidently believed that the transport situation will be considerably eased. The feeling of isolation which had overcome Italians recently was lessened during the week by the visit of the trade union delegates. There is a strong desire to re-establish contact with the outside world. The interest and curiosity in conditions under the democracies continues. There is disappointment at the slowness of the campaign in Italy con-

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SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. MC. HAY	JK	
Maj. MAG.	PM	
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SALVADORI		
Col. FAV.		
C. C.		

20 SEP Recd

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SEEN.	INITIALS
CELING	P.O.
MAIL ROOM	
ADM. BRANCH	
CAPT. SALVENDY	
COL. HAYS	
C. C.	

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

CENTRAL D SECTION LIBERATED ITALY  
 REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 34  
 SEPTEMBER 16, 1944

PART I SUMMARY

(1) The most important political event of the week was the meeting of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party which took place in Rome on the 9th, 10th and 11th of September. Giulio RODINO, a former minister of the Christian Democratic party, presided at the meeting and the party members in the government as well as other prominent members participated in the meeting. Alcide DE GASPERI, the Minister without Portfolio, in an introductory speech recognized the importance of Mr. Churchill's message to the Italian people, and stressed in particular the references to the importance of the defense of liberty. He pointed out however that in order to avoid falling into a dictatorship it was necessary that the Allies should give more economic and moral assistance to Italy. He suggested that the government should appoint some interparty commissions to examine the essential problems of the new state, so that when elections came some definite concrete proposals could be put before the Italian people. Among other commissions he suggested the formation of a Social Commission to examine in detail the possibility of socialization; an agrarian commission which should determine the concrete lines and the administration of land reform, and a Constitutional Commission which should examine the structure of the state. At the conclusion of the discussion, an order of the day was passed which declared that the first necessity of the national political life was the problem of liberty, and declared that the Christian Democratic party considered itself in the vanguard of the democratic forces which would guarantee the rights of the human individual and the family, the religion and professional associations. The party deferred its decisions to its policy towards the institutional problem until the liberation of Italy when it would be possible to hold

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are not efficiently cultivated should be divided up first. The land should then be given to individual families of farm laborers in quantities sufficiently large for efficient operation. Other pieces of land should be assigned to those who possess properties which are not yet self-sufficient. Finally other land would be taken over and managed on a cooperative basis by groups of families of laborers. This last proposal was considered as less satisfactory than the first and in many cases should be considered only to cover a transitory period. The declaration thus championed the cause of the small peasant proprietors. It is clear that such proposals will present themselves in a most attractive light to the peasants who are hungry for land. The Communist newspaper UNITA has welcomed the proposals of the Christian Democratic meeting and sees no point of conflict between these proposals and the program of the Communist Party. The Socialists however criticize the proposal as leading to inefficiency in the management of land, which they maintain can only be cultivated successfully through the process of collectivization.

(2) During the week the Labor Party and the Party of Social Democracy, which only have any strength in the south of Italy, were absorbed into the Labor Democratic Party at a meeting held in Naples. At this congress the leader of the Labor Democrats, RUINI, made a speech in which he outlined the program of his party. He defined the program as being those who don't work, shouldn't eat, and he said that it was the intention of the party to proletarianize the workers. He explained that the party represented the small farm laborers and the artisans. Every worker should have his own house, he said. He invited his audience to found cooperatives. He declared that his party was in favor of a republic. He made a plea that the left wing parties should restrain themselves and not provoke reaction.

(3) The anniversary of the armistice with Italy was the subject of many articles in the Italian Press. The Italia Libera (Party of Action) and the Unità (Communists) emphasized that on that date Italy missed many opportunities, largely through the mishandling of the military situation by the Badoglio government. The press also complained that although a year had passed since the armistice the Italian people still did not know the terms of this agreement. Among many Italians there is still a feeling that the terms of the armistice are too severe to admit of their publication. They notice also

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there can be no economic stability until the figures of the allied military currency introduced into Italy are known, and also until it is known whether the money introduced can be used by the Italian government to repay for the food and other materials sent in by the Allies for civilian purposes. Otherwise there is a danger of inflation. It is clear that the comparison drawn between the terms granted to Rumania and those granted to Italy has created an unfavorable impression and there is a danger that the democratic forces in Italy may be discouraged. It is also clear from several reports that more and more Italians are looking toward America rather than to England for morale and economic assistance. The declaration of President Roosevelt on the help which America might give to Italy has been received more than favorably by Italians. As the winter approaches and the prospect of hunger increases owing to the fact that there will be less fruit and vegetables (the Italians have been living mainly on these during the last few months) there is considerable preoccupation among many Italians. Although the President did not promise much he at least indicated that further shipments of food would continue and it is felt that unless the transport situation improves and more food is imported, Italy will move towards a crisis in the winter.

(4) Evacuation continues. The property and goods of Bottai, Federzoni and the Ciano family among others have been sequestered. Many arrests of prominent Fascists have been made and the trials of Azzolini and Caruso are to take place shortly.

(5) A meeting of union delegates from all over Italy opened on Friday Sept. 15, and will continue for two days. The Anglo-American trade union delegates were invited to this congress.

(6) Many reactions have been received on listening to the BBC in Liberated Italy. Owing to the lack of electric power in Rome many people, it is reported, have lost the habit of listening to the radio. One report says that the BBC is listened to whenever possible because Italians get more accurate over-all news bulletins and also fuller treatment of events in Liberated Italy. A member of the Party of Action pointed out that the section of the public which is interested in politics is quite content to rely on Radio Rome for news, but many listen to the London radio commentaries because they are anxious to hear what public opinion thinks in England. It is reported that Colonel Stevens and Candidus are now less listened to, while on the other hand Osservatore Londinese is increasingly popular.

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(7) It is reported that the morale of the people has been raised by the advances of the Allies in the west, and the Russian advance in the Balkans. It is felt that there is a possibility that the war might end this year and as a result many of Italy's problems will be eased. On the other hand there is still considerable preoccupation with the gravity of the food problem. As the Allied armies advance north it is feared that the Germans may be able to destroy many of the sources of power and that large industrial towns in the north may be without light and heat during the winter. More

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and more Italians are wondering what is to happen to Italy, and would welcome some clarification of allied policy particularly in the economic and social fields. The democratic Italians who are well disposed towards the Allies are nervous that unless the Allies give moral and material support to Italy the country may drift toward some form of extremism. The fact that during the week there has been no mention of Italian troops fighting has lessened the sense of participation in the war felt by so many Italians. More and more Italians look toward the partisans to redeem the honor of Italy, and the left wing forces hope that the brigades in the north will not be disarmed. There is a growing curiosity as to social and economic conditions in England and America and it is felt that special programs originating from England and America giving a picture of living in these countries, if relayed to Italy would be most helpful in the projection of these two countries. Italians in Liberated Italy feel the need for contact with the outside world and above all the need for information about the conditions of people living in the democracies.

20 SEP Recd

SEEN.	INITIALS.
Col. Mac	P.S.C.
Major Mac	P.N.
Major Dragg	
Capt. Silvadori	
Col. Fava	
C. C. C.	

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy September 16th, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No 34

Part II - Annexes

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APPENDIX I - the Adriatic Sector

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 probable
- 3 possible
- 4 doubtful
- 5 improbable

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Italy is governed by an armistice regime, and after one year the people do not yet know the exact conditions of that armistice. Perhaps this armistice would not continue had the Italian army fought the Germans in the first days; but the fundamental responsibility for this rests entirely upon the Supreme Command, the King and Badoglio, who fled to Taranto. However the regime of oppression is liquidated, and September 8th marks the beginning of free political life after many years of tyranny.

Risorgimento Liberale (Liberal). The story of the massacre of 400 officers and 4000 soldiers of the Italian garrison on the island of Cefalonia is related in great detail as a monument to the heroic resistance offered by many Italians on the 8th of September.

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Italia Nuova (Monarchist). The days following September 8th were sadder and more cruel for the Italian people than all the twenty years before. It ly opened to the United Nations the doors of the fortress of Europe. The Italian people had to face the fact that they must not only deliver their country from twenty years of Fascist domination, but also try to evolve from the armistice status to that of an Allied nation: the way would be long, hard, sad ...

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2 - Random public reactions.

The following comments on the armistice anniversary were collected by an American PWB officer from Italians in Rome.

i) Two Italian soldiers off duty, wearing rather good uniforms and new boots:

As far as we know about the Armistice we are content. They haven't told us about the conditions of the Armistice. We think that we will get better treatment from America than from England: we get along better with Americans. We were in Jugoslavia when we got news of the Armistice over the radio: we decided with some of our officers to fight against the Germans. Some of the Fascist officers didn't agree so we killed them along with about 3 000 Germans - in five ours - and then escaped in boats to Bari. We haven't thought too much about the Armistice since then.

ii) Librarian, about 40. First of all we would like to know the terms of the Armistice. We don't know any more now than we did a year ago. Perhaps they don't publish them because they are so severe that all of our partisans who are fighting in the North will be discouraged. Actually, we have very little to look forward to in regard to favourable Armistice conditions; we would like of course to have an equal status as an ally and an independent nation - but this is only a wild hope and will not be possible for a long time.

iii) Former employee of a bank, about 55. The Armistice - well, we shall probably lose everything that is possible to be lost - Eritrea, which is our colony from ancient times now under Anglo-American rule, Trieste, Tripoli and our African colonies... who knows what else? Mussolini - that pazzo, that ambizioso - he took us all into a war we did not want. Italy is not a nation to be a first rate power; it is no longer Italy's destiny to rule an empire: we must take our proper place as workers and creators. I fought against the Germans in the last war; in this war I was sent to Jugoslavia and as soon as I arrived I knew that we would lose this war. First of all we did not have the means to fight a war on the scale that Mussolini was attempting. I can't see that we can hope for anything from the Armistice terms probably, however, we should receive better treatment from America than from England.

Many of our people have been to America and there are already

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Many of our people have been to America and there are already certain natural bonds between Italy and America. The times have been confused: I was here in Rome at the time of the March on Rome. At the bottom, it was the King's fault that it succeeded. All along one could see that the Fascists would come to no good, piling up such a bureaucracy and amusing themselves at the expense of thousands of hard-working Italian taxpayers. What can be done?

3. Roosevelt's statement and the Quebec meeting: some Rome reactions.

i) Professor of Economics and Finance at Rome University. Aid to Italy must not be postponed too long. A hungry revolutionary people endanger the peace of the whole world. I have been making

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a study of Germany after the last world war: unless we take precautions we shall make the same mistakes again. Already in Italy we are having the same beginnings of a devaluation of the currency. You know what happens when internal credit is wiped out; the people's life savings - particularly the savings of old people - disappear in a week, to buy food. And then come the suicides such as Germany had in the last war - thousands of them, from ordinary middle-class families who just didn't know how to keep alive. And misery knows no bounds, it spreads from country to country.

As to the proposals of Roosevelt and Churchill, we are waiting, our hands outstretched. Italy has always had to import more than she exported. But in our present state we shall not be able to export anything for at least a year - until a few of our industries get started, until the transportation problem is solved. First of all, for the complex nature of our modern economy, the transportation and flow of goods is of supreme importance, and we must have motor transport and railroads before we can start anything. Then Italy will work hard. She has always exported wine, olive oil, silk, sulphur, jute etc., and she can tighten her belt and do without these products - eat and use less of them herself - in order to strike a balance for the raw materials which she absolutely needs - coal, iron, steel oil.

At the moment I am engaged on research on the trade relations between Italy and America. I think most of our help must come from America, except coal, which normally comes from England, and we shall have to arrange for the exchange of so many commodities. But ever here, unless you help us to solve our transport problems, we can begin nothing

ii) Government employee (about 55) engaged on documents and statistics on foreign trade and exchange.

After observing that his office, with all its super-secrecy and bureaucracy, continued almost as in Fascist days, he gave his opinion (to an American FWB officer) on the Churchill and Roosevelt speeches.

"I think the Americans are our only hope, they are more like us. I've seen their soldiers in Rome, and they understand us better, they're not so proud and haughty as the English. Look at Churchill: he gives us liberty when what we need is bread: what good is liberty if you can't have enough to eat to enjoy it? Just empty word's of Churchill's. But Roosevelt - I think he is more likely to help us; besides the Americans are more democratic, and that is the way we want to be. The English are too proud, and they come into our country, which has given civilisation to the whole world, and try

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## B GENERAL CONDITIONS

### PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

#### 4 Christian Democrat Congress.

Under the Presidency of the On. Giulio Rodino, leader of the Neapolitan branch of the party, the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party met in Rome on September 9th, 10th and 11th. The meeting is one of a series to be held to clarify the party's line of policy; it dealt in greatest detail with agrarian reform, leaving question regarding industrial reconstruction, the organization of labour, and social insurance to be discussed at the next meeting.

De Gaspari made one of the opening speeches to the meeting. He referred to Mr. Churchill's message and to Italy's need for moral and economic help from the Allies, and for an improvement in the currency situation through the facilitation of actual exchange of occupation lire. He suggested that the government should establish inter-party and supra-party commissions to study the outstanding problems of organization and reconstruction facing the Italian State; such problems did not have to wait for their solution until the institutional question was solved.

The first concrete proof of liberty should be given now by insisting on local and regional liberty against the centralization of the State; parallel to the liberty which must be granted to economic, syndical and cultural organizations and above all to the Church.

De Gaspari expressed his appreciation of Togliatti's statements on liberty of religion; he noted that the Socialist Congress at Naples at least said nothing to the contrary; that Carandini had declared that Liberal anti-clericalism was finished, while "Italia Libera" had spoken out against totalitarianism. He defined the political line of the party as aiming at the concentration of sincerely democratic forces on a programme of political liberty and social justice.

At the end of the discussion, an order of the day was approved, embodying the following points:

I) The first need of national political life remains liberty. The National Council claims for the Christian Social conception, on which Christian Democracy is based, the merit of establishing liberty on secure foundations and of guaranteeing it against selfish interests of individuals or classes.

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I) The first need of national political life remains liberty. The National Council claims for the Christian Social conception, on which Christian Democracy is based, the merit of establishing liberty on secure foundations and of guaranteeing it against selfish interests of individuals or classes, and against the renewed threat of monopoly and dictatorship.

The National Council reaffirms the determination of the Party to put itself in the vanguard of the sincerely democratic forces which respect the rights of the human personality, of the family, of professional association, of local government and of religious society.

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II On the Institutional problem. The Christian Democratic Party is bound by no preconception to the institution of the Monarchy. It would however be undemocratic to adopt a party stand on this question until all Christian Democrats in Italy are in a position to express their views.

III On Syndical Organisation. While the National Council confirms the validity of the reasons which led to the conclusion of the pact of syndical unity, and the desire of the party to see this unity fully general and operative; it declares that the final syndical organisation must be established by the Constituent Assembly, and in the meantime asks the Party Directorate to apply to the government for a provisional decree decree safeguarding the unity of the working classes and recognising the syndicates as self-governing public bodies, based on the following principles: respect for the religious faith and political convictions of the workers; organisation on a democratic basis and full autonomy and independence of political parties.

IV) On Communal autonomy and Votes for Women. The National Council affirms the necessity for the re-assumption by the Communes of all the functions absorbed from them by centralising regimes in the past; asks that at the first local government elections women should also be allowed to vote; asks that at the earliest possible moment the management of public and private organisations by commissioners should come to an end, except where strictly necessary, in order to re-establish normal administration under the responsibility of directors.

V) For the collaboration of democratic forces The continuation of the war effort and the needs of reconstruction demand more than ever the co operation in the government of all anti-Fascist parties. The National Council makes an urgent appeal that this collaboration should be demonstrated in the legislative and administrative work of the government and should be echoed in the party press and in party manifestations. Such collaboration is not only a necessity for the internal order of the country, but also an indispensable condition for the passage of Italian relations with the Allies from the stage of control, imposed by the Armistice, to that of friendly co-operation. The National Council also considers that it is part of the duty of the government to prepare for the future and believes that the creation of national consultative committees, working beside the Council of Ministers to collect and study all the data necessary for the solution of the concrete problems of the new organisation of the State, would not only enable such committees to advise the

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this unity fully general and operative, it declares that the final syndical organization must be established by the Constituent Assembly, and in the meantime asks the Party Directorate to apply to the government for a provisional decree decree safeguarding the unity of the working classes and recognizing the syndicates as self-governing public bodies, based on the following principles: respect for the religious faith and political convictions of the workers; organization on a democratic basis and full autonomy and independence of political parties.

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V) For the collaboration of democratic forces The continuation of the war effort and the needs of reconstruction demand more than ever the co operation in the government of all anti-Fascist parties. The National Council makes an urgent appeal that this collaboration should be demonstrated in the legislative and administrative work of the government and should be echoed in the party press and in party manifestations. Such collaboration is not only a necessity for the internal order of the country, but also an indispensable condition for the passage of Italian relations with the Allies from the stage of control, imposed by the Armistice, to that of friendly co-operation. The National Council also considers that it is part of the duty of the government to prepare for the future and believes that the creation of national consultative committees, working beside the Council of Ministers to collect and study all the data necessary for the solution of the concrete problems of the new organization of the State, would not only enable such committees to advise the government, where necessary, on immediate problems, but would enable the parties to judge immediately what will be the convergence of tendencies and the possibility of realizing them in future constructive programmes. Christian Democracy will give its full contribution to this work of concretisation, and will naturally find itself among the forces aiming at the legitimate conquest of the working classes.

In this way the party believes that it will meet the repeatedly expressed desire of the Socialist and Communist parties for a common work of preparation in addition to the immediate collaboration in the government, without having recourse to special "political pacts" which would inevitably have the consequence of undermining the structure of the present government.

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A young member of the Christian Democratic Party, in conversation with a PWB officer, complained that this order of the day was rather vague. He explained that points I and V could be taken as a definite answer to Communist and Socialist overtures. Apart from these points, he was most impressed with the demand for local government elections and the suggestion that the present management of public and private "enti" should cease as soon as possible. He explained that the presence of such commissioners gave the impression that the body concerned was in process of liquidation, and thus destroyed public confidence and undermined the enthusiasm of the employees. Under such circumstances, the "enti" functioned badly or not at all.

##### 5 Agrarian Programme of the Christian Democratic Party.

The three days meeting of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party concentrated its main discussion on the party's programme of agrarian reform. The reform is based on the principle of the widest possible distribution of small private property. Existing juridico-personal relations between men and the land should only be changed where this is necessary to fulfil a high social aim, and in all cases those who have to give up their property, in whole or in part, should be indemnified.

Because the peasant's demand for land is so great, the reform must extend also to those areas which already have a satisfactory level of production, but it will be concentrated in those areas where production is backward and the need of the labourers greatest. The reform will affect properties over a certain limit of size, with safeguards for large properties whose efficiency would be affected by partition.

Expropriation will be carried on by regional organisations, who will be charged with the task of safeguarding the interests of the small proprietors, or of the co-operative societies of farmers who will manage estates which for technical reasons it is not possible to divide.

Land appropriated or otherwise acquired by such organisations will be dealt with in one of three ways:

(a) ceded to individual families of small farmers in such a way as to create working enterprises, preferably through the system of the "enfiteusi" (whereby the farmer occupies the land for a nominal rent on condition that he improves it, and can at any time become owner by capitalising his rent) or through some similar system.

b) used to complete existing properties which are not

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- b) used to complete existing properties which are not self-sufficient
- c) managed on a co-operative basis by families of farmers.

The first solution is to be regarded as preferable to the third which, where it is necessary, should be regarded as a transitional phase leading to the first solution.

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The reform should be extended to cover all economic and juridical organs which would affect the new small properties. Thus a sound system of co-operation should be promoted, backed by institutions giving technical assistance and credit. There should be a greater diffusion of technical training adapted to the needs of peasant families.

The reform would not only be concerned with assistance to the newly created properties, but would benefit existing small properties and would particularly help the mountain farmers who work under conditions of great difficulty.

Although on its general lines, the reform would be uniform for the whole country, it would be applied according to local needs by regional organisations

Of the present forms of agricultural contracts mezzadria, or sharecropping, should be allowed to continue, with safeguards for the sharecropper in the event of the proprietor selling his land. The holding of land in exchange for a small rent would continue, rents being regulated in accordance with the actual productivity of the land. Large agricultural firms would develop along lines which would give the workers greater participation in their organisation. Large estates without a concerted agricultural planning, should be improved by splitting them up among those who cultivate them directly, on a basis of "enfiteusi" or similar contracts.

#### 6. Convention of the Democratic Labour Party at Naples.

On September 11th a meeting was held at the Modernissimo cinema, Naples, to celebrate the fusion of the Democrazia del Lavoro with the Partito del Lavoro (a small party of similar tendencies led by Gustavo Ingresso, which had its main strength in Naples.)

Among those present were the Labour Democrat Ministers Ruini and Cerabona, the Under-Secretary Manes, the Prefect of Rome Giovanni Persico, Avv. Mario Cevolotto the Secretary General of the Party, and Patruno, Vice-Secretary General for South Continental Italy.

Patruno, Cevolotto and Ingresso made short speeches which preceded the main event of the meeting, an address by the Party's Minister without Portfolio, Ruini. After thanking Ingresso for all he had done for the new collaboration, and referring to the previous fusion of the Democrazia Sociale with the Democratic Labour party, he said that the programme of the Party would be outlined at a meeting to be held in Rome on

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Speaking of the party's reconstruction programme, Ruini said that the problems could be divided into two parts. The first dealt with immediate needs. "We are a conquered country, defeated in the most literal and tragic sense of the word. We have to face tremendous difficulties which are the outcome of our defeat." Some of the difficulties are "greater than man's strength" but in spite of this they must be overcome. To these are added other difficulties which arise from Italy's situation as a defeated country, and consist in the regime of control to which she is subjected by the United Nations "Confronted by the humiliation and damage of this regime we must never forget that the cause of it all was Fascism and the accomplices of Fascism; not the Allies who are merely exercising their rights. Nor are they exercising their rights to our detriment; they are helping us, and without their help we would not be able to check starvation or provide ourselves with the minimum essential needs. But this regime is more suitable for inferior races, and not for our old civilisation technically capable of accomplishing its own reconstruction. Control exercised by those who have an inadequate knowledge of our situation and our problems produced deviations and delays, which prevent us from attaining maximum efficiency... We trust that the Allies will relax their present control, reducing it to a vigilance and assistance which will facilitate our efforts"

Ruini referred to the efforts being made to repair damaged houses and to build new ones. He spoke of an organisation which will soon be in operation to distribute bread, and stressed the need to bring in wheat to the Granai del Popolo. He referred to the problems of unemployment and inflation, sketching the general lines on which these problems would have to be faced

In answer to an interjection, Ruini spoke of the attitude of his party to the institutional question. "We return to the origins, we return to the origins when Mazzini said that the Republic was the logical form of liberty."

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8 Interview with Franco Rodano

Franco Rodano is editor of the Voce Operaia which is the organ of the Partito della Sinistra Cristiano (new name which will be given to the Catholic Communists). When asked about the obvious contradictions implied in the name 'Catholic Communists', he said that they had just realized that they could not keep this name as they were essentially Catholic and the word 'Communist' carried too many atheistic implications, and with the publication of the Sept. 5th issue of the paper, the party name was being changed.

In replies to questions he said that there was no new or radical stand taken in the Pope's speech; his Holiness had spoken in previous addresses of the necessity of aiding the proletariat and he only emphasized it again in the recent address. The Church, he said, will not of course become active in politics, but it will, as it has in the past, indicate the broad general lines of society, and it is up to loyal Catholics to activate these policies in politics and in government. The Party's aim was to work for democratization, not for Communism which was already dead. As to Russian influence in Italy, he said they expected Russia to take its place, as it was stated in Teheran, in the family of European nations to work for the democratization and reconstruction of Europe, and to drop imperialistic longings. He did not seem to think that Italy had anything to fear from Russia.

One gathers the impression from the Party Headquarters, at 86 Via Agostino de Pretis, that the movement is made up of young people in the main, with several older advisors. Not an important party as yet, in regard to actual political manoeuvring, it still gives evidence of the political awakening that is stirring the various levels of society.

9 A Christian Democrat's Reaction to the Address of P. NENNI (Rag. Liverani, administrative Director of Il Popolo)

What is the possibility of a union in the political field between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, as Nenni suggested in his Naples address? In response to this question Sig. Liverani replied with spirit that there was not the slightest possibility of a union, chiefly because at the bottom "we are essentially believers

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He agrees heartily with Nenni that the "gigantic machinery" of ACC be reduced. "Look at my office," he said, "we have no typewriters because ACC has requisitioned them? We have no paper because ACC takes it all. We cannot even use our own automobiles because ACC has taken them. War-torn, starving Italy is not even permitted to use her own means to help herself because the wealthiest nations in the world must requisition Italy's meagre means. I am hungry every day and so is everyone I know because ACC will not even let us transport our own food from neighboring sections into Rome and the various other large cities. The problems only increase every day as new cities in North Italy are liberated, cities that are destroyed and full of hungry homeless people. ACC is of course necessary -- but the 'gigantic' machine is a prime example of bureaucracy. It is like the heavy bureaucracy of Fascism."

As to the threat of civil war in Italy, mentioned in Nenni's address, it was the opinion of Liverani that this would not be possible as long as the Allies left sufficient forces here. However he admitted that there were doubtless certain underground Fascist forces at work who would certainly try to get back in power if the Allies should suddenly move away from Italy.

Twenty years ago the Christian Democratic party strongly opposed all Communist elements in Italy as they were inflamed with Bolshevism and terrorist methods. Liverani is not sure that the present Communists in Italy, though speaking more softly, are not representative of the same violent spirit of Bolshevism. Though Togliatti speaks moderately, even to the extent of compromising his party to a monarchy, who knows, Liverani said, at what time the more violent elements among the Communists might break forth to suddenly seize power? It is difficult to trust them. "We have always opposed to the use of violence in obtaining power."

10 Political Parties in the Siena Region

In the Siena area the Communist party is believed to have the largest membership. It is well organized and takes credit for the resistance of the patriot brigades in the Mugello.

The Socialist party was reconstituted officially in Siena in July, 1943. It was very active in the formation and supplying of bands of patriots. It has two representatives on the Committee of



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The Christian Democrats have a fairly large number of members, especially in rural districts. The numerical strength is ascribed to local clergy.

The Action Party has a few members but no mass following. The Liberal and Democratic-Labor party are made up of a few leaders, each surrounded by small groups of personal friends.

The population is reported to show a tendency towards the Left, and to be anti-monarchical. (B-2)

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11 Separatist Developments

Of importance in the development of the Separatist movement is the fact that there are now being formed separatist groups in connection with the various political parties. For example, in a given city all the Communists who have separatist leanings would join together to form a separatist unit of the Communist party in the locality, but still of course would retain their membership in the Communist ranks. (

This grouping is the reply of the separatists to the Bonomi government which has not legally recognized the separatist party.

The police in Palermo province are investigating the formation of these sections. In the small agricultural towns it is feared the grain situation will be affected by this movement.

The news of this trend is not yet known publicly, and the repercussions are therefore not yet visible. The separatists have also made an alliance with the Mafia, and it appears that in certain country districts this will give them control.

12 Democrazia del Lavoro in Sicily

The commission from the mainland of the Democrazia del Lavoro arrived in Sicily on August 28 to assist in coordinating the dissenting elements in the party. The members of the commission are Hon. Enrico Molè, President; Prof. Enrico Paresci; and Ing. Luigi Quagliata. Quagliata will assume the position of general vice-secretary for Sicily under the direction of the Central Board of the party in Rome.

Although both Guarino Amella and Enrico La Loggia, while in Rome at the headquarters of the Partito Democrazia del Lavoro, signed a document that in the interests of the party all internal differences would cease, this does not appear to be the case as far as the local press is concerned. In "L'Ora Nuova" of August 26, the paper of that party of the Partito della Democrazia del Lavoro of which La Loggia is head, there is much space given to further statements that La Loggia was never a fascist. He states that after the agreement was signed in Rome, Ing. Quagliata (one of the members of the commission to Sicily) gave a party at his house to celebrate the concord now supposedly arranged. La Loggia discovered that copies of "Il Fungolo" containing the article against him were still being distributed in Rome, presumably of course by Amella, and he refused to attend the party.

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It is interesting to note that "Il Solco" of August 30, published in Enna, began to reprint on the page devoted to Caltanissetta, the article against La Loggia from "Il Fungolo". Only the first part of the story appeared, but the paper announced the rest would follow. (The editor was telephoned by the Press office of PWB Palermo, and told not to continue publication of the remainder of the article). Enna and Caltanissetta are two provinces in which Amella has a large following and La Loggia none at all? La Loggia has his supporters too in the press. "L'Azione del Popolo" of 8.31, (Party of Action), contains an article on the subject "Lu ngoleide";

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PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

13 Reception of the B.B.C. in Liberated Italy

The following is the impression of a PW officer:  
Today, radio listening is more difficult than at any previous period owing to the great shortage of electric current, especially in Rome and in the provinces North of the Capital. In those cities where there is a radio transmitting station - Rome, Naples, Bari and Palermo - people tune in to their town station preferably to any other. However, it is noteworthy that when possible listeners also tune into the B.B.C. - generally in preference to other stations - because they hear a fuller and they consider more accurate overall news bulletin - and also a fuller treatment of events in liberated Italy. Thus you have Italians taking musical programmes and some news programmes from their local station but relying still on the accuracy and informativeness of the B.B.C. for their real information.

14 Reception of the B.B.C. in Rome

(Reactions and opinions compiled by F.M.B. officials)

The present lack of electric power in Rome prevents many people from using their radios. Many who are without electricity do listen, nevertheless, to the 8.30 p.m. news broadcast in their friends' houses where the electricity is still functioning. Generally speaking the 8.30 p.m. programme is the most popular.

A number of people said that during the German occupation, although it was prohibited, they always listened eagerly to the B.B.C. as it was their only outside source of news. Some housewives and mothers complain that in these days of every kind of shortage - food, clothing, home necessities - they never have time or sufficient interest to listen to the Radio. Restaurants and refreshment shops frequently receive the musical programmes at 11.30 a.m., 2.00 p.m. and 7.00 p.m.

A number of Italian newspapers use B.B.C. broadcasts as a source of outside information. From day to day such papers as "Voce Repubblicana", "Il Tempo", "Il Popolo" and "Risorgimento Liberale" use excerpts from the previous day's broadcasts; topics include, for example, German abandonment of Jugoslavia; poison gas to be used by the Germans; the reaction of the "Times" to Churchill's meeting with Bonomi; the escape of German soldiers into Spain, etc. Apart from the war news, the Italians are receiving no news from the outside world.

15 Opinions on B.B.C. Broadcasts

An Official of the Party of Action:-

The section of the public which is interested in politics

thus you have Italians taking musical programmes and some news programmes from their local station but relying still on the accuracy and informativeness of the B.B.C. for their real information.

Reception of the E.B.C. in Rome  
(Reactions and opinions compiled by F.W.B. officials)

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18 Opinions on E.B.C. Broadcasts.

An Official of the Party of Action:-

The section of the public which is interested in politics and this in his opinion is much greater than it was and than most people suppose - are quite content to rely on Rome for the news and information, but many listen to the London radio commentaries, because they are anxious to hear what public opinion is in England. It is considered that England more than America will have a direct influence in the shaping of post war Italy (from a political point of view). Colonel Stevens and Candidus are now less listened to. Nostro Osservatore Londinese, instead, is listened to more for the reason above stated: he gives an idea of current opinion in England. The "Cronaca di Stampa" or press commentary which quotes extracts from the leading English papers like the "Times" or the "Manchester Guardian" etc. is also very much appreciated. This is the 10.00 evening programme.

For music people usually switch on to Rome or American stations.

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A Director of a Newspaper, who is a monarchist says:-

Only 8% of the people now listen to the radio. Many amongst the lower classes consider Rome Radio of sufficient authority because it is controlled by the Allies. Anyway, electric current is only on once in four days.

