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Sp. - July 1945

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REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY - 2nd Jacket

Sp. - July 1945

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NO.75.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12 APO 512

Rome "D" Section

July 5th., 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12 APO 512

NO. 75.

Rome "D" Section

July 5th., 1945.

Report on Conditions in Rome Area

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

The new Government still claims first place in the Roman Press this week. Other subjects given prominence are: General Alexander's statement with regard to Italy, the question of Venezia Giulia, the possibility of territorial revindications in Alto Adige, the United Nations' Charter at San Francisco, the effects of the drought in Italy, and the forthcoming English elections.

General Alexander's statement that the Italians have rehabilitated themselves is reported by the entire Press with great satisfaction on June 22nd. LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (republican) of June 23rd., in an editorial "A gleam of light", expressed gratification at General Alexander's words, and says that whether the armistice terms are published or not is now immaterial. What is important is that they should be consigned to the archives. "If - as General Alexander says - Italy has rehabilitated herself, it is unjust that she should still be subject to the terms of unconditional surrender in the same way as the Italy of Mussolini, Hitler's Germany and Hirohito's Japan".

Venezia Giulia and Trieste. The Press on the whole is still uneasy on this question. On June 24th. it gives the AMG statement with regard to conditions in Trieste which reported that the Yugoslavs during their period of occupation removed 160 million lire from the Banca d'Italia in the city, which fact necessitated the temporary closing of all banks, post offices, etc. Emphasis is also laid upon the fact that the ethnological problem is aggravated by the fact that the Yugoslavs have demobilized men who were under arms who have now returned to civil occupations and are, therefore, remaining in the zones in question, in spite of the withdrawal of the Yugoslav troops. IL MOMENTO of June 24th. carries the headlines "The insensate opposition of the Slovenes to the Allied administration in Trieste - 160 million lire removed by the Yugoslavs - Tito's soldiers camouflaged as civilians".

The Press of June 26th. announces the disbanding of the local police forces and their replacement for the present by Allied Military Police. With reference to the 24 hours' strike in Trieste, most papers announce on the 27th.: "Trieste strike ended without incident".

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The question of Alto Adige. In connection with the possibility of revindications in this zone by Austria, IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of June 24th., in an article entitled "Alto Adige Nazified" , writes that during the period of German occupation of Northern Italy this zone - geographically Italian - has lost every semblance of "italianita'". The article goes on to say that the manoeuvres of the foreign element to bring about an Austrian annexation of this zone should be judged in the light of the behaviour of these people during the Nazi occupation. "In the interests of European peace, one point must be made clear: the frontiers between Italy and other Countries must remain those which Nature intended".

On June 27th. several papers give the official statement from London that the Southern Tyrol (Alto Adige) is not part of the British zone of occupation in Austria and that the status of this zone remains what it was after the last war when the province was passed over to Italy. The zone, therefore, remains under the control of AMG in Northern Italy and any eventual revindications on the part of Austria would have to be brought up at the Peace Conference.

San Francisco. The Rome Press follows events at the Conference closely and all papers give prominence to pronouncements issuing from it. On June 28th. the entire Press reports President Truman's speech on the occasion of the signing of the pact. LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO (independent) of June 28th. has a leader on the "Charter of

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the United Nations". The writer condemns the facile and banal scepticism of some supposedly intelligent people concerning this new effort for the maintenance of peace, and says that on the contrary there should be faith and a determination that this time the new League of Nations shall work. The article goes on to give the similarities and differences between the charter of the United Nations and that of the old League of Nations. While admitting the value of the innovations, the writer affirms that no international institution for the maintenance of peace can be a substitute for the will of the States which form part of that institution or are responsible for its functioning; in substance there is little difference between this and the other charter which the principal members of the League had not the will to put into action. More important than the letter of the new charter is the spirit in which it has been signed: the principles invoked are those of yesterday, but this time there must be (and there must continue to be) the firm determination to make them respected.

The drought. The Press is striking a warning note concerning the damage which the continued lack of rain has caused to this year's harvest. RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) of June 26th., in an editorial "The Spectre of Hunger", advises the Italian people not to be too optimistic over the food question, as the exceptional lack of rain has enormously affected crops. The paper urges that immediate steps be taken to acquire what is necessary for the coming winter from abroad on the best possible terms. IL TEMPO (independent) of June 27th. says that 20 million quintals of grain will have to be imported.

English Elections. AVANTI (Socialist) of June 24th. has a leader entitled "The Importance of the English Elections" in which the conservatives are accused of using the bogey of the "red peril" in their election campaign in exact imitation of Goebbels. The article concludes by saying that a conservative England would not be able to understand a Europe which is moving to the left and would, therefore, constitute a menace to future peace. LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO (independent) of June 24th. includes an article: "The Principles of Liberty in the English Elections" in which some points of the English electoral system are explained.

The New Government and internal affairs. On June 22nd. AVANTI (Socialist) in an article entitled: "Faith in Italy" says: "It is necessary to reduce to a minimum the military occupation of the 43 northern provinces and to prepare the withdrawal of the troops of occupation. There exist some despicable "bourgeois" and a few aristocrats with high-sounding names who say, if the Allies withdraw they don't know what will happen. Nothing will happen - except the elections and the forming of the Constituent Assembly and the proclamation of the Republic. And from the Alps to Etna Italy will become a workshop for the reconstruction of what the fascist monarchy has destroyed".

The Press of June 24th. gives prominence to, and on the whole comments favourably, Parri's first radio address to the nation on Saturday evening, in which he appealed to the Italian people for co-operation and incited them to

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IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (independent) of June 24th., says: "A quiet and convincing Speech".

LIBERA STAMPA (independent) of June 24th. underlines Parri's appeal to the Italian people to assist with work and faith the task of the new Government. This paper also gives a report from New York which "according to indiscretions in what are usually considered official circles" maintains that the whole of Italy will be under the Italian Government within three months, with the exception of certain frontier zones.

IL GLOBO (financial) underlines that part of Parri's speech which said that "the confidence of the Allies, which means bread, coal, raw materials and credits, depends upon our work and dignified behaviour". This paper also reports that the North will return to Italian jurisdiction within three months.

IL LAVORO (CGIL organ) says Parri spoke honest and clear words which augur well. Parri's phrase "The Government can make you only one promise: there will be serious work" is quoted.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of June 24th. says: "The Government is formed. Now it must act. The Country waits for work..... In a Government which runs the whole gamut from right to left, Parri has a heavy task which may seem to some impossible".

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ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of June 24th. takes exception to Parri's affirmation that his Government is a "Government of the people: the whole people". In an editorial this paper says the Government is not a government of the people because it does not derive from democratic elections but is formed from the union of six Parties which do not represent the whole of the anti-Fascist elements which fought actively against the Nazi-Fascists, nor does it represent the opinions and ideals of all those who fought for liberty.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat) and L'INDIPENDENTE (independent - unofficial government organ) of June 24th. both have leaders which pay tributo to Bonomi who, according to these papers, took the helm at the most difficult moment in Italy's history and faced the situation (even though the Allies themselves were diffident if not hostile with regard to him), with the serene calm which is one of his characteristics. At that moment the State did not exist - everything was lacking. Bonomi was not the man to call attention to what he accomplished and Italy, accustomed to twenty years of fascist fanfare, did not understand such modesty. The Country should, nevertheless, be grateful to Bonomi for his work and for his self-sacrifice and the nation's respect should follow this man of high mind and firm conscience into his temporary retirement.

UNITA' (Communist) of June 26th. in an editorial "A new tone" says that what pleased most in Parri's discourse was just that new tone; he made only modest statements, proportionate to the situation, but he struck a chord which found an echo in the heart of every honest and serious Italian. One thing which gave particular satisfaction, says the writer, was that with regard to the Allies, Parri spoke as a man speaks to those whose friendship he is conscious of meriting.

The Press of June 27th. is mainly occupied with the Government programme as approved at the first sitting of the Council of Ministers on the 26th.

UNITA' (Communist) underlines the Government's reliance on the "active and conscious co-operation of every citizen".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) emphasizes the request for an end of the armistice regime in Italy.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) insists that the measures to be taken to disarm citizens and to suppress illegal acts are the indispensable first step on the road to reconstruction.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) says that the programme amply justifies Parri's statement that this is a Government "of the people for the people"; one of the errors of which the Bonomi Government could be accused was that it maintained itself in a kind of distrustful isolation from public opinion and thus a deep gulf was fixed between Government and people.

IL LAVORO (CGIL organ) announces: "Clear enunciation of policy by the new Government - Vast economic-social plan".

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (republican), dealing with the programme point by point somewhat destructively, is particularly eloquent aboutthe statement that the Constituent Assembly will be convoked "in the shortest possible time". The article says: "Yes -- but when? Three months, six months, a year?"

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ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of June 27th., giving a decidedly secondary importance to the first meeting of the Ministers, refers to the programme approved as a "somewhat prolific document, delivered with the hypocritical coldness of a directors' report to the shareholders of a limited company and, in the manner of such reports, full of rosy promises expressed in a form not sufficiently definite to be binding".
LIBERA STAMPA (independent) of June 27th., in an editorial entitled "We and They" affirms that the separation between Government and people in Italy must cease. The Government are no other than the representatives of the people: "To defraud the fiscal authorities means to defraud ourselves; to disobey the law means to destroy our own security; he who does not consign his grain to be amassed starves himself.....The Government cannot work the miracles - we must".

The Press of June 28th. announces the launching of the new Government loan in the North of Italy and states that Parri, who will go to the North in the next few days, will emphasize there the anti-inflationist aims of the new financial programme and underline the necessity for the State - and, therefore, for its citizens - that this loan should meet with complete success.

The Press of the 28th. also gives notice of the fact that the new Undersecretaries of State will be sworn in that afternoon.

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B. GENERAL REPORTS

P O L I T I C A L

2. Conversation with Randolfo Pacciardi.

During the course of a conversation with an Italian collaborator of the FWB, Randolfo Pacciardi, leader of the Republican Party, expressed the following opinions: "The political situation in Italy, in spite of appearances, is slowly returning to normalcy. The people are re-orientating themselves continually towards the Republic, and the House of Savoy itself knows that it has lost the battle". He emphasized the extreme necessity of new ideals in the life of the Country and of something which will lead the energy of the confused and disorientated youth of to-day into reconstructive channels. He thinks that only a republic can offer these new ideals to Italians, and he spoke of four letters which he had received in the past few days (two signed and two anonymous). The two former were from an officer who is a prisoner of war in India and from a neo-Fascist Republican captain now in a concentration camp. These letters from four young men belonging to the generation which was brought up in the school of fascism indicate clearly the extent to which the thoughts of these men are confused and how rudderless are those who, like themselves, had believed in fascism. The number of these young men, said Pacciardi, is much greater than is generally believed, and they all are scornful of those who permitted fascism and who are still clinging to their positions and thus impeding the regeneration of the nation. Pacciardi affirmed that these young men who are now so undeceived should not be ostracised for life and banned from public life, and that instead they should be morally cleansed and given new ideals to follow. On the problem of the South, Pacciardi said that the Republicans intend to accentuate the federal idea in the Republic so that every region will have the maximum participation in the government and so that the State shall be as decentralized as possible. He believes that this is extremely important, because then the South, which is diffident and generally inclined (for fear of something worse) to maintain the status quo, would be convinced that a Republic is preferable to a Monarchy, if it were guaranteed regional autonomy in a federated republic.

3. Demonstration of Republicans at Albano Laziale.

A FWB officer reports as follows: Delegations from the surrounding districts with their flags and apparently the entire population of Albano Laziale filled the small piazza on Sunday evening, June 24th., to hear General Azzi speak on "Why I became a Republican". A band played republican and patriotic airs and the crowd was in a friendly, democratic mood. Two trucks backed together served as the speakers' platform.

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General Azzi gave a clear, concise and unemotional analysis of his reasons for becoming a member of the Republican Party. He stated that, in his opinion, three Parties were outstanding in Italy: Socialist, Action and Republican, but the fact that the latter had always been consistent in its objectives and had never compromised with the monarchy, together with a long and impartial study of its programme, had convinced him that it best interpreted the exigencies of the present situation.

In conclusion, General Azzi stated that many of Italy's internal and external enemies criticize the division into so many political Parties of apparently such diverse views with regard to economic and social problems, and claim that the Italian people possess neither the political maturity nor moral capacity for self-government. "We must eliminate this idea and treat all such calumny with disdain". He stated that the resurrection of the Country and the re-establishment of Italian dignity called for the union of all in the fight for liberty, irrespective of political Parties or beliefs; that the only mortal enemy of Italy was the monarchy; that the ideal was a republic, and that the legal means to attain this is the Constituent Assembly. "If we do not have a Constituent Assembly, there will be revolution" he said.

All salient points of the discourse received loud applause and there was an ovation to General Azzi at the end. Afterwards a cortege with banners paraded through Albano singing patriotic songs. There were no incidents of any kind.

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4. Report to the Roman Communist Federation on the Insurrection of the North

A PWB officer reports as follows: On Sunday morning, 24th. June, Pietro Secchia of the Communist Party gave a long and interesting report of the insurrection of the North to the Roman Communist Federation at the Palestrina Cinema, which was filled with a quiet and interested audience.

After speaking of the fundamental reasons for the success of the insurrection and emphasizing the necessity for a policy of national unity and of constant defence of the interests of the masses, Secchia gave a resume of the heroic events of the days of the insurrection. He spoke quietly and eloquently and was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his report.

Ilio Baroncini, commander of the Partisan forces in Emilia, then spoke and described the problems of technical and military preparation of the G.A.P. Brigades of Romagna and Bologna. He was also enthusiastically applauded. There were no incidents of any kind.

PUBLIC OPINION

5. Reaction to General Alexander's Statement

A PWB Italian collaborator reports that the recent speech by Field Marshal Alexander, which was not reported fully in the Roman Press, created a sense of solidarity with United Nations, and especially with England. Many people said that besides contributing to the re-birth of Italy, the Allies had officially recognised her efforts and their own desire for the reconstruction of Italy.

A Communist intellectual of 45 years said: Field Marshal Alexander's praise of the Partisans and Italians for their part in the war against the Nazi-Fascists was the greatest recognition we could have had. The appreciation of the value of our regular troops came at an opportune moment, that is, when doubts began to arise about the use made of our armed forces. These doubts were raised by the very sketchy accounts given in the newspapers. As regards Northern Italy, the Field Marshal gave ample assurance that the Val d'Aosta and Trieste would be under Allied control and that their positions would be discussed at the Peace Table. The anxieties about these zones are, therefore, at rest, and the manoeuvres of the Monarchist Party have failed. The hostility against the Communists has also proved, to the Italians that they are not first of all Italians.

A tailor, 50 years - republican - was very impressed by Field Marshal Alexander's declaration concerning the armistice. The vast propaganda carried on by the "VOCE REPUBBLICANA" to have the terms of the armistice published is well known. It is, of course, obvious that they wish to have these in order to be able to attack the monarchy and Badoglio who signed this armistice. This tailor is surprised, now that "military reasons" for non-publication no longer exist, that there should have arisen "political reasons" for still withholding

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A tailor, 30 years - Republican - was very impressed by Field Marshal Alexander's declaration concerning the armistice. The vast propaganda carried on by the "VOCE REPUBBLICANA" to have the terms of the armistice published is well known. It is, of course, obvious that they wish to have these in order to be able to attack the monarchy and Badoglio who signed this armistice. This tailor is surprised, now that "military reasons" for non-publication no longer exist, that there should have arisen "political reasons" for still withholding publication. The Allies, he says, promised a Government chosen by the people. They have not kept their promise. They refused to allow us to publish the terms of the armistice for military reasons and promised to do so when the war was finished. This promise also has not been kept. Perhaps they are making fun of us? The clauses are not known, but we all are more or less aware of what the Allies have asked. Rumania and Hungary appealed to Russia and were heard. Why can't we Italians be treated in the same way? It seems to me that there is no"political reason". If these clauses have no more value, as Alexander said, then why keep them hidden? The Italian people is not to be judged by the irresponsible acts of mad men, but by the behaviour and heroism of the Partisans, of the soldiers, and of the population. These questions are being put by all Italians. The feeling of brotherhood towards the Allies is great, but it would be much greater still if these clouds could be dispersed.

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

6. Death rate in Rome from Tuberculosis 4849

An Italian collaborator of PWB reports as follows: According to the first Congress for the battle against tuberculosis, the death rate in Rome in 1944

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increased by 122%.

From the report given by Prof. Giovanni L'Eltore of the Forlanini Institute, it is learned that the increase in tuberculosis in 1942 was 40% over the figures of 1938-1939. The speaker at the Congress meeting called attention to the fact that not only was the increase during the war period alarming, but the position as it is likely to develop in the next six to seven years must be considered.

Many suggestions were made for the intensification of the anti-tubercular campaign, first among which was the speedy de-requisitioning of the sanatoriums occupied at present by the military authorities. An increase in accomodation, the enforcement of obligatory insurance against tuberculosis, and an intensification of preventive measures among children, were other recommendations.

W O M E N I N P O L I T I C S

7. Women Undersecretaries.

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes that it almost seemed that the new Government might have six women Undersecretaries. The UDI (Union of Italian Women) had proposed that the Undersecretaryship of "Post War Assistance" be given to a woman and to this end conversations took place between Signora Calogero and Parri who declared himself favourable to the proposal. In the meantime the UDI (founded by women Communists) proposed the name of Rita Montagnana, the wife of Togliatti. Although the six Parties were in agreement, they feared the effect on women voters of the inclusion of a Communist woman and, therefore, wanted themselves each to nominate a woman undersecretary. The most concerned in the matter were the Christian Democrats who, together with the Communists, have the greatest Party membership. The proposal was, therefore, subsequently rejected.

8. The National League of Italian Women.

A PWB officer was invited to the first meeting of the National League of Italian Women which took place on Sunday, June 24th., 1945., in the ballroom of Palazzo Doria.

Miss Anna Lea Lelli, who is the originator of the League, and was arrested and imprisoned during the war for her plan for international education, spoke for an hour and held the attention of her listeners. She explained that the League is apolitical and does not compete with any of the existing welfare organizations or other womens' activities, but on the contrary makes use of any element which is already organized and has proved its right to exist.

The aims of the League are:

1. The union and co-ordination of all womens' centres, associations and unions already in existence, and any others which may be formed, so that the whole weight of the Italian women's influence may converge towards one aim: the civic, national and international betterment of the present and future generations.

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An Italian collaborator of PWB writes that it almost seemed that the new Government might have six women Undersecretaries. The UDI (Union of Italian Women) had proposed that the Undersecretaryship of "Post War Assistance" be given to a woman and to this end conversations took place between Signora Calogero and Parri who declared himself favourable to the proposal. In the meantime the UDI (founded by women Communists) proposed the name of Rita Montagnana, the wife of Togliatti. Although the six Parties were in agreement, they feared the effect on women voters of the inclusion of a Communist woman and, therefore, wanted themselves each to nominate a woman undersecretary. The most concerned in the matter were the Christian Democrats who, together with the Communists, have the greatest Party membership. The proposal was, therefore, subsequently rejected.

8. The National League of Italian Women.

A PWB officer was invited to the first meeting of the National League of Italian Women which took place on Sunday, June 24th., 1945., in the ballroom of Palazzo Doria.

Miss Anna Lea Lelli, who is the originator of the League, and was arrested and imprisoned during the war for her plan for international education, spoke for an hour and held the attention of her listeners. She explained that the League is apolitical and does not compete with any of the existing welfare organizations or other womens' activities, but on the contrary makes use of any element which is already organized and has proved its right to exist.

The aims of the League are:

1. The union and co-ordination of all womens' centres, associations and unions already in existence, and any others which may be formed, so that the whole weight of Italian women's influence may converge towards one aim: the civic, national and international betterment of the present and future generations.
2. To contribute to the re-education and regeneration of the Italian people and to help them to regain their own self-respect, and the respect of the rest of the civilized world.
3. The civil, moral, intellectual and political preparation, both nationally and internationally, of the Italian woman for the part she will expect to play in the life of the new Italy.

The League is divided into two groups, and each group into sections. The first group deals with problems of infancy, girlhood and motherhood and of feminine rehabilitation. The second group consists of a voluntary corps of female civic guards and deals with the political education of women (this was explained in more detail later), the co-ordination of the various national associations, the international union, and with administration and finance. The League will operate by means of the scholastic Press, weekly transmissions over the radio, evening classes, recreational and social gatherings, and through the Feminine Voluntary corps of Civic Guards.

This is, of course, a vast programme, but the speaker showed that it is already materializing. For instance, artisan work is pouring in from different parts of the Country and is sold at a 10% profit, which latter goes to the League fund. Anyone who is really doing artisan work can bring it to the League to be sold.

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

CULTURAL.

10) EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES.

An Italian collaborator of the MEB brings us the following:

"At the "Galleria del Secolo" there is an exhibition of the works of Amerighi and Scorzin (2 painters) and Cannilla (sculptor). The pictures which are characterised by an artistic seriousness and dignity, do not strike one as having any exceptional quality. They are of the type to which we are more or less used in these days, without having any outstanding characteristics. Various influences may be noted, from Cecilini to Rafi and sometimes Toti Scialoja, but there is nothing distinctly individual in these works.

The sculptures of Cannilla are much more interesting, and so are his designs. His nudes show an expressionist tendancy, and his heads reveal a sensibility which promises well.

"At the "Finestra", where there is an exhibition of paintings by the Sienese Chisiani and the Neapolitan Caroli, the air is more refreshing. There is a chromatic sensibility in the landscapes and [illegible] the chords struck are delicate but vibrant and reveal the touch of a light but sure hand. This is subtle and refined work.

"The compositions of Caroli transport us to another world. Here two very different tendencies are seen: one towards the tumultous mirth which is typically Neapolitan, as represented in various pictures, such as "Piedigrotta", "Ciarlatani alla Fiera", "La Polemica" rich in inspiration and colour, and the other, more abstract and cold as represented in "Architettura", and "Pantomima", which denote a far more restrained and intellectual approach. Both tendencies are interesting and it is impossible to say which is likely to prevail.

"Both these artists, when they become more stable and their intrinsic personalities have had time to develop completely, should be able to contribute something to the crowded world of contemporary painting.

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11) "A FIRE IN CHICAGO" Fox Film.

"A Fire in Chicago" shows to

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1) "A FIRE IN CHICAGO" Fox Film.

"A Fire in Chicago", shown in the Capranica and Imperiale cinemas is a repeat performance of this Fox Film, which was shown in Rome in 1938.

This is one of those classic american films where one sees depicted the life of a family who were the founders of a town which has now become famous.

The story of the family O'Liri and of their business in Chicago interested the public very much. The fire scene, very realistically represented, was particularly appreciated.

Tyron Power's personal popularity was also one of the attractions of the film.

The documentary, which illustrates with stupendous photography the operations of the Australians in Japanese territory, was followed with unusual interest, perhaps on account of the more human and less impersonal manner in which the hardships and risks of these valorous soldiers who must fight also against nature itself, are presented.

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Miss Lolli went on to point out how the League would work in collaboration with the schools. One of the Sections' work is to take the children off the streets and this has already begun to operate. This is a voluntary service carried out by young women. Another section deals with the education of the young in collaboration with the schools, and seeks to prepare young women for the moral and political responsibilities of the future. The intention is to guide the women of the Country to be useful citizens and to bring up their children to be the same.

After Miss Lolli, Mrs. Lupinacci spoke. She is the head of the Section which deals with the co-ordination between the various national feminine associations and which is dedicated to the political education of women. Lectures on political history will be given and pupils will be brought into contact with all Parties so as to give them an objective view of any political situation which may arise.

C U L T U R A L

9. Radio - Interview with Corrado Alvaro.

Corrado Alvaro, who was the first director of the R.A.I. after it was given back to the Italian Government, and a supporter of radio transmission free from Government influence and control, said that the B.B.C. was one of the most perfect radio services; its direction, editing and newsreels were models. He said that facts were given with great exactness and that the B.B.C. was also technically very superior to the "Voice of America". Nevertheless, the latter is more popular because the more humanitarian attitude of the Americans is reflected in their radio transmissions, and the masses prefer to listen to something which encourages them to hope. Alvaro is of the opinion that with their more humanitarian appeal, if the American transmissions were more carefully prepared they could have a great influence. As it is, in his opinion they are inferior to the B.B.C. broadcasts.

On the subject of Col.Stevens, he said that this popular speaker of London radio has perhaps finished his course. In Fascist times his was the most pleasant and convincing anti-fascist voice, and nearly all Italians in the privacy of their homes tried to listen to him every evening. Later, during the Nazi occupation, Col.Stevens took a more realistic and independent stand than the other speakers of the B.B.C. with regard to England's attitude to Italy. If the others had followed his example and explained things and dealt with queries as he did, Italian public opinion would have been less deluded: Italy would have expected less and so would have been less disappointed, and the reaction of discontent with the Allies would not have been so strong. At the time, Col. Stevens was considered a bird of ill-omen and the other speakers, such as Calosso, were listened to for preference, and these were taken for official speakers, whereas actually they were only speaking for themselves. They made the B.B.C. very popular at the time but, according to Alvaro, did not do a good turn to Italy, because it is better not to create illusions. In a third period, Col.Stevens adopted the attitude of the majority

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12 APO 512

July 5th., 1945.

APPENDIX NO.1.

COMPOSITION OF NEW ITALIAN CABINET - June 21st., 1945

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior	* PARRI Ferruccio	(Action Party)
Vice President of the Council Minister for the Consulta	BROSIO Manlio	(Liberal)
Vice President of the Council Minister for the Constituent Assembly	* NENNI Pietro	(Socialist)
Undersecretaries for the Presidency of the Council	* ARPESANI Giustino * AMENDOLA Giorgio	(Liberal) (Communist)
Undersecretary for the Interior	SPATARO Giuseppe	(Christian Democrat)
Minister for Foreign Affairs	DE GASPERI Alcide	(Christian Dem.)
Undersecretaries (For Italians abroad)	REALE Eugenio MORELLI Renato	(Communist) (Liberal)
Minister of Justice	TOGLIATTI Palmiro	(Communist)
Undersecretary	VERONI Dante	(Labour Democrat)
Minister of Finance	SCOCCIMARRO Mauro	(Communist)
Undersecretary	PALERMO Enrico	(Labour Democrat)
Minister of the Treasury	SCIURI Marcello	(Liberal)
Undersecretaries (War Damages)	* PERSICO Giovanni * MASTINO Pietro	(Labour Dem.) (Action Party)
Minister of War	* JACINI Stefano	(Christian Dem.)
Undersecretaries	* COLAIANNI Pompeo * CHATRIAN Luigi -General	(Communist) (independent)
Minister for the Navy	DE COURTEN Raffaele	(independent)

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Undersecretaries for the Presidency of the Council		* ARPESANI Giustino (Liberal) * AMENDOLA Giorgio (Communist)
Undersecretary for the Interior		SPATARO Giuseppe (Christian Democrat)
Minister for Foreign Affairs		DE GASPERI Alcide (Christian Dem.)
Undersecretaries	(For Italians abroad)	REALE Eugenio (Communist) MORELLI Renato (Liberal)
Minister of Justice		TOGLIATTI Palmiro (Communist)
Undersecretary		VERONI Dante (Labour Democrat)
Minister of Finance		SCOCCIMARRO Mauro (Communist)
Undersecretary		PARESCE Enrico (Labour Democrat)
Minister of the Treasury		SOLERI Marcello (Liberal)
Undersecretaries	(War Damages)	* PERSICO Giovanni (Labour Demo.) * MASTINO Pietro (Action Party)
Minister of War		* JACINI Stefano (Christian Demo.)
Undersecretaries		* COLALANNI Pompeo (Communist) * CHATRIAN Luigi -General (indepen.)
Minister for the Navy		DE COURTEN Raffaele (independent)
Undersecretaries	(Military)	* ARDIZZONI Carlo (Labour Democrat) * CORSI Angelo (Socialist)
Minister of Air		* CEVOLOTTO Mario (LabourDemocrat)
Undersecretary		PELLEGRINO Ernesto- General (indep.)
Minister of Public Instruction		ARANGIO RUIZ Vincenzo (Liberal)
Undersecretaries	(Fine Arts)	*MIRAGLIA Achille (Christian Demo.) * BACCHIANTI Carlo (Action Party)
Minister of Public Works		* ROMITA Giuseppe (Socialist)
Undersecretary		* BRUNO Giuseppe (Action Party)

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Note: * - new members of the Government.

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Minister of Agriculture			GULLO Fausto (Communist)
Undersecretary			SEGNI Antonio (Christian Demo.)
Minister of Transport			* LA MALFA Ugo (Action Party)
Undersecretary			* PRIOLA Antonio (Socialist)
Minister of Post and Telegraphs			* SCELBA Mario (Christian Demo.)
Undersecretary			PANO Mario (independent)
Minister of Industry and Commerce			GRONCHI Giovanni (Christian Dem)
Undersecretaries	(Industry)		* CANEVARI Emilio (Socialist)
	(Commerce)		* STORONI Enzo (Liberal)
Minister of Reconstruction			RUINI Meuccio (Labour Demo)
Undersecretary		XX	(see note)
Minister of Food			MOLE Enrico (Labour Democrat)
Undersecretary			* SANSONE Renato (Socialist)
Minister of Labour			* BARBARESCHI Gaetano (Socialist)
Undersecretary			* CASSIANI Gennaro (Liberal)
Minister of Post-War Assistance			* LUSSU Emilio (Action Party)
Undersecretaries			* FERRARA Mario (Liberal)
		XX	(see note)

Note: * - new members of the Government. XX - Appointment to be announced.

XX July 5th.
Three further Undersecretaries have been announced this morning:

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Undersecretary	XX	(see note)
Minister of Food		MOLE Enrico (Labour Democrat)
Undersecretary		* SANSONE Renato (Socialist)
Minister of Labour		* BARBARESCHI Gaetano (Socialist)
Undersecretary		* CASSIANI Gennaro (Liberal)
Minister of Post-War Assistance		* LUSSU Emilio (Action Party)
Undersecretaries	XX	* FERRARA Mario (Liberal) (see note)

Note: * - new members of the Government. XX - Appointment to be announced.

XX July 5th,
Three further Undersecretaries have been announced this morning:

Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Ivan Matteo Lombardo (Socialist) is nominated instead of Emilio Canevari (Socialist).

Ministry of Reconstruction.

Ernesto Rossi (Action Party)

Ministry of Post-War Assistance

Enrico Berardinone (Communist) is the second Undersecretary.

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12 APO 512

Rome "D" Section

June 28th., 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA

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Rome "D" Section

June 28th., 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA

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NO.74.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12 APO 512

June 20th., 1945.

Rome "D" Section

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA
NO. 74

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

The Government crisis has again held the field in the Roman Press this week. Other subjects of interest are: the Trieste question, the withdrawal of the French troops from the Val d'Aosta, the coming 3-Power Conference, and the future of Italian colonies.

Trieste and Venezia Giulia: Pietro Nenni, in an article in AVANTI (Socialist) of June 17th. says that in connection with the Allied-Yugoslav agreement, this provisional solution of the problem may be considered satisfactory. "All we could expect of the Allies was intervention to prevent incidents before even the question was discussed, and to avoid the establishment of a unilateral solution by force which would have created rancour between the two Countries which are both equally interested in a just solution of the frontier question. After this agreement, the way is open for direct understanding, and it is necessary that the new Government should resolutely follow this up".

INDIPENDENTE (unofficial government organ) of June 17th., in an editorial, says: "Thanks to the energetic intervention of our Allies, Venezia Giulia, trodden under the heel of Yugoslavia, rises again from the misery of four weeks of terror and violence, but the situation is not yet clear. ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of June 17th. reports: "Postponement of the meeting between Allies and Yugoslavs," and says it is confirmed that the final agreement has not yet been signed.

On June 19th. enthusiasm is expressed in the Press at the entry of British troops into Pola. LIBERA STAMPA (independent) of the 19th.: "The fate of Trieste will be decided within a month. Tito's pretensions concerning Istria have caused interruption in the Allied-Yugoslav talks".

The Press of June 20th. gives Reuter's report that the talks concerning the definition of respective zones of occupation will be concluded that night, and on June 21st. the entire Press announces the signing of the agreement and its terms.

Withdrawal of the French Troops from the Val d'Aosta. General satisfaction is expressed on this subject in the Press of June 17th. AVANTI (Socialist), says [illegible] occupation of the frontier zone might have led to unpleasant

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Withdrawal of the French Troops from the Val d'Aosta. General satisfaction is expressed in this subject in the Press of June 17th. AVANTI (Socialist), says that a prolonged occupation of the frontier zone might have led to unpleasant incidents and provocations. The wise decision to withdraw the French troops cuts short any uncertainties and creates the conditions under which Socialists on this side and that of the Alps may collaborate.

LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO (independent) of June 17th. under "French Explanations concerning the withdrawal of troops" says that an official statement from the Quai d'Orsay makes it clear that the withdrawal was not the result of diplomatic relations, but a purely military measure in accordance with Allied plans, and that there does not exist any tension whatsoever between French and Italian Governments. Other papers also give this report.

3-Power Meeting. In this connection the Press is speculating considerably on the possibilities for Italy in these talks. LIBERA STAMPA (independent) of June 17th. writes "What Italy asks of the 3-Power Meeting: 1) Admission among United Nations; 2) Liquidation of territorial questions; 3) Information as to the future of her Colonies; 4) Renewal of exchanges with other Countries." The article goes on to say that it is obviously in the interests of the Allies that Italy should be able to make her contribution to the reconstruction of

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Europe, and adds that in this matter it should be noted that while Russia has lost no time in regularizing her relations with the Countries between Russia and Germany, Great Britain and America, on the other hand, have not established relations with France, Belgium, Holland or Italy.

Italian Colonies: on this subject, several papers of June 17th. quote a report from London that Italy will probably be deprived of her colonies - with the possible exception of Eritrea. IL MOMENTO (independent) of June 17th. quotes the report as saying "It is highly probable that an international status will be given to the Italian pre-war colonies - perhaps under the tutelage of a commission nominated by the world organization of United Nations". It is added that both Great Britain and America have renounced any post-war territorial claims. LIBERA STAMPA (independent) of the 17th., gives the same report and adds that the ex-Italian colonies may become international peace bases. IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of June 17th. gives the report, but says it should be treated with great reserve.

The Government Crisis. On June 15th. the Press reported the Allied reminder that Italy is still bound by certain obligations under the terms of the Armistice, and it was obvious that this stung.
ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of June 15th., in an article entitled "Dignity", says that the CNL is responsible for the latest humiliation of Italy: the Allied reminder concerning Italy's obligations would never have been circulated if the crisis had been solved.
INDIPENDENTE (unofficial government organ) of June 15th. affirms in an editorial "Errors to be avoided" that the Government which issues from this long crisis must be a strong government, backed up by public opinion and supported by the Parties, who must be ready to bend their individual wills to the general good of the Country. The article adds that it would be useless to send Parri to the Government if the principal exponents of the Parties did not collaborate with him but remained outside the Government in order to be able to criticise and obstruct.
UNITA (Communist) of June 15th., after expressions of the highest esteem for Parri, for his record and his personality, says: "We Communists wish him a speedy success and undertake to facilitate his difficult task in any way within our power".

On June 16th. the Press reports the continuance of the discussions in search of a solution. Nenni, in AVANTI (Socialist), says that the institutional truce does not mean that Ministers must not let their republican opinions be heard, but merely that they must not by their acts sabotage a free response on the question from the people.
UNITA' (Communist) of June 16th. hopes that Parri will find a way out and at the same time succeed in giving positions within the Government to representatives of the working classes so that there will be at least a pretence of equilibrium until the elections.
IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of June 16th. states that a solution must be found rapidly; in this moment when the United States are sympathetic to the inclusion of Italy among the United Nations, when the frontier disputes have been favourably settled, Italy must convince the world of her capacity to govern and rebuild.
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ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) of June 16th. says that if Parri does not succeed in forming a Government, Italy will enter a state of chaos.

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (republican) of June 16th. referring to the Allied reminder that the institutional question must wait until the whole of Italy can vote, says this is, then, the annullment of the Lieutenant General's decree of June 25th. 1944, which said the institutional truce should continue until "the liberation of the national territory".

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist), in an article entitled "The Just Medium" says that a Government cannot be said to democratically represent the whole Country if there is no representative within it, alongside of those who claim to hold the monopoly of the life of the Country, of a political current of national character which has a considerable following; in order that the people may express themselves freely when the time comes, it is necessary that for the present there be very little politics, that the people be really free, and that there be concrete facts relative to the condition of the Country. Only thus will it be possible to talk of a beginning of democracy in Italy.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal Party) of June 17th., commenting the three days of Parri's efforts, says that the main point of friction is still the question of the Ministry of the Interior which the Socialists want at all costs; the Country follows with sympathy the efforts of Parri to form a Government which will be the real expression of the CNL, and to be this, the parity of the Parties in the structure of the Government must be maintained.
UNITA' (Communist) of June 17th.: "The Ministerial Crisis - the Moment for Decision has arrived - the Egotism of the Right Wing threatens to bring about Failure of Parri's Efforts". An article says that the Ministry of the Interior is the bone of contention, and with regard to this it would appear that the Liberals have established a decided veto, refusing to admit that the Socialists could direct this Ministry and asking for themselves not only the Interior, but the Ministry of War and the Treasury. "And so a stalemate was created again yesterday by the Liberals on the question of the Ministry of the Interior as it was previously created by the Christian Democrats on the question of Nenni's presidency".
RICOSTRUZIONE (Democratic Labour Party) of June 17th. in a leader: "The Solution - nearer or more remote?" says there is a general impression that yesterday's discussions did not bring a solution any nearer.
GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (independent) of June 17th.: "Parri in Difficulties".

On June 18th. a special edition of ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) announcing the formation of "The Government of the Constituent Assembly, presided over by Ferruccio Parri" was issued. EPOCA (independent) of June 18th. (afternoon paper) announced: "The Crisis resolved with the CNL Formula".

The entire press of June 19th. gives the main outline of the Government composition, according to "corridor indiscretions".
AVVENTI (Socialist) of June 19th. in a leader by Pietro Nenni, says that although the solution arrived at is not entirely that which was desired by the masses of the people it has, nevertheless, changed the political direction of the Country from right-centre to left-centre, and is, without doubt, the best possible solution that could have been obtained.
ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) vents its discontent in sarcastic headlines: "All in agreement with regard to the Government, but scrapping over the portfolios - The Posts are created, but where are the Ministries? - Multiplication of Departments in order to satisfy everybody - Will the Capital be transferred to Milan?"

The entire Press of June 20th. announces the formation of the Government "of the Constituent and of Reconstruction" with satisfaction, with the exception of ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist), which says: "A Government has been formed, a crisis is opened" and adds that this is not a Government but merely another Ministry, and LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) which calls the new Government "The Fourth Government of Compromise".
ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) in an editorial entitled "A great Government - great Responsibilities" says that the new Government is not an improvised affair arrived at in the enthusiasm of the moment, but it is the result of laborious consideration - a solution arrived at, one might say, after everything else has been thought of and tried out. "This Government, if backed up in its efforts, will be able to give Italy that she expects of it".

The Press of June 21st. gives the official lists of Ministers and says

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The Press of June 21st. gives the official lists of Ministers and says the new Government will be sworn in on Saturday.
UNITA' (Communist) of June 21st. says that it has been once again proved that at least until the elections and the Constituent Assembly, Italy cannot be governed except through the CNL; outside of the CNL there is in Italy today nothing but chaos.

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B. GENERAL REPORTS. - P O L I T I C A L

2. Meeting of the Christian Democrats at the Volturno Cinema.

An Italian collaborator of PWB reports as follows: The Congress of representatives of the Christian Democrat Party which had begun on June 12th. came to an end on June 17th. with a meeting at the Volturno Cinema which was very crowded, mostly with young men from 19 to 23 years of age. About 15% of the audience were women, mostly young.

In the preceding days problems concerning the activities of the Christian Democrat movement were discussed and the future line of conduct was decided upon. This final meeting was conducted by Giulio Andreotti, the national delegate of the Christian Democrat Youth organization. Many political personalities were present, including the Minister Grenchi.

After a word of welcome from the Secretary of the Youth organization to the delegates of the 72 provinces, Giulio Andreotti spoke. He recalled those who had died in the Partisan struggle, and referred to the contribution with youth must make in this critical period of reconstruction. He then gave the reasons why the youth organization of the Christian Democrat Party is orientated very largely towards a democratic republic.

When the meeting was over a procession was formed to march round the town. I heard from some of them that they were going to Piazza del Gesu' where they hoped that some personality of their Party, perhaps De Gasperi, would address some words of encouragement to them. The meeting was quite orderly as they were all people of one way of thinking. There was great applause at all references to the republic.

3. Meeting of the Action Party to Commemorate the Martyrs of Zone 1.

A PWB officer gives the following report: On Sunday morning, June 17th. the Action Party commemorated their dead of Zone 1 at the Cinema Palestrina. An attentive audience filled the theatre; there were many of the wives, mothers and relatives of the martyrs present as well as many political personalities and representatives from other political Parties.

Berlinguer, after a short introductory speech by Avvocato Giovanni Ozzi, spoke simply and movingly of the dead, mentioned each by name and stressed the obligation of the living to continue the work for which they gave their lives. He stated that the Action Party was ready to assume its share of the responsibility to guarantee the free expression of the will of the people at the Constituent Assembly and to prevent the resurrection of the forces of reaction. All of Berlinguer's references to the republic and to Ferruccio Parri were greeted with great applause and enthusiasm on the part of the audience, and his eulogy of the dead was very moving.

Berlinguer was followed by speakers representing the Communist, Socialist and Republican Parties, who all spoke warmly of Parri and of the need for a democratic republic. (Great applause).

At the conclusion of the meeting, a cortege was formed to proceed to the unveiling of a plaque in honour of the dead. At this ceremony, Dottor Giuli made a short speech

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those who had died in the Partisan struggle, and [illegible] tion with youth must make in this critical period of reconstruction. He then gave the reasons why the youth organization of the Christian Democrat Party is orientated very largely towards a democratic republic.

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At the conclusion of the meeting, a cortege was formed to proceed to the unveiling of a plaque in honour of the dead. At this ceremony, Dottor Giuli made a short speech.

4. Socialist Meeting at the Planetario.

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes as follows: On Wednesday afternoon June 20th., the Cinema Planetario was crowded with people who enthusiastically applauded Nenni, Togliatti and Fortini when they appeared on the speakers' platform. Nenni immediately began his discourse, and spoke of the struggle of the Socialist Party for power. He said that the only opposition had come from the ignorant and from the Fascists. The advent of the Socialist Party had benefited everyone and especially the working classes, but the Christian Democrats of the right wing had placed many obstacles in their path and had made their task more difficult. In the beginning it seemed to be a case of a De Gasperi-Nenni combination, but this was found to be impossible because the Christian Democrats could not march beside the Socialists in the fight for the Constituent Assembly. Thus, a presidency "a mezzadria" ("metayage"), as Nenni defined it, was not possible and there were then proposals of old men of capacity and honesty but who were without understanding of the present moment in Italy. In the meanwhile, he said, the CLNAI saw that in Rome every

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attempt at a solution was blocked, and they, therefore, proposed Parri as candidate for the Presidency. Nenni then eulogized Parri as the man for the moment and said that now that the Government is completed the Socialists are the first to realize their duty and they are determined to pull together with Parri in the defence of democracy and freedom and in the advancement of the working classes. This, he said, is the task of the new Government; all privileges of the rich should be swept aside and the principal aim should be then the Constituent Assembly. "We will fight with ever increasing tenacity, and we reaffirm our faith in the republic. In not so many months when all of the provinces of Italy are under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, the Constituent Assembly will be elected, but first of all the work of epuration should be finished. We should exhilate our compatriots of the North and remove from civil life all those involved in crimes against the Italian people. Then the Socialists will go into power with a precise task and with the certainty of having a mandate from the people to work for a new life. Our work will be shared with the Communists and we are certain of succeeding in arriving at our objective - the Republic".

Togliatti and Bertini then spoke briefly and were also loudly applauded.

5. Communist Meeting on June 17th.

An Italian collaborator of PWB reports this as follows: The Basilica of Massenzio, chosen for this meeting, was overflowing with people. Representatives of all sections were present with red flags and banners with the mottos "Long live Russia", "Long live the Partisans", "Down with the King", "Republic and Liberty". About 10,000 people were present, principally of the working classes, and there were a great many women who collected funds for the returning soldiers and partisans.

Punctually at 10 o'clock Col.Gin. Mastatelli began to speak. He was greeted by prolonged applause, and he commenced by thanking the population of Rome for their enthusiastic welcome and for their solidarity with the Partisans of the North. He then painted a brief picture of the life they had led, and the spirit which had animated them. He tried to stress two points: 1) that among the Partisans there was no difference in creed: it was sufficient to believe in the cause of Liberty; 2) in the Communist Brigades there were enrolled many young people with monarchist ideas, many parish priests and especially many young members of the Christian Democrat Party. He concluded by saying that he would carry to the North the good wishes of the workers of Rome, and by a plea for unity in the cause of the reconstruction of Italy.

The second speaker was Ilio Barontini. He at once said he was no orator, but gave some details about the life of the Partisans in Emilia. Barontini also emphasized the unity existing among the Partisans, and underlined the fact that in their ranks were many Christian Democrats. Turning to the Roman workers he said that they were already very much ahead, as they had had more time for reconstruction, but that the North would not be long in coming into line. He said that everyone's energy should be canalized to the rebuilding of Italy. His last words were: "For this rebirth, we want Togliatti and Nenni in the Government".

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Togliatti and Nenni then spoke briefly and were also loudly applauded.

5. Communist Meeting on June 17th.

An Italian collaborator of FWB reports this as follows: The Basilica of Massenzio, chosen for this meeting, was overflowing with people. Representatives of all sections were present with red flags and banners with the mottos "Long live Russia", "Long live the Partisans", "Down with the King", "Republic and Liberty". About 10,000 people were present, principally of the working classes, and there were a great many women who collected funds for the returning soldiers and partisans.

Punctually at 10 o'clock Col.Cino Moscatelli began to speak. He was greeted by prolonged applause, and he commenced by thanking the population of Rome for their enthusiastic welcome and for their solidarity with the Partisans of the North. He then painted a brief picture of the life they had led, and the spirit which had animated them. He tried to stress two points: 1) that among the Partisans there was no difference in creed: it was sufficient to believe in the cause of Liberty; 2) in the Communist Brigades there were enrolled many young people with monarchist ideas, many parish priests and especially many young members of the Christian Democrat Party. He concluded by saying that he would carry to the North the good wishes of the workers of Rome, and by a plea for unity in the cause of the reconstruction of Italy.

The second speaker was Mo Barocini. He at once said he was no orator, but gave some details about the life of the Partisans in Emilia. Barocini also emphasized the unity existing among the Partisans, and underlined the fact that in their ranks were many Christian Democrats. Turning to the Roman workers he said that they were already very much ahead, as they had had more time for reconstruction, but that the North would not be long in coming into line. He said that everyone's energy should be canalized to the rebuilding of Italy. His last words were: "For this rebirth, we want Togliatti and Nenni in the Government".

A letter from Nenni was then read, in which he said that for special reasons he was unable to be present, but they were to carry on as though he were there, as in spirit he would be. The letter was greeted with great applause, and continuous cries of "Long live Nenni and the Socialist Party".

Before Togliatti started to speak, the band played "Canzone del Piave", "Fratelli d'Italia" and L'Inno dei Lavoratori", which the people sang all together.

Togliatti commenced by ridiculing the anxiety felt by certain heads of the police about the meeting. He went on to say that the workers present wished to show their gratitude towards the representatives of the Partisans. He spoke of the accomplishments of the Partisans, and especially of the purge carried out by them. He said "If Mussolini had been brought to Rome, who knows how long it would have taken to get justice done, and how much dignity Italy would have lost over it". He said that the purge is not finished, however; it goes on and will do so until all the real culprits have been punished. (Togliatti had to wait here until the cries of "Down with the King" "We want the head of the King" had subsided). As for the Government, he declared that it must be formed by the people and there must be no one in it who, though he might write books on philosophy, or be a famous diplomat,

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or representative of the right wing, does not understand anything about popular government. He ended by saying that the unity of the working classes alone can restore national solidarity in politics.

Togliatti's speech was enthusiastically applauded and at the end the crowd pushed its way up to the platform, singing "The Red Flag" and calling for Nosentolli and Baronchini.

6. Biographical Notes on some of the Personalities in the New Government.

Ferruccio Parri, President of the Council, Action Party. Born at Pinerolo (Turin), 19th. January 1890. Graduate in Literature at Turin University. Winner of a scholarship for the professorship of a High School; was professor at the Parini"Liceo" in Milan. Soldier in the war 1915-1918. Won promotion from Lieutenant to Major. Was wounded several times and won three silver medals and French "Croix de Guerre". After third or fourth wound he was called to the "Ufficio Co-operazione" of the Chief of Staff, General Diaz, and helped to form the plan of operations which led the Italian Army to victory at Vittorio Veneto. After the Armistice, he was on the committee of the first organization "Opera Nazionale Combattente" in 1919, and was one of the best known leaders. Publisher of the "POpolo Romano", he was also managing director of the "Corriere della Sera" which he left with Albertini in 1925 when the paper became a Fascist organ. He opposed Fascism from its birth. After the assassination of Matteotti, he published, together with Riccardo Bauer, Giustino Arpesani and Giovanni Mira, the "Caffe'", a weekly anti-Fascist paper which carried on in Milan the work which Piero Gobetti was doing in Turin with the "Rivoluzione Liberale". The paper beat the record of requisitionings by having two numbers only not requisitioned. With Riccardo Bauer, he was one of the principal organisers of the anti-Fascist struggle, of the clandestine press ("Antifascista"), of the conspiracy and he co-ordinated the different centres of opposition abroad.

After the extraordinary laws of 1926 he organised with Rosselli and Fortini the escape of Filippo Turati and his flight in motor boat from Savona to Corsica. On his return from Corsica Parri was arrested with Rosselli (November 1927) and was kept a long time in prison awaiting trial. They were eventually tried and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment which had already expired before the trial. They were then sent to Lipari. Liberated in May 1930, Parri was again arrested for plotting, together with Ernesto Rossi and Riccardo Bauer, on 30th. October 1930. Released in April 1932, he was banished to the islands and afterwards to the Valle Lucania, from which place he was finally liberated in 1933. During that period he was always in contact with the anti-Fascist movement of the "Giustizia e Liberta'" organization, founded by Rosselli and Lussu in France and directed in Italy by Bauer and Rossi. In February 1933 Parri was taken on by the "Ufficio Studi della Societa' Edison" and collaborated in a monumental work in 4 volumes which constitutes a complete review of the electro-mechanical evolution in the world and in Italy. This was published in the fiftieth year of the company. In 1937 he collaborated in another well-known work "Rivelazioni degli utenti familiari e centatore" which was the first study of its kind in Italy and served as an indication of the economic situation of the nation

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Ferruccio Parri's education ranges from the literary to the geographical fields and from hydrology to electro-mechanism.

In 1942, after a long period of clandestine activity, he was tried by a special court, imprisoned for six months, and then acquitted. He was one of the founders of the clandestine "Action Party" in July 1943. After the Armistice he remained in Milan, the moving spirit and organizer of the resistance against the Nazi-Fascists. He was commander of the Partisan formation in the North, together with Longo of the Italian Communist Party. After the arrival of General Cadorna in September 1944 he assumed the unified command of formations of the Volunteers of Liberty, together with Cadorna and Longo. In January 1945 he was arrested by the Gestapo and after an attempt at escape organized by the chief of the clandestine movement, Frenchi (a young Liberal) was taken to Verona. He carried out two special missions to Rome during the anti-Nazi war period, one before and one after his arrest.

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He is an untiring organiser, and it is to him that the organization of the 15th. "Giustizia e Liberta!" division is owed. He was commanding General of this division. As Commander of the Partisans he is known all over the north of Italy. During the war his pseudonym was "Maurizio". He has always had a great moral influence on the younger men who fought magnificently under him.

Manlio Brosio, Liberal, Vice-President. Born in Rimini of a Piedmontese family in 1900, has been a member of the Liberal Party since he was a young man. A Lawyer, he practised in Turin. Was a member of the CNL in Rome during the Nazi-Fascist occupation. He has already taken part in the Government in the first and second Bonomi cabinets.

Alcide De Gasperi - Foreign Minister - Christian Democrat. Born in the Trentino 1889. An active irredentist, directed "Il Nuovo Trentino" newspaper and in 1911 was sent by his co-citizens as deputy to the Austrian parliament. After the 1915-18 war he entered and took part in the direction of the Partito Popolare Italiano. Deputy in 1921, he succeeded Don Sturzo in the direction of the Party. During the Fascist oppression he was condemned to four years' imprisonment. He was minister without portfolio in Bonomi's first cabinet and Foreign Minister in the second.

Mcuccio Ruini - Minister for Reconstruction. Labour Democrat. Born in Reggio Emilia in 1877, entered the administration of public works in 1900 and became general manager of "Mezz giorno" in 1912. Radical deputy, under-secretary for Labour in Orlando's ministry in 1919 and Colonial Minister in Nitti's third ministry in 1920. Under Fascism he had to leave the Council of State of which he had been a member since 1913. Minister without portfolio in Bonomi's first cabinet and Minister for Public Works in the second.

Gaetano Barbareschi - Minister for Labour and Social Insurance. Socialist. He is a metallurgic worker. Born in Sestri Levante 54 years ago, took part very young in the Socialist Syndical organization into which he put all his enthusiasm and spirit of sacrifice. He was one of the first to oppose Fascism. This cost him many years of banishment, physical assaults and aggressions; he was continually spied upon and prevented from earning his living. He was amongst the foremost in the clandestine movement against the Germans in Genoa and was imprisoned in the ill-famed "Casa dello Studente" in Genoa, where he was cruelly tortured but never betrayed anything. Although he is a "self-made" man, after the liberation of Genoa he took on the management of the "Nuovo Giornale" of that city.