A Young Man in a Newspaper Office:-

The lower and middle classes like jazz and light music rather than serious music and so they prefer to hear American stations to the B.B.C. Most of them hear Rome Radio because it re-transmits American British programmes.

Another Young man, (profession not known):-

As, owing to lack of electricity, the radio can only be used every four days a lot of people have got out of the habit of listening. The B.B.C. is difficult to get on his radio.

A Professor:-

The voice of England is always received favourably but today it is not listened to with the same interest as it was during the months of the German occupation. "We have another 'truth' radio", added the professor, "Radio Rome. Sometimes, however, electric current permitting, B.B.C. transmissions are listened to with pleasure, not so much for news bulletins of the war, but to get an idea of English opinion on Italy."

Young People:-

The B.B.C. is listened to by very few young people. Those who do listen are mostly young intelligentsia and the upper classes. They prefer the London radio to Rome Radio because the former transmits "original" jazz, whereas according to them, that transmitted by Radio Rome is falsified. However, this category is limited.

A Workman:-

The working classes were among the most ardent listeners to the B.B.C. Now they are the most indifferent. Very few of them tune in to the station which was at one time their favourite. Formerly they were great admirers of Stevens and Candidus. Now they listen to Radio Rome and are quite pleased with it.

An Employee:-

The employees are the eternal weather-cocks of political life. They, however, formed one of the biggest groups of listeners to the B.B.C. "We would listen with pleasure if light was not so expensive and if, moreover, we had it every day." They prefer listening to Rome Radio. However, on the days when electric current is available they do not listen to it.

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The working classes were among the most ardent listeners to the B.B.C. Now they are the most indifferent. Very few of them tune in to the station which was at one time their favourite. Formerly they were great admirers of Stevens and Candidus. Now they listen to Radio Roma and are quite pleased with it.

#### An Employee:-

The employees are the eternal weather-cocks of political life. They, however, formed one of the biggest groups of listeners to the B.B.C. "We would listen with pleasure if light was not so expensive and if, moreover, we had it every day." They prefer listening to Rome Radio. However, on the days when electric current is available they do not miss listening to the B.B.C. and like the young people to the music.

#### 16 REACTIONS TO PROPAGANDA

A highly cultured, intelligent Italian, in a conversation with a P.W.B. official said: "It is difficult to express a positive opinion regarding Allied propaganda. We don't even notice that there is any. Admittedly, intelligent propaganda ought not to be recognised as such, but what there is of it does not reach the masses who need it most. Newspaper accounts of tremendous Allied war effort are within the grasp of the educated or intelligent classes only. As for the radio it cannot be considered an effective channel because there is no electric current and it is little used."

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Continued

Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only. Facts are the best propaganda. They speak for themselves and ought to be played up to the utmost. "Today the bread ration is increased by 10 grams; tomorrow tinned meat will be distributed; individuals may bring into home fifteen kilos of non-rationed food. These seemingly small things, if brought to the attention of the people, will make them realize how much more than they promised the Allies are actually doing. Current belief now is to the contrary. No one stops to think what it means for the Allies to attend to these problems while the war is at full tide.

There is also the belief that England and America are deliberately keeping themselves remote from the people while Russia does the opposite, telling them what workers' wages are, how the peasants are treated there and so on.

For the benefit of all concerned Italians should be taught the advantages of democracy: how do the workers live in England and America? What are their wages? What sort of homes, schools and recreation have they? How does social security work? Pamphlets containing questions such as these and the answers, simple charts, some illustrations would meet a great need.

But for the best results the right approach is necessary. The greatest fault of present Allied propaganda, apparently is that does not take into account Italian psychology.

PUBLIC OPINION

17 Views on the Italian Government

(From a P.M.B. informant)

The Romans expected great things of the government when it was appointed. They have been very disappointed. The further bureaucratic restrictions, the difficulties and prohibitions, which are being added to the ones imposed by the Allies, cause the people who were tired and disillusioned, to look upon the new government without confidence.

Yesterday in a side street off the Corso Umberto I, the following episode was witnessed: "A police 'maresciallo' and a sergeant wanted a nebrdarsers cart to move on. The owner of the cart shouted at the top of his voice: 'If an Allied policeman comes I will go away, otherwise I am going to stay. I want take orders from you'".

(C3)

18 To the East is the Unknown

Reactions to the article "Russian Summer Campaign" published in an Allied review are extensively summarized in some of the weekly publications of the parties:

Russia receives a ton of unknown quantity...



and American what are the answers?  
and recreation have they? How does social security work?  
Pamphlets containing questions such as these and the answers,  
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published in an Allied review are extensively summarised in  
some of the weekly publications of the parties:

Russia remains a terrible unknown quantity for the greater  
part of the Italian cultured class, enclosed in the decadent  
despotic state which followed the paternal rule of the Czars.  
Russian romantic literature, Tolstoy's ideas have contributed  
to increase the atmosphere of the unknown over a vast territory  
of Eastern Europe.

An Anglo-American journalist has attempted to explode  
this myth in a realistic article on actual conditions in the  
U.S.S.R. "Russia today is stronger and more impenetrable than  
ever. Absorbed by a grandiose revolutionary experiment greater  
than that achieved by Peter the Great, two centuries ago, she was  
drawn into this war again, her fish and in it has found, together  
with her ideologies, her story, and traditional self."

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The immediate reaction to this description has been varied, according to the readers' perceptive qualities, his culture, his political tendencies, his powers of criticism. In a general way one gets the impression that public opinion is reserved on this sudden collapse of the mythical structure of finished brutality, physical decadence and complete amorality.

The Italian Catholics, especially those in the South, do not wish to have contacts with the destroyers of religion, the upholders of a godless creed. To the ears of those who are faithful to the Pastor of Rome, there is a blasphemous sacrilegious sound in the statement that "the history of the men who suffer and hope, all history will record that the fate of the world has been decided on the banks of the rivers and on the steppes of the Eastern front, and that the present day world was saved from Nazi barbarity by the Russians against whom Christ's blasphemers had dared to launch a crusade."

It cannot be said that the Catholics are Germanophiles; this is proved by their violent resistance to Rossenberg's creed. But neither can they be described as enthusiastic about Moscow, as they persist in mixing the Russian Communism of today with Italian Communism, which is decadent and stupidly revolutionary, although Togliatti endeavours to make it less extremist by extending a hand to the Demo-Christians.

There are two aspects of public opinion: political-areligious and political-Catholic. (B3)

EDUCATION

19 Memorandum on the Present State of the University of Florence  
(From the Rectorial Commissioner, E. Greppi, 24.8.44).

Florence University consists of ten faculties and twenty-one professional specialised schools, with nine libraries, one hundred and nineteen professors on the staff (state employees by competitive examination), one hundred and one professors "incaricati" and about nine thousand regular students, on an average, in the years preceding the war. The annuario of the University shows the scientific and didactical activity of the University itself at the time when the war had not yet had perceptible influence.

After that time the restrictions caused by the war began, as well as difficulties in purchasing scientific instruments, laboratory material, medicines, books and magazines. But the heaviest damage was suffered by the University during the time of the German occupation, especially by the clinical and biological Institutes at Careggi and the Institute of Physics at Arcetri. During the latter period of fighting for the liberation of Florence the Villa Favard on the Lungarno, residence of the faculty for Economy and Commerce was very seriously damaged and it is expected that the Clinics of Careggi, which are still

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Some extremely valuable scientific-material (for botany, mineralogy, chemistry, physics etc.) and the Museum for Natural History of the "Specola", have been removed and hidden, for fear of sacking, which has been attempted and in part carried out by the Germans, notwithstanding their declarations and guarantees.

We have good cause to fear damage and loss of the material which has been removed (for instance the precious herbarium of the Botanical Institute which has been taken to the Villa Medici di Cafaggiolo in the valley of Mugello) because of its position near the front.

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Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only on the whole very good and dignified, with the exception of a small number of professors former "squeacristi" or members of the P.R.F.

Almost all the directors of the various Institutes are now in Florence, busy with repairing of premises and recovering instruments and generally trying to get things in going order again. The Rettore has appointed a special commission, which is already at work, for the Institutes on the South of the Arno and Florence itself.

Many of the students have personally contributed as soldiers to the liberation of Florence (four have fallen, Galizia, Sbrilli, Pintor, Martelli) and to the Soldiers Aid organisation and Civil Aid organisation (first aid, removal of the wounded, food supply in children's dispensaries etc.). Some have already initiated a free association among university students in order to facilitate meetings for discussions on cultural, political and civil subjects, in a special hall put at their disposal by the Rettore.

As soon as the situation allows, the Rettore and the Decani mean to organise rapid courses with examinations, for the benefit of numerous students who were unable to follow the lessons or even to become inscribed last year for political reasons.

In order to favour a revival of study it would be very useful if the Allies (England and the U.S.A...) could supply some of the more important scientific magazines, at least for the Faculties of Medicine, Surgery, Natural Sciences, Chemistry and Physics.

20 EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN N.A.F.L.S (From an authoritative Italian source)

During the school year of 1943/44, many schools were partially or totally requisitioned and others were damaged by bombardment. Of the schools that could function, some had to employ temporary premises and had to work on reduced timetables and depleted staffs and scanty material. In normal times about 100,000 attend the elementary schools. In the year only 20,000 presented themselves regularly. In the secondary schools the proportion of absentees was the same. Some 50% of the elementary schools and rather more than 50% of the others have been requisitioned.

Regi Istituti Tecnici Commerciali (Senior Technical and Commercial Schools)

- 1. Orlando Diaz Requisitioned
- 2. G.B. Della Porta Functioning
- 3. Mario Pagano Requisitioned
- 4. Leonardo da Vinci Requisitioned
- 5. Alessandro Volpi Functioning

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Regi Istituti Tecnici Commerciali (Senior Technical and Commercial Schools)

- 1. Arrando Diez Requisitioned
- 2. G.B. Della Porta Functioning
- 3. Mario Pagano Requisitioned
- 4. Leonardo da Vinci Requisitioned
- 5. Alessandro Volpi Functioning

Magistrali (Training Schools for Elementary Teachers)

- 6. Margherita di Savoia Functioning
- 7. Pasquale Villari Partly requisitioned
- 8. Eleonora Pimentel Fonasca Destroyed

Mercantile (Merchant Navy Schools - Ratings and W.O.s)

- 10. Luigi di Savoia Requisitioned

D'arte (Art Schools)

- 11. Piazza Demetrio Salazar Destroyed

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Licei (Secondary Schools)

- 12. Garibaldi Requisitioned
- 13. Genovesi Functioning
- 14. G.B. Vico Requisitioned
- 15. Sennazzaro Requisitioned
- 16. Umberto I Bombed and requisitioned
- 17. Vittorio Em. II Bombed and requisitioned

Regio Scuole Secondarie Tecniche (Junior Technical Secondary Schools)

- 19. Scuola Commerciale Requisitioned
- 20. Scuola Magistero Professionale Partly requisitioned
- 21. Scuola Industriale Casanova Bombed and requisitioned
- 22. Scuola Industriale Lorenzo Bernieri Partly requisitioned

Scuole di Avviamento Professionale (Elementary Technical Schools)

- 23. Ruggero Bonghi Functioning
- 24. Caracciolo Destroyed
- 25. M. Coppino Partly requisitioned
- 26. S.B. Della Porta Partly requisitioned
- 27. Flavio Gioia Functioning
- 28. Salvatore Rosa Requisitioned
- 29. Vittorio Emanuele Partly requisitioned

Out of the twenty-nine Secondary Schools mentioned above twenty are partly destroyed or requisitioned, six are intact, and three badly damaged or destroyed.

Now that a new school year is approaching, it is most urgent that education should be reorganized if Italian children are to be rehabilitated. In order that the schools may function, it is essential that school buildings should be de-requisitioned as soon as possible to give time for them to be put in order. From the purely scholastic point of view the re-introduction of regular hours and properly organized courses would make all the difference to Neapolitan children who have been wandering about without anything to do. Also, they should have thorough examination in order to get them back to regular ideas of work. As in every other country, the shortage of books is very great and unfortunately, due priority has been withheld for the publication of scholastic texts. The situation is further complicated by the difficulty of replacing all the history books introduced by the Fascists which are not only misleading but withhold facts which are essential in the education of every child. Another problem is that of removing and replacing teachers of Fascist tendencies and, more especially, the

Lorenzo Bernieri

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At the present moment Italian children are deprived of their normal pleasures and relaxations. They are in great need of inspiration and they have few of the facilities which are available in the United States and Great Britain. It would be most beneficial if they could have clubs and discussion circles, access to educational films, to foreign newspapers and periodicals, and above all, to translations of the best examples of Western literature.

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21 Educational Problems in Cagliari, Sardinia  
(Interview with the Provost of Cagliari, Professor Atzeri  
by R.W.B. officials)

Professor Atzeri was interviewed with regard to the problems to be confronted as the new school year approaches. He made the following statement:

On account of the air-raids of 28th February 1943, most of the scholastic buildings of Cagliari were damaged. We have done everything in our power to get at least some of the damaged buildings in going order for the coming scholastic year 1944/45. To do this a commission was appointed in Cagliari to put into working order the repairable buildings. We hope that by October next at least two buildings will be ready to receive quite a large number of children. "We", added Professor Atzeri, "have done all in our power to surmount the difficulties due to what we can call a time of emergency. The Provost's office has come back to Cagliari and is trying to regularise the position of all the schools in Cagliari and province. There are a great many problems both internal and external. The internal ones we are trying to solve by our own efforts and good-will, but as far as the external ones are concerned we can do nothing because they are ones which need the direct intervention of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

"For about two months now", declared the Professor, "we have not received a single communication from the Ministry and a great many problems await solution. From the time the Ministry went from Salerno to Rome no provision has been made by it on our behalf and this only aggravates the difficulties and at the same time constitutes an embarrassment to our office".



## 22. General Confederation of Industries

Last June the Confederation was disbanded; its former head was Doctor Orioli. At the moment the various Syndicates of Industry are in process of being assessed. The present states of the syndicates are as follows:

Association of Industrial Construction (Edilizia) \* Formerly there was two branches of this association -- "Associazione Apolitica" and "Comitato Interpartiti". Now the two branches have fused and have Ing. Bastienelli as president, and Ing. Provera as vice-president. Meanwhile they are examining all members who subscribe to the organization in regard to theft Fascist activities and illegal profiteering; there are about 500 members at present. Their chief problem at the present is concerned with lack of coal and transport facilities; the brick-yards however are finding lignite (peat), but lack of transport has put the price of bricks extremely high -- 5 lire each.

Association of Industrial Miners of Construction Materials \* This is subdivided to specialized work--

Association laterizi (brick-yards) - presided by Ing. Angello Luigi - Near Rome there are 29 furnaces that function, usually with a single oven, and produce annually 200,000,000 bricks and employ 1,500 workers; at the moment two things are needed:

1. Electric power - 100 kw. daily for each oven.
2. Coal - In normal times 70% of the coal comes from Sardinia but this being unavailable lignite could be brought from Terni - but this would necessitate the re-operation of the railroads as the cost of road transport at the moment is prohibitive. Doctor Cantelli affirms that it would be possible to bring coal from Sardinia either in a motorized sail-boat or with a tow boat which could pull three barges of coal - this would easily satisfy all the needs of Lazio.

Industrial Association of Cement Manufacturers - Ing. Della Bona -

In the neighborhood of the province of Rome there are 4 cement factories functioning but at a greatly reduced output. They are located at Guidonia, Segni, Civitavecchia and Santa Marinella; at Galdonia they are experimenting with a type of cement, but according to competent observers it will not succeed. Without electric power and without coal it is impossible to make good concrete. Again it is suggested that coal be sent from Sardinia.

If measures are not taken soon, great quantities of moulded clay (destined to become bricks) will be ruined with the coming of winter.

Industrial Association of Quarries - presided by Ing. Eusebio Cruciani -

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Association of Marble and Wood - President - Engineer Loreti Marble is not so important as its uses are chiefly funeral and decorative. Most important is the travertine stone which is greatly used in national building and also has a market in foreign countries, especially in America. Around Tivoli there are some 20 travertine mines; they are nearly abandoned and will continue so until these three elements essential to processing can be obtained--

1. Electric power
2. Helicoid wire
3. Steel rope

There are 145 firms and enterprises dealing in wood that were registered

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under the Fascist administration. There are now 74 firms that have joined the free association. Their problem is of course the scarcity of wood, of glue, of nails. The black market operates here as usual to the interest of those who can pay the highest prices. The personnel of the big firms is operating at about 25% of its normal strength.

Motorized transport Industrial Syndicate \* Nearly all of the present auto-transport is done in complete illegality; there is also quite a developed black market in permits and licenses. Normally the syndicates are divided into 4 branches

1. taxis
2. truck transport
3. storing garages
4. transport for State post and telegraph and for State railways.

The only authorized transport is that of the Public Societies which have been granted petrol supplies, and a few of the taxi services about Rome that serve the Allies. Many Italians think that a relaxing in the granting of permits for authorized transport would greatly relieve the Black Market situation.

Mechanical and Metallurgical Association of Lazio \* There is a directive committee with Prof. Alfredo Bastianelli as president. There are about 100 members registered. Metallurgy was little developed at Rome, there being a single foundry at Ostia. However machines and machine shops have suffered much: 1. from war destruction 2. from the looting of machines and material on the part of the Germans, 3. and last and most important, the continuing lack of prime materials, coal, iron and electricity. There were formerly around 20,000 employees engaged in this activity. There are now about 400.

Industrial Association of Stage and Cinema - The Association was recently formed and is under the direction of Cesare Navone, president, and a council. 169 representatives of 80 cinemas have registered as well as groups of actors. At the moment they are concerned with 1. internal discipline of the associates and the protection of their labor; 2. the problem of necessary materials --gasoline which is needed to run the generators when there is no electricity. The president would like to be free to travel to organize liberated sections of Italy. As regard to the employees the situation is very good, since they were recently given an increase in salary, greatly improving their previous condition.

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E C O N O M I C S

23 Cost of Living Index

Changes in the cost of living at Naples from the pre-war period to January 1944

This comparison between the cost of living today and that of the pre-war period is based on the difference of round weekly expenditures for the support of a family in January 1944 and that which was necessary during the months preceding Italy's entrance into the war. As typical months for this period we have taken under review Jan. 1939 and April 1940, as the appropriate figures for both these months have been made out by the Commune and are still available. As no similar figures are available for Jan; 1944 we have made the necessary inquiries ascertaining so-called "Black Market" prices, prices of rationed foodstuffs, and the current prices for clothing.

Weekly expenditure for a typical family in Naples:

	Weekly expenditure in Lire		
	Jan. 1939	April 1940	Jan. 1944
Food	106.92	130.34	3,768.94
Clothing	30.83	39.44	592.60
Lodging	41.86	42.73	41.86
Heat and light	8.08	9.17	11.82
Various expenses	<u>28.73</u>	<u>33.61</u>	<u>93.03</u>
Total weekly expenditure	216.42	255.29	4,508.25

Taking expenditures in Jan; 1939 as a basic 100, it is shown that figures for April 1940 and Jan; 44 are 115 and 2186 respectively.

Therefore the cost of living has increased about 21 times from the pre-war period to today. Thus a typical family today in order to maintain the same standard of living as previously must spend about 21 times more than it did in Jan; 1939.

Naturally this extraordinary increase is relative, for if every family were in a position to spend the sums shown above, prices of everything, owing to the decreased amount of manufactured and exchanged goods in circulation, would rise to such remarkable heights that in practice the purchase of goods would be very limited. It is obvious that this is happening to some extent at the moment. Still the leap from 1 to 21 gives us some idea of how rapid has been the fall of the

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24 Health and Social Consequences of the Present Food Situation

Local conditions and especially very bad and quite inadequate food have led to a considerable increase in the mortality rate in Naples:

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(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only)

YEAR	Deaths per 1,000 Inhabitants	Percentage
1937	16.72	100
1938	18.40	110
1939	17.80	106
1940	17.82	106
1941	19.90	119
1942	21.81	130
1943	22.88	142

From 1937 to 1943 the death rate has increased by 42 per cent. This high death rate is probably explained by the noticeable increase in infant mortality owing to the lack of nourishment for mothers and the scarcity of types of food which are essential at that period of life after breast feeding.

Another main cause in the spreading of infectious diseases owing to the scarcity of medical services and drugs and the lack of hygiene.

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APPENDIX I NO. 34

THE ADRIATIC SECTOR

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In the northern region of the MARCHE province political activity seems rather poor due to the fact that the great majority of the active elements of the population was absorbed by the 5th Pesaro Brigade. Now that these have left the area the rest of the population is of a rather mild political tendency. The Christian Democrat party is the strongest owing to the influence of the Church and the strong religious feelings of the population. Communists and socialists are numerous but are far from being extremists.

SENIGALLIA - The C.D.L. has now been changed into Giunta Comunale and has elected as Sindaco Gervasio ROMEO, Demo-Christian. Only four parties are represented:

PALAMEDI Francesco Biunchedi	Demo Chr.
PASQUINI Dino	Com.
MENGUCCI Carlo	Com.
ROZZI Renato	Soc.
GRAMMACCIONI Enrico	Soc;
ANGELONI, ING. Manlio	Az.
MAGNANI Oberdan	AZ.

FANO - In June last when the Fascist Republican authorities abandoned the town, a Comitato Cittadino was appointed by the Bishop to look after the interests of the population and of course had to collaborate with the Germans. For this reason their presence was resented by the C.D.L. who at the time was already functioning in a clandestine manner. The C.D.L. took over as soon as this was made possible by the arrival of the Allied Forces. The present composition of the C.D.L. is as follows:

Sindaco & Pres.:	CATALANZZA ENZO	Soc. Cath.
Members:	BAG. SILVANO LONINO	COM.
	BAG. BRUNO BORGHI	AZ.
	LT. ALDO ALESSANDRINI	Fr. Giov.
	DR. LUCARELLI	Demo. Christian
	MAGG. ANTONELLI LUIGI	Lib.

(J.S.)

FABRIANO - Has apparently always been an intellectual town and highly antifascist. In spite of fascism the political situation was influenced by the old parties, i.e., the Christian Democrats and the Mazziniani. The latter have now been absorbed by the Partito d'Azione. The Mazziniani's leader was M. Onorato.



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ARMANDO FANCELLI President Chr;Dem.  
TIZZONI Secretary Part.Az.  
AVV. LUIGI BENNANI Sindaco Social.  
CARTONI Com.  
ANTONIO SERAFINI ?  
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APPENDIX I NO. 34

(Passages marked with a line at the end are for information only.)

2 SASSOFERRATO - A C.D.L. was formed in this town with the following members:

DIEGO BALDRINI	Presid. Sindaco	Republ.
SEBASTIANO LORETELLI		Lib;
PADRE ANGELO MAZZINI		Demo. Cr.
CIANCA NATANA		Republ.
FATA NAZARENO		Demo. Cr.
PIETRO GAMILLI		Com.

The Communist Party appears to be the strongest now because it makes more propaganda than the other parties, but it has little following among the population. Its followers are mostly young men.

#### CIVILIAN POPULATION

Most of the important centers have been evacuated and the population is very slow in returning home. This is mainly due to the fact that no facilities exist in the towns for feeding and no transport available for bringing food supplies from the country, and partly because the A.M.G. and the local C.D.L. discourage the inhabitants from returning to the towns.

In SENIGALLIA out of a population of 12,000 only 3 to 4,000 have returned to the town since its liberation about a month ago.

The present population of FANO amounts to little over a 100, the rest of the population being still away in the country.

In FABRIANO the normal population is of about 12,000 (with Fraxioni about 26,000). About 40 houses were damaged by shell fire but only 1 person was killed as the town was practically empty during the battle.

#### PUBLIC SERVICES

SENIGALLIA - Water works are still not functioning. Electric power is non-existent.

FANO - Both water works and electric power are under repair and will soon be available.

SASSOFERRATO - The water works were damaged when the bridges were blown up by the Germans, but were repaired the same day by the population who had expected the trouble and had made certain preparations. Electric plant completely destroyed, except for a small auxiliary plant attached to the Molino, and still intact, but which

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FABRIANO - Water works were slightly damaged but now have been repaired and are functioning more or less normally. The Central Electric Station is completely destroyed; a small auxiliary plant (80 h.p.) was salvaged and is now in operation.

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(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only)

ECONOMICS

The general situation in the northern Marche is not critical. In spite of the numerous complaints of the population it seems that the harvest has been rather good and the food situation in the country and small villages is not too bad.

In FABRIANO the food situation is not too good as only grain is produced in the area, with the result that there is a great shortage of fruit, potatoes, fat and meat. According to the Sindaco the situation is far from satisfactory, and the people complain quite a lot, some even going as far to say that they used to eat much better under Fascism. A.M.G. admitted that so far little had been distributed, sugar and powdered milk. Apparently some supplies earmarked for Fabriano were left in JESI, and were distributed in the JESI area. The pasta is very short too as Fabriano has no pastificio and used to get its pasta from the pastificio of SASSOFERRATO. A very good harvest is reported in the whole area, 50-60,000 quintals which should be more than the quantity required by the population in the area, but no definite figure as to surplus could be given.

There was a certain amount of industry in the town, the most important being the paper mill "S.A. Carriere Pietro Miliani" which used to employ 1500 workers. Badly damaged by shellfire, but mostly by the Germans when they left the town, there is a good stock of first class stationery paper, 5000 quintals, the whole of which is frozen by A.M.G. The Ditta "Saume S.A." Transport used to employ about 150 workers; 18 of their lorries were taken by the Germans. This Company has however still a few lorries and they are beginning to operate again.

The S.A. Fiorentini, Industria Metallurgica used to employ about 200 workers; machinery in greater part destroyed. There are two flour mills "S.A. Molino a C. Lindri" and "Molino Tisi".

There is a great lack of petrol for the operation of the threshing machines and the Sindaco stated that this is one of the major problems of the area, as unless they get the necessary petrol to complete all threshing during September they are afraid that a lot of grain will go bad.

SASSOFERRATO - This area was a great cattle-breeding center 2745

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SASSOFERRATO - This area was a great cattle breeding region. Nearly all the cattle were taken away by the Germans and it will take years for the cattle breeders to recover from these losses. Grain is mostly produced in the area and an excellent crop is reported this year. 22 to 24,000 quintals which should leave a surplus. What the people are short of is again fat, oil, soap, salt and sugar. There is a good pastificio capable of producing 190 qls. of pasta per day and which used to supply FABRIANO, SASSOFERRATO and ARCEVIA with Pasta. The pastificio is intact but there is no electric power. The "Miniere di Zolfo di C. BERNARDI" used to employ 1500 men; the machinery is partly destroyed but effort are being made to restart it as soon as possible. About 100 men are already engaged in clearing up the debris. "Fabrice di Cemento" employed 200 men, machinery also destroyed.

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PRINTING FACILITIES

It has been noticed that for the first time the Germans in their retreat have taken great care in destroying the printing presses in all the towns and villages. Small prepared charges were placed under presses and linotypes. Types were removed or trays tipped over.

In DENIGALLIA 4 important presses were put out of action.

In FANO the only two presses were equally destroyed. The C.D.L. has salvaged one treddle press which is used for A.M.G. and local posters.

PROPAGANDA (Allied)

RADIO - The BBC was most generally heard. Bari and Naples were very much disturbed and hardly audible.

LEAFLETS - In FANO reports were received that a few days before the liberation of the town leaflets were dropped by Allied aircraft and read with interest by the population. (Italia Combatte). Others had been dropped previously in May.

Report was as of September 1, 1944

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SUMMARY NO. 33

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
INFORMATION & GENSERSHIP BRANCH  
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH  
AFC 512

CENTRAL D SECTION LIBERATED ITALY

SEPTEMBER 9, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 33

PART I SUMMARY

During the week military events in France, Belgium and Holland and in the east as well as the successful offensive in Italy have absorbed the attention of most Italians. The rapid collapse of the Germans in the west and the piercing of the Gothic line have left people in Italy with the feeling that the war is nearing its climax. This feeling has been accentuated by the Russian advance through Rumania to the Yugoslav frontier and by the decision of Bulgaria to ask for an armistice from the Soviet Union as well as by the retirement of Finland from the war. As a result of this Italians during the week have been less concerned by their own immediate problems and have been taking a broader view of the war.

On the other hand many politically minded Italians as well as the ordinary people have drawn comparisons between the treatment of Italy by the British and Americans and the treatment of Rumania and Finland by the Russians. Although the armistice terms with Finland and Rumania have not yet been published, many Italians have immediately jumped to the conclusion that they will be more lenient than those applying to Italy. They point out that the Russians have not publicly demanded the unconditional surrender of Finland or Rumania. They notice too that there is no Allied Control Commission so far set up in either country. Many refer to the original proclamation of King Michael in which he appealed to his countrymen to fight on the side of the United Nations and to drive out the Germans from Rumania, and in particular they refer to a passage which appeared in some versions of the proclamation in which the King said that Rumania would become an ally of the United Nations. Italians also pointed out that the Rumanians have not been disarmed and that, from what news is available, they seem to have been treated more leniently than the Italians. Many people in Italy seem to assume that Rumania will be granted the status of an ally and consequently they draw invidious comparisons with our policy toward Italy.

Niccolo Gerardini, the Liberal Minister without Portfolio, addressed a meeting of his followers and others on Sunday in Rome at the Teatro Brancaccio. He outlined the policy of his party in a pro-

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Niccolo Carandini, the Liberal Minister without Portfolio, addressed a meeting of his followers and others on Sunday in Rome at the Teatro Brancaccio. He outlined the policy of his party in a progressive speech. He made an eloquent plea for liberalism and whenever he championed the cause of private enterprise or defended the rights of individual liberty, his speech met with considerable applause. It was a courageous statement of the positive qualities of liberalism. He regretted the fact that there was not a real conservative party in Italy because as a result members of other parties tried to force the Liberals into the position of conservatism. He asserted that his party was liberal in the real sense of the word.

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SEEN.	INITIALS	DATE.
Col. Mc. L. HY	MLH	
Maj. MAJUSUS	PM	
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SALVADORI		
C. S.		
Pat. J. J.		



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SUMMARY N. 33

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only).

He emphasized the perfect union existing between the 6 parties in the government and declared that relations between the Liberals and the Communists and Socialists were harmonious. Relations he said with the Christian Democrat party were even closer. On the other hand relations with the Party of Action and the Labor Democrat Party were not so close because these two parties were trying to force the Liberals to be the party of the extreme right. He said that the real danger to liberty in Italy came from a possible Fascist reaction, and he denounced the fear of Communism which had prevailed in the middle classes in Italy during the last twenty years as being one of the causes of Fascist reaction. Although he is not a Communist he believed it was a mistake to be afraid of Communism, and declared that it was much wiser to fight Communism openly by asserting the values of Democracy. However he added that there was a danger that uncontrolled elements of the left might by their violence produce fear in the propertied classes and consequently lead these to undertake a coup d'etat. This he said represented the real danger to liberty in Italy. Unfortunately there are many Fascist and reactionary elements outside the government which were doing everything in their power to subvert democracy in Italy. He warned his listeners that responsibilities of the Allies would accumulate with the liberation of Europe and that a moment would arrive when Italy would have to face her grave problems herself. It is false, he said, to imagine that America or Great Britain could indulge in philanthropy to the extent of furnishing Italy with all her needs. The Allies had already done much for Italy but they had also mobilized their whole effort in this war, and as a result would have to devote most of their resources in the first place to reconstructing their own countries, and in the second place to reconstructing other countries in occupied areas. Italy would come low on the list of priorities and although he hoped that the Allies would furnish certain essential materials and machinery to enable Italy to start reconstruction, the major effort would have to fall upon Italians themselves. He therefore made a plea that Italians should grow as much food as they could themselves, and that private enterprise should be given a greater chance. He hoped that the Allies would diminish their rigid control over Italy and allow private enterprise a freer hand. He then made various practical suggestions. The speech was an example of the realistic approach to Italy's problems and was devoid of rhetoric. He did not descend to demagoguery and his audience was a serious one. The speech however did not please the Communists and the Communist newspaper criticized it violently in an article two days later, denouncing it as the speech of a reactionary politician. It would look as if the unity which Cerradini envisages is not welcomed as enthusiastically as it

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A National Congress of the Socialist Party was held in Naples over the weekend, in which Pietro Nenni, the Secretary of the Socialist Party, made an important speech. He denounced Fascism as the instrument of capitalism and he appealed for the rigid application of Epurations and sanction laws, especially in Southern Italy where many Fascists are still in office. From the Allies he asked for lend-lease and that the "gigantic machinery" of the A.C.C. be reduced to give way to Italian administration. He underlined the need of maintaining close

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cooperation between the Socialists and the Communists as the reactionaries would profit by any division of the working class forces. He extended an invitation to the Christian Democrats to unite with the Socialists in the field of politics as they had already done in that of labor, provided that the Christian Democrats gave their pledge to vote for the republic and for democracy. At the end of the Congress a declaration was unanimously adopted by the National Council of the Party in which it was declared that the Socialist party was fighting for a society in which political democracy could find its foundation in the socialization of the means of production and exchange. The declaration denounced in the present war the crisis of the dissolution of capitalist society which with imperialism and nazifascism had reached an extreme condition. It was pointed out that Italy's emergence from the conflict which had been imposed by Fascism, with its old system of economy and its old relations of property, production and exchange so undervalued that it was necessary to reconstruct the country on an entirely new basis. Politically the Socialists must be aimed at a republic. Economically the resources of the nation must be put at the service of general interests rather than of private speculation. Financially the burden of reconstruction must be borne by the propertied classes who had produced Fascism. Internationally the Socialists must aim at cooperation between the working classes of all countries and must insure that capitalist competition between nations comes to an end. The party proposed that an international Socialist conference should be held and that this should precede and accompany the peace conference. They demanded that Italy should be allowed to participate more effectively in the war and that Italy should receive the benefits of lend lease. They also demanded that the administrative, economic and financial organization of the A.C.C. should gradually dissolve so as to give Italy more autonomy of decision; and they asked that an assurance be given to the working classes about the nature of Allied military currency. The declaration concluded with a warning to the working classes that the monarchy and the reactionary forces, afraid of the democratic response at elections and the consequent loss of their privileges, may attempt to impose their will by force. Although the Socialist party is democratic both in its methods and in its aims, it would not hesitate to meet any reactionary threat by an appeal to the workers to prevent even by revolutionary violence any neo-fascist attempt to delay the Italian people of recurrence

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The Labor Party also took the opportunity of holding a meeting in Rome of delegates from Central and Southern Italy and a National Directorate of the Party was elected.

The visit of the British and American Trade Union Leaders continues to be watched with interest. They have now gone to visit Naples and the south. The Party of Action and the Labor Party are still protesting that the Italian Trade Union, the General Confederation of Italian Labor, is organized on too political a basis and they complain that it should not be the exclusive reserve of the Communist, Socialist and Christian Democrat parties. To participate the Party of Action would like to be represented in this trade union.

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MEMORANDUM NO. 33

Many prominent fascists have been arrested and many trials are expected toward the end of September. There is still considerable discontent with the slowness at which epuration is carried out and unfavorable comparisons are drawn with the rapidity with which the French have tackled a similar problem in their country.

The Romans have been delighted with the return of gas, even though only for two hours a day. One of the gravest problems, the high price and shortage of charcoal, has been partially solved by the reappearance of gas, as many of the middle class and poorer houses depend on gas for their cooking.

Figures now available for the Granai del Topolo up to the second week of August show that with the exception of Sicily the position is fairly satisfactory, though the official estimate may not in all cases be reached. A final judgment cannot be given until the full amounts have been received in each region, which will not be until at least the end of September.

The Pope made an important speech on the 5th anniversary of the beginning of the war. The speech was favorably received in Rome, particularly the passages referring to the economic and social problems. He dealt with private property provided the small property did not disappear into large capitalistic trusts which ignore the interests of the workers. In his broadcast he championed the cause of the workers and said that they had the right to private property and that this would act as a stimulus to encourage them to work and to save. The alternative to private property was either the war economy in which the state takes control and provides for everyone and everything but with the severest discipline, or the subjection to the dictatorship of a political group which as the dominating class would dispose of the means of production, but at the same time of bread as well, and therefore of the will to work of the individual. He defended the vital function of private property both from a personal and a social point of view. When the distribution of property is an obstacle to the development of social life, then the state can intervene and expropriate this property provided it gives a suitable indemnity. He declared that a person to be

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy September 9th, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY - No 33

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Major MAGNUS	
Major DRAGE	
Capt. SALVADORI	
Col. FAVA	
C. C.	

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

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy

September 8th, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY -- No. 33

PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

La Public Speech of Nicola Carandini, Liberal Minister (3rd September)

This last in the series of Sunday speeches by various Italian ministers has helped no less than its predecessors to bring the general public to a more vivid and genuine understanding of the personalities and aims of the political leaders, which can be so easily distorted and misinterpreted by the very polemical Italian press. These Sunday meetings are in fact characterized by the intimate and thoroughly democratic atmosphere of a political family party: everybody is there. This Sunday, Premier Bonomi, Ministers Togliatti, Ruini, Casati and political leaders like Lussu etc rubbed shoulders with the audience which crowded the theater to the limit of its 2,900 capacity.

Carandini began by laying the foundation stone of his program on the noble Liberal traditions of Liberty and Progress. He claimed that in the face of certain Conservative elements the party must "revivify its pure Cavourian and therefore radical tradition with a more modern and more bold inspiration", must renovate itself after passing through such a period of revolutionary crisis. But his cautions regarding the threatened misuse of liberty and his well-warded statement that the party was for a stern and forceful Liberty, opposed equally to Right and Left dictatorship, were warmly applauded.

He then turned to defend the Liberal party's fusion with the Demo-Liberals, saying that the main parties must assimilate and absorb marginal currents of opinion and save wastage of the nation's precious energies. He claimed that the Demo-Liberals represented industrious sections of the rural population: they had the support of small proprietors and farmers. He admitted that the fusion would not result in immediate homogeneity but development and expansion would smoothe out the wrinkles and the moment of putting into action the programme it had set itself, the great moral task ahead of administering to the various needs of the times in accord with the spirit of the times, would test the strength and temper of the Liberal party. He clearly defined it as a Center party, a youthful and progressive party, words which were approved by the less sedate parts of the audience. He added that the Liberal party was not rigidly dogmatic but elastic in practice if not in principle. He then passed on to discuss the party's relations with the other parties.

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With regard to the Communist and Socialist parties, Carandini declared that they were diametrically opposed to the Liberals: they advocated the supremacy of the state, while the Liberals called for the supremacy of the free human personality. This was loudly cheered. Carandini then explained most concisely and brilliantly the Liberals' belief in a formula of compromise between the potent personal power and the oppressive discipline of a state mechanism, which would allow full play to the so long fruitless genius of the free human personality but also he admitted that the left parties had something to teach them regarding the nowadays necessary control over individual excesses. That was why the Liberals were dealing frankly with and were working together with the Socialists and Communists without fear of diffidence and he warned the Italian Middle classes to avoid the mistake in the Bolshevik bogey which had been of so evil council in the past. Carandini was warmly clapped at this point.

In the fight for social justice which is the aim of the progressive forces, Carandini said, the Liberals did not distinguish a between classes nor try to

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entice the masses by false pretences from their Left Loyalties. They supported the interests and dignity of honest labor.

Though in theory the conception of a lay state was contrary to their religious views, in practice the Liberals were moving along similar lines to the Democristians. Anticlericalism, declared Carandini, was a thing of the past (Cheers). If the Democristians kept up with the times as the Liberals were doing, a lasting collaboration between the parties could be envisaged.

Regarding Labor organization, Carandini complained that the three left parties had arbitrarily taken unto themselves the organization of the workers and looked forward to the present system being rectified democratically. The workers knew that they had nothing to fear and all to gain from the Liberals. Anyway, the word "masses" was too vague a term; the masses must be more clearly defined; they must be consulted.

The Liberals' relations with the Party of Action and the Democracy of Labor, Carandini explained in relation to the balance of political tendencies. Because there was no clearly proclaimed party of the Right in Italian politics the two parties in question were pushing the Liberals over to the Right in order to consolidate their positions in the Center, but the Liberals themselves were no less determined to maintain their central position. The "neighbourly frictions" and polemics in the press must not be taken too seriously, Carandini said. Their relations would improve with experience (only moderate approval).

After praising the spirit of solidarity and responsibility which kept all the parties in the National Committee of Liberation working together for the accomplishment of their task, Carandini commented with bold frankness but with no bluntness on the danger of extremist propaganda, saying that while the Liberals trusted in the Left parties' sense and in their own moderating influence they felt some anxiety lest the uncontrolled extremist propaganda might not cause the strong reactionary elements existing to rally together as in 1919 and mobilize their forces. This remark appeared not to impress the audience one way or the other. Carandini pressed his point: He declared that there were disintegratory forces attacking the government as illegal and the Committee of Liberation as unpopulist, with an irresponsible and unhealthy exuberance, only natural after 20 years of Fascism. These words were appreciated by the audience. Carandini then praised the National Liberation front for the grim and difficult task it had nobly undertaken to start the nation's reconstruction, adding that the Liberal party was perfectly content within the Liberation Committee, that in fact the Liberation Committee already represented a great variety of opinions. The whole people would decide things later when the war allowed. Let those who were not united to it by a common spirit of "renovation" fight it from outside; it would close its ranks in stronger solidarity than before.

Carandini is enthusiastic and confident about the future.

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Carandini's enthusiastic and conciliatory spirit had succeeded in satisfying everybody and in not ruffling any political feelings. The audience now began to listen to the speaker with more interest and attentiveness. Having thus far so skillfully satisfied his audience in the political issues, Carandini turned to deal most factually and explicitly with practical problems both present and future. These when well presented drew a much more ready response from any audience.

He first warned the audience that they must face the truth: the Italian people were in a state of weariness and stupor. The present fictitious normality existing in some Italian cities could not last. The greatest mistake was to think that there was no limit to Allied help to Italy. When the war was over, Italy would be left alone amidst her ruins. The audience was very silent at this point.

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Carandini then talked of the food situation. He said that the Allies help would not be fully appreciated until all the fingers were made known but that when the war ended they would have many other responsibilities in Europe of greater priority than Italy. There would be a great shortage of grain and 1945 would be a critical year for all. The minister then called on the Italians to set to work on the "lead end" in the recovery. But the Allies must provide some means, some essential materials. He then advised the Allies to allow full scope to private enterprise and initiative as being the only way out. The state organization and centralisation had broken down; it was not a time for "playing out his plans" but for individual improvisation. "The Italians must be allowed to work and circulate freely by their own means," he said. This remark was warmly cheered. Carandini gave the example of the great revival in agricultural work since the Allies had been distributing some precious petrol. An Allied officer had agreed that it would be better to import a certain quantity of fuel for agricultural purposes rather than 30 times as much grain next year, even if some passed to the black market. The applause was quite unreasoned at this.

After this appeal to private effort and initiative, Carandini played most skillfully on the key motif of the antirevolutionary political song: the conditions in which thorough needed Allied help would be given. Expectations of a flood of Lend-lease goods and materials of loans and investments and of philanthropic aid from England and America, declared Carandini, were just an illusion. Italy had suffered incalculable destruction but England had lost 2 1/2 out of its 12 million houses. This time would not be like other the last war when in four years (1924 to 1928) Germany had been credited with 12,000 million gold marks. This time the Allies would invest more cautiously where "political stability and good administration will give the best guarantee of security". Trade would develop on the basis of mutual trust and confidence. Italy must re-establish for herself a credit as it were, of trust with the other nations, as a responsible guarantee for the future. Carandini here warned the revolutionaries of the harm they might be doing. It was a sort of coup de grace. The applause was very great.

Carandini next spoke of the various aspects of Reconstruction, prefacing this study with the statement that the first essential of justice was that the Italian people must not suffer hunger and that this need would be met by an inevitable levelling of fortunes and by a plan of social reform for which Italian public opinion was far the most part prepared and which the Italian Government would sponsor. This was not so well received by the audience in general. Carandini attacked the abstract revolutionary ideas of splitting up the land among the poor and helpless farmers. He said that he would prefer the Soviet system of Collective farms to that. He praised the Soviets for having understood the modern need of industrialising agriculture and providing all the means and help necessary for proper development of agriculture. He concluded that the big estates would be dealt with by the state, but the small ones did not.

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Carandini went on to brand the greed and complete Conservatism of the monopolistic Italian capitalists but also praised their great individual initiative. The first would have to be a protected public services could well be put under state control but the latter must not be stifled by state bureaucracy (great cheers). He also attacked the political-socialist theory, saying that the five factory councils political functions began so the first in this complex period of economic reconstruction were uncertain what practical tasks to allot them was to upset the necessary balance of national political representation in the nation through universal democratic suffrage (cheers).

With regard to the serious problem of unemployment, Carandini warned that the patriots and the Italian Revolutionaries would swell the number of unemployed but assured that he was sure that the great work of reconstruction would absorb them in time.

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Again, he asked that no obstacle or impediment be put in the way of private enterprise. After commending the high character of Count Sforza - there was very little response to this - and the moral obligations of epuration, Carandini put in a word of caution lest an indiscriminate and heartless pruning out of even the least to blame, those in fact compelled by necessity or weakness to show allegiance to Fascism, might deprive the country of much irreplaceable technical ability so much needed at this time and lead to a regime of incompetence. This declaration was received with very much approval and sympathy.

Carandini had a word to say regarding inflation. He said that the Bank of Italy was printing no money. When he said that the Fascist Government could hardly keep up the flow of paper money required by the Germans as occupational payment the audience could hardly believe him. But they applauded when he added that Germany would have to answer for this. As for the Allies, he said that the amount of notes spent by the Allied leaders was much exaggerated by public opinion; it was only one third of their pay. Moreover, the Allies had had the honesty to print notes with their mark of origin on them; the minister hoped that the Allies would agree to import goods from America into Italy in return for them. This remark was warmly cheered; the Middle-class was already going through a process of "proletarianisation". As soon as the circulation was known every citizen, Carandini declared, would be expected to sacrifice according to his capacity in order to help restore the Italian currency. Carandini's condemnation of the Black Market drew the customary cheers, but when he declared that the belief that rising prices in proportion to the rise in the cost of living was inflationary was just to mistake cause for effect, there did not seem to be much response from the audience. Evidently it was not representative of the small merchant class.

Carandini also promised that the Government would undertake to support particularly the younger working generation with subsidies that would guarantee the elementary things of life. He was moderately applauded on this point.

The minister next touched on the most delicate subject of all: the Monarchy. When he said that certain powers had pointed him out as leader of the Republican faction in the Liberal party (and he never denied it) there was a great cheer and a buzz of interest. He declared that as a member of the Government he could not pronounce himself on his personal views. There were besides all the patriots of the North who could not be consulted yet. But there definitely were two tendencies in the Liberal party, a Monarchist and a Republican, at this point a hubbub lasting several minutes stopped the speaker, but he expressed the situation so aptly that he finally pleased everybody and he was warmly applauded. He asked what each side meant by Monarchist and Republican and declared that the important thing was to fight for and safeguard the Liberal institutions above all. The Constituent Assembly would be the one to decide and it would have to make a clearcut decision (cheers).

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In winding up Carandini explained that he had wanted to give some concrete proof of the real share the Liberal party would take in the future political struggle and of the plans and programme which the Liberal party would follow. It would "not just nourish itself on Liberty". There was some youthful cheering at this point.

Carandini then expounded the usual internationalist theories now common currency in Rome. Further he claimed the "integrity of the Italian frontiers". He was against the "hypnotism of frontiers" and declared that the present was not an imperialist war but a national war with the same ideals as the Risorgimento (loud cheers).

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Finally he praised the integrity and honesty of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi (great cheers) adding that he was the exponent of that Reformist Socialism, "to which we young Liberals feel so sincerely close". There was little applause for this remark. His description of Bonomi's honest toil and his personality as "a simple citizen, first among citizens,"

Carandini closed his speech with a salute to Croce which was loudly approved.

Carandini's oratory was not one to excite wild scenes of enthusiasm: even at the end of his 90 minute speech the applause was moderately loud, but the speech as a whole, so concisely and aptly expressed and so full of constructive material was obviously highly appreciated and commented on. It aroused a lot of discussion in the ante-room afterwards and perhaps with its boldly progressive tone it may have aroused also some controversy amidst the preeminently respectable audience.

The reputation of the Liberal party as an active and influential force in the Committee of Liberation had waned very considerably. Now Carandini's speech and his own personality have put it back on the map again.

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2. Nenni's speech at Naples, Sunday, September 3rd

Nenni traced briefly the history of the Socialists, from pre-Fascist days to the present, emphasizing their struggles against reactionary forces. He denounced Fascism as the instrument of capitalism and suggested fencing of Cassino with a sign above: "Permanent display of the Fascist revolution" (Mostra definitiva della rivoluzione fascista).

Speaking of the war for France Spain, he said it had not been fought by true volunteers such as those in the Garibaldi Brigade. The Spanish war was a dishonor instigated by Mussolini, and offset only by actual heroism of Italian soldiers.

Concretely, Nenni called for a rigid application of the operation laws, especially in Southern Italy where former Fascists have been returned to office. Fascist Generals and administrators must be sent away as they are potential instigators of civil war - a thing the Italian people will not tolerate.

Of the Allies, he asks for Lend-Lease and asks that the "gigantic machinery" of the ACG be reduced to give way to Italian administration. The Atlantic Charter must not become a scrap of paper but the basis of a true peace.

Nenni stressed the need of maintaining close co-operation between the Socialists and Communists. The reactionaries profited by their division in 1922 and the errors of Weimar the Red menace, and the threat of civil war, would all arise again if Socialists and Communists were not in agreement with the new Italian government.

Nenni invited the Christian Democrats to unite with the Socialists in the field of politics as they are already united in the field of labor, provided that the Christian Democrats give their pledge to vote for the Republic and for democracy.

3. Press Reactions

Italia Libera (Action Party) Nenni's practical social programme does not differ greatly from that of the Party of Action - a programme they have already made popular.

Il Popolo (Christian Democrat) - The most interesting part of Nenni's speech concerned the relations of the Socialists to the other parties. He illustrated the unity of Socialists and Communists in the field of labor and extended an invitation to the Christian Democrats to join them if they would work for the Republic and democracy.

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L'Unita (Communist) - - We cannot do other than fully approve the proposal advanced to the National Council of the Socialist Party by Comrade Nenni. (The proposal to take immediate rigid measures of epuration in Southern Italy).

Italia Nuova (Democrat-Monarchist) published a cartoon showing a puzzled Italian asking which of the Ducos threatened violence against all opposition.

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

4 Proposed Film Co-operatives

A group of young men connected with the film industry are proposing that the best way to ensure the independence of the film industry, both from the Italian government and from big business and party interests would be the organization of several co-operatives. They propose that the government should set aside a percentage of the proceeds from the entertainment tax - enough to pay for half a dozen films a year - and that a co-operative wishing to make a film should submit its text to the film board and request a loan on this allocated sum so as to cover the costs of production.

In this connection the following article from a Bari correspondent on the position of the Italian film industry, and speculation as to its future, is of interest.

5 Nazi-Fascist Devastation of Cinematography

As soon as American films began to reappear it became apparent that Italian films were destined to a place of secondary importance. It is not the point of this article to discuss the pleasure of Italian audiences at seeing again American films and actors and actresses who had long been their favourites.

What the problem arose of producing to "saturation point" both in quantity and quality, the Italian film industry rose to it in a manner which though deplorable was logical. During the initial period, in order to reach saturation point it resorted to the American scholastic production formula, and the market was flooded with films which had neither artistic nor entertainment value. This sort of film production was very poor, in the first place because it lacked authenticity and spontaneity national character, in the second place because it vowedly lacked intrinsic value. However, in the course of a few years, technique and intention both found a certain logic in development. Directors, producers, actors and scenarists took a passion to interest in their work and, as a result, well produced films with an intrinsically Italian character began to appear.

With the fall of fascism it was hoped that the Italian film industry would be reborn, this time free from restrictions imposed by the Ministry of Popular Culture. But the destruction of Cinematography by the Nazi-Fascist was a disaster. Although some of the studios have been restored and activity may be possible, the same question is still being asked. Will there ever be Italian films again? The opposition prefer American films, with reason, but without exception. Many people, no longer young and therefore not easily prone to one-sided enthusiasms, favour the rebirth of the Italian film industry.

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This is another of the many problems which confront us. Everybody hopes that it will be solved in the most satisfactory way for all concerned. 4738

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8 Reactions to Propaganda

In a conversation with P.M.B. representative young Italian journalist who watches developments in Italy with intelligent interest, he said that propaganda is now is practically useless. He referred particularly to posters which he considers to be wrong because: (a) people are accustomed to consider posters official fascist propaganda, and their immediate reaction to them is "this is what I am supposed to think". Then remembering the free press, they add "I must see what the papers say". (b) Whether the message is the same as or different from the newspapers, posters serve no purpose at all, and are therefore useless. They might be of use in the country.

In general, this journalist's opinion, propaganda is too obviously propaganda. It is too much like the stuff the people have had to take for too long. They refuse to take it any longer. Give them something new. Think how wonderful it would be one fine day, at long last, to find the walls in Rome clean! Stripped of posters, cleared of all inscriptions. That would be the best allied propaganda. The newspapers could do the rest.

He said also that however good films may be from all other standpoints, they too are poor propaganda. "Basta di vecchi sistemi!" he suggested that it would be very good for the Italians to see life as it really is now in America, or better still, in England.

PUBLIC OPINION

7 Interview with an engineer-contractor - G-6 48

... after 20 years of Fascist domination which we did not have the guts to resist and which brought us into the war and caused our defeat, we must be resigned to bear the consequences of our supineness. But Italy, owing to her geographical position, like an arm extended across the Mediterranean, has great political importance, and her proximity to Africa from where Europe will draw a large part of her supplies, offers special facilities for trade. The world consists of uncounted values.

The present government is only a makeshift; it cannot attempt anything without Allied permission; it cannot probably do more independent initiative than Bonomi! I think that when they have talked themselves out the various parties will probably break down to two: the Communists sided by the Socialists on the Left, and on the Right the Christian Democrats and the Liberalists. I cannot say more.

In general, this journalist is too obviously propagandist. It is too much like the stuff the people have had to take for too long. They refuse to take it any longer. Give them something new. Think how wonderful it would be one fine day, at long last, to find the walls in Rome clean! Stripped of posters, cleared of all inscriptions. That would be the best Allied propaganda. The newspapers could do the rest.

He said also that however good films may be from all other standpoints, they too are poor propaganda. "Basta di vecchi sistemi!" He suggested that it would be very good for the Italians to see life as it really is now in America, or better still, in England.

#### PUBLIC OPINION

7 Interview with an engineer-contractor aged 48

... after 20 years of Fascist domination which we did not have the guts to resist and which brought us into the war and caused our defeat, we must be resigned to bear the consequences of our supineness. But Italy, owing to her geographical position, like an arm extended across the Mediterranean, has great political importance, and her proximity to Africa, from where Europe will draw a large part of her supplies, offers special facilities for traffic. The country boasts of un doubted value.

The present government is only a makeshift; it cannot attempt anything without Allied permission: a U.S. sergeant probably has more independent initiative than Bonomi! I think that when they have talked themselves out the various parties will probably break down to two: the Communists sided by the Socialists on the Left, and on the Right the Christian Democrats and Liberals. I don't think that the liberation of the North will affect the equilibrium of the parties, in spite of the fact that a large proportion of the factory workers in the North are probably Communists; my belief is that the large present population will not go Communist if the truth about Communism is properly explained to them; with the system of "mezzadria" they are part-owners of the produce of the land they cultivate freely.

Regarding reconstruction, we shall need Allied help, especially in the early stages of the beginning; but though we lack many raw materials, we can achieve a lot ourselves: we have first class and plentiful labour, and stone, and can manufacture bricks and cement; we lack timber; as to iron, there must be an immense quantity (if we are allowed to use it) of scrap all over the country; and that would give us a good start.

What we do need, and terribly badly, is transport and



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and electricity transport would solve the food problem, kill the black market, and perhaps bring back confidence in our currency. As to electricity it is our very life; something was broken at Terni, with a little help, no work continues on the lines of putting together some complete installations from the wreckage of various damaged ones; it is hoped that by January next, further 50,000 HP may be made available; power generated by coal and oil would help the situation.

3 Demonstration for Gigli

At the Opera, in the interval after the first act, some one in the audience suddenly shouted: "E' arrivato Gigli! Viva Gigli!" It was like a cue. The audience rose as if by magic, and cheered loudly and long.

Benedetto Gigli was in the Royal Box in the midst of allied officers. He rose, bowed, threw kisses, saluted and bowed under his box and straining their necks upwards offered a more intimate and louder tribute than the others. The conductor invited the orchestra to rise. One of the allied officers in the Royal Box rose and snook him with Gigli with a gesture of ostentatious friendliness. Then he asked for quiet and said: "We are glad to have Gigli with us. He has not only a very beautiful baritone voice but also a very beautiful character". Loud applause.

Benedetto Gigli was photographed making hands with L. Altizer only 1st March, shortly after the "Martellina Massacre".

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

9 Interview with Doctor Ettore Lojcono the New Mayor of Bari  
Doctor Ettore Lojcono recently appointed Mayor of Bari, since a few hours before that his clerk working hard to get a first-hand knowledge of communal affairs and to instill fresh vitality into the administration in as short a time as possible. He received a F. B. call better in his office with the same officers of the Christian Democracy Party in Vi. Scatillo in his office of the Christian Democracy Party in Vi. Scatillo in his office.

It may be said that everybody in Bari is pleased with the new Mayor, even his political opponents. All agree that first and foremost he is an honest man. Even the action party who are most actively opposed to his appointment, when the party's candidate, P. P. P. received only two votes.

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Benedict Gigli was in the Royal Box in the midst of allied officers. He rose, bowed, threw kisses, smiled and bowed under his box and straining their necks upwards offered more intimate and louder tributes than the others. The conductor invited the orchestra to rise. One of the allied officers in the Royal Box rose and shook hands with Gigli with a gesture of ostentatious friendliness. Then he asked for quiet and said: "We are glad to have Gigli with us. He has not only a very beautiful baritone voice but also a very beautiful character". More applause.

Benedictino Gigli was photographed making friends with Waltzer only 1st March, shortly after the "Marettina massacre".

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

9 Interview with Doctor Ettore Lojcono the Mayor of Bari

Doctor Ettore Lojcono recently appointed Mayor of Bari, sounds in his hours very busy at his desk working hard to get first-hand knowledge of communal affairs and to instil fresh vitality into the administration in as short a time as possible. He received P. B. Coliberto in his office with the same cooperative simplicity with which he received V. Scatillo at the offices of the Christian Democracy Party in Vi. Scatillo in his private house.

It may be said that everybody in Bari is pleased with the new Mayor, even his political opponents. All agree that first and foremost he is an honest man. Even the action party who are most actively opposed his appointment, when the party's candidate gave its vote in favour of Lojcono. Some attempts were made by the Fascists through the action party and the Liberal Party to insist to Ettore that the "Clerical" Lojcono, but the manoeuvres failed.

In conclusion it may be said that Doctor Lojcono is in a position to carry out his heavy task with full authority and efficiency and has been able to oppose the interested agencies in the quest of help and groups which incidentally detracted from his office extremely reduced state of municipal finances.

Mayor Lojcono states that on the whole he is satisfied with the members of the Communal Board (Giunt.) Although he admits that the choice would have been better if more satisfactory technical experts had been included. Nevertheless he is very pleased with two members who are especially valuable: Engineer Fuzio (Supplies department) and Professor Di Lore (Finance).

Questioned as to his programme of operation among the officials and employees of the municipality the Mayor said:

"I am firmly determined to proceed with strict justice but also with equal prudence to prevent the administrative machine (which is already operating under difficulties) coming to a sudden end. There will be no ill-considered imbalances and the decisions arrived at will be final. Nevertheless no measure will be made public until it is an accomplished fact and until the employee concerned has been replaced".

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(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

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E C O N O M I C

10 Wheat Collected in Granai del Popolo

Area	Goal	Estimate	Collected to date
Sicily	3,500,000	2,210,000	687,830 (23 Aug)
Lucania, Apuglia minus Foggia	1,550,000	1,530,000	772,168 (23 Aug.)
Foggia Prov.	1,565,175	1,500,000	1,000,356 (19 Aug.)
Campania	170,000	350,000	80,400 (28 Aug.)
Lazio & Umbria	1,930,000	1,400,000	626,875 (19 Aug.)
Maroche, Abruzzi, Molise	2,550,000	2,550,000	530,721 (19 Aug.)
Sardinia	400,000	430,000	188,000 (19 Aug.)
Calabria	290,000	280,000	138,108 (23 Aug.)
Tuscany, south of Pisa-Rimini Line	1,500,000	1,000,000	429,125 (23 Aug.)
	<u>13,455,175</u>	<u>11,340,000</u>	<u>4,453,583</u>

The above figures are exclusive of the amounts reserved by farmers for their own families and for sowing.

Goals are fixed for each Comune by the Italian communal authorities, the totals of these communal figures in each region giving the regional goal. In the case of Marche, Abruzzi and Molise no goal was fixed, and the estimate was therefore used.

The estimate of the amount likely to be reached was fixed by AGO, taking into account figures for former war years, war damage in the different areas, etc.

It is expected that wheat will continue to flow into the Granai until at least the end of September.

Toggia Prov.	1,565,175	1,500,000	1,000,356	(19 Aug.)
Campania	170,000	350,000	80,400	(28 Aug.)
Lazio & Umbria	1,930,000	1,400,000	626,875	(19 Aug.)
Marche, Abruzzi, Molise	2,550,000	2,550,000	530,721	(19 Aug.)
Sardinia	400,000	430,000	188,000	(19 Aug.)
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Tuscany, south of Pisa-Rimini line	1,500,000	1,000,000	429,125	(23 Aug.)
	<u>13,455,175</u>	<u>11,340,000</u>	<u>4,453,583</u>	

The above figures are exclusive of the amounts reserved by farmers for their own families and for sowing.

Goals are fixed for each Comune by the Italian communal authorities, the totals of these communal figures in each region giving the regional goal. In the case of Marche, Abruzzi and Molise no goal was fixed, and the estimate was therefore used.

The estimate of the amount likely to be reached was fixed by ACC, taking into account figures for former war years, war damage in the different areas, etc.

It is expected that wheat will continue to flow into the Granai until at least the end of September.