Giuseppe Romita - Minister for Public Works - Socialist. Born in Tortona in 1887. In 1904 he was already in the fighting lines of the Socialists. Was elected deputy for Turin 1919 and re-elected at the head of the list in the two following legislatures, 1921 and 1924. He distinguished himself in parliament for his technical abilities, and was nominated member of the Commission for Public Works. He was director for many years of the Turin paper "Il Grido del Popolo" and member of the management of the Party from 1922 to 1926, the year in which he was arrested and banished. Referred to special court, he spent his time passing from one Italian prison or island

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

7. Reactions to the new Parri Government.

An Italian collaborator of PWB brings us the following: The solution of the political crisis by the formation of the Parri Ministry has been received with general satisfaction. Parri is believed to be a man of outstanding

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neral qualities, and there is little doubt about his energy and organizing ability. Thus, in a time when the masses are suspicious of politicians whom they consider to be personally ambitious, Parri is considered as a man apart from the others. The only reservation made - usually by Rightest elements who are disappointed that the laborious discussions of the CNL did not result in failure - is that these qualities which make him popular are not sufficient to protect him from the manoeuvres of able political elements such as, for example, the Communists.

The Organizing Secretary of the Action Party, commenting on the position of his Party, stated that in this delicate moment the Party should be able to give proof of its value in this experiment in which the future of democracy in Italy is at stake. Failure would, in his opinion, lead to a shift to the Left or to the Right: either a return to the past and to the side of the reactionary forces, or to a new type of dictatorship of a different colour. At this moment, he said, Christian Democrats on the one hand, and Socialists and Communists on the other, regard the Action Party with those sentiments one feels towards someone who has succeeded where they would have liked to succeed. Both Nenni and De Gasperi maintain that they sacrificed themselves in the interests of concord. With Parri as President, he said, the moderate tendency in the Party is represented and a serious Constituent Assembly is assured without any fear of compromise. When he was given the task of forming the new Government, Parri was told by the Lieutenant General that although the tendencies in the CNL were clearly republican, other forces existed in the Country which were monarchical and these forces should be considered in the formation of his cabinet. The Secretary stated that Parri's reply was that this was neither politically, juridically or materially possible and he added that in sending Bucsu and La Malfa to the Ministry, the Action Party was playing its best cards. He concluded by saying that miracles cannot be expected even from Parri, especially in the field of national reconstruction where everything depends upon the Allies, but certainly, as far as the solution of delicate problems such as epuration, the preparation of the Constituent Assembly, the fight against a policed State and the formation of an Italian democratic conscience is concerned, the greatest confidence may be placed in Parri.

A Socialist, aged 40 years, who had been exiled in France and who had been condemned to 30 years' imprisonment by the Fascists, stated that the new Government is rightly formed to defend a programme which will lead to a Constituent Assembly worthy of the name, to oppose every reactionary attempt, and to go ahead energetically with epuration. On this point, he adds, Parri has given precise assurances, and since Parri is an honest man, the Socialists are convinced that he will not act as Bonomi has done. On the social question Parri is more generic and reticent, but it must not be forgotten that the problems of nationalisation of the industries and agrarian reform cannot be dealt with before the elections. Parri is a guarantee that these elections will be arrived at honestly so that the republicans and Socialists, as well as the other Parties, can freely express themselves. He says that Parri has gone into

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A 30-year old employee - Labour Democrat, says that the nomination of Parri as Prime Minister does not give a predominant position to the Action Party. According to him, the nomination of Parri signifies a movement to the left from which the Socialists and Communists will profit. The Ministries entrusted to men of the Action Party do not allow anything important in the way of innovations, whilst Togliatti and Nenni are destined to play important roles.

A high-school Professor, 30 years, Liberal, says that the crisis after all began with Cattani's letter denouncing the underground dealings of the Parties in the Government. He is sure that the Party would have accepted Nenni's candidature as President if the Liberal Party had been left the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior, and adds that in any case, the fact of having opposed the attempted hegemony of the Socialists and Communists during the crisis gave prestige to the Liberals who, according to him, can do very good work in the Government and give to it first-class men and technicians. He thinks that an agreement with the Action Party should not be impossible as the Liberals will not be slow to fall in the strongest current in the institutional question. He adds that his Party has every confidence in Parri, of whose

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qualities as an organizer he has the greatest esteem.

"Licco" headmaster - 40 years - Christian Democrat, says that as he belongs to the left wing of his Party, the constitution of the new Government has his whole confidence. He is sure that the posts allotted to Togliatti and Nenni will place them in a position to solve the important problems: epuration and the Constituent Assembly.

Wanam, literature graduate, Communist, says that the constitution of the new Government represents a forward step, but the preservation of conservative elements in it which try to prevent decisive action by the left, makes it an unsatisfactory solution.

C U L T U R A L

8. "Non sei stato mai cosi' bello" at the Salone Margherita.

Peppino de Filippo, the popular Neapolitan comedian, presents this review at the Salone Margherita. It is a parody of the American film. It attempts to get away from hackneyed themes such as "Black Market" the "Liberating Allies", the "Signorinas","Shoe Shine" and Party politics, etc. An attempt is made to portray the variety and strangeness of humanity apart from contingent facts. Here and there the outworn motifs mentioned crop up and are received with long and significant applause by the audience.

In one act there is a comparison between an Englishwoman of the beginning of the century who submits to the languid fascination of Naples and a modern Wac full of energy and disdain who is incapable of seeing the true face of Italy through the grief and misery of to-day.

The chief merit of this production is the natural diction of Peppino de Filippo, but the review on the whole is mediocre.

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No.73.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12. APO 512

Rome "D" Section. June 21st., 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA.

PART I - SUMMARY.

The political crisis continued to absorb the attention of the Press during the week.

Ferruccio Parri arrived in Rome, having been unanimously proposed by the delegates of the CLNAI for the post of Prime Minister in an attempt to solve the deadlock which had arisen between the Socialists and Christian Democrats. The CLNAI declared that Parri should be Prime Minister in view of the fact that he represented the insurrectional movement in Northern Italy. They also declared that the principal representatives of the different Parties should enter the Government. The Christian Democrats accepted these proposals whole-heartedly, but when Nenni and Togliatti made it known that they did not intend themselves to enter the Government, De Gasperi (Christian Democrat) said that in that case he would be unable to do so. Parri's task was thus a complicated one, and discussions took place between him and the leaders of the various Parties. If a strong government of national union was to be formed, it had obviously to include the principal leaders of the six Parties. Parri's task was, therefore, to secure the active co-operation of Nenni and Togliatti.

The candidature of Parri was welcomed by both left and right wing Parties forming the Committee of Liberation. He was known as a man of complete integrity and a person who had always opposed Fascism. As a member of the right wing of the Action Party he was considered by the Press of all Parties to be impartial. It is reported that the Socialists and Communists, although welcoming the candidature of Parri, were determined to secure some key ministries in the Government for the working class Parties before giving their unreserved support. In the two previous Bonomi Governments the key ministries, such as Premiership, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Treasury, Ministry of War and Ministry of Justice, were all in the hands of the right wing or centre Parties. The Socialists demanded the Ministry of the Interior, but the Liberals vigorously opposed this demand as they themselves wanted this Ministry. Eventually a compromise was reached resulting in Parri himself taking over the Ministry of the Interior and the appointment of two vice-presidents. Of these, one was a Liberal, Manlio Brosio, and the other a Socialist, Pietro Nenni. Brosio is also minister for the Consulta, and, presumably, will be responsible for summoning the consultative assembly. He will also assist the Prime Minister in the Ministry for the Interior. Nenni,

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each Party, with the exception of the Christian Democrats, having three Ministries. The Ministry for Occupied Italy has been abolished. On the other hand, four new Ministries have been created. The Ministry of Reconstruction has been formed out of the various committees which existed hitherto, and Meuccio Ruini, the leader of the Democratic Labour Party, has been put in charge of this Ministry. A Ministry of Food has been created, and Enrico Molè, Labour Democrat, is Minister. A Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance has been formed, and a Genoese worker, a Socialist, Gaetano Barbareschi, is the Minister. A Ministry of Post-War Assistance has been formed, and includes the various committees for Prisoners of war and refugees. Emilio Lussu, Secretary of the Action Party, is Minister of this. De Gasperi remains at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Stefano Jacini, Christian Democrat, becomes Minister of War in place of Casati. Giovanni Gronchi remains Minister of Industry and Commerce, but his responsibility for labour is transferred to a separate Ministry. Mario Scelba, Christian Democrat, becomes Minister of Post and Telecommunications. Raffaele De Courten remains Minister of the Navy; MarchbSelori, Liberal, remains in charge of the Treasury, and Arangio Ruiz, Liberal, remains Minister of Public Instruction. For the Communists, in addition to Togliatti, who becomes Minister of Justice, Mauro Scoccimarro replaces Antonio Pesenti at the Ministry of Finance, while Fausto Gullo remains Minister of Agriculture. For the Socialists, in addition to Nenni, who is vice-president and Minister for the Constituent Assembly, Giuseppe Romita becomes Minister of Public Works, and Gaetano Barbareschi Minister of Labour and Social Insurance. The Labour Democrats are represented by Ruini who is Minister for Reconstruction, Mario Covelletto, who becomes Minister for Air, and Enrico Molè, who becomes Minister for Food. The Action Party is represented by Ferruccio Parri, who is President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, by Ugo La Malfa who becomes Minister for Transport, and by Emilio Lussu who becomes Minister for Post-War Assistance.

It is reported that the Ministers will take the oath to the Lieutenant General next Saturday, according to the formula adopted for the preceeding Bonomi Government, that is: each Minister will pledge himself to respect the institutional truce and to work exclusively in the supreme interests of the Country.

The Under-Secretaries have not yet been chosen, but these are expected to be selected in the next few days.

With the exception of IL MILL NUOVA (Monarchist) and LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican), the Rome daily Press unanimously welcomes the new Government.

Pleasure continues to be expressed at the conclusion of the Venezia Giulia agreement, although the Communists declare that Italy should have been present at the discussions.

Pleasure is also expressed at the announcement of the withdrawal of French troops from the Val d'Aosta.

On June 10th. Ignazio Silone spoke in commemoration of Matteotti. He declared that the situation to-day was similar to that of 1919, although he affirmed that the principal danger did not come from the reactionary forces, but was constituted by the political isolation of the

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On June 10th, Ignazio Silone spoke in commemoration of Matteotti. He declared that the situation to-day was similar to that of 1919, although he affirmed that the principal danger did not come from the reactionary forces, but was constituted by the political isolation of the working classes, by the opposing currents dividing the workers, by the false agitation directed towards fictitious or secondary objectives, and by the lack of co-ordination in the effort at essential modification of the political structure.

Interest continues to be shown in the elections in England, and several articles have appeared in the Italian Press describing the English electoral system, and the chances of the different Parties.

On Sunday, June 17th., the Communist Party organized a mass meeting in honour of the Partisans. This was addressed by two Partisan leaders, Colonel Moscatelli and Barontini. Moscatelli recalled how Italian industry had been saved by the efforts of the workers in the North who had become Partisans. He declared that the workers did not wish these factories to return to the hands of

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those who had made of them instruments of collaboration with the Germans. The Partisans of the North, he said, had allowed themselves to be disarmed without demanding anything. They did, however, demand one privilege: to work more than others in order to be an example and to show once more that the workers and peasants are the best part of the Italian people. Parentini said that the Partisans who had agreed to be disarmed intended to be in the vanguard of the reconstruction of their Country, but they also intended to be vigilant that the solution of the political crisis be that expressed by the will of the people. The meeting was concluded by a speech from Togliatti. He said that the meeting had been called to show gratitude for the national liberation and to express that gratitude on behalf of the whole nation to all officers, soldiers, sailors and aviators. He said that the present political crisis was profound, and that it could only be solved by a new political direction corresponding to the formidable historical fact of the struggle of the proletarian partisans for the liberation of their Country. He declared that the Socialists and Communists could best achieve this because they were supported not by the forces of the old ruling classes, but by the real Italian people. He said that the old ruling classes were afraid of the working classes and implored the Allies to remain in Italy as long as possible to prevent the people becoming masters of their own destiny. He said that nearly two years ago the Foreign Ministers of the three Great Powers pledged themselves to liberate Italy from every trace of Fascism and to allow the Italian people to express its own will as to the Government of the Country. He asked the Allies to keep faith with these pledges.

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NO.73

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12 APO 512

Rome "D" Section

June 21st., 1945

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA

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NO.78.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
WPWB NO.12 APO 512

Rome "D" Section. June 21st., 1945.

A POST ON CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

The problem of the new Italian Government continues to take precedence in the Press of this week, although considerable space is still given to the Trieste question. Other subjects of interest are: the situation in the Val d'Aosta, Italy's renewed request to be admitted to the San Francisco Conference, the campaign for the reduction in the cost of living, and the British elections.

On the subject of Trieste, the whole Press gives prominence to June 10th. the agreement arrived at. AVANTI (Socialist) of June 10th., says: "The Trieste agreement has been signed - final settlement of the Peace Conference." RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat) of June 10th, states: "This solution is considered here as satisfactory and acceptable because it solves a dangerous problem and signifies the triumph of the very important Anglo-American principle according to which disputes over territory cannot be settled by unilateral action."

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of June 10th, publishes an editorial by Guido Gonella who, speaking of the end of "this incubus" adds: "But how many other parts of Italian territory are still under the control of those who, in a few weeks of arbitrary occupation, have shown how little respect they have for the peoples' rights." He goes on to express concern for those Italians remaining in the zones under Yugoslav control, and says there is no guarantee that violence will not be used to influence those people when the time comes for authoritative and discussion at the Peace Conference.

On June 11th. the Press show a little concern in case the provisional occupation of zones by the Yugoslavs should prejudice the discussions at the Peace Conference. ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of June 11th. gives De Gasperi's statement on the agreement, in which he says that the request of Italy was that the whole of Venezia Giulia should be occupied provisionally by United Forces; England and America from the beginning received this request with sympathy, but the agreement reached does not accord completely with Italian desires and leaves a certain amount of apprehension. It is appreciated, however, that the compromise arrived at is the outcome of long and tenacious effort on the part of the Governments of London and Washington.

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UNITA' (Communist) of June 12th., after stating that it is to be hoped that the agreement will put an end to the alarmist tactics of certain people who sought to aggravate the already sufficient difficulties of the country by prognostications of another armed conflict on the frontier, adds that the agreement itself, however, leaves something to be desired. A negative element of some gravity is constituted by the absence of Italy from the discussions. The article affirms that an idiotic and narrow-minded nationalism, having created an impossible atmosphere for direct discussions with Tito, has once more played into the hands of those whose interest it is to see that Italy regains an autonomous status as tardily as possible.

The Press of June 13th. gives accounts of the enthusiasm with which the Italians of Trieste acclaimed the substitution of British and American flags for that of Yugoslavia in the city. LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) of June 13th. has an article "Reservations by Subasic on the Venezia Giulia Agreement" and reports from Washington the publication of a letter from Subasic to the American Ambassador in Belgrade in which he says that Yugoslavia has accepted the solution agreed by the Anglo-Americans in order to avoid any possibility of conflict, but reaffirms that the agreement does not in any way prejudice the Yugoslav territorial claims with regard to Trieste, Istria and the Slovene coast. The letter adds that the present agreement is contrary to the sentiments of the Yugoslav populations resident in these zones.

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In connection with the situation in the Val d'Aosta, the Press maintains that bribery of the Italian population in this zone is still going on, and anxiety is expressed. IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of June 10th. says there is a widely diffused fear that the French intend to occupy Ventimiglia permanently. INDIPENDENTE (independent) of June 10th. states that notwithstanding the orders of General Alexander, the French troops refuse to leave the Val d'Aosta. GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (independent) of June 13th. gives in full an article by Joseph Israel of the INS entitled "The Val d'Aosta Industries - Paralysis at Cogne - cessation of work caused by the political and military situations". The article says that Italians and Allies are studying with interest the accord reached with Tito, in the hope that something similar may speedily be forthcoming in regard to the Val d'Aosta where the situation is becoming daily more tense as a result of the growing French pretensions.

The entire Press of June 15th. (and the afternoon papers of June 14th.) announces the withdrawal of French troops from the Val d'Aosta.

Italy's request for admission to the San Francisco Conference is arousing considerable interest in the Press. All papers of June 10th. publish the formal request and say that the question of Italy's admission is under consideration. GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (Independent) says the request has little probability of being considered until the international status of Italy has been revised. It is explained that as long as there is no peace treaty between the Allies and Italy the latter cannot be admitted to the Conference.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) of June 13th. says that the admission of Italy to the Conference will be discussed next week, and quotes Antonini's memorial to President Truman concerning help to Italy and her admission to the Conference. UNITA' Communist) of June 13th. gives: "Admission of Italy among United Nations reported imminent."

In this connection, the announced intended participation of the Italian Navy in the war against Japan is underlined in the Press. GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (independent) of June 13th. states: "Part of the Italian Fleet will participate in the war against Japan - Truman shows comprehension of our Country - Antonini's memorial to the President while Italy's admission to the Conference is discussed." GIORNALE DEL MATTINO of June 14th., however, gives Ambassador Tarchiani's categoric denial of having asked that Italy might take part in the Pacific War and of having reported President Truman's promise to use part of the Italian fleet in the Far East, as stated by this paper the previous day.

A certain amount of interest continues to be shown in the forthcoming elections in Britain, but this is diminishing somewhat, perhaps because there is a growing conviction, as several papers of June 10th. point out, that the foreign policy of all Parties in Britain is fundamentally the same. The differences with regard to internal politics are outlined.

On the subject of the new Government on June 9th., the deadlock still existing, RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) says: "It is now time to say: Italy awaits the Government of which she is in urgent need. It is perhaps not too much to add: she is tired of waiting."

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of the same day, writes: "The Christian Democrat Party has shown its ability to deal with the political situation... all doors are wide open if there is the will and self-discipline to decide the fate of

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Italy's request for admission to the San Francisco Conference is arousing considerable interest in the Press. All papers of June 10th. publish the formal request and say that the question of Italy's admission is under consideration. GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (Independent) says the request has little probability of being considered until the international status of Italy has been revised. It is explained that as long as there is no peace treaty between the Allies and Italy the latter cannot be admitted to the Conference.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) of June 13th. says that the admission of Italy to the Conference will be discussed next week, and quotes Antonini's memorial to President Truman concerning help to Italy and her admission to the Conference. UNITA' Communist) of June 13th. gives: "Admission of Italy among United Nations reported imminent."

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IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of the same day, writes: "The Christian Democrat Party has shown its ability to deal with the political situation... all doors are wide open if there is the will and self-discipline to decide the fate of the Country through the deliberations of a Constituent Assembly."

AVANTI (Socialist) of June 9th. says: "The Constituent is a means, not an end, and if there is accord as to means without accord as to end, the accord may be ups at any moment."

On June 10th. the entire Press hails the arrival of the delegates from the North for the solution of the crisis.

UNITA' (Communist) of June 10th: "The immediate formation of a CNL government- this is the will of the masses in the North". In an editorial, this paper affirms that many Countries in Europe have reached Fascism after having passed through the anti-chamber of Catholic governments.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat) of June 10th. favours a Bonomi Presidency.

EPOCA (independent Socialist) of June 11th. says: "The Parties are still seeking for a solution of the crisis, the delegates from the North having energetically reaffirmed that the new Government must be designed by the CNL with the exclusion of Bonomi and other politicians of the past."

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) of June 12th., in an editorial by Lussu, entitled "An Imminent Solution Foreseen" says that the difficulties (exclusively political and not personal) have retarded the solution of the crisis too long; the Country demands a Government and at once, and not merely explanations as to why one has not yet been formed. The article goes on to say that both the Socialist and Christian Democrat candidatures are now out of the question and, therefore, an alternative has to be found; it is obvious that the CNL, which interpreted rightly the will of the people, and conducted the revolt against the Germans and Fascists which led to liberation, must have within its ranks the men necessary to form a Government. "The future Government must re-establish the authority of the State which the Fascist regime and the war have shattered to fragments, but it must do so by democratic methods.....There must be a democratic Government, a Government of the people capable of leading the Country peacefully towards the Constituent Assembly; a Government in which not only those sections of the population which have suffered most from the Fascist adventure and from the war, but all the best elements of the new Italy - our partisans and the heroes of the resistance - shall feel themselves represented. A Government formed in any other way would not be a Government."

IL TEMPO (independent) says that Orlando's candidature would be a solution of the crisis and that the question of the Presidency must be decided to-day; that a solution of the kind they have continually championed would seem possible, namely, the presidency of Orlando with Nenni as vice-president, this latter to have ample powers for the preparation of the Constituent. "We maintain that the name of Orlando would ensure a happy synthesis of the aspirations of North and South, and Sicily in particular would see in her son a guarantee with regard to her just revindications." This paper also gives the "Presidential Derby" odds for that day: Orlando 2 - De Gasperi 4 - Bonomi 8 - Soleri 12 - Parri 12 - Nenni 12.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal Party) of June 12th.: "The Crisis moves towards new solutions."

AVANTI (Socialist) of June 12th.: "The Crisis enters the final stage to-day."

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On June 13th. the entire Press announces Bonomi's resignation and says that this marks the "official stage" of the crisis.

UNITA' (Communist) of June 13th. carries the headlines: "The Crisis at the Decisive Point - Bonomi has handed in his resignation - Yesterday also the usual opposition to representatives of the working classes holding key positions rendered fruitless the consultations between the Parties".

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of June 13th., reads: "Bonomi Resigns after the useless prorogation requested by the CNL - the Lieutenant General initiates consultations and in the meantime the six Parties continue discussions in order not to come to any agreement".

On June 14th. all papers report that Ferruccio Parri has been called from the North.

AVANTI (Socialist) in an article by Pietro Nenni says: "The CNL yesterday nominated its candidate for the Prdsidency in the person of Ferruccio Parri. It is a name which means little to such people but this

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AVANTI (Socialist) in an article by Pietro Nenni says: "The CNL yesterday nominated its candidate for the Presidency in the person of Ferruccio Parri. It is a name which means little to most people but which makes the heart of all those who have been part of the anti-Fascist conspiracy since 1922 leap". At the same time, this paper announces that Nenni, as Togliatti, will not participate in the proposed Government to be presided over by Parri.

UNITA' (Communist) of June 14th. announces the invitation of Parri to Rome but says: "But the solution of the crisis still remains very uncertain". It is added that Nenni and Togliatti do not intend to participate in the Government, and that the difficulties are now on account of the opposition of the Christian Democrats and Liberals to key positions being given to representatives of the people's Parties.

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P. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL

2. The Crisis and the composition of the future Government.

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes: The Government crisis in Italy was virtually opened when the delegates of the CNL arrived from Northern Italy, and it has not yet been settled. This long parenthesis has bored the public, and if they read the papers formerly in order to find out something about the crisis, now they do it only out of curiosity. Besides this, the various Parties outside of the CNL try to discourage everything by saying that even a new Government can do nothing if it is not elected by the people. The struggle for places in the Government has rather sickened the lower classes, who, in their ignorance, think that getting into the Government means becoming a millionaire and taking vengeance on one's enemies.

A youth aged 23 years, member of the Republican Labour Party, blamed Bonomi for the incapable way in which he has conducted affairs of the Italian State up to now. "Whatever Government gets into power, it will always be tied to the Monarchy and to the Allies. It will not be allowed to act freely, and so will be no better than the Bonomi Government. It is necessary to create the Constitution and let the people elect their own representatives. Perhaps the same people the are now in the Government would be re-elected, but at least we could be sure that they had the mass of the population behind them. Orlando, Sforza, Croce, Nuini, etc. are not fools, on the contrary they are the only people capable of taking the helm of our sinking ship into their hands, but if they have not the people behind them criticism and opposition will continue to hamper their efforts".

A civil servant, aged 30 years, member of the Republican Party said: "The only Government that will be popular with the people is one formed by the Constitution, but as long as the Allies remain in Italy this cannot happen. We Republicans are trying to establish the lesser evil: we choose the Socialist Government with Nenni as its leader. On the one hand that would mean a step forward towards solving the institutional problem because Nenni would at once begin the organization for the Constituent Assembly; on the other hand we know that the Socialists are very strongly linked with the Communists, and that is a bad thing, because the latter have too dictatorial methods and for this reason are inclined to be pro-Slav whereas we have need of everyone's help. A Government with De Gasperi at its head would be excellent from the point of view of foreign policy, but would not be popular with the majority. The Christian Democrats are too untrustworthy and would make Rome and Lazio especially into a Papal state. These little annoyances would begin again which we, after twenty years of Fascism, are now no longer able to tollerate. I don't see any other possible candidate for the Government. Parri would be very acceptable to many: he is very popular in the North but in of central and southern Italy do not know his ideas or the objects he has in view. Parri would be an excellent Prime Minister if the Action Party would take a clear line of action and not keep its feet on both sides of the fence".

3. Speech by Ignazio Silone at the Cinema Cola di Rienzo.

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on one's enemies.

A youth aged 25 years, member of the Republican Labour Party, blamed Bonomi for the incapable way in which he has conducted affairs of the Italian State up to now. "Whatever Government gets into power, it will always be tied to the Monarchy and to the Allies. It will not be allowed to act freely, and so will be no better than the Bonomi Government. It is necessary to create the Constitution and let the people elect their own representatives. Perhaps the same people who are now in the Government would be re-elected, but at least we could be sure that they had the mass of the population behind them. Orlando, Sforza, Croce, Nenni, etc. are not fools, on the contrary they are the only people capable of taking the helm of our sinking ship into their hands, but if they have not the people behind them criticism and opposition will continue to hamper their efforts".

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3. Speech by Ignazio Silone at the Cinema Cola di Rienzo.

A PWB officer brings us the following: On Sunday morning, 10th. of June, Ignazio Silone spoke in honour of Matteotti at the Cola di Rienzo Cinema to a large and attentive audience. After a brief introduction by Oscar Del Re, who presided at the reunion, Zerenghi saluted the gathering in the name of the Communist Party. Then Silone, after an ovation by the audience, began his discourse. The theme was "Matteotti and the Present Moment".

The speaker stated that Matteotti was still "alive and present among us in our present difficulties"; that the difficulties he faced were similar to those of today; that in the crisis of 1919 fascism was triumphant because of grave deficiencies in Socialist political action; that although then formal unity and organization of the proletariat existed, there was a lack of clear policy and real alliance between the workers, the farmers, the intellectuals and other groups.

Silone then spoke of the present situation in Italy and explained that the most grave danger of today was not constituted by the forces of reaction (although these are important) but by the political isolation of the working classes from the other forces in the Country; by false agitation directed towards fictitious or secondary objectives; by a lack of co-ordination aimed at essential modifications of the political structure and by differences on fundamental questions of political democracy.

The address was followed with great interest by the audience and was greatly applauded at the conclusion.

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

4. Public Reactions concerning the withdrawal of French troops from the Val d'Aosta.

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes: The arrival of the Anglo-American troops and the consequent withdrawal of the French contingents who were stationed in the Val d'Aosta in order to create a "fait accompli" in the matter of annexation has been received with general satisfaction. But, as in all matters appertaining to politics, criticism is not lacking and the fact that the position is provisional only causes the satisfaction also to be somewhat transitory. In fact, many people make a parallel between this and the Trieste question, and they do not all believe that the Val d'Aosta question will be settled completely to our advantage either now or in the future, because they believe that the Anglo-American troops have arrived solely to restore law and order.