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(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

11 Scale of Wages for the Province of Naples

(a) Primary Industries:

Classification	Av. daily wage with family grant		Total Weekly Salary		Weekly food requirements for a family of five to maintain a reasonable standard of living according to dietetic experts:
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Clothing	68.07	31.84	408.42	191.04	3,453.22
Canning	84.00	17.00	504.00	105.00	
Milling & Pasta	71.73	18.86	430.38	113.16	
Confectionary	106.33		637.80		
Furnishing	74.47		446.82		
Chemical	69.47	34.06	416.82	204.36	
Fur & Tanning	92.19	45.74	553.14	174.44	
Laundry	77.70		706.20		
BUILDING	66.83	36.00	400.98	216.00	
Engineering	95.37	37.89	572.22	227.34	
Heavy Metals	92.24		553.44		
Textiles	69.79	27.98	418.74	167.88	
Printing	88.00	21.46	528.00	128.76	
TRANSPORT	183.71		802.26		
Glass	60.75	32.30	364.50	193.80	

(b) Public Services:

Classification	Av. Daily Wage	Total Weekly Salary	Weekly Food requirements
Workmen:			
Foremen	134.45	806.70	3,453.22
1st Grade	117.54	705.29	
2nd Grade	107.56	645.46	
3rd Grade	94.66	567.96	
Women	51.80	328.80	
Clerks:			
4th Grade A	50.17.26	1170.55	
" B	46.05.65	1074.35	
2nd Grade Men	41.17.72	377.72	
" Women	29.12.04	693.52	
3rd " A Men	35.59.43	837.40	
" A Women	24.79.50	578.46	
" B Men	30.75.01	717.40	
" B Women	18.70.60	438.50	

Classification	Av. Daily Wage	Total Weekly Salary	Weekly Food Requirements
Chemical	69.47	416.82	204.36
Tur & Tanning	92.19	553.14	174.44
Laundry	7.70	706.20	
BUILDING	66.83	400.98	216.00
Engineering	95.37	572.22	227.34
Heavy Metals	92.24	553.44	
Textiles	59.79	418.74	167.88
Printing	88.00	528.00	128.76
TRANSPORT	133.71	802.25	
Glass	60.75	364.50	193.80

(b) Public Services:

Classification	Av. Daily Wage	Total Weekly Salary	Weekly Food Requirements
Foreman	134.45	806.70	
1st Grade	117.54	705.29	
2nd Grade	107.56	645.46	
3rd Grade	94.66	567.96	333.22
Women	57.80	328.80	

(c) Banking

Classification	Total Monthly Salary w. family allowance	Total Weekly salary w. family allowance	Weekly Food Requirements
Grade A	5077.36	1170.55	
Grade B	4605.65	1074.35	
1st Grade Men	4111.90	977.72	
1st Grade Women	2972.64	693.52	
2nd Grade Men	3589.43	837.40	
2nd Grade Women	2479.50	578.46	
3rd Grade Men	3075.01	717.40	333.22
3rd Grade Women	1879.60	433.50	

(d) Banking

Classification	Total Monthly Salary w. family allowance	Total Weekly salary w. family allowance	Weekly Food Requirements
Managers	4250.00	2392.70	
ASST. MANAGERS	8257.00	1926.35	
Other categories	7165.00	1671.60	
Clerks Men	4585.00	1069.70	
Clerks Women	3143.00	733.25	
Commissioners & Messengers	4187.00	976.80	
Lower Grades	2602.00	617.05	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,453.22</b>	

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(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

(d) Public Administration:

Grades	Monthly Salary w. family grant	Total weekly salary with family grant	Weekly Food requirements
IV A	5916.00	1613.50	
V A	5996.00	1398.85	
VI A = B	5317.00	1240.45	
VII A = B	4834.00	1120.75	
VIII A = B	4532.00	1057.30	
IX A = B	4371.00	1019.75	
X A = B	4120.00	961.20	
XI A = B	3981.00	958.75	
XII A = B	3807.00	888.15	
XIII A = B	3656.00	852.95	
XIV A = B	3486.00	813.05	
XV A = B	3300.00	769.90	
XVI A = B	2990.00	697.55	
			3453.22

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Chart of Black Market Prices in Naples from January to July

Items	Jan.	April	Variation since Jan.	May	Variation since January
Bread	120.00	123.34	2.78	161.05	34.20
RICE	255.25	296.05	16.00	310.00	21.45
PASTA	243.00	247.22	1.70	301.03	23.86
BEANS	170.00	202.14	18.34	198.41	16.16
MEAT	224.95	294.80	31.05	222.82	.95
CHEESE	372.00	418.80	13.00	407.53	9.55
OIL	188.25	245.30	30.80	244.38	29.81
POTATOES	38.35	40.00	4.30	42.27	10.22
FISH	163.00	170.60	4.66	103.38	57.67
EGGS	21.40	23.00	7.47	17.59	21.66
MILK	20.00	29.65	48.25	31.81	59.05
SUGAR	231.16	342.52	48.17	284.88	23.24
LARD	295.70	352.62	19.25	308.98	4.49
VEGETABLES	38.20	44.60	16.75	27.31	39.88
FRUIT	20.00	22.30	11.50	29.62	48.10

ITEMS

June Variation since

JULY

Variation since



IX	A = B	4120.00	961.20
IX	C	3981.00	958.75
X	A = B	3807.00	888.15
X	C	3656.00	852.95
XI	A = B	3486.00	813.05
XI	C	3300.00	769.90
XII	A = B	2990.00	697.55

13 Chart of Black Market Prices in Naples from January to July

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RICE	255.25	296.05	16.00	310.00	21.45
PASTA	243.00	247.22	1.70	301.03	23.86
BEANS	170.00	202.14	18.34	198.41	16.16
MEAT	224.95	294.80	31.05	222.82	.95
CHEESE	372.00	418.80	13.00	407.53	9.55
OIL	188.25	245.30	30.80	244.38	29.81
POTATOES	38.35	40.00	4.30	42.27	10.22
FISH	163.00	170.60	4.66	103.38	57.67
EGGS	21.40	23.00	7.47	17.59	21.66
MILK	20.00	29.65	48.25	31.81	59.05
SUGAR	231.16	342.52	48.17	284.88	23.24
LARD	295.70	352.62	19.25	308.98	4.49
VEGETABLES	38.20	44.60	16.75	27.31	39.88
FRUIT	20.00	22.30	11.50	29.62	48.10

ITEMS June Variation since January JULY Variation since January

BREAD	158.50	32.08	117.41	- 2.20
RICE	--	--	322.97	26.53
PASTA	305.31	26.05	277.84	14.34
BEANS	187.79	9.95	155.13	- 10.10
MEAT	223.71	0.55	224.07	- 0.39
CHEESE	383.13	2.99	387.05	4.05
OIL	251.27	33.48	296.27	57.38
POTATOES	31.21	22.56	11.78	-225.55
FISH	102.61	58.65	79.73	-104.43
EGGS	17.89	19.62	18.57	- 15.23
MILK	32.08	60.40	31.93	59.65
SUGAR	288.27	24.70	272.30	17.81
LARD	353.97	19.70	369.80	26.06
VEGETABLES	31.60	20.89	23.53	- 62.34
FRUIT	28.75	43.75	14.83	- 34.86

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APPENDIX I

Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.

AUTHORIZED NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY

Up to 15th August 44

Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
Rome	CORRIERE DI ROMA	Daily	FNB-Controlled	180,000
	AVANTI	"	Socialist	42,000
	UNITA	"	Communist	40,000
	IL POPOLO	"	Christ-in Democrat	23,000
	ITALIA LIBERA	"	Party of Action	28,000
	RICOSTRUZIONE	"	Dem. del Lavoro	23,000
	REPERE	"	Liberal	23,000
	FRONTA NUOVA	"	Monarchist	10,000
	TEMPO	"	Independent	25,000
	VOCE REPUBBLICANA	"	Republican	20,000
	QUOTIDIANO	"	Catholic Action	13,000
	CORRIERE DELLO SPORT	"	Sport	2,000
	VOCE OPERAIA	Weekly	Catholic Communist	10,000
	PARTIGLIANO	"	Partisans	10,000
	L'OPINIONE	"	Independent	5,000
	BATTAGLIE STADICALI	"	Confederazione Generale del Lavoro	35,000
	UNIONE PROLETARIA	"	Sponsored by 20 left-wing groups	10,000
	LAVORO	Bimonthly	Sponsored by Monarchist Group	10,000
	GIORNALE DELL'AVIAZIONE	Weekly	Air Force Morale Sheet	10,000
	BUONA GUARDIA	"	Navy Morale Sheet	20,000
	DOMENICA	"	Political, literary	20,000
	CONSCOLITA	"	Literary	20,000
	ESACULIC	Monthly	Literary	10,000
	INVENZIO	Weekly	Artistic, literary	10,000
	PERSCHE	Monthly	Literary	1,000
	BOLLETTINO UFFICIALE	Monthly	Catholic Action	2,500
	IL MASTRO	Wed. Mon.	"	4,000
	COLOMBO	Weekly	"	5,000
	VITTORIOSO	"	Boys' Adventure Sheet	20,000
	BOLLETTINO DI PIAZZA CAVOUR	Monthly	Cath. act.	500
	L. PAOLA DI DIO	Penitency leaflet	Religious	80,000
	REGINA. ENALI APOSTOLI	Monthly	Missionary Magazine	500
	IL LESSAIA	"	"	10,500
	IL MONTE CASSIOLA	"	"	200

LA NUOVA TELEPO	"	Liberal	25,000
VOCE REPUBBLICANA	"	Monarchist	10,000
QUOTIDIANO	"	Independent	25,000
CORRIERE DELLO SPORT	"	Republican	20,000
VOCE OPERAIA	Weekly	Catholic Action	13,000
PARTIGIANO	"	Sport	2,000
L'OPINIONE	"	Catholic Communist	10,000
BATTAGLIE SINDACALI	"	Partisans	10,000
	"	Independent	5,000
UNIONE PROLETARIA	"	Confederazione Gener-	35,000
	"	ale del Lavoro	
LAVORO	Bi-Mon.	Sponsored by 20 left-	10,000
		ist groups	
GIORNALE DELL'AVIAZIONE	Weekly	Sponsored by Monarch-	10,000
BUONA GUARDA	"	ist Groups	
DOMENICA	"	Air Force Morale	10,000
COSMOPOLITA	"	Sheet	
MERCURIO	Monthly	Navy Morale Sheet	20,000
INVENZIONE	Weekly	Political, literary	20,000
PERSCRE	Monthly	Literary	20,000
BOLLETTINO UFFICIALE	Monthly	Literary	10,000
IL MASTRO	Monthly	Artistic, literary	10,000
COLLEBO	1st. Mon.	Literary	1,000
VITTORIOSO	Weekly	Catholic Action	2,500
	"	"	4,000
	"	"	5,000
BOLLETTINO DI PIAZZA	Monthly	Boys' Adventure Sheet	20,000
C'AVOUR		Cath. Acto	
L. PAROLA DI DIO	Monthly	Religious	500
REGINA DEGLI APOSTOLI	Monday	Religious	80,000
IL MESSALIA	Monthly	Missionary Magazine	500
IL MONTE CARLO	"	"	10,500
THE Pylon	"	"	1,200
CHARITAS	Quarterly	"	5,000
MARA COELI	Monthly	Religious	1,500
IL GIORNATO DELLA	"	"	800
EUCARISTIA	"	"	5,000
SANTA LEGA PAPA CLERO	Thrice-Mon.	"	6,000
KNIGHTS OF MALTA	1st. Mon.	"	1,100
MESSAGGERO S. CUORE	Monthly	"	6,000
CUORE DI GESU' TERZA	"	"	4,000
FAMIGLIA	"	"	

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APPENDIX I

Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.

Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
	ADVENIAT REGNUM TUUM	Ev. 4 Mon.	Religious	80,000
	IL POLICLINICO	Weekly	Medical	6,000
	CUCINE E CIRCOLAZIONE	Monthly	"	500
	LA CLINICA OSTETRICA	"	"	1,000
	IL VALSALVA	"	"	800
	RIVISTA DI MALARIA - LOGIA	Ev. 2 Mon.	"	900
	ATTUALITA MEDICA	Monthly	"	1,500
	ANNALI D'IGIENE	Monthly	"	1,000
	LE NOTIZIE	Bi-Mon.	Legal	3,000
	IL CORRIERE GIUDIZIARIO	Weekly	"	4,000
	LA SETTIMANA DELLA CASSAZIONE	"	"	2,000
	QUADERNI DI ARCHITET- TURA	Bi-Mon.	Architectural	2,000
	URBANISTICA	"	"	800
	POLITICA ESTERA	"	Town Planning	10,000
	IL PERIODICO DEGLI STATALI	"	Foreign Press Review	2,000
	RIVISTA ITALIANA DI MAGIONERI	Quarterly	Accountant's Organ	2,000
	LA PREVIDENZA	Bi-Mon.	Insurance Organ	1,000
	L'ACQUA	Monthly	Hydraulics	1,800
	ATLANTE	Bi-Mon.	Geographical	10,000
	CUCINA ITALIANA	Monthly	Food Magazine	10,000
	LA CACCIA	Monthly	Shooting	6,000
	NOI DONNE	Bi-Mon.	Women's Interests	20,000
	CINEMA	Weekly	Fashions	10,000
	VOCI	"	Radio	7,000
	L'AVVENTURA	"	Boys Magazine	10,000
	GIRAMONDO	"	"	7,000
	STAR	"	Films	25,000
	CINENOVELLE	"	Film novelettes	3,000
	CRONACHE SCOLASTICHE	Quarterly	School Teachers'	10,000
	DIRETTI DUTTI	Ev. 20 days	Local Organ	10,000
	LA VOCE DELLA SCUOLA	Weekly	Humorous	2,000
	CAMPIONE	Thrice-weekly	"	30,000
	ABUZZINO	Weekly	"	5,000
	PASQUINO	Weekly	"	20,000
	IL GIORNALE DEL POPOLO	Daily	Pub-Controlled	120,000
	LA VOCE LIBERTA	"	Christian Democrat	15,000
		Weekly	Communist Socialist	50,000
		Weekly	Liberal	50,000

Publication Title	Frequency	Category	Circulation
LA SETTIMANA DELLA CASSAZIONE	Bi-Monthly	Architectural	2,000
QUADERNI DI ARCHITET- TURA	Bi-Monthly	Architectural	2,000
URBANISTICA	Bi-Monthly	Town Planning	800
POLITICA ESTERA	Bi-Monthly	Foreign Press Review	10,000
IL PERIODICO DEGLI STATALI	Bi-Monthly	Civil Service Organ	2,000
RVISTA ITALIANA DI MAGGIORE	Quarterly	Accountant's Organ	2,000
LA PROVIDENZA	Bi-Monthly	Insurance Organ	1,000
L'ACQUA	Monthly	Hydraulics	1,800
ATLANTE	Bi-Monthly	Geographical	10,000
CUCINA ITALIANA	Monthly	Food Magazine	10,000
LA CACCIA	Monthly	Shooting	6,000
NOI DONNE	Bi-Monthly	Women's Interests	20,000
CINEMA	Weekly	Fashions	10,000
VOCI	Weekly	Radio	7,000
L'AVVENTURA	Weekly	Boys Magazine	10,000
GIRAMONDO	Weekly	Film	7,000
STAR	Weekly	Film	25,000
CINEMOVELE	Weekly	Film novelettes	3,000
CRONACHE SCOLASTICHE	Quarterly	School Teachers'	10,000
DIRITTI DELLO SCOLARO	Quarterly	School Teachers'	10,000
LA VOCE DELLA SCUOLA	Ev. 20 days	Special Organ	10,000
CANTIERI	Weekly	Humorous	2,000
ADRIATICO	Thrice-Weekly	Humorous	30,000
PASQUINO	Weekly	Humorous	5,000
IL GIORNALE DEL POPOLO	Daily	Pub-Controlled	120,000
LA VOCE	Daily	Christian Democrat	15,000
LIBERATA	Weekly	Communist Socialist	50,000
IL LAVORO D'ITALIA	Weekly	Liberal	50,000
AZIONE	Weekly	Union, del Lavoro	12,000
IL GIORNO	Weekly	Party of Action	50,000
BATTAGLIE SINDACALI	Weekly	Dem. Liberal	30,000
IL DOMANI SOCIALE	Weekly	Confed. Generale del Lavoro	20,000
LA TRIBUNA DEI FER- ROVIARI	Bi-Monthly	Confed. Italiana di Lavoratori	20,000
LAVORATORE DEL FERRO PANEALMA	Weekly	Railwaymen's Trade Union	2,000
BOLETTINO DELL'ISTITUTO SINDACALE	Monthly	Seamen's Union	5,000
	Monthly	Independent	500
	Monthly	Medical Review	500

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Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.

Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
	IL PROGRESSO MEDICO	Monthly	Official Medical	2,000
	FUGLIE ANNUNZI LEGALI DELLA PREFETTURA GIUSTIZIA	Bi-Mon.	Legal Notices	1,000
	CILENTO	Weekly	Legal	5,000
	RENDICONTO DELLA SOCIETA' LALE	Weekly	Art Review	10,000
	IL PACIFUGO	Yearly	Royal Society of Scientists	500
	AEETHUSA	Monthly	Literary Review	2,000
	STOI	"	"	2,000
	GIOVENTU	Monthly	Scientific, pol.	500
	LIBERA SCUOLA	Bi-Mon.	School Paper	600
	SOLIDARIETA'	Monthly	Teachers' Organ	5,000
	LA PAUA	Weekly	Educational	5,000
	BOLLETTINO ECCLESIASTICO DELL'ARCHIDIOCESI DI NAPOLI	Monthly	High School Organ	15,000
	GIORNALE DEI MAGNIZI	Weekly	Church Notices	2,500
			Children's Paper	15,000

NOTE: IL GIORNO authorized to publish 30,000 - 4 page edition

Salerno	LA LIBERTA'	Weekly	Committee of Libera-	5,000
	IL LAVORO	"	Socialist (tion)	7,000
	L'ORA DEL POPOLO	"	Demo. del Lavoro	3,000
	ALBA REPUBBLICANA	"	Christian Democrat	7,000
	LA VERITA'	"	Action Party	5,000
	DCN CHISCIOTTE	Bi-Mon.	Religious	1,000
	LA RINASCITA'	Weekly	Humorous	15,000
			Communist	2,000
Fratta- maggiore	IL PELLEGRINO	Monthly	San Rocco Parish	500
Sorrento	LA RIVIERA	Weekly	Catholic	15,000
LUCERA	AZIONE DEMOCRATICA	Weekly	I l News	2,000
Bari	GAZZETTA DEL MEZZO - CIVILE	Daily	Sub-Controlled	70,000
	L'IDEA LIBERALE	Weekly	Demo-Liberal	15,000
	CIVILTA' PROLETARIA	"	Communist	35,000
	ITALIA DEL POPOLO	"	Partito d'azione	15,000
	IL RISVEGLIO	"	"	"

STCA  
 GIOVENTU Monthly  
 LIBERA SCUOLA Bi-Mon.  
 SOLIDARIETA Monthly  
 LA PAUA Weekly  
 BOLLETTINO ECCLESIAST. Monthly  
 DELL'ARCHIDUCESI Monthly  
 DI NAPOLI  
 GIORNALE DEI MAGAZZI Weekly  
 Children's Paper 15,000

NOTE: IL GIORNO authorized to publish 30,000 - 4 page edition

SALERNO  
 LA LIBERTA Weekly  
 IL LAVORO " "  
 L'ORA DEL POPOLO " "  
 ALBA REPUBBLICANA " "  
 LA VERITA " "  
 DON CHISCIOTTE Bi-Mon.  
 LA RINASCITA Weekly  
 San Rocco Parish 300

FRATTA-IL PELLEGRINO Monthly  
 maggiore  
 Sorrento LA RIVIERA Weekly  
 Catholic 15,000

LUCERA AZIONE DEMOCRATICA Weekly  
 I 1 News 2,000

BARI  
 GAZZETTA DEL MEZZO - Daily  
 CITTÀ  
 L'IDEA LIBERALE Weekly  
 CIVILTA PROLETARIA " "  
 ITALIA DEL POPOLO " "  
 IL RISVEGLIO " "  
 AVANTI " "  
 LA MASSEGNA " "  
 IL SECONDO RISORGIMENTO " "  
 70,000

MENTO  
 GICCONDA " "  
 RACCANTI Bi-Mon.  
 GRILLO PARLANTE " "  
 FILADELFA Monthly  
 L'ECCO Bi-Mon.  
 RADICICAZIONI Monthly  
 PENSIERO E VITA Bi-Mon.  
 VITA CARMELITANA Monthly  
 L'OPERARIO Weekly  
 5,000

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APPENDIX I

Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.

Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
	EDUCARE	Monthly	Religious	1,500
	DOMENICA RELIGIOSA	"	"	8,000
	LA FAMIGLIA	Bi-Mon.	"	10,000
	BOLLETTINO DICCESANO	Monthly	"	5,000
	L'AURORA SERAFICA	Monthly	"	700
Casmasi	LA CROCE	Bi-Mon.	Religious	1,500
Molfetta	MILES CHRISTI	Bi-Mon.	SEMINAR Periodical	500
Foggia	L'AMICO DELTERZILARIO	Monthly	Religious	3,000
Taranto	LA VOCE DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Monarchist	5,000
	LA RINASCITA	"	Demo-Liberal	
	FORZE UNITE	"	Committee of Liberation	
	GIUSTIZIA SOCIALE	"	Demo-Christin	
Lecce	LIBERA VOCE	Weekly	Party of Action	3,000
	IL SILENTO	"	Demo-Liberal	4,000
	IL TRIBUNO SALENTINO	"	Socialist	4,000
	DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO	"	Partito del Lavoro	5,000
	IL LAVORATORE DEL SALENTO	"	Communist	
	LA BOTTEGA	"	News Sheet	600
	ITALIA	"	Army Morale Sheet	150
	LA FIAMMA	Monthly	Religious	
	RITORNO	Monthly	Literary	
Andria	L'IDEA DI ANDRIA	Monthly	Local News	
Brindisi	L'UNIONE	Monthly	Monarchist	
Potenza	L'ORDINE	Thrice-mon.	Demo-Christain	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.	News Sheet	4,000
Catanzaro	NUOVA CALABRIA	Daily	News Sheet	8,000
	LA VOCE DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Communist	6,500
	CALABRIA AVANTI	"	Socialist	6,000
	L'IDEE CRISTIANA	"	Christin Democrat	8,000
	IL RINNOVAMENTO	"	Liberal Democrat	4,000
	L'AMICO DEL POPOLO	"	Republican	4,000
	LA VETRINA DELLA	Monthly		



Taranto	LA VOCE DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Monarchist	
	LA RINASCITA	"	Demo-Liberal	
	FORZE UNITE	"	Committee of Liberation	3,000
	GIUSTIZIA SOCIALE	"	Demo-Christian	5,000
Lecce	LIBERA VOCE	Weekly	Party of Action	
	IL SILENTO	"	Demo-Liberal	
	IL TRIBUNO SALLENTINO	"	Socialist	3,000
	DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO	"	Partito del Lavoro	4,000
	IL LAVORATORE DEL SALENTO	"	Communist	4,000
	LA BOTTEGA	"	News Sheet	6,000
	ITALIA	"	Army Morale Sheet	
	LA FIAMMA	Monthly	Religious	600
	RITORNO	Monthly	Literary	150
Andria..	L'IDEA DI ANDRIA	Monthly	Local News	
Brindisi	L'UNIONE	Monthly	Monarchist	
Potenza	L'ORDINE	Thrice-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.	News Sheet	4,000
Catanzaro	NUOVA CALABRIA	Daily	News Sheet	8,000
	LA VOCE DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Communist	6,500
	*CALABRIA AVANTI	"	Socialist	6,000
	L'ILLA CRISTIANA	"	Christian Democrat	8,000
	IL RINNOVAMENTO	"	Liberal Democrat	4,000
	L'AMICO DEL POPOLO	"	Republican	4,000
	LA VETRINA DELLA CULTURA	Monthly	Cultural	3,000
	LA CALABRIA GIUDIZIARIA	"	Legal	2,000
Vibo Valentia	IL LAVORO	Bi-Mon.	Labor-Democrat	1,000
NICASTRO	IL PROLETARIO	Weekly	Communist	2,000
	LA CALABRIA	"	Demo-Liberal	2,000

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APPENDIX I

Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.

Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
Reggio- Calabria	IL TEMPO	Daily	News Sheet	12,000
	IL LAVORATORE	Weekly	Communist	4,000
	L'AZIONE	"	Action Party	3,000
	DEMOCRATIA	"	Labor Democrat	2,500
	VOCE DELLA CALABRIA	"	Christain Democrat	8,000
	LA LUCE	"	Socialist	4,000
	L'AMICO DEL POPOLO	"	Confed. of Labor	8,000
Cosenza	ITALIA NUOVA	Daily	News sheet	5,000
	ORINE PROLETARIO	Weekly	Communist	4,000
	LA PAROLA SOCIALISTA	"	Socialist	5,000
	EMANCIPAZIONE	"	Action Party	3,000
	DEMOCRATIA CRISTIANA	"	Christain Democrat	2,500
	CALABRIA DEMOCRATICA	"	Liberal	3,000
	CIVILTA'	Bi-Mon.	Catholic Church	1,000
	CALABRIA MEDICA	Monthly	Medical Society	1,500
	SCUOLA COSENTINA	Monthly	Teachers' Society	1,000
	L'AGRICOLTURA CALABRESE	Bi-Mon.	Agric. Assoc.	1,000
	LA VESPA	Weekly	Humorous	500
	Castro- villari	LA VOCE LIBERALE	weekly	Liberal
Palermo	GIORNALE DI SICILIA	Daily	PTB-Controlled	50,000
	L'AZIONE DEL FALCO	Weekly	Party of Action	3,000
	LA VOCE DEI COMUNISTI	"	Communist	5,000
	POPULO E LIBERTA'	"	Christain Democrat	5,000
	L'ORA NUOVA	"	Demo. del Lavoro	3,000
	LA VOCE SOCIALISTA	"	Socialist	5,000
	BOLLETTINO DEL LAVORO PER LA SICILIA	Monthly	Labor Office Bulletin	1,000
	SICILIA AGRICOLA	Monthly	Lega Agricoltori	2,000
	IL LAVORATORE	Weekly	United Syndicates	2,500
	FORO SICILIANO	Monthly	Legal	2,000
	LA LEGGE	Monthly	Legal, jurisprudence	1,000
	ECONOMIA SICILIANA	Bi-Mon.	Economic	2,000
	GIORNALE DI MEDICINA	Monthly	Scientific	1,000
	SCIENZA E UMANITA'	Monthly	Scientific, educat.	500
	BOLLETTINO DELLA SOCIETA' DEI CONCERTI DEL	Bi-Mon.	Musical Sheet	500

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Commercial

Location	Publication Title	Frequency	Category	Estimated Circulation	
Cosenza	ITALIA NUOVA	Daily	News sheet	3,000	
	ORGINE PROLETARIO	Weekly	Communist	5,000	
	LA PAROLA SOCIALISTA	"	Socialist	4,000	
	EMANCIPAZIONE	"	Action Party	5,000	
	DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA	"	Christain Democrat	3,000	
	CALABRIA DEMOCRATICA	"	Liberal	2,500	
	CIVILTA'	"	Liberal	3,000	
	CALABRIA MEDICA	Bi-Mon.	Catholic Church	1,000	
	SCUOLA COSENTINA	Monthly	Medical Society	1,500	
	L'AGRICOLTURA CALABRESE	Monthly	Teachers' Society	1,000	
	LA VESPA	Bi-Mon.	Agrio. Assoc.	1,000	
	LA VOCE LIBERALE	Weekly	Humorous	500	
	LA VOCE LIBERALE	Weekly	Liberal	500	
	Palermo	GICOMALE DI SICILIA	Daily	PWB-Controlled	50,000
		L'AZIONE DEL P.P.O.C.	Weekly	Party of Action	3,000
LA VOCE DEI COMUNISTI		"	Communist	5,000	
POPULO E LIBERTA'		"	Christain Democrat	5,000	
L'ORA NUOVA		"	Demc, del Lavoro	3,000	
LA VOCE SOCIALISTA		"	Socialist	5,000	
BOLLETTINO DEL L.V.C.R.O. PER LA SICILIA		Monthly	Labor Office Bulletin	1,000	
SICILIA AGRICOLA		Monthly	Lega Agricoltori	2,000	
IL LAVORATORE		Weekly	United Syndicates	2,500	
FORO SICILLANO		Monthly	Legal	2,000	
LA LEGGE		Monthly	Legal, jurisprudence	1,000	
ECONOMIA SICILLANA		Bi-Mon.	Economist	2,000	
GIORNALE DI MEDICINA		Monthly	Scientific	1,000	
SCIENZA E UMANITA'		Monthly	Scientific, education	500	
BOLLETTINO DELLA SCIENZA PER CONCETTI DEL CONSERVATORIO		Bi-Mon.	Musical Sheet	500	
LA NUOVA CRITICA		Monthly	Literary, artistic	1,000	
NOVELLA SETTIMANALE		Weekly	Light reading	2,000	
RADIO RIVISTA		Weekly	Radio review	3,000	
LA RIVISTA SPARTIVA		Weekly	Sport	1,000	
LA VOCE CATTOLICA		Bi-Mon.	Religious	3,000	
AI MESTRI LAVORATORI		Monthly	Religious	2,000	
IL BRACC GLIALLI		Weekly	Satirical	10,000	
CONFIDIALE DI SICILIA		Daily	PWB-Controlled	30,000	
Bol. D.L. SGG. MED. QUIRUG.		Qtly.	Medical	200	
Trapani		LA GAZZETTA DEL POCCLO	Bi-Weekly	News Sheet	1,000
	BOLLETTINO MEDICO	Qtly.	Medical	300	
Enna	IL SOLCO	Thrice-weekly	News Sheet	2,000	
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APPENDIX I

Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.

Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
Caltanis- setta	LA VITA SICILIANA	Bi-Weekly	News Sheet	2,000
Ragusa	LA GAZZETTA VITA NUOVA	Bi-Weekly Monthly	News Sheet Literary	5,000 300
Messina	SCITIZIARIO DI MESSINA	Daily	News Sheet	10,000
Alcamo	AZIONE	Bi-Mon.	Art, literary	1,000
Cagliari	L'UNIONE SARDA	Daily	News Sheet	30,000
Sassari	RISCCSSA L'ISOLA LIBERTA	Bi-Mon. Daily Weekly	Independent News Sheet Catholic	10,000 30,000 7,000
Nuoro	L'OCTOBENE	Bi-Mon.	Catholic	9,000
Oristano	LA SARDIGNA CATTOLICA SARDEGA	Bi-Mon. Monthly	Catholic	5,000 5,000

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APPENDIX II

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EDUCATION

1. Report on Secondary Schools (High Schools) in Liberated Italy  
(By an Italian Inspector of Education)

The Ministry for National Education is now known as the Ministry of Public Instruction. This change in title explains very fully a change in outlook. The word education in Italy has a broader meaning than the word instruction, for it refers to training in manners and in character. Instruction, on the other hand, refers to education in the English sense of the word and, therefore, it can be surmised that the Italians are returning to their old system which was the one prevalent everywhere on the Continent before the advent of the totalitarian regimes. Early this year the Minister for Education, Signor Omodeo, Rector of the University of Naples, reintroduced the system of public examinations in the Secondary schools after they had been abandoned for some time past by the Fascist regime. There was a violent reaction for the students claimed, not unreasonably, that they had not been warned of this innovation and that, in any case, owing to the war, many of them had lost weeks, if not months, of essential training. This agitation was backed by the Demo-Christians because they believed that the public examinations would curtail the independence of the religious schools. When De Ruggiero replaced Omodeo he modified Omodeo's ordinance to the point that it virtually ceased to be valid.

The secondary schools in this country are of various types. Firstly, the "Classical and Scientific Liceo" which prepares students for the Universities and the liberal professions. Secondly, "L'Instituto Magistrale" which are training schools for elementary school teachers and preparatory for the training of secondary school teachers, and lastly, "Istituto Tecnico" which are commercial schools preparing students for business or to be chartered accountants. This briefly, summarises the secondary school system in Italy introduced by the Fascist regime.

2. Education under Fascism

In the early days of the Fascist Regime Giovanni Gentili, Minister for Education, introduced the "Esame di Stato" or matriculation which varied according to whether it was applied to an ordinary Secondary school, a training college of commercial school. This examination was conducted by special commissions of teachers who came from other districts in order to avoid favoritism and to give the whole operation a certain seriousness. This reform, which is known as the Gentili Reform, met with a great deal of opposition, but backed by the dictatorial powers of Mussolini, it was finally imposed. In theory the innovation was excellent and should have proved of real value to Italian culture. Unfortunately many teachers used political influence to become examiners and obtain additional salaries and eventually many allowed themselves to become corrupted and to give special facilities to students for political reasons and against cash payment.

Gentili was succeeded in office by Giuseppe Bottai who developed the ideas of his predecessor. Bottai undertook to Fascistise the whole system of education in Italy on the principles that "children should prepare to be soldiers and not scientists" and that "the criticism of intelligent people is harmful to the regime".

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## 3. The Abolition of Examinations

The "Esame di Stato" were abolished and children, instead, were to be examined by their own teachers at the end of their last year at school. This reform, though

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## APPENDIX II

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practical in theory, was absurd in practice since teachers always were inclined to favor their own pupils if only for reasons of professional status. It was greeted with joy by parents of stupid or idle children whose off-spring could now enter the liberal professions without any difficulty. Another result was that the number of members of learned professions who were out of work was considerable. In fact it has been suggested that the Abyssinian war was fought in order to give an outlet to thousands of these people who could not find a job.

#### The Greater Freedom of the Private School

Private schools which, in countries like Great Britain and America, are frequently among the best available, in Italy are only too often the refuge of failures from the State schools. Most of the private schools in Italy are in the hands of religious orders, others are under the direction of individuals who are in the main of a rather inferior type.

The Fascist regime gave these schools the same status as the State Institutes in order to gain the support of the Church. In many of the schools run for profit it became a practice to pass as many students as possible through the examinations and even to coach them in the questions they were going to be asked. Eventually, this practice spread to the State schools and most examinations became a farce.

#### 5. Abolition of Written Examinations

When the war began the Fascist Government abolished written examinations for all students who were considered suitable for admission to the Universities or Graduate colleges. It may be added that, by then, private schools had long ago abandoned examinations of any kind. Since admission to the Universities meant exemption from military service, it can be imagined what type of students were to be seen. In commenting on the net results of the Fascist educational system, it can be seen why the youth of Italy has become idle, sceptic and without direction. Mussolini's propaganda presented to the world a splendid program of physical education which was in actual fact a bluff. The vast majority of pupils in Italian schools had no facilities whatsoever for sport. Moreover, even the training to be given Fascists was a complete failure since few, if any, of the children absorbed Mussolini's ideas or ideals.

#### 6. The New Examinations Introduced in Italy.

Under the new regime, Omodeo set out to reform education. He reintroduced the end-of-school examinations but they were to be held by teachers of the pupils who were to be examined, under the direction of a University Professor or of a teacher from a State school but belonging to a different organization. Moreover, students from recognised private institutions had to send their pupils to one of the State schools for examination. Lastly, written examinations were reintroduced on all the subjects which had been studied by the candidate. The Omodeo ordinances created great dissatisfaction for the reasons already specified at the beginning of this report but it also aroused the greatest possible indignation.

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6. Reintroduction of Written Examinations in Italy.

Under the new regime, Omdeco set out to reform education. He reintroduced the end-of-school examinations but they were to be held by teachers of the pupils who were to be examined, under the direction of a University Professor or of a teacher from a State school but belonging to a different organisation. Moreover, students from recognised private institutions had to send their pupils to one of the State schools for examination. Briefly, written examinations were reintroduced on all the subjects which had been studied by the candidate. The Omdeco ordinances created great dissatisfaction for the reasons already specified at the beginning of this report but it also aroused the greatest possible indignation among the teachers of private institutions who saw their autonomy and independence threatened. Students ran about the street shouting out abuse of Omdeco and a certain number of headmasters and mistresses were even roughly threatened.

De Ruggiero, in order to pacify public opinion, modified Omdeco's report by deciding that the examinations would deal only with the last year's work and the only written paper would be a test on the Italian language. Also, recognised private institutions would be allowed to appoint their own Examination Boards presided by an outside professor or teacher. This last amendment was greeted with the greatest satisfaction by the Demo-Christians and the private institutions. Ruggiero's regulations are being criticised by serious educationalists on the following grounds: 1. That the autonomy granted to private institutions will tend

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APPENDIX A

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to further corruption and prompting in examinations; 2. That by reducing the written examinations to one paper, most of the faults of the Fascist regime with regard to selection of University candidates will reappear.

#### 7. Written Tests

The only questions for the written examinations of the secondary schools and training colleges were as follows: For the secondary schools, "Rome is freed let up plan for the future", for the training colleges, an obtruse comment by Pasquale Villari was the subject of the essay. The criticisms made of these two questions was that they resembled very much the questions set under the Fascist regime. When the examination papers were inspected it was not surprising to find that the standard was very low given the fact that most of the candidates are undernourished and have had a very confused education. The level of Italian was particularly bad, sentences being confused and full of expressions in dialect. Many of the pupils used the empty complicated and boastful style of rhetoric which was current in the days of Fascism.

#### 8. Shortage of Books - and Stationery.

Education in this country is being hampered by a shortage of books, paper and other necessities of study. Moreover, Fascist textbooks still have to be used because no new textbooks are available. Another effect of Fascism is that a vast majority of the teachers are ignorant and still imbued with Fascist ideas which they conceal for fear of epuration. This attitude is rather astonishing because, under Fascism, intellectuals were persecuted and most teachers were anti-Fascists. Now they seem to share the attitude of so many Italians which is always to be against the Government.

#### 9. Italian Youth of Today

After having been brought up under the intellectual and moral restrictions of Fascism and then having suffered the disorganisation and confusion brought about by the war, the youth of Italy is bewildered and ignorant. It is tragic to relate that most of them are completely ignorant of the more vital aspects of the history of their own country. If they have any political ideas at all they are extremists. They favor either the Monarchist point of view or tend to be communists in a confused kind of way. If they are Monarchists they are imbued with a curious sense of revenge, revenge for the humiliations which they believe their country has endured at the hands of the Allies or the Six Parties. They resent very much the fact that young Italian women seem to prefer the company of Allied soldiers. They feel humiliated because of their poverty and because of the restrictions which it imposes on their lives. In those conditions it is not very surprising that they work badly and possess little knowledge with the greatest difficulty

#### 10. General Considerations

particularly bad, sentences being confused and full of expressions in dialect. Many of the pupils used the empty complicated and boastful style of rhetoric which was current in the days of Fascism.

#### 8. Shortage of Books - and Stationery.

Education in this country is being hampered by a shortage of books, paper and other necessities of study. Moreover, Fascist textbooks still have to be used because no new textbooks are available. Another effect of Fascism is that a vast majority of the teachers are ignorant and still imbued with Fascist ideas which they conceal for fear of retribution. This attitude is rather astonishing because, under Fascism, intellectuals were persecuted and most teachers were anti-Fascists. Now they seem to share the attitude of so many Italians which is always to be against the Government.

#### 9. Italian Youth of Today

After having been brought up under the intellectual and moral restrictions of Fascism and then having suffered the disorganization and confusion brought about by the war, the youth of Italy is bewildered and ignorant. It is tragic to relate that most of them are completely ignorant of the more vital aspects of the history of their own country, if they have any political ideas at all they are extremists. They favor either the Monarchist point of view or tend to be communists in a confused kind of way. If they are Monarchists they are imbued with a curious sense of revenge, as a result of the humiliations which they believe their country has endured at the hands of the Allies or the Six Parties. They do not seem very much concerned about the fact that young Italian women seem to prefer the company of Allied soldiers. They feel humiliated because of their poverty and because of the restrictions which it imposes on their lives. In these conditions it is not very surprising that they work badly and assimilate knowledge with the greatest difficulty.

#### 10. General Considerations

These boys and girls, disillusioned at a time when they should be most optimistic and active, take no real interest in life. They are in no way inclined to participate in the war effort and the idea of military service appeals to them. Indeed they make every effort to avoid it. One curious manifestation of the moment is that both the boys and girls seem to hate water and pay no attention whatsoever to their appearance. In all justice it must be said that, since soap costs 150 lire a cake if it comes from Allied sources and 100 lire a cake if it is an Italian product, cleanliness is not easily attained. Discipline is bad due, not only to general conditions, but because many of the male teachers have been replaced by women, and many of the regular women teachers have been replaced by incompetent military teachers.

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SEEN.	INITIAL
Col. Mc. CASHY	ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Maj. MAGRUS	INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
Maj. DRAGE	PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Capt. SALVADORI	ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Col. TAVA	UNIT 12
C. C.	

CENTRAL D SECTION - LIBERATED ITALY

SEPTEMBER 2 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 32

PART I SUMMARY

The visit of Mr. Churchill to Italy and his conversations with Signor Bonomi, Marshal Badoglio and members of the Italian Cabinet, held the attention of politically minded Italians during the last week. For the first time since the Armistice the isolation that had surrounded Italy had been broken. For nearly a year Italy, Italians pointed out, had had no direct contacts with members of Allied governments. Her only contacts with the Allies were through the machinery of the Armistice, through the Allied Control Commission. After it had been announced that Mr. Churchill had arrived in Italy, speculation was rife whether the Prime Minister would meet members of the Italian Government. It was with a genuine sense of relief that Italians learned that the Prime Minister had had conversations with Signor Bonomi and had met members of the Italian Cabinet, as they felt that in this way it would be possible to dispel many misunderstandings. In effect, Italians felt that the Prime Minister's visit marked the beginning of a new era in Anglo-Italian relations. Naturally the democratic elements hoped that his conversations with Italian Ministers would give him a first hand picture of the present plight of Italy, and would prepare the way for a change in status. They hoped that as a result Mr. Churchill would lend his support to the Italian Government's request for lend-lease, that U.N.R.R.A. might work in favor of Italy, and that the Italian divisions at the front might be increased and armed by the Allies. Some even dared to hope that Italy might be given the status of an Ally. Italians in their present mood are quick to seize on the smallest event as significant, and hence for several days there was much speculation as to the content of the conversations between the British Prime Minister and Bonomi, Badoglio and the Lieutenant-General. Some Italians were disturbed that Mr. Churchill should have lunch with Bonomi and Badoglio together and immediately came to the conclusion that the British Government wanted Badoglio to be reinstated in the government. Others claimed that the Prime Minister talked at greater length to Prince Umberto than he did to Bonomi, and drew extravagant deductions from this. Rumors and suspicions were largely dispelled when the Prime Minister spoke to the Cabinet ministers.

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representatives in Italy to do everything in their power to alleviate the food situation. They further commented on the warm note of friendliness underlying the message, while many welcomed the frankness with which he reminded people that they would inevitably have to pay for the mistakes of a regime which had declared war on England and France when these countries were at their weakest. The visit and the message undoubtedly served to allay many suspicions and to prepare the ground for a franker, more fundamental understanding between Italy and England.

Hardly had the visit of Mr. Churchill come to an end than Mr. Attlee arrived in Rome together with the Labor Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This visit has already awakened considerable interest, particularly among members of the Socialist Party and the Party of Action. Members of the left-wing parties are glad to have the opportunity of establishing direct contact with the most authoritative spokesman of British labor. There are currents in the Italian Socialist Party which are apprehensive of the alliance made with the Communist Party. These Italian Socialists tend to look to London for help and would welcome the emergence of a strong, independent socialist Party of moderate tendencies, not unlike the Labor Party. They remember their contacts with British Labor representatives in the past at International Congresses, and they are happy to note that Italy has the honor of being the first country in liberated Europe where it has been possible to re-establish these contacts. Inevitably the coincidence of the visit of Mr. Attlee with that of the British and American Trade Union representatives has served to give the impression that the democracies are determined to see the rights of labor restored. Great hopes are placed by Italian labor leaders on these first contacts. The Socialists are preoccupied that by their close association with the Communists they may forfeit the good will of the Allied Labor representatives, but all are ready to recognize that this first visit marks the first step towards the re-organization of International Labor organizations. These delegates have been hailed by the press as the Ambassadors of Labor. The Party of Action is hoping that the Allied delegates may favor their thesis that the Unions should be less political in structure than in the CGIL.

The official reports given by the Regional Commissioners at the A.C.C. on their work during the past month aroused considerable interest, particularly as members of the Italian press were allowed to attend. The complaint was made, however, that the press reports were incomplete and fragmentary, and did not integrate each other. The fact that Allied officers described their difficulties and failures as well as their successes was contrasted most favorably with the meth-

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(Passages marked at the side with a line are for information only)

food into the country during the next few months owing to the demands on shipping elsewhere, but they find it difficult to understand why more cannot be done to organize the distribution of food within the country. They realize there is a shortage of petrol, but they complain that more could be done if transport were taken out of the hands of private companies and pooled under the direction of the government and if a greater freedom were permitted to Italians to bring food from the country into the cities, making use of horse transport and bicycles. They maintain that if greater freedom of movement were allowed, many people would be ready to walk into the country and fetch food for themselves. There have been several complaints in Rome that bread is being badly baked and as a result is more watery than it should be. The implication is that the bakers are hoarding flour to sell on the black market.

Count Sforza made a speech on Sunday, August 20th, in which he outlined his views on Foreign policy. The fact that almost the entire cabinet attended the speech and was present on the stage lent the occasion a greater significance. It was interesting to note the reactions of the public. They cheered his friendly allusions to the Vatican, and one had the impression that the Church had greatly increased its influence during the last few months. The audience was much more nationalistic than might have been expected. When Sforza said that the Dodecanese Islands would be given back to Greece, there was applause. When he proposed that the city of Fiume should be internationalized, and made the seat of a future League of Nations, there were a few dissenting voices. When he suggested that the port of Trieste should be internationalized there was considerable heckling. The mention of France evoked considerable applause, and one had the impression that here as elsewhere there is a mounting sympathy for France among the educated classes in Italy. When Sforza deplored Mussolini's attack on France in 1940, he was interrupted by an Italian who exclaimed that the King was responsible. A violent anti-monarchical demonstration then ensued, which lasted about five minutes. Sforza who had not provoked this interruption was unable to control it. This evidence of anti-monarchical sympathies was of interest because it originated from a right-wing audience.

During the week there were other signs of the temper of the people in their attitude towards the monarchy. The 5 parties composing the Committee of National Liberation organized a demonstration in front of the Palazzo Farnese in celebration of the fall of Paris. The demonstration was interesting and moving in that it differed from similar demonstrations organized by the Fascists before the war. Not much warning was given, and the crowd gathered together slowly, almost casually. They were mostly people drawn from the working classes and

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England in 1940, and regarded this emblem as offensive in view of the particular manifestation taking place. A Communist mounted to the balcony, rolled up the Italian flag and placed the red flag by its side. The crowd cheered enthusiastically? Then a carabinieri appeared seized hold of the red flag and threw it at the crowd. The anger of the people was rising. A scuffle ensued, and the Communists succeeded in entering the police headquarters and reinstating the red flag, but this time they placed the French flag and the Italian flag (without the emblem of Savoy) side by side. The crowd was then pacified. Later it was reported that the demonstrators on marching through the city insisted on pulling down the Italian flag with the emblem of Savoy from other buildings. A similar incident had occurred a few days previously when a mass was being held to commemorate those who had been massacred by the Germans at the Fosse Ardeatine. On this occasion a coffin in front of the altar had been draped with the Italian flag. The working class crowd objected, and some people rushed forward to pull the flag away. One woman tried to protect the flag, but she was overwhelmed and the flag removed. There is no doubt that these incidents are significant of the rising hostility to the monarchy among the working classes.

Bonomi has given further directives to Sforza for epuration, emphasizing the necessity of acting swiftly and striking at those principally responsible.

The C.G.I.L. has recommended its members to join the C.G.I.L. Thus the split in the trade unions has been brought to an end, and it looks as if syndical unity will be achieved.

The Christian Democrat newspaper, "Il Popolo", in Rome has complained that Communists assaulted and damaged the premises of the party at Taranto. The Communists have issued a statement to the effect that they have made inquiries and found that this incident was due to irresponsible elements. Strict orders have been given, it appears, to Communists to avoid incidents of this kind. Togliatti addressed a gathering of Communist women in Rome on Sunday, in which he declared that he hoped they would be allowed to vote for the Constituent Assembly.

Reactions to the Fifth Army Radio have been obtained from different Florentines and are included in an appendix.

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

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy September 2nd 1944  
REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY - No. 32  
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MAJ. M. L.		
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APPENDIX I FINANCE

APPENDIX II RELATIONS TO 5 TH ARMY RADIO

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

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

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy

September 2nd, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY - No 32.

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Press comment on Mr. Churchill's visit to Italy not unnaturally concentrated on the Prime Minister's conversation with Bonomi and the possible benefits - Lease Lend, UTRIA, arms for the CIL, etc. - which might result for Italy. The news of Mr. Churchill's friendly discussion, both with Bonomi and with other Cabinet Ministers, was very favourably received and many papers expressed the hope that the visit might mark the beginning of a new and happier phase in Anglo-Italian relations. Particular attention was devoted to a statement by the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph that one million quintals of wheat would be sent to Italy to help tide over the supply difficulties this winter.

The only aspect of the visit which received some unfavourable comment was the inclusion of Badoglio in the official lunch party at the Embassy. "La Punta" (the youth supplement of the Christian Democrat "Il Popolo") remarked that Churchill evidently liked "fritti misti". However most papers, including even the violently anti-Badoglio "Voce Repubblicana" admitted that Churchill would have a great deal to discuss with the man who had signed the armistice.

Nicostruzione, the paper of Bonomi's own party, Democrazia del Lavoro, recalled Bonomi's presence at international conferences in 1921-22 and expressed the hope "this position might be reconquered".

Mr. Churchill's visit to the Pope was given prominence by all papers. In particular, the Christian Democrat "Il Popolo" published a leading article by Guido Gonella, recalling that when Hitler visited Rome in 1938, he was not able to see the Pope.

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2 - Opinion of a Minister -

The Minister of Justice, Tupini, said that all the Ministers were greatly impressed by Churchill. He seemed the embodiment of the democratic spirit, simple and cordial. His physical appearance contrasted somewhat with their expectations. They had imagined him bluffer than he is, also a little more bent than they had visualised. But if age had begun to make a mark on his physique nothing could have been more alert and vivacious than his face and particularly his eyes. They found him much more lively than the average Englishman, quick in articulation and movement. (Piuttosto meridionale.)

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The Italian Ministers were very moved to meet the man who in 1940 embodied in himself the aspirations and hopes of a whole world of people who longed for liberty and saw it everywhere being browbeaten and suffering a slow extinction. They have great hopes that this personal contact, which was most cordial, will result in some concrete advantages for Italy.

3 - a member of the Action party

In conversation with a F.B officer, a very active member of the Partito d'Azione

it said that the people welcomed this visit in the hope that it might result in a better understanding of Italian problems. However, the fact that Mr. Churchill received Bonomi together with Badoglio caused much dismay. This was taken as a clear indication that England continues to attach high political value to Badoglio, and through him to the King or the Monarchy. He said that this feeling was particularly strong in the North, especially in Florence, the first Italian city in whose liberation Italian patriots had played a great part. The city was already well organized, with a Mayor, a Prefect, transportation system etc (see appendix) This of course does not suit the monarchists who rely for strength on support from abroad. Sig. Phillipson has tried to start in Florence the same intrigues as in Naples and Rome. He disapproved of Ferracini's appointment as Mayor, and is known to have said that the old Florentine aristocracy should be given consideration. The possibility that these reactionary currents may receive the support of the higher Allied authorities is cause for concern. The monarchist party has more funds than any other party. It is composed of the wealthy aristocracy, and practically disposed of the national wealth. In the minds of the people these facts link up with the favour which Mr. Churchill bestowed on Marshal Badoglio in receiving him with Bonomi, and they assume an unwelcome significance

4 Mr. Churchill's visit to the Pope: Guido Gonella

According to Guido Gonella, editor of "Il Popolo" the reaction in Vatican circles to Mr. Churchill's visit to the Pope is one of great satisfaction. They are enthusiastic towards him and found him personally pleasant and easy to converse with. Dr. Gonella made the comparison between his visit and that of Chamberlain and Halifax. The difference between a friendly, easy discussion and a stiff, formal conversation.



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The Pope was impressed with the simplicity of Mr. Churchill's behaviour, which was apparently in marked contrast to the pompous manner of the Germans.

The use of the words "affable cordiality" by the Osservatore Romano is considered very significant. According to Dr. Gonella Vatican protocol excludes any such informal phrases, and the fact that the Osservatore Romano uses it in their official release shows that the Pope himself wished to underline the character of the meeting.

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As to the subjects which were discussed there is no doubt that the object was the exchange of views on future problems, the pope stressing his desire for a peace without retribution or vindictiveness "not as a sympathizer with the Germans, which he is not."

"Churchill considers Italy as midway between France and Germany; Germany as a total enemy and France deserving the easiest peace because of the greatest contribution in winning her liberation."

Asked whether Vatican circles considered the Churchill visit to the Pope a courtesy gesture, Conclla answered "No." "There is no doubt that his talk was for the purpose of discussing future problems."

In speaking of the conversation with Badoglio he said there was considerable speculation. At the present time Badoglio is purely a civilian and the fact that he was included in the lunch with Cabinet ministers would seem to give him an official status. Also the fact that Bonomi, head of the Government, was kept waiting while Churchill talked with Badoglio has caused much comment, and speculation as to the possibility of a new Government with Orlando at the head and Badoglio as Minister of Foreign Affairs. "This combination would point to Churchill as a supporter of the monarchy."

Dr. Conclla continued. "Although Orlando is old he is still very alive and popular. He is close to the people while Bonomi is far removed from Italy and the Italians. He never appears. The people do not know him."

"After Bonomi came to Rome as head of the Government he immediately got in touch with the political groups. His advances towards them resulted in the new Bonomi Government, insisting on his withdrawal. He returned willingly, stating that he needed a rest. The opinion now is that he is rested and once again anxious to be in the saddle."

There is mounting feeling against the monarchy. In this respect Conclla stressed the meeting on Friday at the

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Asked whether Vatican circles considered the Churchill visit to the Pope a courtesy-festure, Conella answered "No." There is no doubt that his talk was for the purpose of discussing future problems."

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There is mounting feeling against the monarchy. In this respect Conella stressed the meeting on Friday at the Piazza Farnese under the auspices of the National Committee of Liberation, which he said was significant. Although the purpose of the meeting was to cheer the liberation of Paris, there were demonstrations against the monarchy.

Returning to Mr. Churchill's visit to the Vatican, Dr. Conella repeated the satisfaction felt in Vatican circles. He also recalled, as he had done in a conversation shortly after King George's visit to Italy, that with the exception of Hitler no ruler who has visited Italy since 1870 has failed to visit the Pope.

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5 Mr. Churchill's message to the Italians: Press reaction

The comment of the Home Press, of all political colours, on Mr. Churchill's message was favourable. Unita and Acanti however, in giving the text of the message, omitted certain passages including that which referred to forces that profit from the state of moral disorganisation and economic depression which follow a war. This omission was exposed with emphasis by the fight-wing "Il Nuovo", which identified such forces with its political opponents. Il Pololo also deplored the omission. A anti and Unita, on the other hand, both read into Mr. Churchill's references to tyranny a warning against the forces of reaction.

The other point in the speech which was particularly singled out for comment was Mr. Churchill's reference to the punishment of Italy for the guilt of Fascism. Unita asks if this is consistent with the Prime Ministers' foregoing statement that under Fascism the people were ruled by, and did not rule, their government. Several papers ask whether the Italian people have not already been punished enough for such responsibility as was theirs.

6 - comment by Nenni.

Pietro Nenni, head of the Socialist party, did not meet Churchill and could not give personal impressions about him. He said however that he heard his meeting with the Italian Ministers had been much appreciated by them. Churchill certainly had not made any promises. He had apparently intimated that there could not be an alliance with Italy and he had said he would have to consult with Roosevelt about the application of Lend Lease to Italy. He had promised to give instructions to his administrative officers in Italy to raise as far as possible the many and various restrictions which were weighing on the Italians.

He thought that in his message Churchill had talked about liberty in a way which would befit an English audience in which the principles of democracy were innate, but in Italy democracy had not been inherited, it had to be made.

On the whole Nenni thought the message rather disappointing to the Italians because it promised almost nothing. He thought that little help for Italy could be hoped for until after the war and that if the war did not

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7 - comment by Salvaggi -

Enzo Salvaggi, editor of the right wing daily "Italia Nuova" and one of the founders of the pro-monarchist Partito Democratico Italiano, was obviously delighted with Mr. Churchill's message to the Italians, which he interpreted as an attack against the Left (a term he used to describe the Socialist, Communist and Action Parties.) In Italy, he said, the danger to liberty and the possibilities of a revival of Fascism, lay in this undemocratic Left. Fascism was not so much a question of political

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doctrines as of methods; the left parties were attempting to revive Fascist methods and to impose the dictatorship of a party, which would be worse than the dictatorship of a man, since it would mean a thousand Duce's and would-be Duce's scattered all over the country.

Churchill must have realized that the left parties were using Fascist methods. During his visit there had been one or two incidents - Salvemini cited the tearing down of the Ilich portrait at the Piazza Farnese demonstration.

8 - some more comments on Churchill's speech.

1) A banker. (aged 50)

"The speech is the utterance of a statesman. I am afraid however that it will cause disappointment among many Italians. In the days when Italy was fighting against the Allies a lied propaganda stressed that the enemies were not the Italians but the Fascists. Out of the mouths of the Fascists, they were told, and they did so. But they are still up to a point, being kept at arms length. The promises (or assurances) of propaganda are not being carried out. The thinking people will consider it a hard speech, the general public will probably be much disappointed, doubtless they expected something more concrete.

On one point there will be general rejoicing: in Churchill's statement that large Italian forces are going to be used by the Allies. Quite apart from the general desire that the forces should act a chance to rehabilitate themselves, it is felt that this will strengthen the democratic government, will dilute the element of the partisans in the services - which is an element of disorder - and will counteract the political influence of the French army which is bound to be enhanced by the French victories.

One party of the speech carried a marked anti-Communist note, a warning, as if Churchill saw the danger of a possible Communist dictatorship in Italy.

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- 8 - some more comments on Churchill's speech.
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ii) A official of the CGIL (a lawyer).

The greater participation in the war indicated by Mr. Churchill's reference to more Italian troops joining the Allies was most of all welcomed.

The statement about instructing submarines to look into the Italian situation was welcomed with a sigh of relief, but the vehemence of the statement tended to convert the enthusiasm into great reserve. A more clear and factual pronouncement would be preferred at a time of such anxiety and distress.

The latter part of the message, which describes certain essentials of democracy and liberty is generally considered mere repetition and talk. The novelty and glamour of liberty has worn off. It is not that the people appreciate it or understand it any better, but that they are too hungry to bother.

iii) The political sub-editor of "Il Tempo"

He also expressed great appreciation for the reference to the participation of more Italian troops in the fighting.

Mr. Churchill's interest in the Italian situation he welcomed hopefully and with appreciation, but said that the ordinary public would take it with a sceptical pinch of salt.

Mr. Churchill's comments on democracy he regarded as most interesting pointers for the present faults of the Italian political set up. But the people would just consider it more talk. He quoted Churchill's reference to the "Weimar Republic" and said that in 1924 he, as correspondent of the "Mattino" had interviewed the German Chancellor Brüning, who said that the international democracies were giving him no support and that the German people were tiring of his talk. He could arrest that fellow Hitler" for the first time, but could he go on doing it? Mr. Cox, the Journalist said, had told the famous correspondent Bill, of the Chicago Herald Tribune, the same thing.

iv) A young engineer and a young lawyer.

Both young men were rather bitter. They admitted that they were glad that more Italian troops would be allowed to take part in the fighting but said that this wish should have been granted to the patriotic volunteers in the first moment of their spontaneous enthusiasm and should not be grudgingly given after a long time as a final concession. Italian public opinion would take that less well; it was in the Italian character.

They expressed diffidence in Churchill's reserves and



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They expressed diffidence in Churchill's reserve and frugality. They admitted that he is too cautious and serious minded a man to make rash promises, but argued that he should either have made a short and encouraging message or else a more clear and factual statement of the British attitude and not just vague references and theoretic sermons on democracy and liberty. These two young men are anxious and eager to start once more on their careers: they want to know where they - and Italy - stand with the allies, the powers that be; whether as a conquered nation or a nation which will be trusted to build and reconstruct its future. They compared Russia's clear and decisive treatment of Hungary and the Allies' unsympathetic way of playing out and house with Italy. The two persons acted as though their dignity had been hurt. They distrusted Churchill; they could not forget

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phrase of the donkey and the carrot - Italy being the donkey. They did not like his receiving Badoglio and Bonomi together. However, they thought that Churchill had come to important decisions while he was in Italy. The message was relatively unimportant: they were waiting to see what would really follow.

v) -- member of the Republican Party.

He was very pleased that Churchill had the idea of addressing a message to the Italians. He was pleased that the Italians will be allowed larger representation at the front, but wished that Churchill had given more details about the formation, number of troops and type of armament of these reinforcements. He fears that it may be no more than a paper promise.

He wished that the prime minister had indulged in fewer generalities and had made some statement that Italy might hope for an alliance in the near future and also greater material aid. Churchill had said before that Italy's treatment would depend on how she pulled her weight, and now that Italy had proved her worth with arms, with the patriots and in many other ways a definite statement on treatment was expected.

He hoped that Churchill had seen enough during his tour in Italy to modify his views on the Italian monarchy. He feared that he may not have changed these views because he reminded Italians that Italy was a victorious power, in spite of Italy's attack on her in 1940 when she was still unprepared for total war. He thought that Churchill did not realize that this attack was made by fascists and the monarchy, and not by the Italian people.

vi) A former editor of the *Avvenire* Italian. (Sil. ni)

Sillani commented that parts of the speech seemed a little unclear, as for instance when Churchill spoke of Italy taking her place among other nations after the war. He gave the impression that he did not think there was much in the way of positive commitments in the message. It is common with other Italians who have studied the message he seems to have been particularly interested in anything which approximated to a promise of material help.

vii) An insurance company employee (about 60)

"We hope the war will finish soon as he said. It seems that

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vii) An insurance company employee (about 60)

"We hope the war will finish soon as he said. It seems that the war will be finished before the Italian army to which he referred will be ready."

viii) Science teacher in an upper school (about 38)

Churchill's speech was a good lesson in democracy; he liked the honest sincere tone of the speech, and felt that this was the level on which the Allies must appeal to Italy. Italians do not, he said, want to be treated like children begging for carols; they need sincerity from the Allies.

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as much as broad. Italians are a people of heart, sentiment, and hard work. This has been hidden by the shadow of Fascism, but Churchill seems to understand it.

iii) Librarian of the American Library in Rome. (about 30).

The speech was altogether very encouraging; Mr. Churchill was completely right in condemning Italy in her attack on France and Britain in their weakest condition. It lays a basis for future understandings between Italy and Britain. (The Librarian added that there was an increasing number of persons coming to the library for American books to be translated into Italian.)

ii) Doctor about 55

"His speech was very satisfactory to me."

xi) Housewife 35 "A good speech, especially the part in which he mentioned the necessity to return to the spirit of our disaffairamento." (at this point she became very excited and began to speak of the heroic times of Mazzini and Garibaldi.)

xii) Student: a girl of about 22.

"He understands our defeat and misfortunes; he appealed to us on a high sincere level."

xiii) Former Army officer: about 45.

"Let us hope the army of which he speaks will also be recruited from here, as I need work. Only by blood can our country be completely freed. Let him remember that our army will need supplies."

xiv) Employee of a bank, about 40 "I liked the sincerity of his speech. It was so much saner than the exaggerations and false promises of La Guardia, for instance. I was wounded twice in the last war against Austria; we need patience and work. Churchill is an astute and able politician. I too hope that we do not fall into another dictatorship as the Weimar republic did."

xv) A woman teacher of Italian, age 36.