A University student speaking on this subject said: "The fact that the English and American Governments through their troops have played the role of "pacifier" is a proof that the question is not near to any kind of solution either for or against Italy. In this regard the news of the early meeting of the "Big Three" gives me to think, because the papers say that the question of territorial claims will be brought up and decided. I believe that the demands of France will encounter very feeble resistance on our side, on account of our position with regard to the victorious nations. I think that the strong nations will have to be careful not to make a definite enemy of France, who might ally herself with Russia who in the meantime is trying to make friends with Germany, because this would create a powerful European block rendering vain any attempts at British influence in Europe. So I think it is not improbable that France will be favoured in the settlement of the Val d'Aosta question, the more so because the Italians would not be so resentful as they would be at the loss of Venezia Giulia and Trieste.

A civil servant, aged 53 years - republican - said: "I am glad that the course of events have obliged the Anglo-American Governments to take a hand in the Val d'Aosta question, and to arrange things in such a way that neither side can make any protest or consider itself badly used. It is just what was wanted in this moment to my way of thinking. The people involved should not commit acts of violence but submit the issue to a plebiscite in the contested zone. This, I believe, would be the best solution, not only because it would be a proof that the present regime is really a democratic one, but because it is the wish of the inhabitants of the Val d'Aosta itself, whose independent spirit is well known. In this way there would not be any disappointment on one side or the other".

5. Public Reaction to the Trieste Agreement.

An Italian collaborator of PWB reports as follows: The agreement between the United Nations and Yugoslavia which temporarily closes the discussions concerning Trieste has revived interest in the eventual fate of this city. Although there is general satisfaction in the accord and although Italy was favoured, it is believed by many that the problem is still unsolved and that the agreement in itself is a prelude to future difficulties for Italy, particularly in respect to the clauses of the Armistice.

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A civil servant, aged 58 years - republican - said: "I am glad that the course of events have obliged the Anglo-American Governments to take a hand in the Val d'Aosta question, and to arrange things in such a way that neither side can make any protest or consider itself badly used. It is just what was wanted in this moment to my way of thinking. The people involved should not commit acts of violence but submit the issue to a plebiscite in the contested zone. This, I believe, would be the best solution, not only because it would be a proof that the present regime is really a democratic one, but because it is the wish of the inhabitants of the Val d'Aosta itself, whose independent spirit is well known. In this way there would not be any disappointment on one side or the other".

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A civil servant, aged 67, states: "The United Nations consider it opportune to favour Italy because the Trieste question could be a spark of discord between themselves, especially as Italian sentiment was more stirred concerning Trieste than it was for the war against Germany. But if, when the clauses of the Armistice are known, Italy is treated more as an enemy than as a friend, then Yugoslavia may seek to press her claims and she may be successful in obtaining satisfaction. Then, in addition to Yugoslavia, other countries may profit from the situation thus created and put forward other claims more or less legitimate."

A High-school Professor stated: "From my point of view, the agreement is a good precedent because the compromise with Yugoslavia was favourable to Italy and shows that our claims were legitimate. This is important because, although Yugoslavia collaborated with the United Nations from the beginning of the war, it demonstrates that United Nations in their policy relative to Italy are ready to give full consideration to our rights".

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6. Public Reaction to the Figures concerning Italian losses in the fight against the Germans.

An Italian collaborator of PWB reports: The news which appeared in the newspapers that 17,000 Italian soldiers died in the fight against the Germans has greatly impressed the public. During the war one never saw in the papers any exact account of the part our troops were playing in the war, and so every one thought that they were either put to work behind the lines or on reconstruction work. The casualty figures, therefore, caused surprise. It was thought that perhaps about 10,000 had died.

An artillery major, recently returned from the front, said:" Our troops, when armed like the Allies, have proved themselves to be capable of the tasks allotted to them. The soldiers felt more sure of themselves with the new arms and ready to fight. Many soldiers died in mine fields; of the others, the greater part died heroically, exposing themselves to enemy fire, and taking almost impregnable positions from the enemy, particularly in the central part of the front. The number of dead has not, therefore, surprised me very much. Our troops began to be effective after the liberation of Rome, and the figure of 17,000 dead between June 1944 and May 1945 is a very honourable one."

A boy of 22 years, soldier of the "Brigata Ebraica" (Jewish Brigade) thought that there would have been more dead. "On the 8th. Army front our soldiers fought savagely, throwing themselves upon the German forts and fighting at close quarters. Others died on the minefields which were very numerous, especially around Rimini. We of the "Brigata Ebraica" hurled ourselves at the enemy more energetically than the regular soldier because we felt it was necessary to show that Jews felt a duty to their Country just as much as the others, and perhaps even more so. The number of our dead is perhaps greater in relation to the actions fought, but there are many which have not been noticed, like those of the "F. Recce Squadron" of the Folgore Division. The Allied officers who were with us in the front line often congratulated us and showed appreciation. Let us hope that our dead did not serve only to liberate our Country, but to create that esteem which had disappeared with Fascism."

7. Public and Press interest in the possibilities of emigration to South America

An Italian PWB collaborator says that:

Emigration applications to Brazil (the target figure being 100,000 men) are coming in well firstly because it seems that the climate is adapted to the Italian physique and secondly because we Italians have developed a kind of "Americomania" (if one can so call this fixed idea of living in America) so that the mere idea of going to America lifts us to the skies. Although we know that Brazil is not a Paradise, still the stories that we hear from Italians already living there and who have made their fortunes, attract a great number of people, especially the young ones. This longing to leave Italy one finds especially among the young men who frequent the bars, billiard saloons and other public places, or, in other words, those young men with no fixed work. They consider that even if they do not succeed they will only have lost a few years of their youth, which will not matter as they are so young. Also, in many cases they think that they have already missed the happy thoughtless years of their youth owing to the constant danger of being called to arms and the "razzie" under

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Y O U T H M O V E M E N T

8. Italian Girl Guide Rally in Honour of Lady Baden Powell

A FNB officer reports this rally as follows:

On Sunday, June 10th., there was a Rally at Villa Doria Pamphili, the summer residence of Prince Doria, sindaco of Rome, who lent his park to honour Lady Baden Powell who had come on purpose to visit the Roman Scouts and Guides.

Lady Baden Powell really came at the invitation of the Guides, but the Scouts also asked for the privilege of meeting her and so the Sunday morning was dedicated to them.

After lunch, which was prepared in the traditional manner at the Girl Guide fires, came the Guide display. This was a great surprise to Lady Baden Powell, as she said later in her speech to them. Amongst the items, which on the whole were games and picturesque representations of the Scout laws and camp work, there was a particularly interesting one showing the history, which is, of course, not a very long one, of the movement in Italy and describing the first meeting which took place in the catacombs of Saint Priscille, outside Rome, during the German occupation. This savours of the early Christians, and certainly the courage displayed was worthy of the spirit in which the early martyrs risked their lives when going to their secret meeting place. In fact, one of the guests, a future guide, told me that she continually met this group of girls who were always together, and one day asked them what they were doing, and what that little badge of a clover leaf meant, but she was only answered by an enigmatic smile. All the meetings had to be held in the greatest secrecy and the number limited. But after the liberation of Rome there was a spontaneous increase in numbers, and now the Girl Guides are about five hundred.

At the end of the display, Lady Baden Powell spoke to the Girl Guides and congratulated them. She said she had never expected to find such a large number: her idea had been about 30 or 40, not in uniform or organized, and instead she had found this wonderful gathering in uniform, well organized and understanding the spirit of the Movement. She said they could hold up their heads with any other organization in the world, and that she was delighted that after this long interval, Italy could at last take its place again in the world movement; she was looking forward to seeing them at the International Jamboree in France next year. They must remember that the future of their Country was in their hands, and that even when they were women they must still continue their work; it is not the uniform which counts, but the soul beneath it. She said she was going on to Luxembourg and Belgium and then to England, and she would carry greetings from them to the Guides in those other Countries and would tell of all that she had seen here and how, in spite of great difficulties, they had reached a high degree of efficiency. "You have every reason to be proud of yourselves, and I am very proud of you" she said.

Lady Baden Powell obviously won the hearts of the Roman Girl Guides - perhaps because she showed that she had come, not to criticise or even to

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Guide fires, came the Guide display. This was a great surprise to Lady Baden Powell, as she said later in her speech to them. Amongst the items, which on the whole were games and picturesque representations of the Scout laws and camp work, there was a particularly interesting one showing the history, which is, of course, not a very long one, of the movement in Italy and describing the first meeting which took place in the catacombs of Saint Priscilla, outside Rome, during the German occupation. This savours of the early Christians, and certainly the courage displayed was worthy of the spirit in which the early martyrs risked their lives when going to their secret meeting place. In fact, one of the guests, a future guide, told me that she continually met this group of girls who were always together, and one day asked them what they were doing, and what that little badge of a clover leaf meant, but she was only answered by an enigmatic smile. All the meetings had to be held in the greatest secrecy and the number limited. But after the liberation of Rome there was a spontaneous increase in numbers, and now the Girl Guides are about five hundred.

At the end of the display, Lady Baden Powell spoke to the Girl Guides and congratulated them. She said she had never expected to find such a large number: her idea had been about 30 or 40, not in uniform or organized, and instead she had found this wonderful gathering in uniform, well organized and understanding the spirit of the movement. She said they could hold up their heads with any other organization in the world, and that she was delighted that after this long interval, Italy could at last take its place again in the world movement; she was looking forward to seeing them at the International Jamboree in France next year. They must remember that the future of their Country was in their hands, and that even when they were women they must still continue their work; it is not the uniform which counts, but the soul beneath it. She said she was going on to Luxembourg and Belgium and then to England, and she would carry greetings from them to the Guides in those other Countries and would tell of all that she had seen here and how, in spite of great difficulties, they had reached a high degree of efficiency. "You have every reason to be proud of yourselves, and I am very proud of you" she said.

Lady Baden Powell obviously won the hearts of the Roman Girl Guides - perhaps because she showed that she had come, not to criticise or even to inspect, but to help and encourage.

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

3 The General Fall in Prices on the Market garden produce market

It has been noted that the prices in the fruit and vegetable market have fallen considerably during the last week. There were many reasons for this fall but the most important were 1) large and continuous increase of market garden production as the season advances 2) this market has been affected by the general fall in prices.

In fact, on an average a fall of about 10% has taken place. The price of fruit has fallen more than that of vegetables, etc. during the last five days of this week. The following is a list of present and former prices:

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Peaches	L. 160 Kg
Cherries	"80-90 "
Apricots	" 200 "
Plums	" 180 "
Figs	" 140 "
Tomatoes	" 150 "
Small vegetable marrows	" 130 "

L.	60-70 Kg
"	20-30 "
"	40-50 "
"	60-70 "
"	70-80 "
"	60 "
"	70 "

It is the opinion of many people that prices will continue to descend until they reach a level in proportion to the present value of the lire. What I was able to gather from a talk with a house-wife, mother of a large family, was; that everyone was used to high prices by now, and no one made unhappy comparisons with those of pre-war times as they did last year. Even in the working classes where the memories of times when they could live spending very much less is still a vivid one, [illegible] now made; people have become resigned to the present conditions. There is still criticism of prices but of another order; it is said they are still too high for the present moment but there is great faith that during the summer they will continue to fall all the time.

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C U L T U R A L

IO) EXHIBITION OF LEONOR FINI'S PAINTINGS.

A private exhibition of Leonor Fini's paintings has opened in the gallery "La Finestra". The works of this Italo-Argentine artist who has passed most of her life in France are arranged with great care and artistic sense.

This artist's work seems sometimes to suggest that she is too conscious of her value, and to underline too sharply the distance between common humanity and herself, as illustrated by numerous paintings, some of which are privately owned. Besides the wellknown pallid evocations of sphinxes, the exhibition includes fantastic drawings of skeletons to which almost always something human is left clinging, such as hair, a limb still covered with flesh, or a human expression which increases the macabre effect. Leonor Fini's surrealism is to be seen in an inclination towards the "finite" and a rigor which permits her without losing herself in a search for sensibility, to attain that atmosphere of allusion and allegory which is one of the principal characteristics of surrealism. This is particularly evident in those canvases which treat her favourite theme of the sphinx, in her portraits, which evoke not without a certain [illegible] streak of irony, now a fifteenth century opulence, now an eighteenth century pure romanticism, and in her still life pictures minute in [illegible] precision and a strange macabre

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Jaloux, speaking of Leonor Fini says that she unites the science of composition and drawing to a powerful imagination in which the sub-conscious plays the major part, she is a part of that movement of magic and enchantment which is the essence of the written and painted poetry of our century.

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NO.72.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit NO.12 APO 512

Rome "D" Section.

June 14th., 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA

Part I - SUMMARY.

Political Crisis.

The political crisis has now lasted for nearly six weeks, that is: since the liberation of the North. It had long been felt by members of all the six Parties that once the North had been liberated it would be desirable to form a new Government based on the six Parties of the CNL. The Action and Socialist Parties were prepared to return to the Government provided that Bonomi was not Prime Minister. It was also felt by the left wing that the discussions with the representatives in the North would probably take some time and that, therefore, the crisis should not be officially opened, as last November, by the resignation of Bonomi until an agreement had been reached in principle, but the discussions have lasted longer than was anticipated and have revealed the difficulties of democracy in a country which has been ruled by a dictator for twenty years. As the crisis dragged on and the position of the Government became more difficult, the apathy of the Romans was inclined to turn to scepticism. Many Italians wondered what all the crisis was about and some regretted the days when a dictator changed his government over night. From various reports it is clear that these prolonged discussions have not increased the prestige of either the Parties or their leaders.

During last week the differences between the Parties and the reasons for the prolonged discussions became more apparent. Within the Committee of Liberation there are, broadly speaking, three main points of view:
1. The point of view of those of the extreme left.
2. The point of view of those of the left centre.
3. The point of view of those of the right centre and right wing.

There are three stages in the crisis: in the first, the Parties are concerned with coming to an agreement on a joint programme; in the second stage, they are concerned with agreeing as to a Prime Minister, and in the third stage they are preoccupied with dividing the ministries equally between the six Parties.

Some time elapsed before the Parties could agree as to a common programme. The first discussions took place in Rome when the delegates from the CNL of Northern Utaly (CLNAI) came South to discuss the programme. These discussions were then continued in the North when the secretaries of the different Parties

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Some time elapsed before the Parties could agree as to a common programme. The first discussions took place in Rome when the delegates from the CNL of Northern Italy (CLNAI) came South to discuss the programme. These discussions were then continued in the North when the secretaries of the different Parties went North. In the North agreement was reached between the six Parties as to a common programme, although the Liberals reserved their right to discuss one or two questions with the central executive of their Party in Rome. When the delegates returned to Rome it was clear that there was a disagreement between the Liberals on the one hand and the left wing Parties on the other as to the part which should be played by the CNL. By circumscribing the functions of the CNL to those of a purely advisory nature it was possible to reach agreement once more on the programme. There next arose the difficult question as to who would be invited to lead the Government. The left wing maintained that as soon as the secretaries of the Parties reached Northern Italy it was clear to them that the workers who had played a prominent part in the resistance worthily should be represented in the new Government, and, as a result, the Socialists proposed that the Prime Minister should be a member of their Party. The Socialists maintain that this proposal received the enthusiastic support of the Communists and the Party of Action, and the acquiescent support of the other Parties in the north of Italy, including the Christian Democrats. They further

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maintain that it was only when De Gasperi returned to Rome that he changed and the Christian Democrats advanced their own candidature for the post of Premier. The Socialists and Communists imply that this change came about as a result of pressure from the Vatican. Socialists and Communists argue that in democratic governments formed since the Armistice neither the Socialists nor Communists (that is, according to them, the working classes) have been properly represented. All Parties are agreed that there are certain key ministries, and these include the Presidency of the Council, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of War, the Treasury, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Of these it is generally considered that the Ministry of the Interior is the most important. In the eyes of the left at any rate it is considered as being even more important than that of the Presidency of the Council. It is reported that when the discussions first took place as to the structure of the Government, the Socialists, supported by the Communists, immediately asked for the Ministry of the Interior. When the Liberals and Christian Democrats declared that this was impossible then the Socialists said they would like the Presidency of the Council. The Christian Democrats, on the other hand, argue that they would prefer the Government to be presided over by a non-Party man who would be impartial. They also maintain, however, that if a Party leader is to be appointed as Prime Minister, then the Christian Democrat Party, as the potentially strongest Party and as the Party which stands roughly at the centre, should assume the leadership. They believe that if a Socialist were to be Prime Minister the balance of influence would shift appreciably to the left owing to the fact that the Socialists are in alliance with the Communists. There is also a feeling, which is shared not only by the Christian Democrats but also by progressive democrats of the centre and moderate left Parties, that Nenni is under the complete influence of the Communists. Undoubtedly, fear of the Communists has played an important part in the crisis. The right wing and centre Parties have not much confidence in Nenni, whom they consider to be an able though irresponsible journalist and likely to further the Communist influence in any government of which he might be the head. The Christian Democrats, furthermore, maintain that at the beginning of the crisis they made it clear that if a Party leader were to be Prime Minister they believed that this person should be selected from the Christian Democrat Party rather than from the Socialist Party.

The duel which ensued between Socialists and Christian Democrats left the other Parties (with the exception of the Communists) as spectators who did not appear to take sides. The Communists supported whole-heartedly the candidature of Nenni. The Party of Action also supported the candidature of Nenni, although if the Socialists and Communists had been prepared to accept De Gasperi the Action Party would have had no objection to entering a government under him. They claim that they assumed the rôle of mediators. It is reported that the Liberals were offered the Ministry of the Interior by Nenni in the event of his being Prime Minister, and this served to tranquillize their fears. It is also reported that members of the Action Party believed

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There was a deadlock of several days. In an attempt to obtain the support of the Socialists, De Gasperi offered Nenni the vice-Premiership. In this post he would have been in charge of the preparations for the Constituent Assembly and would have been responsible also for social problems. Nenni refused this offer, possibly because he felt none of the key ministries in the Government would go to the Socialist or Communist Parties. He also argued that the liberation of the North had been effected largely by the working classes, and that these classes demanded a more effective control of the Government.

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The deadlock continued until Croce arrived in Rome and, it is reported, approached Orlando and asked him if he would be prepared to accept the Premiership. It is said that Orlando replied that he would accept provided the six Parties unanimously agreed to serve under him. Discussions then continued in the CNL between the various delegates, and it is reported that the left wing Parties were not prepared to accept Orlando. After the discussions had been prolonged for some time the CNLAI decided that it was essential, in the interests of Italy, to form a Government rapidly. The CNLAI then sent delegates to Rome to continue discussions with the members of the Central Committee, and they proposed that Ferruccio Parri, as the representative of the insurrectional movement in the North, should preside over the new Government. By proposing his candidature the northern delegates intended to emphasize the effort made by the North to redeem the faults of Fascism and to give due value to the participation of Italians in the victory of the United Nations under the banner of democracy. The delegates from the North also declared that, in order that the Government should have a character of national unity, all the principal exponents of the Parties, such as Nenni and Togliatti and De Gasperi, should participate in the Government, as only by such participation would the Government of Parri have the strength and importance which the northern delegates consider indispensable at the present moment, both in order to face up to the difficult problems of internal policy and to treat with the Allies in an effective and representative way. They further proposed that five ministers without portfolio to represent the North should be nominated. The leaders of the six Parties in Rome then met to discuss these proposals, and the Christian Democrats accepted them. It is, however, reported that Nenni and Togliatti declared they would not enter the Government. As a result of this, De Gasperi expressed his intention of remaining with the other Party leaders outside the Government. If this were to happen, no Government headed by Parri would have any real strength. It is not clear whether Nenni and Togliatti's refusal to enter the Government is definite, or whether it is intended to serve as a bargaining counter for one or two key ministries. It is reported that the Socialists will demand the Ministry of the Interior. Any such demand would probably be opposed by the Liberals, who consider that Parri, as a member of the Party of Action, represents the left wing and that, therefore, the Interior should go to a member of the right wing parties.

On Tuesday Bonomi handed in his resignation to the Lieutenant General, who consulted the President of the Senate and Orlando, President of the Chamber, as well as the leaders of the Parties. Lussu and Facciardi refused to see the Lieutenant General.

Parri, who was in Milan, is on his way to Rome, and it is not known whether he will accept the post of Prime Minister as he is known to be a man singularly lacking in ambition.

The reasons for the prolongation of the crisis would appear to be a mutual suspicion between the Parties and an unwillingness to compromise on both sides. The more disinterested Italian democrats have been striving to achieve a Government which would prepare for the elections and would ensure that they

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The reasons for the prolongation of the crisis would appear to be a mutual suspicion between the Parties and an unreadiness to compromise on both sides. The more disinterested Italian democrats have been striving to achieve a Government which would prepare for the elections and would ensure that they are held freely. They feel that it is important for any coalition government to agree on a minimum programme and for the Parties to work loyally together to ensure the success of this Government which is faced with such grave problems. They feel that unless such an agreement is reached beforehand, the Socialists and Communists may continue to undermine the Government as they did in the first coalition government. The difficulties of the Party leaders are heightened by the fact that no free election has taken place in Italy for twenty years or more and by the fact that the Parties are uncertain as to their relative strength. There is also the conflict between those who, learning from past mistakes, wish to build a democratic Italy on a sounder foundation than that which existed in the pre-fascist period, and those who wish to preserve as much as possible of the structure of the State of pre-Fascist Italy. The left wing argue that the working classes have never been fully represented in the Government in Italy and in view of their strength and importance and in view of the part which they played in the resistance, they should be effectively

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represented in the new Government. On the other hand, the right wing are rather alarmed by the growth of Communism and the tendency of certain Communists to have recourse to violence and to ignore the methods of democracy.

The Trieste Agreement.

The agreement reached between the British and American governments on the one hand and the Yugo-Slav government on the other for the withdrawal of the Yugo-Slav troops from Trieste, and the division into zones of occupation has been welcomed in the Italian Press, although there are many Italians who would have preferred that Italy should have taken part in these negotiations and that the Yugo-Slavs should have withdrawn from the whole of the former Italian territory, at least until the Peace Conference discussions.

Price Reduction Campaign by the CGIL.

The CGIL has continued its campaign for the reduction in the cost of living and in various cities of the South agreements have been reached to reduce prices.

Youth Meeting in Rome

During the week a Youth Meeting was held in which representatives of the youth of northern Italy participated

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit NO.12 APO 512

Rome "D" Section. 14th. June, 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12 APO 512

Rome "D" Section. 14th. June, 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA
NO. 72.

A. CURRENT EVENTS.

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

The Press has again this week, of course, been mainly occupied with the attempt to form a government. Other subjects were: Trieste, the forthcoming elections in England, the Syrian question, the appeal of Italy to the Allied Nations for the supply of the necessary materials to facilitate the economic rebirth of the Country, the campaign by the CGIL for a reduction in the cost of living, and the recent statements concerning the Italian Navy.

As far as Trieste is concerned, General Alexander's presence there was generally considered to be a sign that an agreement had been reached on the proposals made to Tito. ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) of June 5th. says that the dispute over Venezia Giulia (until it can be discussed at the Peace Conference) would seem to be at an end; there is great scarcity of news from Allied sources, but it is believed that the A.M.G. will begin to function fully in Trieste in a few weeks' time.

On the subject of the elections in England, all papers continue to be interested, and many give the election speeches in full - under titles appropriate to their political bias. RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal Party) of June 6th. again insists that British foreign policy will remain fundamentally the same, whether the Conservatives or the Labour Party win and, therefore, great importance should not be attached by Italy to these elections.

With regard to Syria, the Press relates the incidents calmly on the whole, but in headlines. ITALIA LIBERA (Action) of June 2nd. criticises British foreign policy which intervenes in De Gaulle's aggression in Syria but does nothing about the same thing in the Val d'Aosta, and demands a universal law against aggression - even against those in whom the Great Powers are politically and economically interested. Most papers of June 7th. give prominence to the efforts of the United States to mediate in the Anglo-French dispute over Syria.

The appeal of the Italian Government to the Allies for aid to restart and develop the economic life of the Country is reported by the entire Press of June 2nd. The result of the recent government loan is cited as proof that the Italian people are trying to help themselves, but it is pointed out that the means at their disposal are absolutely inadequate to enable the Country to get upon its feet without assistance.

The CGIL has started a campaign for reduction in the cost of living, and they

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The appeal of the Italian Government to the Allies for aid to restart and develop the economic life of the Country is reported by the entire Press of June 2nd. The result of the recent government loan is cited as proof that the Italian people are trying to help themselves, but it is pointed out that the means at their disposal are absolutely inadequate to enable the Country to get upon its feet without assistance.

The CGIL has started a campaign for reduction in the cost of living, and they ask that the new Government comprise a Ministry of Supplies to discipline the distribution of first necessities. UNITA' (Communist) of June 3rd., praises the efforts of the CGIL and of the Camera del Lavoro, and says that it is the sense of responsibility shown by the masses which has made possible the first drop in prices in the South. This crusade by the CGIL, they say, is intended to stimulate production and healthy commerce, providing just profits, but striking inexorably at profiteers and speculators.

The possibility of the rebirth of the Italian merchant navy is commented on with satisfaction in the Press of June 7th. ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of June 6th. under the title "Great Britain prevented the dismemberment of the Italian fleet" refers to the fact that the Russian request for Italian ships was satisfied with Anglo-American units.

On the subject of the new government, on June 3rd. there was a general optimism in the Press after the accord reached between the Parties with regard to the functions of the C.L. RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal Party) of June 3rd., in

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an article entitled "The Triumph of Common Sense", states that the solution of the crisis may now be considered within sight, and goes on to say that the Liberals cannot but feel a certain satisfaction in having raised the question of the CNL function and in having at once indicated the obvious solution; now that this matter is settled, they are determined that no other controversy shall arise to impede the formation of a government.

UNITA' (Communist) of June 3rd, hails the agreement as "an important step forward".

EPOCA (Independent socialist) of June 3rd., in an article "Towards the Solution of the Crisis", adds a quotation from "New Statesman and Nation" which was also given some days ago by other papers: "In the fields of the administration of justice and of economic life, the influence of ANG cannot be other than a spoke in the wheels of a machine which functions well and an obstacle to the work of reconstruction which Italians of the North had initiated at the arrival of the Allies."

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO (Independent) of June 3rd., in an article "Considerations on the Crisis", says that when they can make themselves heard, most Italians will be found to disapprove of a policy of "fait accompli". The population feels that only a strong Government can supply what they need: bread, work and peace.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of June 3rd. says that a Christian Democrat presidency is the obvious solution to the crisis, for reasons of internal and foreign politics.