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xv) A woman teacher of Italian, age 36.

"Why doesn't he promise arms and supplies to our soldiers when he expects to fight in the Allied cause, and to our patriots who have been fighting for over a year in occupied Italy? They have fought bravely and deserve at least to have the means with which to continue fighting. Then, also, he made no promises about sending us food which we need so badly."

xvi) A retired businessman (about 60)

"It was really only a lesson in politics. Very short, and contained no promises."

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xvii) A Doctor in Commercial Law (about 2:)

The best thing about his speech was that he indicated that the war would end soon; until then Italy can do nothing for herself.

xviii) An employee of a clothing store (about 35)

He said that the war would end soon. Let us hope that he is right.

xix) A member of the home stock exchange.

"It is a serious speech by a serious man. It is interesting to compare it with Mussolini's bombastic outbursts. By comparing the two styles, one can tell the difference between the two men: Mussolini was a theatrical clown, Churchill is a reasonable man. He did not promise anything he could not get for us. Of course, the mass expected more from that speech. We all hoped more; yet it was better this way. We know how much the Allies are going to give us. Personally, I would have liked Mr. Churchill to tell us a little more about the extension of the lease-lend agreement to Italy."

xx) A Major in the Italian Air Force.

"Churchill did not say much. Half the speech was about Italian liberties. What the hell do we care about liberties if we cannot work, nor eat, nor do any of the things we would like to do. Mr. Churchill spoke about a large Italian army to fight with the Allies. We would have liked a few more details about it. Why don't they give us a chance to send a large Italian Expeditionary Force to the Pacific theatre. We could show them, on a foreign soil, what we can do when we want to fight."

xxi) A student aged 22.

"With regard to Italy's participation in the war, I am glad to see at last that, according to Mr. Churchill's statement, the Allies give Italy recognition for her contribution. But we must wait and see whether this is really so or whether, as per English diplomatic custom, we are given only words.

"It is not right that the guilt of a small group should be expiated by the innocent masses. If our 'co-belligerents' are really the standard-bearers of the war, they should be treated as such."

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"It is not right that the guilt of a small group should be expiated by the innocent masses. If our "co-belligerents" are really the standard-bearers of freedom and justice, they must not commit such a grave injustice against us, since it is not possible that they do not know the truth."

xxii) A professor in letters, aged about 52.

"The Prime Minister's words seem to me sincere and straight from the heart. Indeed, judging our situation objectively and impartially, it is perfectly natural that the head of the British Government would insist upon such errors and consider us, the people, equally guilty as these really guilty. We are innocent, though "mad sheep" instead of men."

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There is one point which I cannot overlook. Having said that with her regained freedom Italy will take her place among the freedom loving nations, he stated: "It has been said that the price of liberty is constant vigilance" and then outlined the broad basis of such freedom.

In my opinion this phrase conceals insidious intentions which distort the significance of the statements which follow. I gather from this that the Allied Powers intend to treat us, no more and no less, like one of the numerous British Dominions, under the influence of one of the three conqueror nations. Do the Allies realize that Italy cannot be treated the same as an uncivilised, barbarian people, in view of her traditions and a heritage of civilisation which cannot be ignored?"

xxiii) A member of a conservative party.

"All we needed was Churchill's speech to make public what I have feared for a long time. If some one must pay, let him be chosen from among the guilty. If war reparations must be paid, let the funds be taken from the wealth illegally accumulated by the guilty. Let not vengeance be wrought against the already too-ill treated masses.

"I gather from the speech that Italy has been promised greater participation in the war: then let us form an army composed of sound elements, in order to avoid interference by leftist extremists, who are anti-national or anti-Italian.

xxiv) A mechanic.

"For me these are words and more words. Nothing more. We need deeds. And when the need for wars arises, let those express clearly what will be done to us or for us; good or bad. We are not afraid to look truth in the face. On the contrary, only then can we help ourselves to solve our problems.

In the vicinity of the Piazza Argentina, Rome, a rather poor section, the following impressions were collected:

xxv) Farm Labourer (contadino) about 35.

He said that Churchill was right: Italy must pay for her submission to Mussolini and her co-operation with the Fascists. He said that he had been so long out of work, and hoped that the war would end soon. Like Churchill said,



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xxvi) A group of Jews.

They were earnestly enthusiastic about Churchill's speech. The idea of 'liberty' in Churchill's words appeared to have created a great impression: also his promise that the war would end soon - which would permit them to return to work.

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xxvii A Workman (about 60) He said that he liked the speech very much, that it was sincere, and was correct, in that the Italians were to be blamed for the Fascist regime.

xxviii Two barbers, one 40, the other 50, said that they had not heard a single adverse comment from anyone. They felt that Churchill really had deep emotions for Italy and its terrible condition.

XXIX A young boy, about 20, out of work, said that he and all his friends had liked the address because it was honest and straightforward, and not dictatorial after the manner of the Germans, and not full of empty promises, such as Mussolini had often made.

xxx A contadino, selling eggs, said that he had read the address and liked it completely, and that he had heard no adverse comments.

#### 9. The visit of the Labor Delegates - Press Comment

The Press as a whole and not only the Left Party papers, devotes considerable attention to the arrival of the British and American trade union delegates. The Party of Action, which has recently suffered a setback in the dissolution of Gentili's CGL, and the absorption of its forces by the Socialist-Communist-Christian Democrat Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, deals particularly with the aspect of the visit connected with Labor organization. On August 25th Italian Libera carried a leading article which hinted that the Action Party does not regard the present compromise as a permanent solution, stating that while the Action Party has so far concentrated on the organization of patriots and of resistance generally, it will regard labor organization as one of its chief tasks as soon as all Italy is liberated. (It is widely believed in Labor circles that the American delegates will tend to oppose the system of the "sindacato unico" more or less under the control of the Popular Front parties, and will thus be inclined to support the Party of Action thesis of non-political labor organization, rather than the CGIL.)

"Avanti" of August 26th, publishes a leading article by Giuseppe Saragat, stressing the value of such visits by ambassadors of the working class, and referring to the possibility that the visit may result in benefits for Italian workers. The benefits hoped for seem to be much the same as those expected as a result of Mr. Churchill's visit --- possible Lend-Lease, help in solving food and unemployment problems.

"Riservamento" Libera

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xxx A contadino, selling eggs, said that he had read the address and liked it completely, and that he had heard no adverse comments.

9. The visit of the Labor Delegates - Press Comment

The Press as a whole and not only the Left Party papers, devotes considerable attention to the arrival of the British and American trade union delegates. The Party of Action, which has recently suffered a setback in the dissolution of Gentili's CGL, and the absorption of its forces by the Socialist-Communist-Christian Democrat Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, deals particularly with the aspect of the visit connected with Labor organization. On August 25th Italian Libera carried a leading article which hinted that the Action Party does not regard the present compromise as a permanent solution, stating that while the Action Party has so far concentrated on the organization of patriots and of resistance generally, it will regard labor organization as one of its chief tasks as soon as all Italy is liberated. (It is widely believed in labor circles that the American delegates will tend to oppose the system of the "sindacato unico" more or less under the control of the Popular Front parties, and will thus be inclined to support the Party of Action thesis of non-political labor organization, rather than the CGIL.)

"Avanti" of August 26th, publishes a leading article by Giuseppe Saragat, stressing the value of such visits by ambassadors of the working class, and referring to the possibility that the visit may result in benefits for Italian workers. The benefits hoped for seem to be much the same as those expected as a result of Mr. Churchill's visit --- possible Lend-Lease, help in solving food and unemployment problems.

"Risorgimento Liberale" of August 26th, also avoids the aspects of the visit connected with labor organization (the Liberal Party is not represented in the CGIL), but in a cordial leader, it stresses the possibilities for Italian reconstruction arising from the visit.

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10 The ACC Meeting: Press Reactions -

While all papers in their comments stressed the practical example of democracy given by the ACC meetings of August 22nd and 23rd some, and notably L'Unita, of August 24th, took the opportunity to revive the campaign for greater liberty of action to be allowed the Italians in administrative matters. The Communist paper also draws attention to Colonel Zella's statement on the development of the Communist party at Potenza and Brindisi, and observes that it does not appear to be a part of the function of members of the Commission to concern themselves with the development of Italian political parties, except where this is likely to have harmful consequences on the national war effort.

"La Voce Repubblicana" draw particular attention to Colonel Kanceck's report that the population of Sicily was not yet mature for a democratic regime, interpreting this statement in accordance with the anti-monarchical policy of the Republican party. The problem of Sicily, writes the paper, may appear strange and inexplicable to an American, but to an Italian it is easily traced back to the Constitution centralised in a Kingdom. "The truth is not that Sicily is not yet mature for a democratic regime, but that a democratic regime has yet to be founded

11 - some-point comment.

i) an employee of the Banca Commerciale Italiana. (no party)

In banking and commercial circles, the general meeting of all ACC officials on August 22nd, as reported by the local press, caused more confusion than clarification.

The immediate criticism was that the ACC did not allow an official report of the meeting to be published. The press reports are incomplete, fragmentary and do not integrate each other.

There are a few points which banks would like to have cleared:

(a) With reference to Colonel Zella's declaration that there is a surplus of wine in the regions of Puglia and Basilicata, and in view of the possible destruction of this wine because there is no market, what disposition is ACC going to make in favour of producers? Several received the impression that the ACC will act like the US Government and Brazil acted in times of over-production of cotton and sugar: the government will either buy the surplus, or pay its value in case of compulsory destruction, or even pay producers in order that they remain from producing any surplus.

This matter is of great interest to all banking institutions,

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This matter is of great interest to all banking institutions, which have lately received numerous applications for loans and financing. It is of immediate interest that directives on this issue be given by ACC to the public.

(b) Allied forces have often requisitioned factories and mills. As a general rule, the allied organisation which moved into the plant retained all hired personnel and kept on paying salaries. In some instances there was a large stock of raw materials or processed goods stored in the plant. This material was taken over by the requisitioning organisation. What adjustment can be made, if any, with reference to such stock? If an adjustment is contemplated, when will it take place? These are also questions of great importance to financial institutions.

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(c) Several agricultural producers in Puglia have suffered a complete blockage of their crops (particularly almonds). This happened several months ago. No disposition has been made as yet with reference to such goods. What do the Allies intend to do with blocked agricultural products?

This contact concluded that the general meeting of ACC officials should at least have touched on these questions.

ii) Dott. Bersellini, former editor of "Il Sole"

ACC apparently endorsed the resolution of the Italian government to impose a tax on all transports of goods from one province to another. Such transports are operated by ENAC (Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti Cose).

According to Bersellini a similar tax was attempted by the Fascist government in 1942, but it was lifted after a few months; The tax now proposed is similar to the old tax, only the rate is higher.

Such a tax would hamper transportation rather than facilitate it.

Colonel Wellars' declaration with reference to the wine in Puglia is most violently criticised. It is an admission of poor administration.

A similar problem has arisen with reference to the cattle in the Marche. The region of Marche has always been rich in cattle. Lazio is rather poor in livestock. Unless it is possible to send some of that cattle to Lazio now, it will be impossible for Lazio farmers to plough their fields and, in this case, the 1945 crop will be greatly below the general expectation.

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B GENERAL REPORTS

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

12 Sforza's speech on international Politics, - August 20th

Count Sforza's speech last Sunday was not only for internal but also for external consumption; it was a "colloquio d'essai" on the question of the colonies, both for Italian public opinion and Allied opinion. His words on the subject were spoken in a tone of admonishment, of "I told you so", and were expressive of the stern sentiment epitomized by Sforza's own phrase "Nella storia, tutto si sa". They provoked an interesting reaction in the audience, which definitely gave the impression that he was talking over the heads of the gallery if not of the stalls.

Sforza began by praising the generous treatment of the Allies, but his reference to the anti-Allied fifth column in Rome was much more warmly received. Next, he spoke of the grave political mistakes made in the past: the first was Sonnino's anti-clerical policy now so painful to every Italian who remembered the Church's patriotic help in these times. Sforza did not mention the Concordat. He went to Gunn Mussolini's whole imperialistic policy as foolish. His disclosure of Roosevelt's offer of economic aid to Mussolini, written shortly before Italy's declaration of war was received with mixed feelings: it may have sounded too much like a bribe. His declaration that the assistance of the colonies has come to an end was either not appreciated or not believed, but he was enthusiastically applauded when he said that to depose Italy of her colonies, Britain for instance, would be an offense against the dignity of the Italian people.

France was Sforza's next subject. Again he spoke of the generosity of the French manifestos published to the million Italians in France, who responded nobly and fought for France against the Germans. At this moment, during a pause, a great hubbub of anti-monarchist demonstrations began for no reason.

Sforza's account of Uncle Solassio's generous revenge on the Italians - that of curing for and employing Italian prisoners - made a favourable impression as did his frank admission of the shameful attack on Greece, but by the time that he proposed to make Fiume an international town and Trieste an international port, the nationalism represented in the gallery felt that it had received enough mortification and raised shouts of "No" and "Long live Italy". The Italians had not heard such straight talk for 20 years; some of the audience who were bewildered remained silent, a few were annoyed and expressed disapproval, one or two departed.

Speaking of Germany Sforza said that the Germans must not be allowed to set up another chancellor (a Socialist or what you will); it would only be another trick. The solution must come from outside, and that it why Italy must ally herself with France. Sforza finally called on the Italians to show to the world a true spirit of internationalism, as the future of Europe depended on the interdependence of peoples and the abolition of narrow nationalism. France and Italy must stand together. This last statement did not meet with all the expected approval.



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The audience which packed the small Aliseo theatre to overflowing cheered Sforza loudly at the end of his speech. On the platform behind the speaker's tribute were seated many members of the government, including the premier Bonomi, Togliatti, Cianca and Gullò.

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### PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

#### 13 THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PARTY

(These notes were supplied to P.O.B. by Guido Gonella, editor of the "Popolo")

- A. Number in Latium. It is impossible to assess the party membership at the moment as applications are for the most part under consideration of the central organs of the party, a procedure which is intended to prevent the infiltration of persons compromised with fascism. In fact, hundreds of thousands of requests have been received from Latium.
- B. Numbers in the Rest of Italy. In Southern Italy the situation of this party is generally very similar to Latium. The Christian Democrat party draws its main strength from Piedmont, Lombardy and more particularly the Venetian provinces, where the Catholic party has always enjoyed an overwhelming majority over all the other parties. In 1922 the Popular Party, which today is represented by the Christian Democrats, counted 120 deputies in Parliament and in view of the great number of parties it was then the second largest in Italy. If recourse were had to public opinion it is probable that this proportion would be substantially the same today. It might even be added that the actual sympathy for the Pope's anti-Fascist policy, coupled with the fear of communism, will contribute to increase the ranks of the Christian Democrat party.
- C. Organization. The party statute was approved at the recent congress held in Naples. At the head of the party there is a Central Directive body (Direzione Centrale) composed of seven members (De Gasperi, Scelba, Grandi, Gonella, Cossari, Spataro, Alcide) under which operates another central body called the National Council, composed of 27 members representing the various regions and the syndical and cultural organizations of the party. Each province contains a provincial directorate and each commune a commune directorate (Segreteria Comunale). The "Popolo" is the official party organ. The principal organization of the party is still under discussion for the moment trustees (fiduciari) exist in each province. All the party offices are held by election, the National Directorate was elected by the Congress of Naples.

- D. Attitude Towards the Pact of Syndical Unity with the socialists and Communists. The Christian Democrat party adheres without reservations to the pact of syndical unity with the socialists and communists. Naturally the terms of the pact are limited to the agreement to syndical questions and have no bearing on the interests of either of the parties. At the Party

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Political alliance between Communists, Socialists and Catholics, and could not accept such a proposal unless Togliatti bound himself by well-defined conditions to respect those religious and social interests which Christian Democracy intends to defend against the danger of a left dictatorship.

3. Attitude Towards the Monarchy. The official thesis is that as long as the war lasts the party declares itself for neither monarchy nor republic. It accepts the actual arrangement and collaborates with the other parties in the government. The party leaders fear that the installation of a republic may lead Italy to Jacobinism and religious intolerance. They are therefore very reserved on the republican question. Among the masses, however, there is a strong republican tendency, not so much pro-republicanism as indignation for the behaviour of the King and the crown. The final attitude of the party will depend largely on the behaviour of the crown and in these months also on the Allied policy. The attitude that Christian Democracy eventually takes on these questions will be of notable importance for since it is a mass party, and as monarchists and republicans are about equal in Italy, the victory of one of the other side depends on its attitude.

14 THE ACTION PARTY DIVIDED

An Italian informant confirms reports that the crisis in the Action Party, which reached its apex in the Cosenze Congress, is now being resolved. Emilio Lussu, Nino Woditzka, Dino Gaetili and Enrico Comnini, representatives of the left current in the party, are at present its most prominent figures. The right, represented by L. Alfano and Visentini, is in the background.

The leading intellectuals of the party, such as Cacciari, De Ruggiero, Fenoglio, Caracciolo and Alberti are tending to form a Centre group, said to be supported also by Alberto Cianca. The party, which is not in any case large, is thus weakened by division into three groups.

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15 The Liberals and Demo-Liberals

An Italian informant reports that the fusion of the Liberal party with the Demo-Liberals, as represented by De Nicola, Porzio, has been regarded with disfavour by some Liberals, who regard this step as increasing the distance between the Liberals and the more left parties. Socialists, Communists and members of the Action Party regard De Nicola, Porzio and their supporters as "classic" opponents of the mentality of the old Chamber and too prone to compromise with the monarchy. The fact that Carandini, leader of the republican group of the Liberals supports the fusion with

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THE ITALIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Interview with Enzo Selvaggi.

Enzo Selvaggi, editor of the right wing daily "Italia Nuova" and one of the founders of the pro-monarchist Partito Democratico Italiano, is in energetic Calorian of 30. He left Italy at the age of 12, studied in South America, at Princetown and later at Aberdeen, where he read economics under Herbert Morrison. He returned to Italy for military service and stayed there afterwards. During the German occupation of Rome he was imprisoned for four months. He is a nephew of the Prefect of Naples.

The Democratic Party, explained Selvaggi, wanted for Italy a constitution monarchy on the British model, though some aspects of the constitution would be copied from America. The person of the King did not matter; it was the symbol that counted. Italy, on smaller scale, had the same problem of different types and races as the British Commonwealth, and only a monarchy could preserve the unity of the country. It would be wrong to describe his party as purely and simply a monarchist party. In six months time it became obvious that Italy does not want the monarchy, and that monarchy is not the best thing for her, the Democratic Party would accept a Republic and continue with its programme, which envisaged a democratic system of government allowing free voice to the opposition minorities.

Specimens of the relations between his group and the Italian party also called Partito Democratico Italiano, organized by Badoglio's former Minister of the Interior, Vito Roale, at Potenza; Selvaggi said that the Italian party was at the moment backward and old-fashioned in its ideas, but that the two groups had much in common and fusion was not impossible. Selvaggi expressed great admiration for Roale, because although he had republican principles he had collaborated in a monarchist government for the good of his country.

Selvaggi spoke of the present Italian government with great scorn. It, he said, could have no faith in the man who had prepared the way for Fascism. The present government was afraid of responsibility and blamed all its administrative failures on too strict Allied control. In any case, it would have been better to have a homogeneous government composed of the Democratic parties (his own, the Liberals, the Christian Democrats and the Democrazia del Lavoro) with the extremist parties in opposition, or alternatively a left government with Democratic opposition.

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THE YOUTH MOVEMENT OF THE ITALIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY (August 1944)

The character of this movement is strictly

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#### 17 THE YOUTH MOVEMENT OF THE ITALIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY (August 1944)

The character of this movement is strictly political; it follows closely the policy of the Democratic party, its meetings are addressed by official party speakers; it has a centre for political and economic studies and is only now planning to start language classes (English and Russian); unlike the other youth movements it has no sport in its curriculum. It has, however, a strong "film-group", which has already given two film shows, the last being at the cinema moderno on 30th July.

Its cine-actine part consists in having discovered the

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Fascist "D'Annunzio" band, which discovery was reported to the allied authorities. The movement now publishes a periodical supplement to the party paper "Italia Nuova" which is entitled "La Voce dei Giovani".

The approximate membership is about 600 members, 30% of whom are women, a higher proportion than in other youth movements. The reason may be that in this case the women members, apart from a little charity work like sewing etc., are expected to take part in the political activity as much as the men. The great social problem of women, of which the more Left parties appear to be so conscious, is evidently not much discussed; the women's position is not apparently questioned or put so much in doubt in this movement of monarchist tendencies.

The President of the organization - the provincial delegate - is avv. Zerilli; the secretary is Arturo Aliberti. There are besides six secretaries in charge of the press and propaganda offices and administration, the political office and the general organization of the movement.

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#### DISINTEGRATION OF THE "DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS"

By the 15th August, the Italian Labour Movement and the Republican Labour Party had dissociated themselves completely from the Democratic Congress. These two fairly serious-minded little parties, which formed the centre of the Congress as far as political opinion was concerned, now prefer to have complete freedom of action. They evidently shrink from being imposed upon or coming under the too strong influence of some other party in the Congress.



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19 . The Christian Social Party

The Christian Social party is the first party in Italy, with the exception of the Catholic Communists to attempt to harmonize the traditional Christian morality and the modern urge (and need) for social reform, into a single political programme. On the other hand, it integrates Christianity strictly as a moral inspiration, as a call to social justice and humanity: it is not therefore tied to the Catholic church like the Lamo-Christian party, it shrinks from clericalism (or its opposite) in any shape of form and that is why it calls itself Christian and not Catholic like the Catholic Communists. It has not in fact been condemned by the Vatican organ "Osservatore Romano" as the latter has been. According to the secretary of the party, Prof. Montesi, the majority of the Lamo-Christian party with the exception of "Trenchi and Grandi, tends strongly to the Conservative side, but the lower clergy which especially in the country and in the South lives on a miserable pittance has definitely proletarian sympathies (unlike the more comfortable higher clergy) and the ecclesiastical orders, like the Jesuits for instance, also hold Christian-Social views.

Prof. Montesi, had incidentally, particular praise for the Belgian and French clergy who are so eminent in the intellectual and missionary field. He quoted Fathers Bracculero and Messineo of the "Civiltà Cattolica" published in Rome to illustrate the policy of the more progressive elements of the clergy: with regard to social problems they have reformist tendencies but politically they are sitting on the fence. For this reason and because of the delicate situation of being in the Catholic capital, the Christian Social party is not admitting priests into its ranks for the moment. Prof. Montesi declared that he has great respect for the young intellectual ability displayed in the Catholic Communist movement but criticized it for trying to combine two such irreconcilable terms as Catholic and Communist in such a place and at such a time. In spite of their materialistic outlook, incompatible with Christian philosophy, Montesi hopes to be able to persuade the young enthusiasts of that party to join up with the Christian Social party and adopt a more reasonable viewpoint.

With regard to the other side of the picture, the political and social attitude of the party, it declares itself to be revolutionary and Socialist. Prof. Montesi claims to have close contacts with the Socialist

The Christian Social party is the first party in Italy, with the exception of the Catholic Communists to attempt to harmonise the traditional Christian morality and the modern urge (and need) for social reform, into a single political programme. On the other hand, it integrates Christianity strictly as a moral inspiration, as a call to social justice and humanity; it is not therefore tied to the Catholic church like the Demo-Christian party, it shrinks from clericalism (or its opposite) in any shape of form and that is why it calls itself Christian and not Catholic like the Catholic Communists. It has not in fact been condemned by the Vatican organ "Osservatore Romano" as the latter has been. According to the secretary of the party, Prof. Montesi, the majority of the Demo-Christian party with the exception of Tronchi and Grandi, tends strongly to the Conservative side, but the lower clergy which especially in the country and in the South lives on a miserable pittance has definitely proletarian sympathies (unlike the more comfortable higher clergy) and the ecclesiastical orders, like the Jesuits for instance, also hold Christian-Social views.

Prof. Montesi, had incidentally, particular praise for the Belgian and French clergy who are so eminent in the intellectual and missionary field. He quoted Fathers Brucellero and Messinas of the "Civiltà Cattolica" published in Rome to illustrate the policy of the more progressive elements of the clergy with regard to social problems they have reformist tendencies but politically they are sitting on the fence. "For this reason and because of the delicate situation of being in the Catholic capital, the Christian Social party is not admitting priests into its ranks for the moment. Prof. Montesi declared that he has great respect for the young intellectual ability displayed in the Catholic Communist movement but criticised it for trying to combine two such irreconcilable terms as Catholic and Communist in such a place and at such a time. In spite of their materialistic outlook, incompatible with Christian philosophy, Montesi hopes to be able to persuade the young enthusiasts of that party to join up with the Christian Social party and adopt a more reasonable viewpoint.

With regard to the other side of the picture, the political and social attitude of the party, it declares itself to be revolutionary and Socialist. Prof. Montesi claims to have close contacts with the Socialist party; he is for social equality and the rights and dignity of labour, as opposed to the anti-Christian capitalism and exploitation. He supports the unitarian labour union but objects to the political flavor of the General Confederation of Labour, in that the three parties of the Confederation have preference in the elections of factory commissions.

The party advocates the socialization of big industry on a co-operative basis but for the future it does not think that big industry should be too expanded

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but that instead the "natural genius of the Italian people" ("le doti naturali...") that is its skill in artisan work and manufacture be developed.

As for the agricultural problem, the party believes this activity is to be the backbone of the country. Prof. Montesi is of the opinion that the hired laborer (Braccianti) must go because he leads too miserable an existence but that the system of sharecropping (mezzadria) is sound and should be continued. The proprietor, unlike the harmful owner of the big estate ("Latifondista"), has a direct and active interest in the cultivation of his land and so helps and stimulates the farmers who work it under him. His attitude is more mild Christian view on agricultural problems, more mild it appears than this party's attitude on other social and political questions.

The Christian Social party is in fact outright Republican on principle, not out of personal feelings but because it sees in the Monarchy the present rallying ground of reactionary elements and breeding nest of the corrupt mentality that goes with Fascism. It objects to the parties that cry excessively for "order" and "legality". The party is prepared to use force if its objectives are obstructed by the "egoism of the ruling-class".

The organization of the party is controlled by a Central Executive Committee of three people: Dr. Bruni Gerardo, Prof. Montesi Pio and Lepponi Eazo. There is a Central Directive Committee of 11 members:-

Prof. Montesi (secretary)	Giuseppe Marchesi
Dr. Bruni	Dr. Sappogaro
Dr. Silvio Orlandi	Dr. De Rosa
Sign. Lopyoni	Sign. Comelli (worker)
Gruste Gasperini	Sign. Tissi (small farmer)
	Signora Tea Sesini

The party in Rome has had about 1,000 requests for membership and these are being examined. It also has a section in the Alban hills established at Albano and this has several hundred members. It is very strong in the region of Monte Pulciano near Siena and has contingents in the North of Italy.

As can be seen from the fact that the membership card costs 50 lire and that there is a monthly fee of 15 lire, the party cannot at the moment be a very popular party. Besides only 6 or 7 numbers of its paper "L'Azione" have come out (unauthorized), but as a party it represents a definite current of opinion though it only began in 1941. When the more "progressive" Catholic elements of the North will have their say, the party may come to voice an important body of intermediate opinion. It certainly appears to be a serious-minded party with a sincere and sensitive outlook on current problems.

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### 2. The Sicilian Communists

An important Communist meeting was held on Sunday, August 13th, at the Teatro Savioia in Palermo, in order to hear an address by Dr. Girolamo Li Causi who arrived in Sicily on August 11th. He is director of the Italian Communist Party and will remain in Sicily for about two months. He plans to hold meetings in the more important cities of the island, and will speak especially on the work of the partisans in the North, with whom he has collaborated.

The Committee of Liberation of Palermo was present at the meeting, and about 600 Communists, some of whom came from outside the city for the meeting. The session took place in an orderly manner, although several times the speaker was interrupted by the over-enthusiasm of someone in the audience.

Li Causi spoke of the work of the patriots of the North. He alluded to the process of unification between the parties, and with the necessity of collaboration between the various social classes, so that the common enemy may be defeated.

He spoke of the work of the Communist Party and its attitude to present problems. Speaking of working class unity, he mentioned Togliatti's speech in the Teatro Branconio in Rome.

Speaking of the Granai del Popolo, and of the urgent need that all wheat should be handed in to the pools, he mentioned the recent murder of Andrea Rina, a Communist worker and member of the Central Control Committee for the Granai at Casteldaccia. On August 6th, Rina, who took his work for the Granai seriously, was shot outside his house, in the presence of his family. The Committee of Liberation of Palermo Province on August 14th, passed an order of the day accusing "the mafia in the service of large landed proprietors" of being responsible for the crime, which has created a great sensation in the province and reportedly something like a panic in Casteldaccia itself. The Committee resolved to hold a meeting of protest against the crime in the town where it took place.

When Li Causi mentioned the murder, some indignant Communists at the meeting demanded a vendetta, but were only able to obtain a promise that as quickly as possible a meeting would be held at Casteldaccia to calm the townspeople. Representatives of the other parties objected to this proposition (up to the time of the meeting the Sicilists were the only party which had taken the trouble to mourn the crime in their press).

Apparently in honor of Li Causi's visit, a number of hammers and sickles appeared on the walls of Palermo during the night between Saturday and Sunday, August 13th. One of these was carefully placed under the windows of the headquarters of the Separatist party.

Meanwhile, in Catania, an agreement to work together - not a fusion - was reached between the Communist and Socialist parties. Apparently there is some difficulty in carrying out this agreement in the smaller centres, where the main interest of politicians is getting jobs for themselves, and where the Socialist and Communist candidates will compete.

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Apparently in honor of Li Causi's visit, a number of banners and sickles appeared on the walls of Palermo during the night between Saturday and Sunday, August 13th. One of these was carefully placed under the windows of the headquarters of the Separatist party.

Meanwhile, in Catania, an agreement to work together - not a fusion - was reached between the Communist and Socialist parties. Apparently there is some difficulty in carrying out this agreement in the smaller centres, where the main interest of politicians is getting jobs for themselves, and where the Socialist and Communist candidates will sometimes be rivals.

2) Sicilian Separatist meeting at Bagheria

A Separatist meeting was held at BAGHERIA (Palermo Prov.) on Aug. 6th 1944. A procession of about 200 followed FINOCCHIARO-FRILE through the streets, bearing the Independent Sicily flag. There were continual shouts of "Viva l'Indipendenza Siciliana" and "Viva P.A." The house in BAGHERIA was covered in Socialist flags which have been stolen. There are rumours

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American and occasional British flags plastered at the side of these signs. The meeting was held in a local cinema, where about 1,000 villagers assembled. The crowd was largely composed of apathetic villagers, who appeared in force, bringing their children with them, and who appeared to look upon the meeting as just a piece of Sunday evening entertainment.

The applause was frequent and prolonged for any mention of Sicilian independence or of FINOCCHILARO-APRILE. It was less frequent but still quite strong for any mention of Roosevelt of America. References to Britain and expressions of gratitude for the Allied liberation were received without enthusiasm.

There were 5 speakers. The first two, the leader of the Junior Branch and a local Separatist made a short introduction which began with the secretary's, Nino VARVARO'S speech.

VARVARO began with a forceful and apparently sincere expression of gratitude to the Allies. He praised their justice and impartiality, and spoke of Sicily's indebtedness to the Allies for their liberation. He went on to exhort all Sicilians to be worthy of the British and American blood being spilt for them, and pointed out that the Allies could not divert shipping from vital military purposes for Sicily's benefit alone. He said that the Allies had supplied more material to Sicily in one year than the Italian Fascists had done in twenty. VARVARO then defended the movement against the most frequent attacks made against it. In the accusation that the Separatists were Fascists in disguise (his mention of this was greeted with loud rather forced laughter from the members of the movement in the stage) he replied that the most sincere anti-fascists were to be found among the ranks of the Separatists. He said that the movement for Sicilian independence was born in the day that he met FINOCCHILARO-APRILE in Mar. 43 when the two of them, at the risk of their lives, planned an independent Sicily under the very noses of the Fascists.