AVANTI (Socialist) of June 5th., replying, states that the Christian Democrat "perplexities" concerning the Socialist candidature have now resolved themselves into a pretension on their part to assume leadership. The article maintains that the Christian Democrat statement that the liberation of the North has revealed the necessity for a Government which will represent the popular will and that the Christian Democrat is the Party most able to satisfy this necessity, is a contradiction of terms. Indignation is also expressed that the Christian Democrats should try to use the lever of their candidature being more acceptable than that of the Socialists to the Allies. The writer further maintains that the Christian Democrats have pretensions to pre-eminence in the new government, whereas the Socialists would have maintained a balance of power among the parties. This attitude, the article affirms, threatens to reopen the crisis and put everything back to starting point. The article concludes by saying that in the pre-Fascist period it was the same "Popular Party" (Christian Democrat) which impeded the formation of a Government which would have opposed the reactionaries - and in the meantime Fascism stepped in.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Democratic Labour Party) of June 5th. says that the head of the Government should be a man above Party politics rather than one of the leaders of the CNL.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of June 5th., under the title "Government or Committee" says that Italy, exhausted, awaits a Government, and not a Committee which would make use of "prefetture, questure, carabinieri, e emissari politici" to prepare one-sided plebiscites and elections. The article affirms that the Socialist Party in Italy only exists today as a tool of the Communist Party, and concludes: "From the bottom of this pit of impotence there arises the voice of Nenni who from Naples invites the Allies to depart. We find no difficulty in identifying ourselves with this request, but we ask the Allies to restore the powers to an Italian Government capable of re-establishing civil order, of putting

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IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of June 8th., in an editorial by Guido Gonella, reaffirms the necessity for the Christian Democrat Party to assume a directive role in the new Government. Replying to critics, the article says: "Is it surprising that the Christian Democrats do not consider the Socialist candidature opportune, when Churchill himself, to until yesterday collaborated with the Socialists in coalition, attacks them violently and accuses them of being totalitarian and the enemies of liberty?"

The Press of June 6th. reflects anxiety, and most papers give the text of Bonomi's note to the heads of the various Parties, calling for a rapid solution to enable the business of the Country to be carried on.

On June 7th. a note of exasperation makes itself heard. After consultation between the Socialists and Christian Democrats, no conclusion was arrived at. AVANTI (Socialist), of June 7th., under the title "A Deadlock in the Crisis", says that the last word of the Christian Democrats will be given this morning. IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) announces "Still No Solution - the laborious discussion continues". [illegible] (Liberal Party): "Vain attempts at an accord for the Composition of the New Government". IL [illegible] (Independent Liberal): "Crisis Stalemate - Socialists and Christian Democrats firm in their respective positions

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B. GENERAL REPORTS

P O L I T I C A L

2. The Formation of the New Italian Government.

An Italian collaborator of FWB reports that there are many conjectures as to the future Italian Government, but without doubt public sympathy is drawn towards the two Parties which have the greatest popular appeal: Socialist and Christian Democrat. Many argue that Pietro Nenni is a probable candidate for the premiership on account of his great popularity. Added to this, there is the conviction that the Labour Party will win the elections in England. If this should happen, it is thought that the whole of Europe would follow a more moderate left line of conduct. As everyone knows that Italy constitutes a zone under English influence, our government copies English politics. In fact, it is affirmed that if a Conservative Party should go into power with Churchill at its head, Italy also will have a Christian Democrat leader. Alcide De Gasperi is named as the most popular man in this Party, as amongst all its members he is the one who holds an important position in the present Government.

A private chauffeur of 45 years, Socialist, said: I am convinced that Nenni and all his Party will go into power. Apart from the popularity he has acquired, which was increased on account of his recent arrest, he represents the real type of a new era. The present generation needs social innovations, new political ideas, new horizons, and new revolutionary methods. Communism at the beginning of the century showed the same symptoms, and I am convinced that the new idea will have success in Italy where Socialism is moderate and does not create necessarily conflict and bloodshed which Communism has done to a certain extent."

A doctor in economic science and commerce, 37 years, said: "The advent of the Christian Democratic Party to power is indicated by the following signs:
1. The Allies have shown that as long as Italy is under their control the extremist Parties will be excluded from the Government.
2. Without doubt the masses are drawn towards Christian Democracy."

3. Reactions to Events in Syria.

An Italian collaborator of FWB writes as follows: Recent events in Syria have been of great interest to Italians perhaps because of recent French action on the France-Italian frontier. Although there have been no anti-French demonstrations, there has been much criticism of the French Government. These events have caused some people to believe that the war was not a crusade against dictatorship, but merely a campaign for at least a moral hegemony in Europe and Asia. These beliefs, however, are not widespread and most of the feeling is against France.

A University professor (age 50 years) stated: "In considering the events in Syria one asks why France reinforced its garrison unless she expected some hostility. Perhaps France was fearful of losing her mandate over Syria, but

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the conviction that the Labour Party [illegible] this should happen, it is thought that the whole of Europe would follow a more moderate left line of conduct. As everyone knows that Italy constitutes a zone under English influence, our government copies English politics. In fact, it is affirmed that if a Conservative Party should go into power with Churchill at its head, Italy also will have a Christian Democrat leader. Alcide De Gasperi is named as the most popular man in this Party, as amongst all its members he is the one who holds an important position in the present Government.

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A University professor (age 50 years) stated: "In considering the events in Syria one asks why France reinforced its garrison unless she expected some hostility. Perhaps France was fearful of losing her mandate over Syria, but the continuation of the mandate was not to be decided by France alone, but by the victorious nations of the last war. France has not followed the fundamental principles of liberty. Even admitting that serious disorders existed in Syria, the bombardment of the city seriously prejudiced France's position. France must give up Syria as England must give up Palestine. It is now time to create the impression among the peoples of the East that they are no longer colonies, but civilised nations capable of self-government. The Arab Union which these peoples wish to form could be of great help in European questions."

A clerk (age 45 years) stated: "The behaviour of France is deplorable. The stab in the back by Italy in 1940 does not give France the right to occupy part of Italian territory. France should be grateful to the United Nations for the opportunity she has had to re-instate herself, but she should not forget that, militarily, she lost the war, that she betrayed England, that her rulers were on the same level as those of Italy before 8th. September 1943, and that her army regained its honour only through English and American help. Although her people fought an active and passive war against the Germans, she also had her collaborationists. France should remember all this. There is not much to be

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done about Syria. The French mandate was for 25 years and after that time other nations were to decide if Syria was capable of self-government. This moment has arrived. The bombardment of Damascus has greatly diminished Italian sympathy for De Gaulle, and the intervention of the British was appreciated. Now, after the war, all peoples should avoid violence and profit by past mistakes"

4. Meeting of Roman Youth with Youth of Northern Italy.

A PWB officer writes as follows: During the past week representatives of the youth of North Italy, in a series of meetings and visits with youth groups in Rome, have told of their experiences in clandestine fights, their part in the insurrection and their achievements in democratic organization. All of the political Parties of the CNL were represented, as well as the Partito Repubblicano. The purpose of these meetings was to attempt to create a youth movement composed of members of all political Parties of all parts of Italy who will co-operate in a common effort to secure a democratic republic in the Country.

On Tuesday evening, 5th. of June, Carlo Sampietro of Milan, a member of the Action Party, spoke to an interested group of his Party at their headquarters in the Via Gregoriana, and gave a detailed account of the contribution made by the youth of his Party, of the Socialist and Communist Parties and others in the common struggle until liberation was achieved by the insurrection and arrival of the Allies. He told of many episodes and battles, and emphasized the necessity of continuing that same spirit of co-operation and concord among the youth of all political Parties in a combined effort for the formation of a democratic republic. He also spoke of the need of mutual understanding between the young people of all European Countries, with the ultimate objective of a Federated continent.

On Wednesday afternoon, 6th. June, a joint meeting of about 800 strong was held of the youth of all the seven Parties in the Sala Magna of the Palazzo Visconti, with delegates of the various Parties seated at the speakers' table. After an introductory address by Sampietro, each delegate spoke in turn and explained the objectives and political background of his or her Party, but they all expressed the need of solidarity and mutual understanding in the struggle for democratic objectives.

In the question period which followed, the discussion, although animated, was characterized by good humour and deportment on the part of both speakers and audience. The only disturbances were caused by hypothetical questions posed by some individuals concerning the possible intention of confusing the delegates.

PUBLIC OPINION

5. Reaction with regard to Trieste, Fiume and the proposed French annexations.

An Italian PWB collaborator reports: These questions have lost much of the interest they first excited, because the agreement has been held up and the newspapers give first importance to the Government crisis which is now for most in public opinion. Moreover, when a question is dealt with and made a butt in the satirical Press, it is a sign that it has taken a second place.

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On Wednesday afternoon, 6th. June, a joint meeting of about 500 strong was held of the youth of all the seven Parties in the Aula Magna of the Liceo Visconti, with delegates of the various Parties seated at the speakers' table. After an introductory address by Scipiotro, each delegate spoke in turn and explained the objectives and political background of his or her Party, but they all expressed the need of solidarity and mutual understanding in the struggle for definite objectives.

In the discussion period which followed, the discussion, although animated, was characterized by good humour and forbearance on the part of both speakers and audience. The only disturbances were caused by hypothetical questions posed by some Christian Democrats with the possible intention of confusing the delegates.

PUBLIC OPINION

5. Reaction with regard to Trieste, Fiume and the proposed French annexations.

An Italian F.O. collaborator reports: These questions have lost much of the interest they first excited, because the agreement has been held up and the newspapers give first importance to the Government crisis which is now foremost in public opinion. Moreover, when a question is dealt with and made a butt in the satirical Press, it is a sign that it has taken a second place. But in spite of this, Trieste still is very much to the fore, and the opinion is that it should undoubtedly remain Italian.

An Italian officer, now retired, pointed out the danger in regard to this question should the Socialists lead the Government. Not only is there the probability that the proclamation of Trieste as Italian would be almost indefinitely postponed, but, given the ideas of the Socialists on the subject, complications could be provoked in our relations with the Anglo-Americans who, especially the latter, have taken a definite line in the declarations of their principal political opponents.

A mechanic, aged 27 years, pointed out the danger of a move towards an extreme policy, i.e. towards Russia. It would be the beginning of internal disorder and perhaps civil war, as the strong anti-Communist sentiments aggravated lately by the question of Trieste are only too well-known.

With regard to Fiume, very little interest is shown in this territory, it being almost completely outside the sphere of national interests. Many people maintain that instead of making all the fuss about Trieste becoming an international port, it would be much better to make Fiume this, as it could be done

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without touching the vital interests of either one or the other Country.

As far as France is concerned, the feeling against the annexation of the Val d'Aosta has taken the form of personal animosity against De Gaulle rather than against the French in general. The events concerning the French demands in Syria have aggravated this feeling. De Gaulle is considered by the majority as a valiant general, but a rather poor politician. It is considered that he behaves in politics and diplomacy more like a soldier than anything else. Many people hope that the unpopularity which has accumulated against him will cause the United Nations to be better disposed towards Italy and to decide the Val d'Aosta question in her favour.

8. Grew's Invitation to Italy to Collaborate with United Nations.

An Italian collaborator of FWB reports as follows: The announcement on 1st. June of American's invitation to Italy to collaborate was received with great satisfaction and approval. But what gave greater satisfaction still was that this initiative was taken by an important personage of the American Government, and not by the usual Italian promoter in America. All the same, there is much scepticism about Italy's position in relation to the other nations. The people see that there are many declarations made, but few facts which are favourable to us materialise and they are, therefore, inclined to discredit all this talk. It would, therefore, be better that the papers did not publish the declarations of other countries with regard to us, as they only give the impression that there is a lot of talking just to keep us quiet.

A university student, 23 years, Republican, says: "All these pleasant declarations from over the seas fill me with satisfaction. At least they give one to understand that our problems are appreciated, and that we shall not finish up like Germany. This is at least something, and means that we shall rise again one day both materially and morally. The special merits we have acquired by the elimination of the German forces from Italy by the Partisans have not had the recognition that we expected. Grew's declaration is like all the rest: just a political trick to keep us quiet and to prevent us from going over to other political tendencies, i.e., the Soviet regime."

A clerk, 35 years, says: "Reading Grew's recent declaration, I realized that it has nothing to do with previous declarations made by other political men. Rather than attribute it to a spontaneous initiative dictated by a desire for a rapid solution of our problems, I think it is actuated by a specific political line of conduct decided in one of the meetings of the Big Three. It is not to be excluded that it was proposed by an Englishman. The fact is that although they have been talking about us in this way for a long time across the seas, nothing of any great importance has been done for us, except what was logical, that is, we are not treated as a defeated nation to the same extent as Germany. Their line of conduct is the following: not to say openly to the Italians that they have lost the war, but to make them understand it."

7. Public Opinion on the Possibility of Receiving Spare Parts, Tyres, etc. from the North.

An Italian collaborator reports that the liberation of the North is

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A university student, 25 years, Republican, says: "All these pleasant declarations from over the seas fill me with satisfaction. At least they give one to understand that our problems are appreciated, and that we shall not finish up like Germany. This is at least something, and means that we shall rise again one day both materially and morally. The special merits we have acquired by the elimination of the German forces from Italy by the Partisans have not had the recognition that we expected. Grew's declaration is like all the rest: just a political trick to keep us quiet and to prevent us from going over to other political tendencies, i.e., the Soviet regime."

A clerk, 38 years, says: "Reading Grew's recent declaration, I realized that it has nothing to do with previous declarations made by other political men. Rather than attribute it to a spontaneous initiative dictated by a desire for a rapid solution of our problems, I think it is actuated by a specific political line of conduct decided in one of the meetings of the Big Three. It is not to be excluded that it was proposed by an Englishman. The fact is that although they have been talking about us in this way for a long time across the seas, nothing of any great importance has been done for us, except what was logical, that is, we are not treated as a defeated nation to the same extent as Germany. Their line of conduct is the following: not to say openly to the Italians that they have lost the war, but to make them understand it."

7. Public Opinion on the Possibility of Receiving Spare Parts, Tyres, etc. from the North.

A PCB Italian collaborator reports that the liberation of the North is not only hailed with delight because of the re-union of Italy, but perhaps even more for the hope of collaboration in the economic-industrial field. It is well known that there are only a few industrial establishments in the South of Italy, such as the I.L.V.A. at Bagnoli and the shipyards in Taranto. It was, therefore, hoped that with the liberation of the North, the factories could begin working again to produce all the things necessary for the reconstruction of Italy.

An industrial expert, 45 years, said: "There has always been a greater industrial development in the North of Italy than in the other zones. Besides the production of complete machines, there was also the manufacture of spare parts and machine tools, which is perhaps more important. It is impossible to imagine that the FIAT can begin work immediately, because of the damage done by aereal bombardment and the lack of raw material, but they can begin turning out spare parts, and they can undertake car repairs to ease the motor transport question. This would not only provide work for many people, but help to bring down prices which have soared up to the skies. The same thing can be said about Pirelli in Milan. This Company also cannot make tyres on account of the lack of rubber, but they could begin with spare parts and the reinforcing of tyres, which would lengthen their life whilst awaiting supplies of raw material from abroad.

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And so on with all the other industries.

It is not only in this field that help is expected from the North. Raw material is expected from the mines in Cogne for the construction of agricultural machinery, which is scarce all over Italy; weaving machines are expected from Como, and whatever is necessary for the shoe factories is omitted from Varese, not because there has been complete destruction in the centre and south of Italy, but because these industries did not exist here to a great extent, and they are now reduced to a minimum."

A mechanic who was once employed by Breda, in Rome, said: "The machines for making every kind of spare part for motors were missing in his factory. Even the pliers and hammers had been stolen. It is impossible to work when these tools are lacking. In order to solve this problem, this worker suggested that not only should spare parts be manufactured in Northern Italy, but also machines for making these parts, so that they could be made also in central Italy. The first place which should be put in order for the reconstruction of Italy should be the steel foundries of Terni. Only with these foundries working at full efficiency can Italian industry hope to return to normalcy. As for spare parts for cars, and tyres, all that is in too bad a condition for use could be scrapped and used to mend what could still serve.

3. Composition of the English Government.

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes: "Italians had almost forgotten that in England also the Prime Minister is elected, and so the new electioneering battle is followed with great interest. The general opinion is that Churchill will be elected with a great majority."

A young man of 22 years, of the Republican Party, said: "If Pietro Nenni succeeds in being elected Prime Minister in Italy he will find his task much easier if the Labour Party is in power in England. The latter could be of great help to us as it would allow the Italian Government to act more freely and would not interfere with the formation of the Constituent, whereas the Conservatives are more attached to the Monarchy both English and Italian. Although the Labour Party in England have not a leader like Churchill, they could do very well with Attlee. The only danger, if one can call it such, is that the Labour Party would come too much under the influence of Russia which, even if it would be advantageous to Europe as a whole, for us it would not be so, as we are resisting Tito on the question of Trieste, knowing that we have England behind us. But we must not be too selfish, and if the question of Trieste could be settled without offending either side, the Labour Party might go into power with our blessing. As regards the Socialists and the Communists, although the latter cannot have been strengthened as the Nazis have approached and made contact with occupied territories, they cannot take an active part in the fight between the Labour Party and the Conservatives."

An employee of 50 years prefers that the Conservative Party should remain in power, as their politics cannot be criticised. Besides this, the Conservatives have leaders who have not only saved Italy but all Europe from Nazism and Fascism. "Although we have had several pushes from Churchill and Eden, we must remember that these men have not hesitated to help us at the right moment. Their politics are strange, but they suit us very well, as it is much better for us to be with the Anglo-Saxon than with the Slav world. Russia will try very

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An aged man of 80 years prefers that the Conservative Party should remain in power, as their politics cannot be criticised. Besides this, the Conservatives have leaders who have not only saved Italy but all Europe from Nazism and Fascism. "Although we have had several punches from Churchill and Eden, we must remember that these men have not hesitated to help us at the right moment. Their politics are strange, but they suit us very well, as it is much better for us to be with the Anglo-Saxon than with the Slav world. Russia will try very hard to obtain control of the Eastern Mediterranean, but we should not be able to develop either our industries or mercantile marine if we did not share the first place in the Central and Western Mediterranean with England. The English people, on the other hand, cannot forget the great part played by the Conservatives during the present war, and if the Allied troops have been victorious, it is in great part due to Churchill".

9. The Action of the CGIL to force down prices, and the statements made by Di Vittorio.

An Italian collaborator of PWB reports as follows: In an article in ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist), the campaign for forcing down prices was described as follows: "In the last few days there have been small riots deliberately organised by the Socialist and Communist Parties, under the banner of the CGIL, to try to force down prices. Shops have been sacked and illegal prefects' decrees made,

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and these tactics are clearly provocative". It is specified that these methods were indicated by the secretary of the CGIL, DI Vittorio, who said that the Confederation intended to take action "so as to let the people have every possibility of control from the very beginning of production, in order that they may be able to find out the actual cost." These methods, the article continues, are mere hypocrisy and demonstrate that the aim is the same as that of the CGIL who wish to impose socialisation by force. The giornalist states that he knows there is the intention of extending these riots which have already taken place in Taranto, Naples and Palermo to Rome and Florence, where they may have even more serious results. An open letter written by the High Commissioner Bergamini to the CGIL says:"A campaign on the part of the Chamber of Labour to force down prices analogous to that which took place after the last war has begun. I wish to make my opinion known, and I will limit my remarks to my special sphere, that is, food. In all Italy from the middle of April there has been first a stabilization and then a tendency to reduction in the prices of rationed goods. It is not necessary to examine the reasons for this; let it be sufficient to say that the phase pact existed. At the very moment when prices were definitely coming down, the General Confederation of Labour intervened, took public action and sollicited strong measures. The action of the CGIL, if it is co-ordinated with the "Commissariats per l'Alimentazione" will be very useful for a rapid reduction in prices, but in this particular moment they must be very careful that the prices of the supplies in hand are not too reduced or production will be discouraged. It is evident that only a co-ordinated, well-thought-out programme with regard to supplies, taking into consideration the special technical and political needs, can hope to give us a lasting result, and I hope that such a deliberation will be forthcoming immediately."

It is obvious from all this that the provocative action of the CGIL is being criticised by men at present in the Government whose policy is a quiet conservatism in all fields, political and social. As a matter of fact, there has been no reaction so far in Rome, as the alleged "provocative steps" have not been verified..

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

IO) WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN LAZIO.

The Rome Regional Labour Office published a few particulars in its bulletin on the cost of living in Lazio, in which the present level of pay does not allow for the consumption of more than IOOO calories per day, instead of the 2200, the minimum necessary for the average man.

According to the said bulletin the cost of living in Lazio has increased 300%

Taking IOO as the index figure for the cost of living in Sept. I943 we have:

	Sept. I944	March I945
Average	48I	664
Prov. Latinia	367	703
Prov. Frosinone	430	632
Rome (food only)	384	558

The Labour Office calculated that for an average family of two adults and three children, one under six and the others between 6 and IO years of age, the cost of living in May was:

Province of Viterbo	L. I8,000
" " Latinia	" 20,000
" " Frosinone	" 22,300

This figure includes food, clothing, housing, fuel, and light, but it must be borne in mind that the Regional Labour Office bases their considerations on an imaginary family budget which does not correspond to individual physiological or normal family needs. In any case for food only a family of this kind in Rome would have had to spend for the month of March, L. I4,893.

Taking into consideration that the normal consumption of calories is 3300 and the minimum [illegible] 2200, the calories existing in the food distributed in rations in March 1945 were:

Province	normal consumption	minimum consumption
Viterbo	42.46%	53.69%
Latinia	3I.04%	46.55%
Frosinone	30.34%	45.5I%

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Latinia	3I.04%	46.55%
Frosinone	30.34%	45.5I%

The cost of rationed goods per family of this type was:

Province			
Viterbo	L. II29,25	I3.50% of total sum spent per month	
Latinia	" 9I2,25	7.37% " " " " " "	
Frosinone	" 8I6,00	6.95% " " " " " "	
Rome (city)	" 985,80	7.65% " " " " " "	

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II) MOVEMENT OF PASSENGERS FOR THE NORTH.

The following has been reported by an Italian P.W.B. collaborator:

The director of the Pier Bussetti travel agency, one of the best in Rome said:

With the abolition of the "cordon sanitaire" the transport of passengers to the North has assumed quite considerable proportions. Not many passengers travel through the travel agencies, as many go on their own with the help of friends, or on Italian or Allied Military transport. The latter go generally on business, while those who go through the travel bureaus are people returning to their homes.

One of the reasons why the travel bureaus have so few passengers is the price of transport which may seem exorbitant at first glance, i.e. L. 7,000 for Milan. In reality it is in proportion to the expenses, when one considers that a chauffeur and porter get L. 2,000 per day, petrol costs L. 60 a litre, and tyres L.70,000 to L. 100,000 each, so that the price is not after all excessive. To Florence the fare is only L3,700 as it is less than half the distance to Milan.

Nearly every one goes to Milan, not only because it is an industrial centre of primary importance, but because it is the railway junction for the whole of Northern Italy, and one can take through trains to Turin, Genoa, Venice and other towns there.

Transport to other towns has no fixed timetable as there is for Milan, i.e. every three days, but conveyances leave according to the demand. For Turin and Venice the price is L. 8,000 but for the other towns which are the same distance as Milan the price is as for Milan.

Goods transport has not been yet organised, but during the present month should start to function regularly. The director of the Pier Bussetti agency does not know the number of passengers a week carried by two other agencies but believes it to be about 60, and two journeys a week are made on an average.

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C U L T U R A L

12. "Arsenic and Old Lace".

This play by Joseph Nesselring was presented at the Quirino Theatre by Dina Galli, one of the pillars of the Italian theatre, and her company. A large and elegant audience evidently enjoyed the somewhat bitter humour of the contrasts between late Victorian atmosphere and the conscious or unconscious madness which drives the various personages involved to crime. Too much emphasis given to a role, however, in some cases led to farce, thereby changing the spirit of the piece.

Although the atmosphere and mentality represented were very largely beyond the comprehension of the audience, the repeated applause in the more easily understood passages showed appreciation. The Roman public awaits with interest the appearance of American, English and French theatrical productions.

13. "The Sacred Flame".

The Cimara Cortese Company presented the "Sacred Flame" of Somerset Maugham at the Arts Theatre. This play had been already produced in Italy and raised here, as in England, discussion on the right to take the life of someone suffering from an incurable disease and tormented by constant racking pain. The work was well received by the public, who were carried away with sympathy for the mother who kills her son suffering from an incurable illness, rather than by any rational consideration. In fact, although there were constant curtain calls at the end of each act, the public on its way out discussed the personality of the mother in an uncomprehending manner.

The criticism, although lauding Maugham's technique and capacity of making unpleasant themes acceptable, condemns the mental attitude of the author, which exhausts itself in able dialectics.

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NO.71.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit NO.12 APO 512

Rome "D" Section

June 7th., 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY, NO.71.

Part 1 - SUMMARY.

The political crisis continues, and has now been prolonged for more than a month. At first it was difficult for the Parties composing the CNL, both in the North and in Rome, to come to an agreement on a common programme. After much delay and hesitation, at the end of last week they formulated a joint programme on which they could agree. A statement was issued in which the representatives of the six Parties belonging to the CNL reaffirmed their "determination to maintain the union of the anti-Fascist Parties in order to solve the problems inherent in the democratic construction of the State". They pledged themselves to exercise a moderating influence in Party strife so that violence would be avoided and freedom of speech guaranteed to all. It was further decided that the provincial and municipal CNL's would continue to exercise advisory functions beside the prefects until the formation of organs of administration could be assured by democratic elections, and that the Committees in factories should be transformed as rapidly as possible into technical and syndical organs to adapt themselves to the exigencies of production and social justice.

Having overcome the obstacles to an agreement on the functions of the CNL, and having already agreed on a joint programme, the six Parties next dedicated themselves to the structure of the Government. It is reported that the Socialist Party proposed - during discussions in Milan - that Nenni should be Prime Minister as it was felt that the new situation created by the liberation of the North demanded that the working classes should be represented in the key position of the Government. It is also reported from left wing sources that all six Parties, during the discussions in Milan, agreed to the desirability of a Socialist being Prime Minister.

Immediately after agreement had been reached as to the programme, Guido Gonella, in a leading article in IL POPOLO put forward the candidature of the Christian Democrat for the Premiership. He argued that Italy's needs could best be served at this particular moment by a Christian Democrat Prime Minister. As regards internal affairs, he maintained that the Christian Democrats were a centre Party and that at this moment it was essential to preserve the balance between left and right, and only the Christian Democrats were in this central position. If, he continued, Nenni were to be Prime Minister, the balance would be shifted definitely to the left, more particularly in view of the pact of unity existing between the Socialists and Communists, and there would be a danger that the Government would become predominantly Socialist-Communist in character. As far as relations with the Allies are concerned,

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the representatives of the six Parties belonging to the CNL reaffirmed their "determination to maintain the union of the anti-Fascist Parties in order to solve the problems inherent in the democratic construction of the State". They pledged themselves to exercise a moderating influence in Party strife so that violence would be avoided and freedom of speech guaranteed to all. It was further decided that the provincial and municipal CNL's would continue to exercise advisory functions beside the prefects until the formation of organs of administration could be assured by democratic elections, and that the Committees in factories should be transformed as rapidly as possible into technical and syndical organs to adapt themselves to the exigencies of production and social justice.

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Meanwhile, in a letter not devoid of irony, Nenni wrote to the leaders of the six Parties reminding them that after the liberation of the North he promised Nenni and Togliatti not to open the ministerial crisis until an agreement had been reached between the different Parties. "Since then" he writes, "almost a month has passed, in which the Government, given the precarious nature of its position, has had to postpone the solution of the principal problems. You will agree with me that this situation cannot be further prolonged without

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harm to the Country. Now that you have reached agreement as to programme, I believe it is time to proceed to an understanding. I would, therefore, be most grateful to see you". During the discussions which have taken placein the last month Bonomi has taken little or no part, but the manner in which he has allowed the Parties to continue their discussions and the way in which he reminded them that it was essential to come to an agreement even has met with considerable approval. In sections of the population these prolonged discussions have served to discredit the Parties, the more so as the disagreement hinges on the question of who is to be Prime Minister. Many Italians who belong to no Party feel that the Party leaders are not sufficiently aware of the gravity of the economic and political situation in which Italy finds herself to-day. Many believe, in view of the refusal of the Socialists and Communists to support the De Gasperi candidature, and the refusal of the Christian Democrats to agree to the candidature of Nenni, that Bonomi may remain as the only alternative. It is also reported that some other representative Italian may be suggested as Prime Minister so as to break the deadlock. It has, in fact, been suggested by some Italians that a member of the Party of Action, such as Parri, who would represent the resistance movement in the North and at the same time the right wing of his Party, might be Prime Minister. It is believed, however, that he himself is not very willing to accept such a post and it is further known that the Action Party would not suggest his candidature unless they were first certain of the whole-hearted Communist-Socialist support. They would only consider that the Communist support was wholehearted if Togliatti himself entered the Government. So far, Togliatti has declared that he desires to leave the Government so as to dedicate himself to the organisation of the Communist Party, though, he has added, he would be prepared to serve in a government presided over by Nenni. The Action Party leaders have discussed this question with the Communists and have asked them to review this decision. There have been further suggestions that the crisis might be solved by offering the principal post in the Government to a non-Party man, Orlando, Ruini, Sforza or Bonomi, who are outside the Parties. Left wing and progressive Parties, however, discount this, as they point out that it would be unacceptable to the people of the North. At the moment there is no indication of an immediate solution to the problem.

Prominence has been given in the Press to the General Election in England. It is reported that the left wing and in particular the Socialist-Communist Parties, hope and believe that the Labour Party will emerge victorious. The statements of the Labour leaders on foreign policy have been favourably received by Italians of progressive tendencies. The Right wing, on the other hand, hope and believe that the Conservatives will win the election. There is, however, considerable ignorance as to the method of election obtaining in England, and much surprise was at first caused by the resignation of Churchill and by the formation of a new [illegible]. In various sources it is clear that Churchill enjoys considerable popularity with many right wing, centre and non-political Italians, not only for the part he played in 1940, but also for his vigorous defence of liberty and private enterprise. His implication of how Great Britain wanted Italy to retain her fleet and, therefore, handed over British-owned

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The Press continues to display great interest in the Trieste problem.

A Congress of the Republican Party was held in Rome and policy was discussed. Among other things it was decided not to take part in the Consulta Nazionale - "the last of the Lieutenant General's Government's tricks".

Lussu and [illegible] of the Party during the week a meeting conditions of the Party in the North. Lussu declared there were 70,000 members in Milan alone, and Bucci added that the Party was stronger in Milan than in Rome and, therefore, the organisation here must be improved.

As a result of an enquiry made as to the possibility of the existence or growth of a "Mussolini Party", it has been ascertained that amongst non-political Italians there is a certain nostalgia for Fascism in so far as order was preserved. There are some Italians, it is reported, who say that Mussolini was badly advised and they defend his conduct up to the signing of the alliance with Germany. They declare that he was misinformed by his advisers and that this was the cause of the disaster.

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12 APO 512

Rome "D" Section 7th. June, 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
NO.71.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No.12. APO 512

Rome "D" Section. 7th.June, 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
NO.71.

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

The main topic in the Press is, of course, the Italian Government crisis. The other principal themes are Trieste, the release of Pietro Nenni, the abolition of the "cordon sanitaire", and the forthcoming elections in England.

With regard to Trieste, Press reaction remains the same, and anxiety is still felt regarding the outcome. Reports of preparations by the Yugoslavs to defend the city strike a note of alarm.

On the question of the arrest and release of Nenni, most papers merely say he was set at liberty after he had written a letter of apology for infringement of regulations, and conclude that this closes a disagreeable incident. ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) of May 27th. and other papers, give the order of the day issued by the Central Committee of Liberation at a meeting convened to discuss this matter: "(the Committee) invites the Italian Government to present a formal request to the Allied Government for the abolition of the restrictions which still impede the full exercise of political liberties". They go on to quote Reuter, however, which points out that the withdrawal of Allied Military Government from the North of Italy, although it will make political life in those parts more easy, will, on the other hand, render Italy's position in the Venezia Giulia and Val d'Aosta questions more difficult.

The abolition of the "cordon sanitaire" between North and South is hailed with extreme gratification by the entire Press.

UNITA' (Communist) of May 27th., in an editorial entitled "Europe is Moving towards the Left" says: "It is practically certain that the Labour Party, with the collaboration of Socialist and Communist forces which are already very important even in England, will obtain a crushing majority in the elections in Britain in July. British policy, especially with regard to European nations, will then change considerable."

On the same subject, ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of the same date, in an article on the forthcoming elections in England, maintains that victory will be with the conservatives, but at the same time the article points out that even if the Labour Party should win, it would not mean any radical change in British foreign policy.

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The main discussion with regard to the formation of the new government in Italy centres round the function of the Committee of Liberation in that Government.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal Party) of May 29th. says: ".....an expedient must not be considered as a method of government....It must be remembered that when the coalition of the six Parties was formed (within the CNL) in Bari and later transferred to Rome, its programme was very precise: to throw the Germans out of Italy, to destroy Mussolini's republic, to eliminate the residues of Fascism, and to undertake to convocate the Constituent Assembly. This programme very decidedly limited the powers of government so far as the structure of the State was concerned. It was an undertaking of the Parties to respect the will of the people when it would be possible for that will to make itself known. The CNL never had any pretensions to being or becoming a constitutional organ of the State.....If the CNL were now admitted within the Constitution, it would set up a 6-fold totalitarianism, and democracy would be liquidated in oligarchy even before it came to life.....The CNL was formed from people of entirely differing doctrines to defeat a common enemy; it could

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/lay the foundation of a new national structure. All governments by the Committee have existed in conditions of internal strife, which has degenerated into anarchy and tyranny. Is it at this we are aiming?"

INDIPENDENTE (Unofficial Government organ) openly sides with the opinions expressed in RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, and LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO (Independent) and IL TEMPO (Independent) take the same line.

On May 30th, the entire Press reacts on the question of the position of the CNL. Several papers give the letter sent by the Liberal Party to the secretaries of the other five Parties of the CNL reaffirming what was said the day before in their editorial, and stating that the Liberal Party accepts in principle the points elaborated in Milan, but reserves itself on the question of the function of the CNL.

EPOCA (Independent Socialist) of May 30th. says that a member of Action Party in an interview gave it as his opinion that the question of the composition of the CNL should not present difficulty, and after this it would be possible to proceed with the construction of the Government. The article, however, also says that the solution since Togliatti and Nenni returned from the North seems to be further away, and the accord between the six Parties, which seemed perfect some days ago, is now not so clear and the solution of the crisis seems more remote.

UNITA' (Communist) of May 30th. quotes an editorial from AVANTI (Socialist) of Milan, under the title "The CNL, mass organism of Order and Self-Government", which expresses astonishment at finding that delegates from the South stipulated as a basis of accord in the formation of the new Government, that the CNL should revert to its simple function of liaison between the Parties. The article goes on to say that the CNL as a mass organization can bring order and discipline into Italian political and social life, especially in this moment of disorientation; that it can collaborate with the Government and bring to it the point of view of the masses, and at the same time make those masses understand the necessity for steps taken by the central government. To oppose the functioning of the CNL in this way is to oppose an effective and organic union between the government and the people who have contributed so much in the battle of liberation.

AVANTI(Socialist) of May 30th, gives Nenni's speech on his return from the North, and quotes him as saying that he has the impression that a step forward was made in Milan, and two steps backward have been since made in Rome.

On May 31st. the entire left-wing Press reacts strongly to the declarations of the Liberal Party. AVANTI and UNITA' (Socialist and Communist), affirming their complete solidarity, state that the position taken by the Liberals is an obvious manoeuvre to prevent the formation of a Government which shall be the expression of the will of the people. They insist that the crisis shall be solved at the earliest possible moment, and that the new Government shall be in accordance with the unanimous decisions of the Committee of National Liberation of Italian Liberty (CNL.I).

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B. GENERAL REPORTS - P O L I T I C A L

2. Discourse by Professor Ugo della Seta.

On Sunday morning, 27th. May, Prof. Ugo della Seta spoke of "La Repubblica" at the cinema Teatro in Piazza Sannino, to a large and attentive audience composed for the most part of members of the Action and Republican Parties.

In his discourse the speaker calmly and serenely examined the institutional problem, the forces that favour the Monarchy and the forces that desire a republic, and he then set forth his belief that a sane republic is an unquestionable necessity for Italy from both a historical and moral point of view. He stated that a republic is the logical form of political system; that a republic is against privilege and opposed to the omnipotence of the State, and that it is the pivot of equality, justice and liberty.

The speaker then reviewed the English, American and French revolutions of the nineteenth century and their relation to a Europe then stabilized in constitutional monarchical and liberal forms of government, and dwelt on the rapid spread of republican principles and spirit in that period.

The speaker then delineated the juridical, political and economic aspects of the republican order and it s rôle in the present struggle in Italy. He maintained that the abolition of the Monarchy is an ethical necessity for the moral welfare of the Nation. He continued by exalting the value of the Constituent Assembly and closed his discourse with an eloquent appeal for concord and joint effort of all democratic and republican forces in the Country.

The audience listened attentively and warmly and frequently applauded the speaker during and at the conclusion of his address.

3. Celebration of the "Rerum Novarum" in Piazza San Giovanni in Laterano and Speech made by Minister Gronchi.

This meeting took place at 5 pm. on May 27th. and was in honour of Christian workers. It was organized by the A.C.L.I. A vast crowd was hedged into Piazza S. Giovanni in Laterano, for the most part workers of both sexes united under their white catholic banners and standards and singing the hymns of their associations. It was impossible to calculate the number of persons present as the crowd not only filled the courtyards, but overflowed into a large portion of the Piazza. On the platform reserved for the speaker and authorities the presence of many political personalities was noted, in particular those belonging to the Christian Democrat Party, i.e. Minister De Gasperi, Tupini, Scelba, Mentini and Sanella. There were also important representatives of the "Camera del Lavoro" and the CGIL.

In the first place there were several introductions full of compliments and cordial words of greeting. These were followed by the president of the ACIL, Dr. Ferdinando Storchi, who read a message from the Pope which was received with great enthusiasm by the audience. He then read a letter from the Secretary of the CGIL, Achille Grandi, who exorted the Christian workers to maintain syndical unity under the auspices of the Church.

Minister Gronchi then spoke. He first drew attention to the fact that among the workers there is a great will to work for the reconstruction, and that this will to work must not be denied it

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Minister Gronchi then spoke. He first drew attention to the fact that among the workers there is a great will to work for the reconstruction, and that this will to work must not be denied if we are not to return to the past, to its spirit of violence and imperialism or to the dictatorships that even today are not extinct in Countries which term themselves Christian and democratic. (This was a clear allusion to Russia). He then stressed the importance of the "Rerum Novarum" and after giving an ample picture of the fundamental statements dealing with private property and the use of same, and with the question of salaries, he pointed out that the Christian conception is not one of a middle way between the schools of thought, but has its own peculiar and particular ideas. He ended by demonstrating the absurdity of identifying the priests with the overlords of the masses, putting Catholicism and reaction together, and he said that those few who in future will be called to guide the destinies of the Nation will not be the old ruling class shut up in its egotism, but they also cannot be exclusively the masses by themselves, who cannot remain hostile and alienate themselves from other social classes.

The speech was interrupted by frequent and enthusastic applause. There followed a procession of the workers. Outside there were enthusiastic scenes and De Gasperi was carried on the shoulders of some young men and cheered by the crowd. In the meantime other political personalities carried on improvised open-air committee meetings.

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P O L I T I C A L (contd.)

4. Report of Emilio Lussu and Ugo La Malfa on the Condition of the Action Party in the North.

On Thursday morning, 31st. May, in the auditorium of the Dopolavoro dello Finanze, Emilio Lussu and Ugo La Malfa gave brief reports of their recent visits to the North and of the activities of the Action Party there.

Emilio Lussu, the first speaker, gave an account of the life of the Party in Milan, of its 70,000 members there, of its contribution in clandestine and partisan activities, and of its great losses. Although the Socialists and Communists are very strong numerically, he said, the Action Party had played an outstanding and important part in the liberation of the city. Lussu then spoke of the many young men and women who had been partisans, of their intelligence, bravery and sacrifice. He spoke of many episodes in the partisan struggle, of the battles in Cuneo and in the Provinces, of the valour and effectiveness of the "Giustizia e Liberta'" brigades, of their disdain and rejection of German overtures, and of their subsequent victories.

The speaker was eloquent on the subject of youth, of the boys and girls in whose qualities of simplicity, self-sacrifice and patriotism rested the hope of the Italy of tomorrow. After speaking of Turin, of its proletarian traditions and Socialist and Communist organizations, and of the noteworthy group of Action Party members, Lussu then compared the people of the North with those of Rome and referred to the different way in which punishment had been meted out to the Fascists in the two places.

The speaker then outlined the political position of the Party, the labour and syndical conditions of the North and the necessity for more homogeneous and definite action in solving these problems.

Ugo La Malfa stated that he had little to add to the words of Lussu except to say that in Milan the Action Party was far more potent and active than in Rome where, although it played an important and vital role in clandestine times, it no longer enjoys the same importance. Therefore, he said, it is necessary to increase our organizing activity, improve our newspaper, and follow our brothers of the North with a similar energy and will.

5. Speech by Avvocato Cammandini at a Meeting of the Action Party.

Avvocato Cammandini spoke on "The Action Party at the Present Moment". His discourse was an explanation of how Fascism came into power and the mistakes made in the enforcing of its doctrines. The situation is exactly the same today, he said. The population sees Parties multiplied and does not know which to choose. This bewilderment is everywhere, and the moment will arrive when one party will try to restore by force another dictatorship. The Action Party rises against such a threat. Founded in 1859 by Mazzini, this Party was inactive for about 50 years and was reformed by Carlo Roselli as the "Giustizia e Liberta'" movement, and as the liberal-Socialist movement of Guido Calogero. The "Partito d'Azione" does not ask a place in the Government. It wants a Republic, but not the Republic sought by the Partito Repubblicano Italiano. It aims at a social

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The speaker was not at all precise in his speech. He was, however, applauded by the audience which numbered about twenty, mostly women.

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6. Reactions concerning the new Italian Government.

An Italian FWB collaborator reports as follows: The opinions gathered are very diverse.

A civil servant, aged 55, considers that a good solution might be provided by a ministry formed by Bonomi, Orlando and Sforza. Such a ministry, according to this man, is the only one which could give the people the sensation of being governed. Bonomi would represent an important factor for Italians: that he is well received by the Allies and, therefore, could be very useful. Orlando is, without doubt, the man most capable of holding the balance between the Parties; he would be able to silence the discordant voices of the various Parties and bring unity. Sforza, although not a persona grata to the Allies and not the man to take control, could, however, be extremely useful in a diplomatic capacity and he would certainly obtain support in the USA. Furthermore, a ministry composed in this way would put on one side the political aims of the other Parties and be able to initiate rapidly the work of reconstruction in Italy.

A tailor, 45 years, thinks that a suitable solution to the crisis would be a Togliatti-Bonomi government. He did not explain very well his reason for thinking thus, but it would seem that he chose these two men because he considers they represent together the great mass of the people and, united, they would be able to work to the advantage of Italy. He also referred to the importance of Togliatti in the government, seeing that he has been in close connection with the Comintern in Russia. He could count upon the assistance of Russia and, therefore, of all the Allies.

A Carabinieri sergeant, 45 years, considers that a solution must be found either in the reconfirmation of the Bonomi government, or in a government formed by Francesco Saverio Nitti. This, not because Nitti is a monarchist but because, according to this sergeant, he is the only man capable of holding the reins of government. No-one can doubt his honesty - neither the anti-Fascists nor the Allies - and, in fact, the latter would be favourable to Nitti, he thinks, because they also are anxious to see Italy governed in a stable manner. Naturally, as Nitti is not a great diplomat, he would find men to assist him in this function, but - the sergeant continues - I am certain that his government could be of great value at the present time. Much discord would be eliminated and under his guidance people would find again that tranquillity so much desired.

7. Public Opinion on the "Republican Congress"

An Italian collaborator of the FWB reports as follows: The full session of the Italian Republican Party has not left any strong impression on public opinion, such as usually happens when sensational events take place. In fact, it has not been an event of national interest. It was not a national congress, but rather a reunion of all the regional representatives, including those from the North. The meeting ratified the general principles of the Party and decided upon a more precise line of action and the preparation of the programme for the national congress due to take place shortly.

The meeting went as follows: On May 26th. all the reports of the various representatives on the work done between 1943 and May 1945 were approved, while on Sunday May 27th. the future programme was discussed, and in particular two points deliberated were:

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7. Public Opinion on the "Republican Congress"

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1. The nomination of a provisional directive council composed of Pacciardi, (General Secretary), Conti, Franchini, Zuccarini, Bardanzellu, Grisolia and Perri (representative from the North).
2. The unanimous decision not to take part in the "Consulta Nazionale" called "the last of the luogotenente's Government's tricks".

With regard to the first point, it should be specified that the directive Council is a provisional one only, as the heads will be elected at the National Congress. As for the second point, it can be said that the following sums up public reaction:

A University student, aged 24 (republican): "I warmly applaud this decision of my party, inasmuch as it confirms the spirit of the Party itself, and has convinced me definitely of the purity of the Party's methods and programme. In fact, what Party in this moment of extreme egotism and opportunism has refused the possibility of getting a seat in the Government rather than waver from its line of conduct? This decision has also strengthened the will to be unmovable as far as the question of the monarchy is concerned.

I more than ever abhor the manoeuvres of some Parties, such as the Communist, who do not mind wavering from their political programme if it procures them seats in the Government."

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Another republican, a building expert, aged 45, says: "While on the one hand I approve of the line of conduct which made us refuse to take part in the "Consulta Nazionale", on the other I think it is bad for ourselves and harmful to the Nation. By doing this we appear to want the others to make the Republic for us without our help. If we limit ourselves to leaving the Government whenever the Luogotenente's Government or the monarchy enters into public life, we contribute nothing. I believe that it is necessary to fight with any means whatsoever, even making an alliance with the Communists, Socialists and others who at the moment want a republic for their own ends. Then, having obtained this, if we find that the Government still is rotten, then we can leave it. But at least our main object will have been achieved. I am sure that if we interpret and put into practice Mazzini's doctrines in the idealistic manner in which he conceived them, Italy will never become a Republic."

8. Opinion as to the most Essential Materials for Italy.

An Italian collaborator of PWB collected the following statements:

An electrician, about 23 years of age, finds that the raw material in Italy is not enough to cover Italy's needs. Copper and rubber for covering electric wires is lacking. Rubber sheeting for tyres is also necessary. There are workshops well fitted up for transforming raw rubber into motor tyres, but we have no raw material.

A tailor, 50 years old, said that materials sold as being English were nothing but stuffs made up of English or Dominion wool, worked up in Italy and then sent to England. Italy has not an urgent need for wool or cotton, although both needs exist. It is reported that in the North of Italy the factories are almost intact and could easily begin work at once and if they have not done so it means that something is lacking. The absence of machines for weaving is more important than the high cost of raw material. For instance, although the "Cotoniere Meridionale" of Naples has a sufficient supply of thread, they cannot begin production on account of lack of frames. We should certainly be grateful to the Allies if they would send us wool and cotton without making us wait too long, but there are also other very necessary raw materials such as coal, paraffin, motor tyres, and locomotives.

An electromechanical expert, 57 years old, finds that raw material is very necessary but that the machines would be of more use for economic rebirth. We have enough iron and steel but not the machines for making the necessary tools for work. The steel foundries in Terni are completely destroyed, and it will be some time before the FIAT in Turin, Milan and Monza will be ready to begin work again. We have a great need to work in order to recover from our grave calamity. Passing from the industrial to the agricultural field, we need corn, because we never had enough of this even in normal times. We must improve the physical condition of our people, and give to the peasant the agricultural machines which have been destroyed, and the fertilisers which have become almost unobtainable. We need everything: from needles to locomotives, from paper to machinery for our heavy industries.

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P U B L I C O P I N I O N (contd.)

9. Public Opinion on the Formation of the British Government and Predictions as to its Aims.

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes as follows: I must say first of all that in general the people are ignorant about the elections in England and, therefore, they can only form an opinion from what they read in the newspapers. To tell the truth, everyone was rather shaken by the news of Churchill's resignation, particularly because this also coincided with a critical period in European politics, being at the height of the tension between conservative England and revolutionary Yugoslavia. From this one may suppose that, although ignorant of the manner in which the elections are conducted in a democratic regime, the population have a great faith in Churchill, and hope that he and he alone will be looking after Italian interests, particularly with regard to Trieste - this perhaps because his aims and our interests coincide here. At the beginning there was a fear that the Labour Party would attack the Government on the grounds that Churchill was incapable of making a lasting peace with the heads of other States. Many are partial to Churchill's re-election, as conservative, but also because they are afraid that if the Labour Party goes into power it will automatically favour the regime of the Russian revolution which through Tito and certain Italian representatives might overcome the other political currents in Italy.

A professor of the Liceo, 45 years, says: "The question of the elections in Great Britain is very important, not only because they are the first for ten years, but also because the result, on account of the actual conditions of the whole of Europe, will affect the whole world. In my opinion, the Labour Party have a great chance, because their plans for political and social renewal are more modern, and conform more to the general aspirations."

A high-school professoress, 37 years, says: I think that a re-awakening of the Liberal Party is not to be at all excluded, whether for the not inconsiderable popularity gained by this Party on account of the famous social insurance plan of its member Beveridge, or on account of the authority it would derive from the fact that Field Marshal Montgomery would probably be a member."

An Italian Army officer, 35 years, also a lawyer, says: "According to what I have heard about the political situation in England, it seems to me that the Conservative Party is losing ground to the others and especially to the Labour Party. But I think that if it is a question of "revolution or turnaround" the well-known British attachment to tradition and above all the immense popularity and prestige of its great representative Churchill, will enable the Conservative Party still to have a say. And we are watching the effect in Italy, as England is doing everything to break up the Monarchy, although popular feeling here is contrary to this."

10. Interview with a Partisan from the North.

During a conversation between an officer of the PWB and a professor from the North who has taken part in the Partisan movement in Piedmont, in discussing the political situation in Northern Italy the latter said that the

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10. Interview with a Partisan from the North.

During a conversation between an officer of the PWB and a professor from the North who has taken part in the Partisan movement in Piedmont, in discussing the political situation in Northern Italy the latter said that the working masses are prevalently inclined towards the left, with a distinct Communist majority and a good percentage of socialists. Christian Democrat groups are strong too, but the Liberal nucleus is insignificant. On account of these leftist elements epuration has taken on a particularly violent character, at times without discrimination between Fascists and anti-Fascists. Although these acts of violence have diminished, they still occur, and create a great longing for a return to orderly life amongst the masses, and this constitutes a favourable ground for rightist propaganda. The professor asserted that the political ideas of the Partisans are very vague, whilst it is very clear that they are only wanting to get to work. Very few of them want to be absorbed by the regular Army. Notwithstanding this, the police is composed of 90% Partisans and 10% technical elements (Carabinieri and detectives).

They consider in the North that the present Government is unauthoritative and inefficient and the demand is made for capable men who can meet the situation, a lessening of the tension between political Parties, peace and work.

He certifies that the Allied troops had a very good reception, although without much public demonstration, and that the feeling in the North is that they come really as liberators.

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According to him, the appearance of the degaullist troops in the Aosta, Susa and Stura valleys : created great discontent amongst the people of the valleys and the intervention of the English-and American authorities was very much appreciated, after which it seems that the French disbanded and withdrew their troops to the villages and small towns on the Roja river between Ventimiglia and the Colle di Tenda.

As regards the industrial and economic situation, he says that as the electric power stations and industrial machinery are safe, experts calculate that it will need at most about three years to return to normalcy.

The cost of living according to him is much less than in Rome, especially in certain fields. A bottle of medicine which costs 18 lire in Turin, is sold in Rome for 350 lire. The difference in price is particularly noticeable in wearing apparel.

He says that after the sad sight of all the ruins and of the destroyed towns, he was most unpleasantly struck in Rome by the tenor of life: the black market, the immorality, the lack of dignity, the lack of common sense, and the excessive inclination to quarrel and make useless speeches. He complains that it is useless to go to the Ministries for advice, as they are quite incapable of giving it. For instance, Palermo, undersecretary for war, when asked about the eventual instructions for the admittance of the Partisans into the regular Army replied that he didn't know anything precise, and at the Ministry of Public Works they do not know what kind of work would have priority. To sum up, an indispensable central direction is missing. He says also that the avalanche of daily papers and weekly reviews makes a disagreeable impression, especially as their usefulness is doubtful, and the race for important posts, the existence of associations (usually Partisan) which have no raison d'etre whatever, and the number of useless people (especially superior officers of the War Ministry) in the corridors of the Ministries, are all things to be deplored.

11. Opinion Regarding the Possibility of the Creation of a "Mussolini Myth". (The following reactions were collected at the request of PID, London)

A PWB officer has gathered the following information on this subject: Although only a few weeks distant, public interest in the execution of Mussolini and his Fascist high priests seems exhausted. After the many and varied particulars of the death of the Duce, of Clara Petacci and of the hierarchs which appeared in all newspapers, the Press (with the exception of "scandal sheets" which appeal to the morbid curiosity of the uneducated) has ceased to interest itself further in this subject, which it now considers to belong for ever to the past.

Inasmuch as the doctrines of all political Parties of the centre and of the left and the declared Doctrines of the Parties of the right are definitely democratic and anti-Fascist, Party members have expressed satisfaction with these executions. Here and there objections have been raised to the elements of ferocity or brutality which showed themselves. People are pleased that these incidents are closed and that future prolonged and troublesome trials and legalities are now unnecessary. In Parties of the extreme right such as the Democratic Party, however, there are undoubtedly many who fear the implications of these executions and the refrain from any public expression of their real

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Among the inert and inarticulate mass of people who are non-political and who are interested solely in their own private lives and affairs: workmen and clerks engaged in the constant struggle for existence, and others who are implicated with Fascism, there are many who unquestionably look back with regret to the relative order and security of Fascist days, but it is difficult to evaluate the opinions and thoughts of these people. During recent incidents between Communists and nationalists at commemorative services at the Altar of the Patria, many of these people became articulate, however, and openly spoke of the days of Fascism when such disorders were impossible.