To the accusation that the movement is financed and protected by mysterious sources, he replied that this was quite untrue, that the movement was composed of workers, that its leaders were workers, and that they did and would continue to finance themselves. He denied that they received any financial assistance from Great Britain or America.

To the accusation that the movement is just another political party, he replied that their organization was not a party, and that domestic political policies did not interest them. They were a movement for independence and members of all political parties could and did support them.

To the suggestion that Sicily should stand on its own politically and economically, he answered that the Sicilian people were capable of making after themselves. He made a rigid distinction between autonomy and autonomy. Autarchy was part of the Fascist ideology and had brought Italy to ruin. Whereas autonomy which was a Separatist goal was an entirely different affair.

To the accusations against FINOCCHILARO-APRILE personally, he replied that their leader, whatever his human failings, had the welfare of the Sicilian people at heart.

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Italy -- F.A. made a violent accusation against Italy saying that "Sicily has had nothing but abuses from Italy" and "Italy has never, never helped Sicily". His strongest invectives were directed against "northern industry". He spoke of the difficulties placed in the way of the establishment of industry and of the mechanisation of agriculture by means of the customs tariffs in manufactured goods being imported into Sicily. This was the work of the northern manufacturers whose only concern was to exploit Sicily. He went on to say that "Italy is finished" and "Italy is destroyed" and "Italy is no longer of any significance". But Sicily would not sink with Italy. The Sicilians had saved themselves while Italy had gone under. (loud applause).

History of Movement -- The idea of Sicilian independence was nothing new. Sicily as a nation had existed long before the Italian nation and had fared much better on its own than since 1870 when it had been brought under the Italian yoke. He himself had worked for the idea of Sicilian independence all his life.

Political Aspect -- He said that he could not understand why the Communists were against them. For their part they extended their arms to the Communists and to all political parties whose members accepted the idea of Sicilian independence. He himself had considerable admiration for the ideas of Lenin although he did not think those ideas entirely applicable to Sicily. In fact 300 Communist from MESSINA had already joined the Movement. Once Sicilian independence was obtained he could assure all true Sicilians of the right to express their ideas.

World Reaction -- "I read the newspapers of all nations and I can assure you that the press of the world supports Sicily's demand for a plebiscite". Their movement was not looked on unfavorably by Churchill and Roosevelt. "I hear reports that Turkey will take part of North Africa, that Jugoslavia will take Fiume and Trieste, that France will take Sarlinia, but I know that the Allies will not betray us, that they will not depart our movement at the last moment." Only the Italian Govt. was capable of betraying them.

Italian Government -- "I am opposed to the BONOMI Govt. just as I was opposed to the BADOGLIO Govt. I am opposed to any government of Sicilians by Italians". F.A. attacked particularly local government in Sicily and poured scorn on the Prefects "who are all more or less 'cretins'" and made specific mention of an incident in CATANIA where the police had deprived various Separatists of their badge, and had fired on some of them, this "acting under orders from their command." but we will not allow any petty Prefect to stand in our way and to deprive us of our liberty of expression".

Granai del Popolo -- He expressed his desire to clarify his attitude to the Granai del Popolo. He said that he was and always had been opposed to this idea, and that it was a great mistake. "The Italian Govt. is wrong-it is wrong for technical reasons". When the prep sales to establish Granai del Popolo was first raised in CATANIA he had pointed out that the low prices offered for grain would sabotage the scheme. BUT that did not mean that he favored rebellion to the laws of the Italian Govt. He asked the Sicilians "to make this sacrifice for the honor of Sicily, not in obedience to the Italian Govt. He made this request for the sake of the women and children and sick". (His reference to "women and children and sick" was a reference to the "Granai del Popolo" movement.)

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The Maffia - F.A. concluded with a reference to the allegation that the Separatist Movement was in league with the Maffia. I have only this to say: If the Maffia did not exist, we would have to create one". (laughter) The Maffia was a highly respectable organization, and was perfectly compatible with the laws of honor. It was necessary to distinguish between collingency and Maffia. No one was more opposed to crime and dishonesty than he was, but the Maffia was neither criminal nor dishonest. (He did not attempt to defend the charge that the Separatist Movement was in league with the Maffia).

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PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

22 Rome Clandestine Paper

The clandestine paper La Frusta (The Whip) dated 7 August has appeared recently on sale in Rome. It has been seen at newsvenders stalls and has been distributed in private homes by small boys. The price is one lire.

La Frusta has a crack at everyone beginning with Bonomi. He is attacked as being in the last war the interventionist who did not intervene, the lieutenant of the alpine who never saw action; he is attacked as having fought after the war against Socialism and Communism; as having been a platinic anti-fascist. Next the flail is turned on Il Duce Nenni who is accused of having founded the fascio of Bologna on 9 April 1919, of having written in Mussolini's Popolo D'Italia. In case the reader should begin to suspect some partiality on the part of the writers there appears a headline on another page which warns "Bagoglio NOI" another article states "Italy hates this soldier, a reactionary, enriched by Fascism, unintelligent, impolite, responsible for the country's greatest woes." Fascism is roundly denounced for leading the nation into a land of imperial delusions; a glancing blow is dealt at the papacy; the Masons, the Christian Democrats, Togliatti and l'Unita and the Allies are all indiscriminately trounced.

Who wields this all pervading whip? The writers present themselves as "Noi Italiani poveri cristi" - the poor downtrodden Italians; as the immense legion of sceptics. They profess a faith in the 200 canons that rose from the Kremlin but not in their representatives in Italy. They are disillusioned, the betrayed, the empty of stomach, the revolutionary army of the near future.

Behind the barrage of anonymity there are undoubtedly hiding some skilled mischief-makers. So far nothing definite has emerged as to their identity.

23 Two suggested themes for propaganda

It is frequently suggested by Italians that mere publicity be given to the help the Allies are giving in the way of food supplies. Italians are not yet aware that the little sugar meat rice and bread they got at the moment are all brought into Italy at some cost and risk by the Allies.

Another fact that has not been stressed is the payment made to Italians who sheltered and fed Allied prisoners and escaped soldiers during the German occupation. These awards have been made in full in many country districts and have caused very favorable comments when they became known. If cases of rewards were publicized, together with an account of how the recipient saved his prisoner from the Germans, great effect could be made on the sentimental side of the Italians, while a proof would also be afforded of the loyalty and generosity of the Allies.

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24 Rome press comments on American films

In a review of the Carole Lombard film "Mr. and Mrs. Smith" the film critic of the Socialistist "Avanti!" of the 17 August writes:-  
American film production causes us certain legitimate preoccupations. In too many films both plot and inspiration seem congested. More than worn out motives, discredited formulae, visual tricks that are identical in numerous films are reported with a petulance that is well-nigh intolerable. We know that there exist noble films; we await them with a faith as strong as our impatience.

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25 Comments on American pictures

"The Navy Comes Through" as the last American picture presented to the Italian public.

Every newspaper agrees to call it a propaganda picture or not too great a value. The subject being always the same, does not add anything new to this kind of picture.

The usual striking ending is to be expected from the beginning of the film. The newspapers criticized it benevolently while the public thought that the Fascists were better experts in this kind of propaganda. Here are some comments.

ITALIA NUOVA

\* The title of the film is the least adopt which could be found. The public is warned at once that the picture is a propagandistic one. We know what is the idea of the public on it and we cannot say that we disapprove of it.

TRAP

\* Although the picture is a second rate one it can be seen with some entertainment.

RISORGIMENTO  
LIBERALE

\* One of the many propaganda pictures on the American Navy of which we have seen many during peace time.

26 German influence in Rome bookshops

In connection with Professor de Bonnet's observations in a report on German methods of doing propaganda for German culture in Italy a FWB observer has noted certain facts which endorse them:

He states that the largest bookshop of Rome are still carrying big stocks of German literature. This is particularly the case with Hoepli and Libreria Internazionale. (Via due Macelli). At the former there appears to be a terrific sale for German art books (Kunst, Klassiker der Kunst, Phaidon Press and similar publications). There are undoubtedly excellent publications, and the staff have no hesitation in advising them to customers, many of whom are Allied troops. At the same time they have a wide range of German literature in stock both in the original and in translation and these have a good sale to Italian students. In addition there is practically a complete German monopoly as regards language books and dictionaries. It is very easy to get a good German-Italian, German-French or even a German-Chinese or German-Japanese dictionary (the best amongst publications in particular) but it is quite impossible to get even the smallest of the Oxford dictionaries. There is undoubtedly a great demand for books in English, particularly grammars, and the Italians do not trust the local publications (eg How to speak good English) any more than they do the local publishers from Radio Rome. They want English books produced in England and cannot understand why we do not flood the market with them as the German did with German books. Part from language books those who can read English find great difficulty in getting anything to read. At Hoepli there are about three hundred English books, of which about one-third consist of travel books, guides and volumes of sermons. The rest are largely

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German influence in Rome bookshops

In connection with Professor de Lamonet's observations in a report on German methods of doing propaganda for German culture in Italy a FWB observer has noted certain facts which endorse them.

He states that the largest bookshop of Rome are still carrying big stocks of German literature. This is particularly the case with Hoepli and Libreria Internazionale. (Via due Macelli). At the former there appears to be a terrific sale for German art books (Kunst, Phaidon Press and similar publications). There are undoubtedly excellent publications, and the staff have no hesitation in praising them to customers, many of whom are Allied troops. At the same time they have a wide range of German literature in stock both in the original and in translation and these have a good sale to Italian students. In addition there is practically a complete German monopoly as regards language books and dictionaries. It is very easy to get a good German-Italian, German-French or even a German-Chinese or German-Greek dictionary (the last is a special publication in Particular) but it is quite impossible to get even the smallest of the Oxford dictionaries. There is undoubtedly a great demand for books in English, particularly grammars, and the Italians do not trust the local publications (eg How to speak good English) any more than they do the Italy War broadcasts from Radio Rome. They want English books produced in England and cannot understand why we do not flood the market with them as the German did with German books. Apart from language books those who can read English find great difficulty in getting anything to read. At Hoepli there are about three hundred English books, of which about one-third consist of travel books, guides and volumes of sermons. The rest are largely Bucher's editions of the works of such pillars of English literature as Mrs. Henry Wood, the Rev. S. Reynolds Gould and Walter Haywood. The few odd Penguin books and the like which appear for a few hours are snapped up by Italians at 50 lire each.

At the Libreria Internazionale the situation is similar except for the fact that all foreign publications are in a room for a woman who speaks English with a strong German accent (she is probably Swiss). At the back of the shop is a room with no windows which they say cannot be lighted as they have no current there.

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She does not like people browsing around there and insists on being told the name of the book one wants. I have seen her sell a number of German produced grammars to Italian and Allied soldiers and on several occasions have found her in conversation with customer friends of hers all of whom speak perfect German. Recently I listened to her giving an enthusiastic sales talk to a German speaking Allied soldier regarding a German book which he eventually bought.

The situation at the Libreria Modernissima, Via Mercede is better as it seems to rely chiefly on the sale of modern Italian novels plus a certain number of translations (again chiefly from the German). I watched ten people asking for books. Eight of these asked either for English books, dictionaries of novels. There were none available except the local productions of the two former, which they refused.

At the Galleria del Libro, Via Nazionale, a shop dealing with technical literature and school books there are about 50 English books of the type which are seen "thrown in" with a bookcase at country auctions. Again there are only the locally produced English grammars and practically all grammars for other languages are those of the Heidelberg firm Ott Gaspary-Sauer.

This is the situation in four of the largest bookshops in Rome. The supply of English books is pathetic in view of the fact that the existing demand is great. All the publishers and booksellers called at present is to tell their customers that they hope to be able to provide more when N. Italy is liberated, on the other hand it does seem that a little organization and provision on the part of the Allied authorities would provide us with a most useful propaganda channel. It should not be difficult to arrange a monthly supply of English books for some bookshops. As the book situation in England is so difficult at present it might be well to try and get books from other sources e.g. Cairo (there is quite a good stock of books there), Algiers or even South Africa. Possibly books could be supplied also from U.S.A. An estimate of what is wanted, based on discussion with booksellers, students, and members of the public is as follows:-

1. Grammars - Any reliable English grammar would be welcomed. Those who have heard of "Basic English" but never seen its publications are impatient to try a system of learning English which they have heard to be very efficient. A great number of these should be brought to Rome as also, the readers sold with the Grammars. Berlitz and similar systems would also be best sellers.
2. Dictionaries - A many "Pocket Oxford" dictionaries as possible would sell well, as would the larger Oxford dictionaries. Fowler's "Modern English Usage" and Roget's Thesaurus would also be popular.
3. Literature - All the "cheap and good" publications. The complete range of the "Everyman", "World Classics" and "Penguin" series would be valuable. Good anthologies of English poetry would be welcome and possibly works dealing not so much with the British war effort but rather with the political, economic and social background of it. The Italians are tired of direct propaganda and the present F.W.B. pamphlets, although prominently displayed are seldom given a glance. In fact one sees them in use as wrappers for bread.

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The above load per month of the material suggested above would do a great deal to meet the present demand from the people of Rome.

FASCIST ACTIVITIES

Fascist leaflet in Rome

Typed in Capitals on a scrap of yellow paper the following leaflet was found under a doorway in Rome on the 25th of August 1944

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"On the 23 August, 1943, fell at the hand of assassin Ettore Muti, the hero of four wars, whose memory has been trampled in the dust by transforming brutal murder into justice passed on a common criminal. These are the methods of those who prefer the stab in the back to an open fight and who hide behind the mask of supposed justice. Italians, remember!

28 Explosive pens

A report has been received that these pens were manufactured in a military branch of the Brambini-Perodi-Delfino works of Sesto in Italian medical colonel stated that he attended several casualties among them the men employed in these works.

Another Italian of good standing relates that he saw a German soldier dep- siting a fountain pen with great caution in Via Tirso, near the market of Via Metauro. The man was seen by a woman in the street who gave the alarm and soon he was surrounded by an angry crowd. He had to be saved by a police officer.

RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION

29 The Communal Welfare Office (Ufficio Assistenza Convivenza)

This office was founded on the Pope's initiative in the middle of January when the question of supplies in Rome was particularly difficult. It is dependent on the Pontifical Commission for the Vatican State. Its object was to ensure to each commune of Rome adequate supplies in accordance with the existing rationing system.

At first it gave assistance mostly to religious institutions, which had great difficulty in obtaining sufficient food, as they had used refugees of all kinds, small children, old people, invalids, etc. They were able to provide them with what was indispensable. Food was brought down from Northern Italy in Vatican transport.

About 25,000 people were helped at the beginning, and this figure has risen to the present rate of 45,000 with an average distribution of 331,500 kilos of food per month.

When the organization proved successful, it was decided to try and help Roman hospitals, nursing homes, etc. This involved about another 25,000 people and the bringing in of a further 155,000 kilos of goods.

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Another section of the Office provided transport and housing for refugees and assistance in the form of clothes and so forth.

Today there is a section to deal with petitions made to the Pope, which delivers gift parcels, food, clothing, money, etc. Up to present 9,945 petitions have been answered, with benefit to a total of 89, 670 persons. This is dealt with by dividing the city into twenty zones, each of which receives a certain number of gift parcels which are then delivered to the homes of the petitioners. In this

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Work, the Office has been helped by the O.N.A.R.M.O. (Opera Nazionale Assistenza Religiosa e Morale Ormai).

A recently established section of the "Pope's refectories" which sets up communal soup kitchens in the most needy areas. These were set up in thirty-four areas & within after they were started and have used 50,600 kilos of food and provided 561,000 meals. Areas which are now being given assistance also.

The Communal Welfare Office consists of sixteen sections: Personnel, Maternity, Men's and Women's Institutes, Hospitals and Clinics, Dependencies of the Holy See, Moral Welfare, Pope's refectories, Statistics, Accounting, Finance, Transport, Central Storehouse Office, Information Office.

War risks have naturally caused a certain loss of life and material. (From the "Conservatore Romano" of 12th August, 1944)

#### HEALTH

#### 3) Medicines furnished by the Allies

The Office of Public Health at Salerno has announced that beginning August 14th medicines furnished by the Allies will be put on sale to the public.

Each pharmacy will be assigned the same amount of each of the items. The total amount of drugs to be placed on sale is estimated of 53,000 aspirin tablets, 53,000 sulfamidopyrine tablets, 106,000 sulphur tablets, and 21,000 vitamin tablets.

The medicine will be sold on presentation of a doctor's certificate, and the prices have been fixed - the aspirin is to be sold at lire 0.50 per tablet, the sulfamidopyrine at lire 1.20; the sulphur tablets at lire 1.00 each and the vitamins at lire 2.00 per tablet.

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#### CHURCH

An Italian lawyer in touch with the Vatican alleged that in a recent conversation with Monsignor Montini that prelate inferred that the Pope would hold a Consistory towards the middle of September of this year in which 12 cardinals would be created. The present Pope has not yet held a Consistory since his election in March 1939, and the numbers of the sacred college are now reduced to only 41 cardinals.

It is thought that a number of American cardinals will be named to take the place of those who have died during recent years, and at least one English cardinal.

The lawyer considers that Montini would be created cardinal and appointed Papal secretary of State.

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- 2) Conversation with Signor Sanguinetti
- 3) Notes on Conditions of Daily Life in Florence
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- 10) Clashes between Communist Elements and other Political Parties in Florence.
- 11) Music and Musicians in Florence under Fascism
- 12) The Case of Mrs. Pamela Buti

1) Organization of the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation

In a memorandum to PVB, the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation explains that in Florence, as in other areas which have been for a long time under German occupation, the CIN had taken on the character of a clandestine local government and was ready to take over administration when the time came. The following bodies were organized under the auspices of the CIN (the Tuscan Committee of Liberation, which has its headquarters in Florence):

The Giunta Comunale composed of "technical elements", under the Hon. Gaetano Pieraccini, as Sindaco.

The Deputazione Provinciale to take over the administration of the province. This body met several times under German occupation, to be ready to ensure the continuity of services, as soon as the Allies had liberated the town.

The Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia. This is composed of one Chairman, and three chiefs of sections, Agriculture, Trade and Industry respectively. The Chairman is Dott. Cesare Loria.

The Sezione Provinciale Alimentazione. This functioned under Fascist administrators, who have however left for the North. The Sezione has been taken over by a Commissario, in the person of Dr. Grazio Barbieri and a director, Signor N. Tele Call'Uggio.

Commissione Alimentazione. This is now functioning as a consultative body for the Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione. While the latter organization was still in Fascist hands, the Commissione Alimentazione carried on clandestine activity. On the 14th July, it attempted to hold a meeting.

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UFFICIO TRASPARTI - This is directed by Ing. Piccioli. Its chief concern has been to list all means of transport available for the feeding of the city, after German requisitions which included horses, donkeys and mules. Liaison has been maintained with the Communal and provincial bodies who normally have charge of road repairs. They have studied the problem of materials and manpower for repairing roads and bridges damaged by war operations, have organized a service for the authorization of travel and issue of circulation permits, and have gone in detail into the question of spare parts.

COMMISSIONE DI FINANZA - The task of this Commission, composed of nine citizens, is to procure for the Committee and for its commissions the means necessary for their functioning. So far these needs have been met by personal offerings and through the parties, and by a loan of ten million lire which was very rapidly subscribed.

COMMISSIONE STAMPA E RADIO - This Commission will take on the direction of the Committee of Liberation paper.

COMMISSIONE DI PIZIA - This Commission is composed of magistrates and members of the professional classes. Its chief task is to supervise the work of the police, to insure its functioning in conformity with the new atmosphere of Italian life. The Commission has drawn up comprehensive lists of criminals, collaborators and spies.

COMMISSIONE SEQUESTRI. This is responsible for the confiscation of firms which have collaborated with the Germans.

COMMISSIONE PER LA DOCUMENTAZIONE DEGLI ATTI DI CRIMINALITÀ COMMUNISTICA ITALIANA E FASCISTI - A Commission set up to inquire into and put on record German and Fascist atrocities committed in Tuscany.

COMMISSIONE DI CULTURA - This Commission was created to impress on scholastic and cultural institutions the directives of the Committee of Liberation. It has already examined the situation of many such institutions and proposed changes in their directing staff.

COMMISSIONE PURGAZIONE - This Commission, as its name implies, will be responsible for carrying out epuration in the city, on the basis of the laws issued by the Italian Government.

COMMISSIONE DI CONTROLLO CIVILE - This Commission, in addition to being responsible for epuration in public bodies, including the Communal and provincial administrations, will have the task of replacing undesirable officials with men of absolute honesty and competence.

COMMISSIONE OF EPURATION IN THE ARMY - This Commission is composed of army officers in active service, noted for their anti-fascism.

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COMMISSION OF EPURATION IN THE ARMY - This Commission is composed of army officers in active service, noted for their anti-fascism.

SERVIZI SANITARI - A Committee of anti-Fascist doctors has been set up to study the reorganization of all sanitary services in Florence.

SERVIZI SANITARI MILITARI - This comes under the military command of the CLN, and takes charge of military hospitals and medical services generally.

CORPO DI GENIO LAVORATORI - This also comes under the Military Command of the CLN. It is a corps set up to undertake urgent reconstruction work repairing German destruction first of installations of

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(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

installations of military importance, and secondly where such work is necessary to provide for the immediate needs of the citizens.

(NOTE - It is not at present known how far these plans have been put into operation.)

2) CONVERSATION WITH SIG. BRUNO SANGUINETTI AUGUST 15, 1944

Mr. Sanguinetti is a wealthy industrialist, one of the leading Communists of Florence, and a very intelligent and interesting person. He was several times imprisoned by the Fascists, once beaten up by them and put on starvation rations for a period of time while in prison. Mr. Sanguinetti is the Secretary of the youth movement Fronte della Gioventù in Florence. The Fronte della Gioventù is a non-political youth movement organized by the Communist Party. Its constituent members are:

- 1) The youth organization of the Christian Democrat Party, which also publishes a paper called the Giovane Italia.
- 2) The Christian Democrat youth organization which publishes a youth organ called La Punta.
- 3) The Giovani Liberali - a very small group (not monarchist)
- 4) The party of Action youth, who are not organized into a separate youth movement.
- 5) The youth organization of the Socialist party, which publishes the paper L'AVANGUARDIA.
- 6) The Communist youth, who are not organized into a separate group from the party, but who may before long start a Communist youth organization, in view of the fact that the other parties have established them. Signor Sanguinetti expressed his preference for an apolitical youth movement where all political theory and thought could be discussed without committing youth to any party. He said the Communist party did not admit of people joining and leaving as Communism was not merely a political platform but a whole concept of life. It was a mistake therefore to place young people into parties and expect them to remain loyal. He was therefore personally opposed to a Communist youth organization.

The ruling committee of the Fronte della Gioventù, on which were represented the several parties, had agreed that the Fronte should not be composed of youth unions of the several parties (stradeisti) nor be

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- 1) The absence of all religious or anti-religious propaganda.
- 2) Political controversy must be kept at a dignified level.

The Fronte was started by the Communists a little before 8 September, 1943.

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## APPENDIX I NC. 32

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

## 3) Notes on Conditions of Daily Life in Florence

To those familiar with Florence in normal times the city and its present day life would be almost unrecognizable, so changed is its aspect and atmosphere.

It presents a strange combination of squalor and gaiety, desolation and vivacity; for despite the destruction and distress, the lack of almost everything necessary, the people are genuinely rejoicing in the arrival of and occupation by the Allied forces.

Every hour of the day and night reminds them however that they are living on the front line and are sandwiched between two armies. The German artillery is almost continuously active, and fresh damage, if not on a very extensive scale, is hourly manifest in the city and its surroundings.

The Duomo has been abundantly peppered by the German guns, with the result that fragments have been chipped away all over the facade and steps; and these fresh white spots, standing out against the soiled and mellowed tone of the rest of the marble, give it a curiously piebald appearance. The damage is however superficial and not structural.

The Campanile too has had some slight injuries, as have other monuments in the cathedral square and adjoining quarters.

San Lorenzo suffered more, and was also the scene of considerable loss of life, as on Sunday morning (August 20) some 40 people were killed and more than a hundred injured (according to reports given out so far) during Mass.

Almost all the shops are still shut, although they have had permission to reopen. The very few which have done so remain open for but brief periods in the day, so that shopping is difficult, and in any case there is almost nothing to buy.

The whole population is preoccupied with two things above all: FOOD AND WATER.

The Florentine have become a people of water-carriers. People of all ages inside the city and outside, circulate with flasks, pails, perambulators and wheelbarrows full of varied receptacles, and queue up for water, at the wells or street hydrants, or the water carts which pump and filter water from the Arno. And in the suburbs long distances have to be traversed to reach some well which has not yet run dry.

This lack of water, in the midsummer heat, with its restrictions

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This lack of water, in the midsummer heat, with its restrictions in the matter of baths, laundry, housecleaning and all normal amenities, causes much inconvenience and distress, and is productive of unhygienic conditions.

To render conditions yet more unsanitary, large heaps of garbage have lain about the city for weeks past (many of these were found on the exit of the Germans, to conceal mines); and prove a fertile breeding place for flies and mosquitos.

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(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

FOOD is very scanty. A meager supply of vegetables finds its way into the city and is brought up instantly by the people, who spend hours standing in long queues outside the shops. Fruit is very seldom to be found, and the neighboring cantadini are besieged by those who go out to forage with knapsacks, in the hope of securing something. Even this resource has to a great extent failed, owing to the closing of some of the outlets from the city to the suburbs.

It is reported that there is abundance of fruit and vegetables a few kilometres out, but at present circulation is permitted only within a small area around the town.

The Bally (Ballie?) bridge at Santa Trinità is functioning efficiently, but transit is reserved for military traffic, and for a very small number of civilians supplied with special permits.

The rest of the public crosses the river by the weir (now dry) below the Ponte Alle Grazie, or by the Ponte Vecchio, access to which has been made along the Via Guicciardini (now cleared, it is hoped completely, of mines), over the tragic ruins of some of the noblest medieval buildings of Florence. Along this rugged track people struggle and stumble, past what was once the house where Machiavelli was born, lived and died; past the magnificent old towers which guarded the entrance to the bridge, now lying in piles of debris, their very sites almost untraceable, marking their way in jeopardy beneath the menace of tottering walls and splinters of towers of which some jagged shaft still rears up into the sky.

The whole area around the Ponte Vecchio is terribly tragic, the treasures of centuries gone in might to satisfy the lust for destruction of the Nazi-Fascists; under the orders of a man who, on his spectacularly staged visit to the city a year or so before the war, declared it was the noblest and most beautiful of places, to which he longed to return for a lengthy stay.

The Florentines, despite their losses, sufferings and hardships, are showing themselves on the whole plucky and debonair. If at certain hours the streets are almost deserted, at others they are thronged.

In the morning everyone is hurrying around in pursuit of water or vegetables (to talk of other food is vain, for there is no meat, no eggs, no rice or pasta or cheese of oil or sugar or other ordinary rations). No charcoal and no wood; so that it requires effort and resource to get a pot boiling even once a day (supposing that there is anything to put in the pot).

Nevertheless, the Florentines are enjoying their new experiences. They

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Nevertheless, the people seem to be enjoying their new experiences. They stand at the Daily Bridge in groups, watching the red-capped military police who, set aloft at the corners in place of the former statues of the Seasons, direct the traffic with a competence and urbanity which are greatly admired.

Another enlivening feature of the city life is the parade of the Scottish troops (Gordon Highlanders) who, in a large cleared area, surrounded by applauding thousands, march and pipe to the wondrous delight

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of the people, who are impressed by their dignity, costume, precise movements, and by a music so novel to their ears.

The broadcasting vans of PWB also collect delighted audiences, who enjoy the news broadcasts (making vigorous eloquent comments on the genuine news now freely distributed in public) and manifesting satisfaction especially in the old popular patriotic songs such as "Il Fieve" and "Amelli's Kymn.

The curfew is now fixed for 9 p.m. so that the streets are early deserted; and the complete lack of electric light or gas, the difficulty (or impossibility) of obtaining petroleum or candles, necessarily shortens everyone's day.

The hosts of Allied troops about the city give it an unwanted aspect, and the Union Jacks flying on government buildings and garrison headquarters are a welcome sight to British subjects, denied all national sights and sounds for so long.

The Central Post Office is shut by the Allies and all access to it is forbidden. Large areas of the city in the vicinity of the devastations present considerable damage, all glass being broken, metal saracinesche twisted and wrenched out of place; window and door frames smashed; masses of debris and broken glass lying in heaps everywhere. If glass is not forthcoming, Florentines will spend a cold winter in their glassless houses.

The carrying off of the sewage carts and garbage carts has left hygienic conditions precarious; the drains and pozzi veri cannot be emptied, nor the closets flushed, as all water is cut off, and it is impossible to carry enough from a distance by hand to do this effectually.

The two English Episcopal churches (Holy Trinity and St. Mark's) reopened last Sunday, and all was found to have been carefully preserved and to be in perfect order.

The CORRIERE DI FIRENZE has begun publication under the auspices of the PWB and is eagerly bought by the people, all supplies of regular news (radio or journalistic) having been recently cut off.

A project is on foot, backed by the Sovrintendant of the Galleries and Monuments of Florence, by members of the Swiss colony, and others solicitous of saving all that may be possible from the German devastations, to conserve all the debris of the wrecked buildings (and whenever possible on the actual site) and use this subsequently for the rebuilding, on the original plans, or as much as is practicable,

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4) Refugees in Florence August 27, 1944

Refugees housed in Palazzo Pitti - One of the organizers of the extensive refugee assistential work, questioned within the last few days, stated that this work, which began at the end of July, with the influx of refugees from the outlying places (Impruneta and other bombed and invaded centres) developed with the order of evacuation of the zones north and south of the river Arno, until by July 31 there were

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5000 refugees housed in the palace. These, since the entrance of the Allies, have been leaving at the rate of about 200 per day, and returning to their homes in or south of Florence.

There was a further influx from the parts around the bridges and adjacent streets when these were blown up. People from some of the splendid old houses demolished (owners or tenants of the houses and towers of the finest medieval part of Florence) are lodged in the upper floors of the palace. Hosts of others have camped in the courtyards and corridors of the ground floor.

Milk and milk-powder for babies, small children and sick people is scarce. A fairly sufficient amount of water has been procurable. Sanitary conditions are reported as unsatisfactory owing to the inadequate number of toilets and shortage of water to flush the drains.

The people were however described as carrying on well and appearing cheerful, for the lifting of the incubus and terror of the German and Fascists makes other evils seem small in comparison.

One of the organizers (the Russian wife of a Swiss subject) stated that those of the indigent, or professional beggar class are inclined to be supine, expecting the Allies now to take care of and provide for them. The majority, however, are facing the difficult conditions courageously.

#### 5) ATTITUDE OF FLORENTINES TO BRITISH TROOPS

(Collected by observation, talking to the people and from witness of incidents).

The Florentines, as a whole, continue to be keenly and sympathetically interested in the Allied troops occupying or passing through the city.

Tribute to their discipline, kindness and good humor is almost universal. The people, who used to walk past the Germans without looking at them, or to reply with frigid courtesy to any questions, avoiding as far as possible any contact, fraternize gladly with the Allied troops, make them welcome, and evince the keenest interest in their movements, equipment and personalities.

Incidents contrary to the general high standard of behavior are rare, and when they do occur, even when slight, are the more regrettable as the people as a whole are inclined to idealize the "Liberators" and expect nothing but courtesy, justice and goodness from them.