Actually, in spite of the fact that differing versions of his end might give the opportunity to certain elements of spreading versions of a noble and dignified [illegible], the vulgarity and decadence that characterized the last hours of the Duce constitute an insurmountable obstacle in the way of any interesting confection in the way of a "Mussolini myth", and any elements that might awaken (in an Italian) reasons for admiration are completely lacking.

A Roman Merchant - aged 62 years - in commenting on these events stated:

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

"In fifteen days no one will ever speak of Mussolini again."

A professor, aged 50 years, stated:
"Mussolini lacked both the bravery and ability to save himself intelligently, and the dignity to enable him to end his life in a noble manner."

A bank employee, aged 50 years, stated:
"In general, after having felt the weight of oppression for so many years which prohibited the expression of an opinion divergent from those officially imposed (a grave imposition for an individualistic people like the Italians) the present ruin of the Country, for which he was responsible, is far more vividly associated with Fascism than any recollection of well-being or happiness. Therefore, it is difficult to find anyone with nostalgia or regret for the epoch of which Mussolini is the symbol, except those who have something to fear, such as financial loss or punishment from the new state of things."

A commercial employee, aged 45 years, stated:
"There exists, of course, a minority of people who without convictions or ideals love a quiet life, who are alien to any and all national problems, and who, because of this mentality, disapprove of the torment of real life which accompanies every ideal, and they look back with regret to the past of "order". They suspect that this so-called "order" was oppression. The opinions of this type of Italian are rather the expression of a mental pattern, devoid of value as a national evaluation."

A housewife, aged 45 years, stated:
"It is symptomatic that among all the versions of the end of Mussolini the only one told by a woman from the North sought to spread the idea of the suicide of Mussolini at the time of his arrest. I should say that the creation of a "Claretta myth" is more likely than a "Mussolini myth."

A tailor and former fascist, aged 47 years, stated:
"Today the people for Fascism has its head and realise the disastrous conditions into which we have fallen as well as the other nations of Europe. We cannot deny that Fascism had its faults but they were faults of application rather than of principle. We cannot deny that Fascism gave the country order."

A mother of a family, aged 45 years, stated:
"It is not out of pity that I lament the fate of these Fascist chiefs in the manner in which by the hands of the partisans, but because I believe they were victims of personal hatred as exemplified by Clara Petacci's death. People now all call themselves communists, and commit

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Commercial employee, aged 45 years, stated:
"These events, of course, left enormous mass of people who without convictions or ideals love a quiet life, who are alien to any and all national problems, and who, because of this mentality, disapprove of the ferment of new life which accompanies every revival, and they look back with regret to the past of "order". They forget that this so-called "order" was oppression. The opinions of this type of Italian are rather the expression of a mental pattern, and are of no value as a national evaluation."

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A mother of family, aged 45 years, stated:
"It is not out of pity but I lament the fate of these Fascist chiefs in the piazza in Milan by the hands of the patriots, but because I believe they were victims of personal hatred as exemplified by Clara Petacci's death. People now all call themselves communists, and commit the most unjust crimes in its name."

A [illegible] General Staff (recently released from prison) aged 58 years, stated:
"Fascism had the merit of restoring order to Italy, and we who lived under it cannot deny it this contribution. Strikes were stopped and the economic and industrial life of the country grew considerably.
In Milan, Mussolini created the fascist programme which was socialist in nature and intended for all parts of Italy, but with the passing of time, the "sega dristi" brought Italy to ruin. We cannotdeny the accomplishments of Fascism, its final destruction. its deve-

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lopment of the railroad system and the highways, and its intensification of agriculture to a point never reached before in Italy. He became a nation respected by the world, the conquest of Abyssinia was the high point of the Mussolini epoch, but the initiation of autocracy in the industrial and labour fields, the waste of millions of lires, turned the people from him. However, his dislike was less for Mussolini than the hierarchy. These were not his only mistakes because, although he did well in foreign affairs in the beginning, he deceived himself in his good-neighbour policy and was wrong in retaining the monarchy as part of the government of the country. If he had followed the points of his programme from the beginning and eliminated the House of Savoy, Italy could have been saved. His entry in to War was enormous treason and folly, no navy or airforce, or clothes, and the generals instead of explaining the actual position to him, made everything seem alright so as not to lose their posts. They listened to enemy propaganda and betrayed their country and it was not a matter of either fascism or anti-fascism when the country was invaded. Those who threw away their arms and proclaimed themselves anti-fascists to ingratiate themselves with the victors deserve an ignoble end.

"Mussolini's death saddened the people not because he was killed but because of the ignominy of his end. The Italian will know their loss and will respect the man who gave his life for the well-being of his country."

Note: This last opinion has been given to show latent opinion still held by certain members of the general staff and high officers in the Army as well as by many former office-holders in the government.

ATTITUDE OF FASCISTS - ACTION TO BE TAKEN

COMMUNIST PARTY

are found to serve with the Communist Party. Ex-fascists probably believe that if they join the extreme leftist party, their antecedent activities will either be overlooked or forgotten.

FAR RIGHT AND RIGHT PARTIES

These contain few who are ex-fascists because they are intransigent in their hostile attitude towards fascism, and their rules for membership are definitely opposed to the enrolment of ex-fascists. Sporadic exceptions about modifying these rules are violently discussed in party sessions.

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Note: This last opinion has been given to show latent opinion still held by certain members of the general staff and high officers in the army as well as by many former office-holders in the government.

ATTITUDE OF PARTY [illegible] TO EX-FASCISTS

COMMUNIST PARTY

Ex-Fascists are found to some small extent in the Communist Party. These possibly believe that if they join an extreme leftist party, their antecedent activities will either be overlooked or forgotten.

THE SOCIALIST AND LABOUR PARTIES

These contain few ex-Fascists because they are intransigent in their hostile attitude towards Fascism, and their rules for membership are definitely opposed to the enrolment of ex-Fascists. Sporadic suggestions about modifying these rules are violently discussed in party meetings.

THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

This being a Catholic party includes members of varying opinions from left to right, and therefore, includes ex-Fascists.

THE LIBERAL PARTY

This contains some ex-Fascists and is less intransigent in its attitude towards them than other parties because many of its members

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are large property owners, bankers and industrialists - people who like "order - many of whom are somewhat sympathetic to Fascism.

The Democratic Party is the haven for Monarchists and ex-Fascists and its "raison d'etre" seems to be the fact that it provides an 'ambiente" for those who have something to fear or something to lose if the Parties of the left succeed in overthrowing the Monarchy and establishing themselves in control of the Government.

The Republican Party contains few known ex-Fascists because of its rigid and intransigent rules for membership.

C U L T U R A L

12. The Savelli Exhibition at the "Ritrovo"

In the Italian-Allied club "Ritrovo" Savelli presents a series of drawings and colour sketches, the inspiration for which is to be found in contemporary European art, more or less of the modern school, principally impressionist. One cannot say, however, that he lacks personality on that score, because his works have a lively autonomous spirit, demonstrated in the particular dramatic sense which characterizes his very concise works. His scrawny horses are full of life, his nudes are solid, and his compositions are dominated by a vigilant synthetic spirit. In his use of colour, Savelli likes bright tints placed daringly together. The disharmony is, however, never unpleasant. In these pictorial experiments he is, perhaps purposely, rather more designer than painter. Although some of his paintings may be described as decorativism, this does not diminish the value of his work and Savelli may be placed among the number of artists in which modern Italian painting can put its faith and hope.

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SUMMARY NO.69

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No.12 APO 512.

Rome "B" Section, Liberated Italy.

24 May 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
NO.69.

PART I - SUMMARY

Political activity during the week has shifted to the North, where discussions have been taking place between members of the central Committee of Liberation and those of the Committee of Liberation for Northern Italy. The principal political personalities of the different Parties have been in Milan, and as a result there has been a lull in the political situation in Rome. Bonomi also visited the North, although it is reported he did not go to Milan. Instead, he went to Mantua (his native city) and other places in Venetia. A rumour was current that Bonomi was about to retire on account of illness, but this was denied by Government spokesman.

From reports published in the Press, it would appear that the political discussions taking place in Milan have resulted in the Parties drawing nearer to an agreement and it would, therefore, seem possible that a coalition Government embracing the six Parties of the CNL would shortly be formed. At present the Government continues to function, but the crisis could be opened at any moment by the resignation of the Communists, who have made it clear that they would like a fundamental change in the Government rather than a reshuffle. Leaders of the principal Parties are expected to return to Rome quite shortly and then, it is reported, a crisis may be precipitated.

Government activity has also been at a standstill during the week, as many important ministers have been in Northern Italy. Considerable interest is still felt by Italians in the question of Trieste, and the Press has given great prominence to the developments in that area. Most of the newspapers and many Italians were pleased with the message of Field Marshal Alexander to the forces under his command. Apart from the fact that the majority of Italians regard Trieste as an essentially Italian city, there is also a general feeling that such problems as these must not be prejudged or decided by "fait accompli" of the kind which disturbed the peace of Europe before the war. Most Italians would prefer Italian territory to be under Allied Military Government until the Peace Conference, when it is hoped that in the calmer atmosphere of that period it may be possible to come to a lasting agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia.

The alarm felt by many Italians at the reports that Trieste and Venezia Giulia were being administered by the Yugoslav army and that their fellow countrymen were being maltreated decreased as the week advanced and the tension in that area seemed to be relieved. Great pleasure was felt that the Anglo-American forces were taking over areas in

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and as a result there has been a lull in the political situation in Rome. Bonomi also visited the North, although it is reported he did not go to Milan. Instead, he went to Mantua (his native city) and other places in Venetia. A rumour was current that Bonomi was about to retire on account of illness, but this was denied by Government spokesman.

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The alarm felt by many Italians at the reports that Trieste and Venezia Giulia were being administered by the Yugoslav army and that their fellow countrymen were being maltreated decreased as the week advanced and the tension in that area seemed to be relieved. Great pleasure was felt that the Anglo-American forces were taking over areas in Venezia Giulia. British and American prestige rose considerably in Italian public opinion. The Communist Party, on the other hand, it is reported, has been considerably weakened by its attitude towards the Trieste question. It is even said that many Italians who sympathized with the Communist Party had ceased to do so because they now felt that they had proof that it is a Party which does not represent the national interests of Italy, but which obeys the orders of Moscow.

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Nervousness continues to be expressed by Italians at the presence of French troops on Italian territory in Piedmont. Rumours were circulating to the effect that the French intended to retain such territory after the war. The French denial that this was so had, however, a calming effect.

Unity between the Socialist and Communist Parties, at least on the surface, is still being emphasized. Nenni, in an article which was published in "Avanti" Milan on May 22 and reproduced in "Avanti" Rome on May 24 made it clear that he considered it essential for the welfare of the working classes and for the development of democracy that the pact of unity between the Socialists and Communists should be the basis of the policy of the Socialist Party. He argued that the Socialists represent the interests of the working classes, and that as the Communists also represent the workers, unity must be achieved between all of them. He added that the Party of Action had understood the need for such unity and that he hoped that the Liberals and Christian Democrats would also understand this necessity. He pointed out that if unity between Socialists and Communists were broken, it would not be the democratic-liberal elements who would gain, but the conservatives and reactionaries. He asserted that the Socialist Party is not a centre Party around which anti-Communists can form themselves, but rather it is the centre of the democratic forces which are resolved to solve not only the Government crisis, but, through the Constituent Assembly, to arrive at a solution of the crisis of the State and of society, dealing a death blow to the past and giving the nation political, social and economic order related to the interests of national collectivity.

It is also reported that at a joint meeting of the Socialist-Communist Youth Movements in Rome Lee Solari made it clear in a speech that in his opinion the Socialist policy towards the Trieste question was not very different from that of the Communists. On the other hand, those Socialists who believe in democracy and abhor dictatorship and totalitarian methods take the view that international Socialism may save democracy and ensure its success. At the same time, they believe that by the example of its success they may induce many who are at present sympathizers of the Communist Party to return to the fold of the Socialists. They also believe that the example of successful democratic socialism may have a decisive influence on Russia and lead to a real understanding between the Anglo-Saxon world and Russia. These ideas are developed in a leading article in "Avanti" written by the novelist Ignazio Silone. He points out that the Socialists are in power in the Scandinavian countries, in Holland and in Belgium and they form part of the Government in France. Now that the Labour Party in England have decided to leave the coalition Government, he says that many people believe they will win at the forthcoming election, in which case, the larger part of Europe would be governed by Socialists. He declares that the existence of the Socialist Party in Italy is dependent on two political conditions: a) that the political liberty of the individual citizen is at this moment reconcilable with

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Communists also represent the workers, unity must be achieved between all of them. He added that the Party of Action had understood the need for such unity and that he hoped that the Liberals and Christian Democrats would also understand this necessity. He pointed out that if unity between Socialists and Communists were broken, it would not be the democratic-liberal elements who would gain, but the conservatives and reactionaries. He asserted that the Socialist Party is not a centre Party around which anti-Communists can form themselves, but rather it is the centre of the democratic forces which are resolved to solve not only the Government crisis, but, through the Constituent Assembly, to arrive at a solution of the crisis of the State and of society, dealing a death blow to the past and giving the nation political, social and economic order related to the interests of national collectivity.

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Great interest is being displayed in the forthcoming elections in England, as it is felt that their result may have considerable influence on Italy's future.

During the week 23 tons of gold were deposited in the vaults of the Bank of Italy. This gold was discovered in Northern Italy, where the Germans had hold it. The Italian Press hopes that this gold may be part of that which was taken by the Germans from the Bank of Italy, but so far the ownership has not been announced.

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NO.69.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No.12 APO 512.

Rome "D" Section, Liberated Italy 24 May, 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
NO.69.

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
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Rome "D" Section, Liberated Italy 24 May, 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY, NO.69.

A. CURRENT EVENTS.

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

With the Trieste question still much to the fore, Italians are very concerned by what they consider to be the predatory dismemberment of their territory, and view with alarm the French announcement that they wish to make frontier adjustments so as to have a strong defensive frontier.

Sylvia Sprigge (Manchester Guardian correspondent), was granted an interview by UNITA' (Communist) on May 17, and this was published under the title "The Truth on the Trieste Question". It has been the subject of wide comment. "No mass deportations, no hunting down of Italians", declared Mrs. Sprigge to one of our editors on her return from Trieste. (UNITA').

Under a headline, "Our Poor Frontiers are Contested by All" ([illegible] (right wing) of 18.5.45. says: "Today Paris recounts that the peoples of the Italian territories occupied by them have welcomed the French troops with enthusiasm, happy to be able to speak their own tongue and to listen to religious services in the churches in French.....These "strategic" frontier adjustments desired by the French cannot possibly be made without entailing territorial modifications, because one cannot move a frontier without affecting a territory". IL MONDO, of the same date, reminds France of her noble message at the time of Mussolini's aggression, in which she affirmed before the world that she would never have claimed from Italy an inch of her territory. "France today, fired by the wind of victory which De Gaulle has felt from the Alps, wishes to deny her promises, eluding it with tortuous distinctions between frontier adjustments and territorial revindications". LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican). "The Italian people ask De Gaullist France if she wishes to be part of the Society of Nations or whether she prefers to act by herself, independent of international treaties. It would be neither intelligent nor in good taste to pay back the Fascist and Monarchist stab in the back to anti-Fascist Italy.".

ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) publishes an article called "Italy a Sphere of Influence?" which attacks those who, taking advantage of the Trieste question, say to the Allies: "Anglo-Saxon friends, take us under your protection, make Italy your sphere of influence". In this way, comments the paper,

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concerned by what they consider to be the predatory dismemberment of their territory, and view with alarm the French announcement that they wish to make frontier adjustments so as to have a strong defensive frontier.

Sylvia Spriggs (Manchester Guardian correspondent), was granted an interview by UNITA' (Communist) on May 17, and this was published under the title "The Truth on the Trieste Question". It has been the subject of wide comment. "No mass deportations, no hunting down of Italians", declared Mrs. Spriggs to one of our editors on her return from Trieste. (UNITA').

Under a headline, "Our Poor Frontiers are Contested by All" ([illegible] ndo- [illegible] ight wing) of 18.5.45. says: "Today Paris recounts that the peoples of the Italian territories occupied by them have welcomed the French troops with enthusiasm, happy to be able to speak their own tongue and to listen to religious services in the churches in French.....These "strategic" frontier adjustments desired by the French cannot possibly be made without entailing territorial modifications, because one cannot move a frontier without affecting a territory". IL MONDO, of the same date, reminds France of her noble message at the time of Mussolini's aggression, in which she affirmed before the world that she would never have claimed from Italy an inch of her territory. "France today, fired by the wind of victory which De Gaulle has felt from the Alps, wishes to deny her promise, eluding it with tortuous distinctions between frontier adjustments and territorial revindications". LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican): "The Italian people ask De Gaullist France if she wishes to be part of the Society of Nations or whether she prefers to act by herself, independent of international treaties. It would be neither intelligent nor in good taste to pay back the Fascist and Monarchist stab in the back to anti-Fascist Italy".

ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) publishes an article called "Italy a Sphere of Influence?" which attacks those who, taking advantage of the Trieste question, say to the Allies: "Anglo-Saxon friends, take us under your protection, make Italy your sphere of influence". In this way, comments the paper, another war is risked. The belief is expressed that it is necessary to reach agreement with the Soviet Union. The writer comments that the Trieste question has revealed three very different tendencies in Italy: 1) Communist and Slavophile 2) Ultra-nationalistic, 3) A desire for the revindication of Trieste's "italianita'" in conjunction with a firm desire not to break good relations with the Slav world (backed by the Socialists and the Action Party).

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) seeks to prove that Sylvia Spriggs's statements in her interview with UNITA' will have the opposite results to those desired. "No Roman paper published accounts of such atrocities in Trieste as are referred to in UNITA'..." comments Babouf in an editorial entitled "The Eloquent Mrs. Spriggs".

All the Sunday papers (20.5.45) gave the full text of Marshal Alexander's message to the Allied armed forces, and Marshal Tito's reply. Editorials on the subject, however, appeared only in the Monarchist paper "Italia Nuova" and the Christian Democrat "Il Popolo", and were on the usual lines.

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B. GENERAL REPORTS

PUBLIC OPINION

2. Trieste.

The Trieste question in the past few days has become more acute because of succeeding events and because of apparent efforts of some newspapers and right groups to use these events as major propaganda to divert Italian public opinion from basic political problems which should be confronted by Italy at present. They are appealing to the patriotic instincts of the great mass of people relative to the "unquestionable Italianity" of Trieste, and thereby attempting to create a national issue great enough to confuse Italian thinking and to weld the political parties of the centre and left. An extremely interesting problem has been created for the Communists and Socialists: that of being consistent with their party doctrines and at the same time coping with the natural attitude of Italians towards Trieste.

Many of the opinions heard, especially those of youth, seem to indicate that the nationalistic spirit has become more definite and consolidated and reacts against the Socialists and Communists with resulting resignations of members of these Parties. The question of Trieste has decreased the sympathy of many people for the Russians and has increased sympathy for the Americans and especially for the British, because of their naval squadron which is said to be at the port of Trieste "to put an end to the arbitrary actions of Marshal Tito and the Yugoslavs". Many of those interviewed believe that the question of Trieste is "the spark that will ignite a great Anglo-American and Russian conflict" and they are, therefore, worried and apprehensive.

A state employee (age 37) stated: "Previously I was interested in extremist Parties and believed in their ideals but, because of their present attitude towards Trieste, I have now resigned from my Party, because I do not believe that a Party should sacrifice its own Country in order to uphold its doctrines. Probably the best solution to avoid [illegible] conflict would be to make Trieste a free port open to all nations".

A mechanic (Republican, age 45) stated: "While my Party rightly preaches fraternalism, I desire and hope, because of patriotic sentiments, that Trieste may remain Italian, but I believe that the Yugoslavs and the Italians should be on a basis of parity from an international point of view. I was on the Balkan front when Italy still fought the Allies, and I know from experience our conduct towards the Yugoslavs. I also believe, however, that they are indebted to us for the truly heroic work of our soldiers who after the 18th. September became Partisans under Tito".

A Partisan Brigade commander from Piedmont (Communist, age 35) stated: "Pro-Fascist Communism no longer exists in the Italian Communist Party, and the entire pragmatic line has been turned upside down. Partisans believe that the present policy of UNITA' is not acceptable to the people or to the masses

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A Partisan Brigade commander from Piedmont (Communist, age 35) stated: "Pro-Fascist Communism no longer exists in the Italian Communist Party, and the entire pragmatic line has been turned upside down. Partisans believe that the present policy of UNITA' is not acceptable to the people or to the masses when it blames Fascism for proclaiming the Italianity of Trieste. This is not the moment to provoke another conflict, but our own position should be immediately clarified so that Trieste does not become another Danzig. In Northern Italy the masses are inclined to Communism, but many are now dissident because of the recent policies of Togliatti and other Party leaders, and this might suffocate Communism. In Northern Italy also there are many soldiers who have fought in Yugoslavia who were affected by anti-communist propaganda and who, rightly or wrongly, believe the reports of atrocities by the Partisans. This has produced in the North, especially among the workers and country people, a feeling against Tito's Partisans. It is difficult for the Communists to convince people that the Yugoslav Partisans are part of the armies of the United Nations without losing many Party members as a result. Many Partisan Communist Party members believe that it would be opportune, now that all Italy is freed, to have a general Communist Congress to establish the pragmatic programme of the Party, correct errors and reform the direction."

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A R M E D F O R C E S

3. Speech by General Azzi.

The hall of the Unione Spartaco in Via Giustiniani was literally full half an hour before the conference began. About 400 people were present, representing the Partito Repubblicano del Lavoro, the Unione Comunista Libertaria, the Movimento Partigiano, and also the Partito d'Azione. The father and brother of Carlo Andreoni were also present.

At precisely 5 pm. General Azzi, introduced by a member of the Unione Spartaco, commenced his discourse on the "Military Problem". General Azzi did not review the actual military situation, but suggested what should be the position of the armies of all nations, and especially of Italy, after the present conflict. In Italy, he said, it is not necessary to have a large army as in past years - an army which was, indeed, completely disarmed, demoralized and entirely without material comfort. Italy should have a small but well ordered army; officers should be of a type showing physical and intellectual superiority over the men, in order to be able to win their respect and inspire confidence in time of war. Above all, the Stato Maggiore should be less bureaucratic, less numerous, and the directive organs should be less inflated.

But in order to arrive at this, the whole of the old construction must be destroyed before rebuilding could commence.

Soldiers must no longer be asked to bear the burden of long marches, sleepless nights and privation with regard to food. Soldiers should be prepared by physical training and then a brief military course of about two months. Recruits should receive instruction from military elements which would then form the nucleus of the permanent army.

But the point most emphasized by General Azzi was the necessity for epuration in a categoric sense among officers and administrators. The Italian soldier, he maintained, is second to none. The struggles for our independence, the war of 1914-1918 have proved this. The condition in which we find ourselves in the present war is due not only to Fascism, but also to that military caste with which the War Ministry had surrounded itself. If the Italian soldier is well-armed, well equipped, and commanded by men who think only of the good of the country, he is capable of surmounting any obstacle.

General Azzi concluded by saying that militaristic ideas must disappear, but not completely. A small but strong army must always be watching the Italian frontiers and interests.

General Azzi was several times interrupted by applause, and at the end he was [illegible] by people who wished to offer him their congratulations.

In the middle of the speech, when epuration was referred to, there were

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P O L I T I C A L

4.

REPORTS OF FERRUCCIO PARRI AND LEO VALIANI TO THE PARTITO D'AZIONE AT THE ELISEO THEATRE.

On Sunday morning, May 13th, Ferruccio Parri and Leo Valiani gave an account of the resistance and fight of the Partisans of the North to the Partito d'Azione at the Eliseo theatre. The ground floor and first balcony were filled with members and friends of the Party, and all the local party leaders were seated on the stage.

Vincenzo Baldazzi introduced the speakers whom, he said, had come to Rome as delegates of the CLNAI to demand a new national life in the name of the patriots who had liberated themselves under their leadership.

The entire audience stood up and applauded Parri when he approached the speakers' table. He is a striking and distinguished looking man of about 55 with bushy white hair. He has a diffident and shy manner, his speech is quiet and rhetorical but his extreme simplicity, humanity and obvious sincerity are dramatic in their effectiveness. His simple manner and gestures controlled the reactions of his audience who sat in rapt respectful attention but who periodically stood as one man to fervently applaud his statements.

In his speech, he said that the applause of the audience humbled him, that neither he nor Valiani had come to Rome for any personal glory at that difficult time in which so many problems had to be solved. Valiani's and his sole merit had been to know when to assume responsibility and when to act and that it is the Dead who commanded and who will continue to command in our last paths of action. Our companions in the North are not only of our party but of all colours, and fought with us with the same valour and spirit.

The speaker continued by saying that according to him there was no distinction between North and South and that there is only one Italy, all are Italians and the only distinction that can be made is between the Italians who desire liberty and those who do not. The present struggle for liberty has united the people into a moral unit in a way never known since the "Risorgimento".

Parri then said that, because of the "regime of declamatory inflation" which exists today, he would try to be as factual as possible in speaking of the Partisan Movement. This movement "spontaneously germinated" in the days of the collapse was joined by many soldiers and some officers of independent spirit. To the first nuclei came profession-

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Parri then said that, because of the "regime of declamatory inflation" which exists today, he would try to be as factual as possible in speaking of the Partisan Movement. This movement "spontaneously germinated" in the days of the collapse was joined by many soldiers and some officers of independent spirit. To the first nuclei came professional students, workers and others who wished (by arms) to cleanse Italy of her national shame. In this way from alpine bands the first committees of national liberation were formed. They had their points of contact in Milan where they received military discipline and orders. Similar less organized developments took place in other regions, especially in Piedmont, where the resistance movement was very vigorously directed.

Parri then spoke of the first Partisan battles, of their cruel losses, of the ferocious reprisals of the Nazi-Fascists, of their growing self-confidence after the first moment of uncertainty, of their failures and successes, and of the increase in their numbers from 9000 to over 200,000 men, to which were united citizens formations etc. The military commission of the early days which soon organised the Partisans on military lines were transformed into a provisional command with an intelligence service worthy of a regular army, in spite of many

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difficulties and dangers, until it became(according to the Germans) a "thorn in their flesh".

Parri then told how all Northern Italy was divided into zones under this command, how every zone had a regional military command taking orders from the General Command, and each zone had a political commissar, a vice-commander and a head of general staff. This arrangement, he said,was not rational from a military point of view but was necessary to control the various political factions represented in our partisan army.

Parri then told how the Communists in the Partisan movement, were able through selection and discipline, to function easily and effectively and how much more difficult it was for the Action Party, which was loosely organised,to develop an effective organisation, and how despite this the latter was able to play a principal role in the fight. He also spoke of the great contributions given by the Socialists, Christian-Democrats, and Liberals in full cooperation with the others together with young people of all kinds with magnificent results and true comradeship, which, in the north, has created a new spirit that will spread throughout Italy. In the creation of this new army, a clear precise character originated because it was an army of the people, born of the common efforts of all political parties with neutral leaders taking orders from its General Command.

After the early diffident stages this army became so unified that it was considered necessary to give a still more military character to its organisation, therefore, in cooperation with the Allies in the autumn of 1944, General Cadorna became the Commanding General of the movement. In general, Cadorna represented (for us) the better and more honourable Italian military traditions, which might be salvaged and used in this new army born of the people.