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Incidents contrary to the general high standard of behavior are rare, and when they do occur, even when slight, are the more regrettable as the people as a whole are inclined to idealize the "Liberators" and expect nothing but courtesy, justice and goodness from them. Two small unfavorable incidents (reported by eye-witnesses:

1) A jazz orchestra (considered the finest in Florence) generously gave its services free of charge to play at a party organized with the consent and cooperation of the officers by a unit stationed in a large villa on the outskirts of Florence. An officer present, towards the close of the evening, asked (on the request of some present) if the orchestra would play "God Save the King". The leader immediately assented, but added that they would like also to play

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"Il Diave" hymn, which dates from the entry into war side by side with the Allies in 1915. To this the officer replied curtly that he did not want to hear any Italian hymns". The feelings of the orchestra were hurt by this ungracious response, but nevertheless they played the British National Anthem at the end (without the "Diave") thus showing greater courtesy than had been shown to themselves.

2) An officer went into a shop to requisition typewriters. The owner of the shop begged that something at least might be left him, so that his business should not be at a standstill. The officer spoke to him rudely, calling him and those around "idioti", and ordering them in very bad Italian, and with many repetitions right and left of "idioti", to carry the machines out to his car. The shopman was left with the impression that though the requisition might be just and necessary, it rendered the situation unnecessarily bitter to be called "idiot" as well.

The general behavior of the troops is so decorous that it caused wondering amazement all along the Via Romana on Saturday evening, August 26, when a private soldier, joyously drunk, went dancing and rolling down the street, providing a novel entertainment for the populace, for with all their faults, Florentines are rarely seen drunk on the streets.

#### 6) ENEMY PROPAGANDA IN FLORENCE RESPECTING ITALIAN PW'S

Much hostile propaganda regarding the conditions of Italian prisoners of war with the Allies has been made, with increasing bitterness and acrimony, by the Fascists (and more recently the Germans also) in Florence.

Special lectures have been given; one (by an army officer) given one Sunday morning three or four months ago, could be identified by looking up the report in the files of the "NAZINFP"; articles were published in the papers; and also letters from prisoners (possibly faked) to impress on the minds of the people that the Allies (especially the British) are relentlessly cruel to their prisoners, and that the Allied prison camps are an Inferno.

The people as a whole seem to have given little if any credence to this propaganda. They do not believe the British to be cruel. They say, "Sono più bono di noi"; "No, che si deve dar' retta a quella gentaccia!", and so on, according to the individual manner of each type and grade in expressing disbelief.

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Those who have relatives who are prisoners, and receive letters from them, saying they are well and well-cared for, are convinced that this is so, and are content, and many say, "Stanno meglio di noi." ("They are better off than we are.")

To prove the falsity of the propaganda made, the exhibition of some films showing life in the Allied Prison Camps, would be reassuring and consoling to the public which has been subjected to such propaganda, and would do much to counteract any lingering impression it may have left on the minds of the people.

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7) NEWS AB UT MR. B SVENSEN (I Tatti, Monte a Mensola, Florene)  
 It is stated that Mr. Svensen is well, and has been safely hidden with Avv. Serlupi, Consul for San Marino, whose house was a safe asylum, since it could not for diplomatic reasons be entered or searched by the German and Fascist authorities.

These were reported to have abandoned the search for Mr. Svensen believing him to have escaped from the country and reached America.

A relative of Mr. Svensen's, who called a few days ago at the Florence branch of IWB asking for an address where Mr. Svensen might be found, said that he had news of his having been seen, and in good health, a day or two before.

### 8) NOTES ON THE GALILEO METAL WORKS

The Directorate of the Galileo Metal Works has collaborated actively with the Germans, in that:

-- it has carried out the transference of the works with the declared aim of being able to receive work from the Germans;

-- it has offered the produce of the Works to the German military Authorities;

-- It has assigned all the production, originally destined for the Italian army, to the German armed forces;

-- it has instituted, in the premises to which it has removed, schools for workers, with the aim of making up for the absence of the greater part of the maestranze (groups of specialized workmen) who in opposition to the transference, would not follow the firm;

-- it has made active propaganda among the maestranze (groups of specialized workmen) to induce them to agree to the transference of the firm, making use to this end of Fascist and Pro-Germanic elements;

-- after prolonged solicitations it succeeded in obtaining from the Germans the order for numerous apparecchi (machines or apparatus) of German plan, such as gonimetri, binocoli a fornice, and alzi (instruments used by the artillery) periscopes, etc. To this end some technicians of the firm were sent to Germany to inform themselves respecting the German system of making these, so as to favor their production in Italy;

-- it dismissed indiscriminately all the active patriotic elements and those favorable to the Allies;

-- it has accorded financial aid for the reintegration of the stipends of all those who were sent away from the Works in August, 1943.

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Reference branch of FBI ask for an address where Mr. ...  
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C) NOTES ON THE GALILEO MILLE WORKS

The Directorate of the Galileo metal works has collaborated actively with the Germans, in that:

-- it has carried out the transference of the works with the declared aim of being able to receive work from the Germans;

-- it has offered the produce of the Works to the German military Authorities;

-- It has consigned all the production, originally destined for the Italian army, to the German armed forces;

-- it has instituted, in the premises to which it has removed, schools for workers, with the aim of making up for the absence of the greater part of the maestranze (groups of specialized workmen) who in opposition to the transference, would not follow the firm;

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-- it dismissed indiscriminately all the active patriotic elements and those favorable to the Allies;

-- it has received financial aid for the reintegration of the stipends of all those who were sent away from the Works in August, 1943.

Among the elements responsible for the collaboration with the Germans we indicate the following:

Ing. Gianangelo MARINI, ex-squadrista, ex-Comarca; General Director of the Works.

Ing. ALDOCCI, zealous fascist, Pro-Germanic in sympathies; obstinate saboteur of the work of the patriots. He attended to the trans-

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(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only )  
ference. Vice director of the Works.

Signor Benevenuti GIULIO, extremely Fascist; zealous philo-Germanic; organizer of the schools of optical instruction in the seat of the business in Fordenone; actual director of the establishment at Fordenone, a mission which he has exercised with extreme severity as regards non-collaborating elements.

Ing. Brini Francesco, formerly zealous Fascist, enemy many times declared of the Allies and admirer of the Germans, directing the technical services; actually he is treating with the Allies in the interests of the directing body of the Works.

Ing. Clementi, zealous Fascist, impassioned admirer of the Germans; assiduous collaborator.

Ing. Rossi Ferdinando, ex-Officer of the Milizia; ex-gerarca of the GUF; assiduous collaborator of the Ing. Alocco in working for the transference and for the German interests.

Ing. Carotti, organizer of the Officine at Fordenone.  
Indiscriminated elements:

Ing. Boscono, tepid anti-fascist and anti-German; excellent moral qualities but weak in character; bound to the old Directorate; actual Director of what remains of it in Florence.

Ing. Cassini Giovanni, a man of remarkable technical capacities, tepid anti-fascist, poor in organizing capacities.

Ing. Martinez Paolo, tepid anti-fascist; a weak man, he has collaborated without conviction with the Germans because of a temperament submissive to the Directorate.

Prof. Giotti Gino, tepid anti-fascist; an element technically of value, attached to the old Directorate.

#### 9) DAMAGE CAUSED TO BUILDINGS IN FLORENCE

Damage caused to artistic buildings by the Destruction brought about by the enemy during the night of 3rd to 4th August, and in succeeding days. Official report of the Sovrintendenza of the Florentine Galleries, obtained through Dr. Salvini.

UFFIZI GALLERIES The Uffizi Galleries building, being adjacent to the zone which has been demolished, has suffered greatly, and has undergone the almost total loss of all the glass windows and the disintegration of almost all the window frames. In addition, various

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UFFIZI GALLERIES The Uffizi Galleries building, being adjacent to the zone which has been demolished, has suffered greatly, and has undergone the almost total loss of all the glass windows and the disintegration of almost all the window frames. In addition, various ceilings have fallen in, and among these are unfortunately various parts of the ceiling decorated with grotesques of the corridors as well as the two ceilings of the rooms XIV and XV beside the Tribuna, which were among the most ancient rooms of the Gallery, where the arms and natural curiosities were originally preserved. Of the 16th century decorations of these rooms about half has been lost, and not only have some of the decorative and grotesque portions fallen, but also some of the surrounding paintings which represented events allusive to the ancient purposes to which the rooms were put. In the

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first corridor, which comprised the most ancient grotesques executed by the school of Allori (Allori, Butteri, Feroni and Bizzelli) various portions in various compartments have been lost; in the second corridor the pergola of the first campate of Ulivelli and others. Yet greater injuries have been produced in the third corridor, both in the more ancient 17th century part painted by Ulivelli and his scholars, and in the part repainted after the fire of 1762 by Traballese, Terreni and Del Moro. In this part we have also to regret the fall of entire veils in two different portions. The hall of Niobe, constructed by Paolletti at the end of the 18th century, has also suffered injuries, various portions of the gilded stucco of Albertelli's vaulting having fallen.

Fortunately, despite the assurance given respecting the status of Florence as an open city, no work of art had been replaced on the top floor of the Gallery, and thus no damage has been suffered by the works of art which had been brought back to Florence from the province, these having been placed on the ground floor of the building.

The corridor which unites the Uffizi to Palazzo Pitti has, naturally, suffered very great injuries. Almost all the ceilings have fallen or are in danger of doing so. The pavements are disconnected and the stability of the actual construction on the side of the Lungarno degli Archibusieri as far as the Ponte Vecchio seems greatly menaced. On the angle formed by the Bridge and the Lungarno the explosion of a mine has caused a large cavity in the pavement which appears insecure. The corridor is interrupted at the Bardi arch and has been destroyed for about a hundred metres; in this stretch there has unfortunately been lost the characteristic bath of the Medici, a graceful 16th century construction formed by a marble pool at the foot of a flight of marble steps, and with a vault ornamented with frescoes in grotesque style.

At the Pitti Palace, as at the Uffizi, the fabric, owing to its nearness to the mined zone, has suffered various injuries, such as the almost total loss of the window glass, the unfixing of many doors and window frames, and the falling in of various vaultings and overlying tiles. The works of art contained in the apartments, in the Palatine Gallery and in the Gallery of the Argenti (silver work) and also the frescoes of the vaultings, have not been damaged, save for some slight cracks in the vaults of the various sale.

The OLTRARNO QUARTER (Via dei Bardi, Via de' Guicciardini, Borgo S. Jacopo, Piazza Santa Felicità) In this part of medieval Florence the losses have been appalling. Almost the whole of the Via de' Guicciardini has disappeared save for Palazzo Guicciardini.

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Thus that most celebrated view of the old houses on the Arno, on both sides of the Ponte Vecchio, an essential element of the characteristic aspect of the ancient Bridge, and its setting as a whole, is lost forever.

Listing in detail the most notable buildings, we find the following losses and injuries:

- 1) Via Guicciardini, northwest side:
  - a) Rossi - Cerchi - Canigiani tower on the angle of Borgo S. Jacopo and Via de' Guicciardini. This medieval building has been completely lost, including the artistic 16th century fountain with the basin formed by an ancient sarcophagus. The statue of the Bacchus by Ammannati had, on the contrary, been removed.
  - b) Palazzo Barbadori-Ricasoli, dating from the 14th century. Only the facade, which appears very insecure, remains standing.
  - c) The 14th century Piridolfi-Ricasoli house. This has been completely destroyed save for one part of the facade adjoining the Palazzo Piridolfi-Ricasoli.
  - d) The 15th-16th century Machiavelli Houses, especially important from the historic point of view: these have been completely destroyed.
  - e) House owned by Ventura. It had been recently restored with the renovation of the interior parts in which eminent frescoed decorations had been found. The historic-artistic library and very rich collection of photographs formerly belonging to R. Von Marle had been established in this house. The front of the building has crashed, ~~crashing~~ ~~down~~ into the ruins the whole photographic library.
  - f) Palazzo Guicciardini-Marrei, of the 14th century. This has been entirely destroyed.
- 2) Via Guicciardini, southeast side:
  - a) Tower of the Parte Guelfa (Guelph Party) at the angle of the Via de' Barai. The building is split in two with a very large fracture which reaches to about the height of the first floor.
  - b) Rossi Palace on the angle of Piazza Santa Felicita, of the 14th Century. It has been very badly damaged, but the facade on the Via Guicciardini is still standing.
  - c) All the other houses have been completely destroyed.

- 1) Via Guicciardini, northwest side:
  - a) Rossi - Cerchi - Canigiani tower on the angle of Borgo S. Jacopo and Via de' Guicciardini. This medieval building has been completely lost, including the artistic 16th century fountain with the basin formed by an ancient sarcophagus. The statue of the Bacchus by Ammannati had, on the contrary, been removed.
  - b) Palazzo Bernardino-Ricasoli, dating from the 14th century. Only the facade, which appears very insecure, remains standing.
  - c) The 14th century Piridolfi-Ricasoli house. This has been completely destroyed save for one part of the facade adjoining the Palazzo Piridolfi-Ricasoli.
  - d) The 15th-16th century Mechiavelli Houses, especially important from the historic point of view: these have been completely destroyed.
  - e) House owned by Ventura. It had been recently restored with the renovation of the interior parts in which eminent frescoed decorations had been found. The historic-artistic library and very rich collection of photographs formerly belonging to R. Von Marle had been established in this house. The front of the building has crashed, ~~marking~~ **marking** down into the ruins the whole photographic library.
  - f) Palazzo Guicciardini-Marrei, of the 14th century. This has been entirely destroyed.
- 2) Via Guicciardini, southeast side:
  - a) Tower of the Parte Guelfa (Guelph Party) at the angle of the Via de' Perai. The building is split in two with a very large fracture which reaches to about the height of the first floor.
  - b) Rossi Palace on the angle of Piazza Santa Felicità, of the 14th Century. It has been very badly damaged, but the facade on the Via Guicciardini is still standing.
  - c) All the other houses have been completely destroyed as far as the Franceschi palace; it is not yet possible to verify whether the 18th century frescoes in the Salons have been damaged.
- 3) Borgo S. Jacopo, North side
  - a) Maggiore dei Templari, an old 14th century Hospice of the Knights Templar. This has been almost completely destroyed, only a small part of the facade adjoining the Fonte Vecchio remaining.

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(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

- b) House of Gimignano. It is completely lost.
  - c) 14th century tower of the Serrelli. Completely destroyed.
  - d) Barberi Palace of the 14th-15th century. Completely destroyed.
- 4) Borgo S. Jacopo, south side:
- a) Rossi Cerchi Carigiani Palace of the 14th century, with courtyard of the 15th century. It has been completely destroyed.
  - b) Belfredelli palace on the angle of Via de' Giudici; it is partly destroyed, and it has not yet been possible to ascertain if the beautiful 14th century courtyard has been injured.
  - c) Torre de' Marsili. Of the beautiful della Robbia works which adorned the facade of this tower the upper parts of the announcing Angel and of the candelabra-bearing angel on the left are lost. The few fragments found do not give grounds for hope that a complete reconstruction of the two sculptures will be possible.
- 5) Strozzi Novellucci Palace, with a 17th century facade, but inside of the 16th century style of Baccio d'Agnolo. This has been completely destroyed.
- 6) Via de' Bardi, north side
- a) Mannelli Galilei palace. The part adjacent to the Ponte Vecchio with the 14th century tower still remains, and on the Arno side, some beccatelli and windows.
  - b) Lower of the Bardi and adjacent houses, seat of the Society of the Columbais. All has been destroyed, and the very important manuscripts, the rich ancient library and all the objects of art and science of the Academy have been lost. This is one of the gravest losses the city has suffered.
  - c) The Canigiani Palace of the 15th century. This has been completely destroyed.
- 7) Via de' Bardi, south side.
- a) Canigiani Palace of the 14th century with courtyard of the 15th century. Completely destroyed.
  - b) Mannelli Palace, end of the 14th century with courtyard of the beginning of the 15th century. Completely destroyed.
  - c) 16th Century palace, Ambron property, with a fine courtyard of the same period. This has been completely destroyed.

NIGHT BANK OF THE ARNO

- b) Belfredelli palace on the angle of Via de' Giudici; it is partly destroyed, and it has not yet been possible to ascertain if the beautiful 14th century courtyard has been injured.
- c) Torre de' Marsili. Of the beautiful della Robbia works which adorned the facade of this tower the upper parts of the announcing Angel and of the carlebra-bearing angel on the left are lost. The few fragments found do not give grounds for hope that a complete reconstruction of the two sculptures will be possible.
- 5) Strozzi Novellucci Palace, with a 17th century facade, but inside of the 16th century style of Baccio d'Agnolo. This has been completely destroyed.
- 6) Via de' Bardi, north side
- a) Mannelli Galilei palace. The part adjacent to the Ponte Vecchio with the 14th century tower still remains, and on the Arno side, some beccatelli and windows.
- b) Tower of the Bardi and adjacent houses, seat of the Society of the Colombaria. All has been destroyed, and the very important manuscripts, the rich ancient library and all the objects of art and science of the Academy have been lost. This is one of the gravest losses the city has suffered.
- c) The Canigiani Palace of the 15th century. This has been completely destroyed.
- 7) Via de' Bardi, south side.
- a) Canigiani Palace of the 14th century with courtyard of the 15th century. Completely destroyed.
- b) Mannelli Palace, end of the 14th century with courtyard of the beginning of the 15th century. Completely destroyed.
- c) 16th century palace, Ambron property, with a fine courtyard of the same period. This has been completely destroyed.

#### NIGHT BANK OF THE ARNO

Also in this part of the city the losses have been appalling. Some of the most beautiful medieval streets have disappeared and some among the most important of the ancient towers have fallen. Palaces and houses have had to cede before the devastating fury of the enemy.

- 1) Lungarno Acciaiuoli
- a) Houses and towers of the Guarducci. The tower has not fallen and of the houses, the part adjacent to the tower remains.
- b) 16th century palace of the Acciaiuoli. All the front part has fallen, including the very beautiful salone frescoed by Poceetti.

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- c) Palace, formerly the property of the de Angelis, annexed to the Grand Bretagne and Arno Hotel. It has been completely destroyed.
- 2) Piazzas del Pesce All the old houses of the piazza, among them some of the 14th century, have been completely lost, so that now the church of Santo Stefano in the adjoining piazza of that name is opened up. This sacred building has also suffered serious injuries, among others being the complete falling in of the front part of the roof. It is not possible for the present to ascertain the damage done to the interior part of the church, whence some of the most interesting of the works of art had been taken away.
- 3) Por Santa Maria, east side
  - a) All the isolated part as far as the vicolo which led to the piazzetta of Santo Stefano, with characteristic old houses, has crashed down.
  - b) The Tower of the Girolami on the angle of Via Lambertesca, and the Tower of the Gherardini in Via Lambertesca, both have fallen. The 14th century relief of San Zarobi with an ancient view of the city will probably have been lost in the ruins.
  - c) All the old houses between the via Lambertesca and the via Vecchereccia have fallen, as well as some houses of this latter street. Also the greater part of the houses between via Vacchereccia and Calimaruzza have fallen.
- 4) Por Santa Maria, west side
  - a) The tower of the Amidei. It was the most beautiful tower of Florence and still preserved its original architecture, enriched by brackets sculptured in the form of lions' heads. The greater part of it has crashed, only a narrow slice still standing towards the Lungarno.
  - b) Tower of the Buondelmonti-Baldovinetti on the angle of Borgo Santi Apostoli. This has been greatly damaged, but it is nonetheless the best conserved among the towers of this zone.
  - c) All the old houses between the tower of the Buondelmonti and the loggia of the Mercato Nuovo are completely destroyed.
- 5) Borgo Santi Apostoli  
Palazzo Buondelmonti of the 13th century, remodelled. It has undergone very grave damage, but the facade is still in part standing.

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- 3) For Santa Maria, east side
  - a) All the isolated part as far as the vicolo which led to the piazzetta of Santo Stefano, with characteristic old houses, has crashed down.
  - b) The Tower of the Girolami on the angle of Via Lambertesca, and the Tower of the Gherardini in Via Lambertesca, both have fallen. The 14th century relief of San Zanobi with an ancient view of the city will probably have been lost in the ruins.
  - c) All the old houses between the via Lambertesca and the via Vaccheroccia have fallen, as well as some houses of this latter street. Also the greater part of the houses between via Vaccheroccia and Calimarazza have fallen.
- 4) For Santa Maria, west side
  - a) The tower of the Amidei. It was the most beautiful tower of Florence and still preserved its original architecture, enriched by brackets sculptured in the form of lions' heads. The greater part of it has crashed, only a narrow slice still standing towards the Lungarno.
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  - c) All the old houses between the tower of the Buondelmonti and the loggia of the Mercato Nuovo are completely destroyed.
- 5) Borgo Santi Apostoli  
Palazzo Buondelmonti of the 13th century, remodelled. It has undergone very grave damage, but the facade is still in part standing.
- 6) Loggia del Mercato Nuovo All the houses on the south side of the Piazza have suffered very grave injuries; notable among these houses was that on the angle of the via del Cappoccio, of which however a part of the facade remains standing.
- 7) Palace of the Parte Guelfa This very important edifice, constructed in the 14th century, embellished by Brunelleschi and Vasari, has suffered very serious damage, both in the static construction and in the tiling of the roofs which has been almost wholly lost. Also the splendid Vasarian ceiling of

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the Brunellesque hall has been in great part destroyed. On the other hand, the fine ceilings of the anteroom and of the hall of audience and the Vasarian loggia outside are safe. Also the works of art which had remained in the Palazzo are safe.

In terminating the present report it must be borne in mind that the injuries described are those which have been ascertained up to date. But it is possible that other damages will be met with as by degrees inspections are made in the various zones affected by the devastations.

In addition the Tuscan Committee of Liberation reports that the Germans, firing from the high ground just north of Florence, have damaged several important buildings, including the church of Santa Croce and the Uffizi Gallery. The Uffizi was struck on the corridor linking that building with the Pitti, especially on the arcade looking onto the Arno. It is likely that the building struck at was the medieval tower of the nearby Palazzo Vecchio. Santa Croce was hit on the third arch of the left aisle. Luckily only a few small beams were damaged. Measures have already been taken to repair the roof at least temporarily, so as to protect the interior from rain.

109 CLASHES BETWEEN "COMMUNISTS" AND OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES

During the first days of the liberation of Florence, a number of incidents occurred between so-called Communists and other political groups, generally of Christian-Democrat persuasion. On one occasion the Christian Democrats had set up their quarters in the Galvani Theatre where their proceedings were brusquely interrupted by the Communists who claimed that the quarters were theirs. Though there were no signs that the Communists had formerly occupied this building, the Christian Democrats felt it was wise to leave the field to their opponents and accordingly evacuated the building.

On other occasions bands of people composed of rowdies and often headed by persons who counted several convictions to their record, have been guilty of acts of violence to individuals. One instance is that of a tramway worker whom they seized and beat up in one of the side streets of south Florence on the pretext that he had been Squadrista. This man was able to prove that calm had been restored that he had

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On other occasions bands of people composed of rowdies and often headed by persons who counted several convictions to their record, have been guilty of acts of violence to individuals. One instance is that of a tramway worker whom they seized and beat up in one of the side streets of south Florence on the pretext that he had been Squadrista. This man was able to prove when calm had been restored that he had worked for many years in clandestine organizations, a fact which was readily confirmed by the Committee of Liberation when it was brought to the latter's notice.

Although in the present confused state of Florence it is not possible to tell whether these people are communists or not, it seems unlikely that they are acting on the instructions of the Communist party. They are in most cases professionally disorderly elements who are taking advantage of the present situation, to work off old scores or create confusion.

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## 11) MUSIC AND MUSICIANS IN FLORENCE UNDER FASCISM

The Symphonic Orchestra of Florence was formed by a fusion of the Politeama Orchestra and the Society of the Friends of Music, this latter the child of that great lover of music, Alfred Cassigli. The immediate result of the fusion seemed to help the state of music in Florence since the state undertook to pay off various deficits. On the other hand, the orchestra with all its attendant institutions became a new weapon for the spread of Fascist principles, and also like everything else associated with Fascism, became a nest of corruption, favoritism, and nepotism. No one could belong to the orchestra unless he was a member of the Fascist party and of various Fascist corporations. This regulation was already in force among all state employees from elementary school masters to the members of musical conservatories and institutions of pictorial art and sculpture. The most important posts were occupied by State Fiduciaries. Accordingly the direction of the Florentine Politeama was entrusted to Maestro Labroca, already a member of the Theatrical Corporation of Rome. The Secretary was a certain Signor Votto, well known for his violent and uncontrolled character. Classes for singing were next to the Politeama and directed by people such as Petterini, Teri and Contini, who were better Fascists than musicians. The director of the Cherubini Musical Academy was Maestro Guido Guerrini, who has fled from Florence, as his daughter is openly accused of having denounced two Jewish families who were bitterly persecuted by the Germans and Fascists. The Secretary of the Academy was Sig. Pratesi, the well known arriviste and profiteer, who also got himself appointed as representative of the Cassa di Risparmio and at the same time held the post of Major in the Fascist Censorship. In more recent months on the recommendations of Ugo Cjetti, President of the Accademia Italia, Maestro della Piccola from being a simple teacher of piano has been raised to Professor of Composition with a stipend of 36000 lire. Idalbrando Pitzetti, formerly director of the Conservatory of Florence and Milan, although turned down by the Academy itself, was nominated on Mussolini's personal intervention, on the recommendation of D'Annunzio. Vito Frazzi who has not taken the post of Director of the Conservatory, was until yesterday president of the Fascist Syndicate of Artists. It appears that at the present difficult political moment, Maestro Votto has been made head of the Florentine Politeama. Votto was the secretary of Maestro Labroca and was always considered a confirmed Fascist. Today Votto declares that he has been a Communist since 1923 and that he only belonged to the Fascist party in the quality of an informer.

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#### 12) THE CASE OF MRS FANELLA BUTI

Mrs. Isabella Buti is an English woman who was imprisoned by the Germans for having aided Allied prisoners of war. Her husband became a Fascist in 1936 and is now an internee on the Isle of Man. She has one son, Kim Buti, who crossed over to the south side of the Arno and is seeking employment with one of the Allied agencies.

Kim Buti used to contact and bring escaped Allied prisoners and men to Florence. False documents were provided by a certain Merio Meponni, who according to Mrs. Buti is a rich and generous pro-Allied

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Italian, though both of his brothers were admitted Fascists. Napponi used to pay for the upkeep of these prisoners of war out of his own pocket, even bringing in champagne. He also arranged the housing of them among various people of his acquaintance, amongst them Mrs. Buti. About three months ago a South African prisoner was found in Mrs. Buti's house. She was sent to S. Verdiana Prison but was released by a partisan coup when the Communist Babbo and a German captain who had deserted overtook the guards and let out the prisoners. Babbo was subsequently shot. Mrs. Buti thinks she was betrayed by a certain Ugo Donnini who lived in Via Goberti. This man worked closely with the SS and the Fascists, but Napponi and Donnini himself assured her this was only so as to spy on them.

Donnini actually has a letter from one of the escaped prisoners thanking him for his services and recommending him for employment with the Allies.

All the last prisoners were recaptured by the Germans after they had passed from Mrs. Buti's house to that of Signorina Albertina Bufalari whose house was owned by that notorious Fascist torturer, Carità.

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About three months ago a South African prisoner was found in Mrs. Buti's house. She was sent to S. Verdiana Trison but was released by a partisan coup when the Communist Babbo and a German captain who had deserted overwhelmed the guards and let out the prisoners. Babbo was subsequently shot. Mrs. Buti thinks she was betrayed by a certain Ugo Donnini who lived in Via Goberti. This man worked closely with the SS and the Fascists, but Nauponi and Donnini himself assured her this was only so as to spy on them.

Donnini actually has a letter from one of the escaped prisoners thanking him for his services and recommending him for employment with the Allies.

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APPENDIX II

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REACTIONS TO 5th ARMY RADIO

The following examples of listener reactions to 5th Army Radio are supplied from Florence

1. Sig. Alfredo Mino, industrialist; Belmonte to no party -  
Via Lorenzo il Magnifico 38, Firenze

Listened almost daily from 13 to 14 o'clock. The reception was excellent and without disturbances. In the evening at 23 o'clock it has always been impossible for him to receive the transmission. The program was attractive. The Italian and foreign musical pieces pleasing. He listened gladly to the radio of the 5th Army because it brought the freshest detailed news from the Italian front and also supplied a fuller news service than that of the London radio regarding the civil and political events of liberated Italy, the dispositions of the Italian Government, etc. This radio was preferable to that of Bari because less disturbed.

He suggests that the Italian interior news service should be even further developed; there is much interest in knowing more respecting the activities of the Democratic Bonomi Government.

2. Dr. Tristano Colognola, Director of the Partito d'Azione -  
Via delle Martellate 4, Firenze

Listened to the radio towards 13 o'clock. Found it very well informed, and resorted to it because it brought precise news from the Italian front; news less general than those of Radio Londra. He is of the opinion that the Italians would find it very interesting if the civil news were to be amplified, with information as to the resumption of civil life in liberated Italy.

3. Engineer Adriano Guardagni, electrical engineer, member of Democratic Party  
Viale Principe Amedeo 12, Firenze

Has listened on the 308 wave at 13 o'clock. In the beginning the announcer had a good timbre of voice, purely Italian, without dialectic inflections. Subsequently he was substituted by a disagreeable voice, markedly southern.

He has found this radio of value because it gave out ample news of the Italian front. Between the news and the comments there was, however, transmitted light music which produced a general impression but little seriousness. The comments, too, were of little interest, so that often he gave up listening to them. He holds that it would be preferable to substitute for the discs of light music communications of instructions regarding sabotage and on the way to escape the German rapine.

4. Dr. Carlo Magni, Member of Dentistry-Member of the Partito d'Azione  
Piazza San Marco 24, Firenze

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Listened almost daily from 13 to 14 o'clock. The reception was excellent and without disturbances. In the evening at 23 o'clock it has always been impossible for him to receive the transmission. The program was attractive. The Italian and German musical pieces pleasing. He listened gladly to the radio of the 5th Army because it brought the freshest news from the Italian front and also supplied a fuller news service than that of the London radio regarding the civil and political events of Liberated Italy, the dispositions of the Italian Government, etc. This radio was preferable to that of Bari because less disturbed.

He suggests that the Italian interior news service should be even further developed; there is much interest in knowing more respecting the activities of the Democratic Front Government.

- 2. Dr. Tristano Collinola, Director of the Partito d'Azione -  
Via dello Montellotto 4, Florence

He resorted to the radio towards 13-o'clock. Found it very well informed, less commercial than those of Radio Londra. He is of the opinion that the Italian would find it very interesting. If the civil news were to be amplified, with information as to the resumption of civil life in Liberated Italy.

- 3. Engineer Adriano Guadagni, electrical engineer, member of Democratic Party  
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- 4. Dr. Carlo Monti, Member of Dentistry-Member of the Partito d'Azione  
Piazza San Marco 3, Florence

Has listened in to the radio of the 5th Army from June until the beginning of August at 13 and at 21 o'clock. He found it most interesting and found the programmes very well selected. The news service was excellent and the jazz music transmitted was very well selected, especially for young people. He dialognues were attractive. Especially touching for him were the transmissions of the Florentines talking to the Florentines.

- 5. Signora Eva Carati, belonging to the party, Via Trieste 19

She listened to the morning transmission. It was not her favorite radio because she preferred the London radio. The news of the 5th Army had the advantage of bringing more recent news, but the music was not interesting nor were the comments. It suffered from disturbances and for that reason she preferred to listen in to London.

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6. Dr. Ernesto Heinitz; medical doctor; member of the Partito d'Azione  
in G.B. Vico 6; Florence

The transmissions might be more detailed as regards the Italian front. The radio from Algiers was better informed in this respect giving the names of some villages, even very small ones, so soon as they were conquered. The transmissions were, however, as a whole, serious and sober. The wave was a good deal less disturbed.