Parri then said that in spite of the fact that the Allies did not want a partisan army but wanted partisan groups to carry out sabotage and minor attacks against the enemy, a partisan army was formed, for the purpose of liberating the country from the Germans. Therefore, in the first phases relations between the Allies and Partisans were difficult but subsequently improved and resulted in the creation of two organisations one British and one American, to supply arms and ammunition to the Partisans and with whom there was an exchange of ideas and information. It is difficult, he said to give an idea of the complexity and magnitude of the work achieved, such as, for example, radio transmission so searched for by the Nazis and Fascists. "Who will ever know the number of our comrades killed in this work?" The Allied Central

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He then spoke of the sufferings in the Appennines, in Modena and in Piedmont, of futile campaigns, of bestial reprisals no different

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from those unhappily perpretrated in other regions, he spoke of the death of "Marco" in the liberation of his native city, Marco, whom he he loved as a son. (Parri again stood silently for many minutes before resuming his speech). These losses, he said, continued until the last day when our best had fallen. Many of these are so young "they still had need of a mother's care".

Therefore, he said, when we speak of Victory and we think of these dead, we speak of joyless victory - a bitter victory. Our dead have shown us the road which we must follow if their lives are not to be lost in vain. Victory has given us something that is difficult to describe, has raised our personal dignity as well as our national dignity and has been accomplished by the people who will know how to keep what they have paid for in so much blood. He then spoke of Partisan demobilization, of their retaining their arms and of their rehabilitation in civilian life or in the new progressive army, and the necessity of Italian politics to be in accord with the new situation.

Parri concluded his discourse by saying that the road to be followed will be long and difficult and filled with disillusions but that "we intend to fight to the last street" for our supreme work - the second Risorgimento. (Everyone stood, [illegible] applauded the speaker and shouted "Viva l'Italia".)

V A L I A N I

Leo Valiani, after an ovation by the audience, stated that Parri had already told most of the story but that he would speak of the insurrection of the cities of Upper Italy where the movement of the people had been so vast that contact was lost between the directors of the insurrection and its command. At Milan this contact was not lost because of the work of a youth named Laurentis. The preparation for the insurrection, he said, was long and difficult but the organization of the workers was decisive and their first battles were fought in the factories of Milan and Turin. The preparation in Milan had been difficult because of the presence of 30,000 well armed Fascists and in spite of these difficulties a general strike took place in May, 1944 in Upper Italy much to their surprise. Twenty percent of these workers were subsequently deported to Germany but the work of the organization continued until Victory.

Valiani said that now the consequences of the Victory should be realized by the formation of a new regime in Italy based on regional provincial communes and that the present relations between city and country should be adopted through out all Italy.

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Valiani concluded his address with a reaffirmation of the necessity of a new truly democratic government in Italy. Lengthy ovation to Parri and himself followed.

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5. YOUNG PEOPLES MEETING ORGANISED BY THE SOCIALIST AND COMMUNIST PARTIES AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS ON SUNDAY, May, I3th.

On Sunday May I3th, at about IO,30 in the morning, several hundreds of young Socialists and Communists gathered in the Botanical Gardens. The square was full of red flags and banners bearing inscrip tions in praise of the republic, and saying "Death to the King and to the Monarchy", and calling for a new democratic government, etc.

The meeting was held by an exponent of each party: LEO SOLARI for the Socialist Party and GIULIO SPALLONE for the Communist. The speeches were applauded with great enthusiasm, and covered all the problems concerning the young with particular regard to their moral position in the country's current politics.

Leo Solari spoke first, on the following subjects:

a) He recalled the merits of the young people who fought with the Partisans for the liberation of Italy.

b) Prisoners returning from concentration camps, he said, would be treated as victims of the war and not responsible for it.

c) All young people of whatever tendency should take an active part in political life, so that their indifference should not be taken advantage of by unscrupulous persons.

d) He made a resumé of all the measures taken to date in favour of youth, such as the revindication of syndicalism, political organi- sations, etc.

e) Lastly, and most important of all, he stated the Socialist policy regarding Triest. He said that the Socialist Party had made a stand against the neo-imperialistic tendencies that threatened to con- taminate the patrimony of the Jugoslav Partisan Movement. He indirect- ly implied that the Socialist Party considers Triest Jugoslav, and regards the manifestations of the students as a part of the nation wide monarchist propaganda.

The Communist Party representative GIULIO SPALLONE declared his accord with the Socialist speaker on the Triest question, and spoke on similar lines.

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L A B O U R

6. Italian workers for Ceylon

After the signing of an agreement between the British Admiralty and the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce, a call has been made by the "Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro" for workers up to the number of 15,000 (manual labourers from 21 to 45 years old, professional up to 50) for work in Ceylon.

In a conversation with a P.W.B. officer Ing. Bernini, who is dealing with this matter, gives particulars of conditions offered and the results of the appeal.

He says that the contract offers quite good conditions. The employment of 15,000 workers is divided into 10 autonomous groups and is for construction of buildings which will not be for purposes of war. There will be directors, medical assistance will be provided and messes with Italian personnel. This is to create an Italian atmosphere for those working in a foreign land and among strangers, and to keep up the morale of the workers.

The contract is for a three year term, with repatriation in case of illness or very serious family affairs. On the other hand the British Admiralty cannot promise renewal of the contract or permission to remain longer than the above mentioned period. The general conditions of the contract are: food, clothing, lodging and medical assistance gratis. The same treatment as English workers and employees of the same category; and the same protection in case of illness or accident due to work.

A fifth part of the salary will be paid to the workers and the rest will be paid into account sterling to the Bank of Italy and put at the disposal of the family or of the worker himself on his return to Italy. This condition and the desire to provide against unemployment which is sure to be widespread when the army and the partisans are demobilised, has encouraged the Government to contribute in part to the pay of the workers.

Bernini says he hopes that this offer will absorb a part of the unemployed (at the moment 37977 men and 15068 women are on the unemploy-

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He says that the contract offers quite good conditions. The employment of 15,000 workers is divided into 10 autonomous groups and is for constructive [illegible] buildings which will not be for purposes of war. There will be directors, medical assistance will be provided and messes with Italian personnel. This is to create an Italian atmosphere for those working in a foreign land and among strangers, and to keep up the morale of the workers.

The contract is for three year term, with repatriation in case of illness or very serious family affairs. On the other hand the British Admiralty cannot promise renewal of the contract or permission to remain longer than the above mentioned period. The general conditions of the contract are: food, clothing, lodging and medical assistance gratis. The same treatment as English workers and employees of the same category; and the same protection in case of illness or accident due to work.

A fifth part of the salary will be paid to the workers and the rest will be paid into account sterling to the Bank of Italy and put at the disposal of the family or of the worker himself on his return to Italy. This condition and the desire to provide against unemployment which is sure to be widespread when the army and the partisans are demobilised, has encouraged the Government to contribute in part to the pay of the workers.

Bernini says he hopes that this offer will absorb a part of the unemployed (at the moment 37977 men and 15068 women are on the unemployment list; of which 7213 belong to the building trade). He said that building was normally one of the most flourishing occupations in Rome and the cessation of all activity was causing much suffering.

A detailed examination reveals that the biggest demands are for the following categories:

Manual workers . . .	3,200
Mechanics . . .	400
Bricklayers . . .	530
Bricklayer assistants	530
Carpenters . . .	900

Directors and professional personnel are also required:
70 engineers, 26 doctors, 40 administrative clerks are wanted.

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(Passages sidelined are for information only)

L A B O U R (contd.)

The salaries vary from a minimum of 322,000 lires for the ordinary workers (for three years) to 900,000 for the higher personnel.

i.e. Bricklayer ; . L. 338,000 for 3 years
about 113,000 a year
308 a day

According to the minimum trade union rates in Italy the wage would be L.239 per day with family allowances etc. added. Wages are actually, however very much higher as the men demand and receive a great deal more.

Mechanic L. 371,000 for three years
about 124,000 a year
330 a day
In Italy 243 with allowances added (in practice no mechanic however earns less than 300 - 350).

Doctors and Engineers L.750,000 for three years
252,000 a year
670 a day

Chief engineers and specialists (Medicine) L.906,000 for three years
302,000 a year
805 a day

Bernini believes that this kind of contract is more suitable for unmarried men and youths in general but in the beginning a large percentage of married men around 35 to 40 years asked to be enrolled. They are all anxious to know if it is a real offer and when they would have to embark which they hope will be very soon. They appear to be people in very urgent need of work. Some make enquiries on the climate and eventual destination, but the majority appear ready to accept anything as long as it is real employment. It is clear that they are honest workers incapble of stooping to dishonest Black Market activities. Up to now about a thousand have applied to go, (about 50-60 a day), among whom there are 3 architects, 4 doctors, and 2 or three engineers.

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C U L T U R A L

7. "Adieux a Via Po"

In Présence of 20th May appears an "Adieux à la Via Po" by Captain Jaques Heurgen in which he writes that "if Montaigne had been able to visit Rome in 1945, in spite of his colic, he would have left the Auberge de l'Ours, at times, to verify, among the Vines of what is today Via Po, the principles of tolerence and sagacity that he had defined in his chapter on the "Art of Conference". Stendhal himself would have assiduously frequented and celebrated as one of the

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(Passages side-lined are for information only)

marvels of social life (comparable only to the Loges of Milan or the salons of Bologna) the Mess of PWB, "D" Section at 27 Via Po which now closes its doors to the consternation and great regret of all".

"There, there reigned a spirit of friendliness, a horror of fanaticism, an indifference to titles and to the great, an amused respect for human diversities, a sympathetic curiosity for the opinions of others which, while material and moral ruins accumulated everywhere by war, already rehabilitated the values of peace."

"The little groups of Allied Officers who founded the Mess came from distant places, from Algiers, Bari Naples, where they had shared their rations with intellectuals of liberated regions and where they had inhaled together their first breath of pure air. Rome was the goal of their travels and there, for nearly a year Americans who seemed to come out of a novel by Edith Wharton (but who prefer Steinbeck) and the English with their Authentic Oxford accent who bitterly criticize the Public Schools, invited to their Mess great numbers of celebrated men and young men, ministers and painters, partisans and duchesses, Monsignors and poets, communists and liberals. Around a long waxed wooden table covered with rustic goblets, it seemed (but only seemed) that chance alone decided where one sat and providential meetings occurred with unexpected neighbours, the most opposite doctrines were reconciled with the soup, one never heard guests quarrel or become rebuffed and the only loud voices were those of Neapolitans who dominated the conversation with amusing stories until dawn. Such was the spirit of the place and such are the forms of civilization."

"PWB departs and the French, who were always received by them with touching attention and with a sort of fraternal complicity, admire and rejoice in their truly extraordinary success and hope that a Latin plaque will soon eternalize the merits of these generous adepts of the new "Psychomachie"".

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CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY NO. 69

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 17th May, 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 69

PART I - SUMMARY

During the week discussions have taken place between the representatives of the Committee of National Liberation for Northern Italy and representatives of the Central Committee of Liberation in Rome. The delegates from Milan have also had discussions with Bonomi and other members of the government. Arpesani and Vochieri represented the Liberal Party, Bodrero and Mazazza the Christian Democrats, Valiani the Party of Action, Sandro Pertini and Rodolfo Morandi the Socialists and Sereni and Bosi the Communists. After their arrival they made it clear that as a result of the liberation of Northern Italy they thought that a change in the government should take into account the aspirations of the political forces of the North. They immediately published five points of a programme on which the five parties had come to an agreement a few days before: 1) the extension of epuration from the field of politics to that of administration and economics, 2) the clarification in a democratic sense of the relations between the Prefects and the regional and provincial Committees of Liberation: 3) the formulation of a programme of economic reconstruction, the burden of which would be born naturally by all citizens but particularly by all those who have derived the greatest advantages from the autarchic policy of the Fascist regime and from the collaboration with the Republican Fascists and the Germans: 4) the acceptance in principle of agrarian reform: 5) the carrying out of a foreign policy free from the taint of nationalism.

All the delegates seemed agreed on the necessity for a change of government; but while the left wing parties made it clear that they wanted a complete renewal rather than a reshuffle, the Liberals and the Christian Democrats were more cautious and gave the appearance of being prepared to accept something less than a complete change. From reports received it would appear that the Communists, although insisting like the other parties on a complete change, are more pre-occupied with obtaining key ministries than with changing the Prime Minister. The Socialists and the Party of Action on the other hand are reported to desire that Bonomi be replaced by someone younger and more energetic and more representative of the Left. It is reported that the representatives of the Christian Democrats and the Liberals from the North were invited by their party leaders in Rome to moderate their attitude in view of the experience of Central and Southern Italy during the

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Pietro Nenni, the Secretary of the Socialist Party, inaugurated a series of public meetings to press for the early summoning of a Constituent Assembly. In addition to Nenni, Sandro Pertini and Rodolfo Morandi, the Socialist delegate from the North, spoke. Nenni's speech was moderate in tone and many Italians of other parties suggested that the speech was designed to pave his way to the premiership. He said that Italy had wronged Yugoslavia and would now have to make amends. Although he thought that Italy should be prepared to do this, he claimed that Trieste was essentially Italian and that Italians should be defended there. He criticised the Bonomi Government for humiliating the Committees of Liberation by dealing with the prefects and questori of

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Mussolini. He said that a plan was needed for the new state. He suggested that vast cooperative organisations should be set up, the fiscal system completely renovated and the schools reorganised. The government of tomorrow he added, must be decided by the Constituent Assembly through the sovreignty of the people. Only in this way, he declared, would civil war be avoided. During the course of his speech he made overtures to the Christian Democrats and pressed them to declare themselves in favour of a republic. He insisted that there would be no religious war and that the church should be respected in its religious functions. He made a plea for agrarian reform and the socialisation of heavy industry. His speech received great applause.

Before Nenni spoke, Pertini made a more violent speech in which he hinted that if the Lieutenant General of the Realm visited Milan he might suffer the same fate as Mussolini in Piazza Loreto.

Rumours were rife that Nenni would be the Premier in succession to Bonomi. It was reported that his candidature would have the approval of the Socialists and the Party of Action and the acquiescence of the Communists. The latter were however, reported to be more preoccupied as to who would become Minister of the Interior, since they regard this as the key position in the Government. The Liberals were reported not to be hostile to the idea of Nenni as Prime Minister, provided that agreement was established beforehand on a common programme for the coalition. It is not known whether the Christian Democrats agree to serve under Nenni, although Nenni and De Gasperi had conversations together.

The Committee of Liberation organised a meeting in the Piazza Santi Apostoli in Rome in celebration of the Victory of the United Nations, and so that the delegates from the North could be welcomed by the people. The Piazza was not very crowded, although most of those who came seemed to have come voluntarily. As usual, Clergy were a prominent feature in the crowd and the Christian Democrats brought a number of white flags to counter balance the red flags of the Communists, Socialists, Actionists and Republicans. Morandi, the President of the Committee from the North, made a speech in which he insisted on the need for a new government, representative of the democratic forces in Italy. He insisted that there should be no cleavage between North and South. Most of the delegates from the North have taken care to emphasise that there must be no division between South and North and that the country must be united in its efforts towards reconstruction. At this meeting the speakers were constantly interrupted by cries of "Down with the King" and "Long Live the Republic". Republicanism and hatred of the monarchy would seem to be the two dominating feelings at this meeting.

Some Liberals and members of the Party of Action, as well as some

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Some Liberals and members of the Party of Action, as well as some Socialists at one time suggested that Ferruccio Parri might become Prime Minister. Parri is one of the principal organisers of the resistance movement in Northern Italy and is a member of the Party of Action. It is reported, however, that he himself is not prepared to accept such a post.

The delegates from the North returned to Milan on Monday and on Thursday May 16th the representatives of the Central Committee of Liberation and some members of the Government went North to continue the discussions in Milan. It is expected that the discussions will continue for some days and the newspapers suggest that as a result a new government will be formed.

Ferruccio Parri the Party of Action organiser of the Partisans in the North and Luigi Longo the principal Communist organiser of resistance, arrived in Rome during the week, together with General Cadorna. Their main concern was to discuss what was to happen to the partisans now that the war was over.

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The Government has declared that those partisans who so desire may enter the army or the police force. The Cabinet also agreed to the provision of financial means to ensure for every demobilised partisan immediate help, and the Cabinet also promised that partisans would be assisted to return to the productive and civil life of the nation.

On Sunday May 13th, Ferruccio Parri addressed a meeting organised by the Party of Action at the Teatro Eliseo. He described the birth and growth of the partisan movement and he paid tribute to the leaders of other parties who had played a prominent part in the organisation of resistance such as Luigi Longo (Communist) and Franchi (Liberal). He spoke in simple unrhetorical language and at intervals broke down with emotion. Reports received from Italians present at the meeting say that his speech was more moving. He stressed the heavy cost in young lives of the victory achieved by the partisans. He paid particular tribute to the younger members of the resistance movement who had followed his orders but had given up their lives while he had survived.

The end of the war was greeted with a sense of relief by the average Italian in Rome. It was not an occasion for wild rejoicing among the Italians however. The anti-Fascists generally felt that Italy had contributed to the victory and that the result was a victory for Italians just as it was for the Allies, but it had been achieved at a cost of immense destruction to the country, which came as a result of Mussolini's declaration of war.

The press has turned its attention from the end of the war to San Francisco and the establishing of peace. There is a general feeling that it will be difficult to build up a lasting peace and there are very few illusions. Many Italians no doubt still consciously or unconsciously influenced by the Fascist propaganda of the last 20 years still believe that it will be impossible to create a lasting understanding between Russia and England and America. They repeat all the time worn arguments against "Bolshevism" and "Russian Imperialism" and seem convinced that war will result.

The press has devoted much space to Trieste. Reports have been printed of maltreatment of Italians by Yugoslavs, deportations and arrests of many Italians in Trieste and it is generally stressed that there is a feeling of tension in that city. In particular "Italia Nuova" (Monarchist and Right-Wing) "Risorgimento Liberale" (Liberal) and "Il Popolo" (Christian Democrat) lay emphasis on the fact that the Yugoslavs are administering the city. All parties with the exception of the Communists, however, feel strongly about Trieste and feel that its future should not be decided until the peace conference but that in the meantime it should be occupied by the Anglo-Americans. In fact the Italian Government issued a statement in which they asked the Allies to occupy and administer Trieste in the same way they had other territories in Italy. There is a feeling among many Italians that if Tito's government is allowed to get away with a "fait accompli" in Trieste this would create a dangerous precedent for the future of Europe. The Communists have shifted their ground during the last two weeks

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A meeting of the District Committees of Liberation in Rome was held on May 6th. An order of the day was passed in which the C.L.N. sent their greetings to the C.L.N. of the North for the victory against the Germans

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and the Fascists, and in which the hope was expressed that political barriers would not be created between north and south. The Committees asked for the formation of a truly democratic government and that steps should be taken immediately to prepare for the Constituent Assembly. They proposed that energetic measures should be taken for the confiscation of Fascist property and illegal wealth as well as publication of the names of members of the OVRA. The assembly voted and passed a measure to include the Christians of the Left in the provincial C.L.N.

It was reported that prices had come down in the Black Market for many goods as a result of the liberation of the North and particularly for automobiles and textiles. It was also reported that there had been a drop in the price of certain foodstuffs.

Mr. Churchill's message to Bonomi was warmly welcomed by the Italians as a whole. In it they saw a recognition of Italy's contribution to the war effort and a promise that Italy would be restored to a position of friendship with Great Britain. Mr. Churchill's speech of Sunday 13th May was also well received. In particular many Italians welcomed the fact that he made it clear that Great Britain would continue to be interested in a system of government set up in Europe.

The Government has promulgated new measures for the sequestration of profits and property acquired by leading Fascists during the Fascist regime.

The Socialists were pleased with the messages of congratulation and goodwill sent to Nenni by Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Morgan Philips (the secretary of the Executive of the Labour Party)

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Pats

CONFIDENTIAL No. 68

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Rome D Section, Liberated Italy 17th May 1945

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No.68

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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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CONFIDENTIAL

No. 68

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PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
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REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 68

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week

Despite the fact that the war in Europe ended during the week under review and this was commented on at length and with great satisfaction in the press (special editions with huge headlines appeared on Tuesday afternoon 8 May), the sustained subject of interest and discussion is still that of Trieste. Accounts of conditions prevailing there were given in all papers. Grave concern was expressed. Relief was, however, felt when it was announced that General Alexander was conferring with Marshal Tito and subsequently meeting Premier Bonomi and Admiral Stone. Later (13 May) came the announcement from Washington that Trieste would be under the Control of the Allies until the peace treaty was signed.

The visit and pronouncements of the representatives of the C.L.N.A.I., have been widely publicised in the press and the 'cordon sanitaire' has come in for further criticism.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) on 11.5.45 under large headlines YUGOSLAV METHODS IN VENEZIA GIULIA and "POGROM" AT TRIESTE, their Special Correspondent writes: "The raids ('grande razzia') began three days ago. An ordinance from the Military Command signed by 'General' Dusan Kveder orders all men between 16 and 60 years to present themselves immediately for incorporation in the voluntary army of liberation. Those who do not will be considered Fascists and deserters... The hunt is on for leaders of the local Committee of Liberation. Yesterday it was said that two of them the Demo-Christian and Socialist representatives were caught by the Croats and shot. It was learned later, however, that those who were shot were a workers' organiser and a director of a local bank, who had been trying to contact the Allied Command ..."

In a leading article in AVANTI (Socialist) 13.5.45, under the title "Agitators" Pietro Nenni, referring to the transitory stage between war and peace says that at the moment there is no longer a Europe. "There are European states, each jealous and distrustful of the other, and what the other may gain..... We ourselves have among those who make an issue (cibaldone) of Trieste and Dalmatia - even of the

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In a leading article in AVANTI (Socialist) 13.5.45, under the title "Agitators" Pietro Nenni, referring to the transitory stage between war and peace says that at the moment there is no longer a Europe. "There are European states, each jealous and distrustful of the other, and what the other may gain..... We ourselves have among those who make an issue (zibaldone) of Trieste and Dalmatia, even of the Dodecanese, without bearing in mind that we cannot defend that which is Italian without taking into account the right of self-determination for all.... The partisans (Tito's) in Trieste are behaving as if they were in their own house, attempting to present to Europe and to us a 'fait accompli', which is after all the method by which Hitler solved territorial problems and that applied by Mussolini at Lubliana."

UNITA (Communist) breaking a long silence on this subject, on 10.5.45, published a leading article entitled "Irresponsibility and Provocation" in which an attempt is made to justify Jugoslav activities in Trieste and to prove that the accounts of repression of Italians recounted by correspondents of other papers is false or exaggerated. "At one time this type of paper was full of fantastic stories of Russian Bolsheviks tearing babies to pieces and eating them." According to UNITA, the only people in Trieste who have anything to fear are the Fascists. The number of Fascists who have been brought to justice, are however, far fewer than those in Milan, Turin and other places. The article goes on to say that they be-

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ieve in the "Italianity" of Trieste but when Fascism, whether Slav or Italian, is being destroyed, they can only applaud whoever destroys it, whether they be Slavs or Italians.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (12.5.45) gives a long account of conditions in Trieste under a headline SANGUE NELLA VENEZIA GIULIA (Blood in Venezia Giulia). They recount how Italian partisans of the Garibaldi Brigade, who since December 1944 have fought under the IX Slav Corps, were disarmed whilst the fight against the Germans was in progress and how a Captain Bolla of the Italian partisan "Osoppo" division was tortured before being shot. In a leading article entitled "Trieste Without Peace" they write: "There is an Italian city for which the war did not end on 8 May 1945. We do not need to name it. There is an Italian city in which the greatest fault is not that of being a Fascist or a collaborator with the Nazis, but being Italian...."

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B. GENERAL REPORTS

P O L I T I C A L

2. Socialist Assembly at the Teatro Brancaccio

A Socialist Assembly was held on Thursday morning 10 May in the Teatro Brancaccio which overflowed with people. Loud speakers were installed in nearby streets to enable those who were unable to enter to hear the addresses. Delegates from many political parties were on the speakers platform including Liberals and Christian-Democrats. Lussu, Pancollo, La Malfa and Berlinguer of the Action Party were present and Togliatti, Secchia&ro, Negarville and Reale were greeted with applause when they appeared.

Rodolfo Morandi, President of the C.L.N.A.I., opened the assembly (amidst great applause) with a calm unimpassioned address in which he affirmed that honour should be rendered to the people instead of to individuals, that the purpose of the meeting was to solve a grave crisis at a grave moment and that the question of a new government should be solved by the nation and the working classes of all Italy. The objectives should be "liberation from Fascism, the conquest of liberty not only in name but reality for the people, the conquest of a new democracy, the conquest of a State open to the working classes." (Great applause).

Sandro Pertini of the C.L.N.A.I., the second speaker, in a fiery address, saluted all Italians in the name of the people of the North, denounced the weakness of the Bonomi government, demanded a new democratic republican government through a constituent assembly and denounced the Luogotenente who, he stated, would receive the same fate as Mussolini if he appeared openly in Milan. (Very great applause).

Pietro Nenni, the third and principal speaker, stated that the meeting was the first in a series of great popular reunions to study the most grave political problems that had ever been confronted by Italy, that an epoch in Italian history is finished and that a new epoch begins and that the greatest of Fascist crimes is that today hundreds of thousands of Italian mothers, in this hour of peace, mourn the loss of their sons who died uselessly in the most vile of wars. (Applause). He then paid homage to the victims of the war and referring to the problem of Trieste, which he said existed today because of the Fascists and Monarchy, who followed their acts in Spain by aggression against France and against Yugoslavia and Greece. Italy has wrongs to account for to Yugoslavia, but just as she does not wish to oppress Slavs or Croats, she in turn intends to defend the Italians of Trieste.

Nenni then spoke of what the country desires in the new government which will evolve from the Constituent Assembly. He spoke of the weakness of the Bonomi Cabinet and of how it humiliated the C.L.N. by dealing with the prefects and questore of Mussolini. A plan is needed for the new State. Vast cooperative organisations must be set up and the fiscal system renewed. The schools must be re-

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He then spoke of the hope of the reactionaries to exploit Italian sentiments re. the Trieste issue, "politicians speculating" to re-establish themselves by exploiting differences between the North and South which without unity can never be solved. He stated that the union of the farm laborers of Sicily and the metal workers of Turin would be the salvation of all Italy. (Great applause).

The speaker then discussed the institutional problem, the regency and possible efforts to delay the holding of the Constituent Assembly. This will never be considered by the Socialist who insist that the government of tomorrow be determined by the Constituent by the sovereignty of the people (great applause) and this will obviate, by the expression of the will of the people, the cruel test of a civil war. (Great applause).

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The Constituent Assembly should today become the basic topic of all of our publicity and should be the platform of our political activities. Much will depend upon the Christian-Democrats whom the speaker exhorted to place themselves on record for the republic. Nenni stated that it was "our duty" to prevent the problem of a religious war in Italy, to respect the Church in its religious functions. (Great applause).

Nenni then expressed the demands of the Socialists to the Constituent Assembly for a republic because today a republic is the only element of unity in the Italian people. (great applause) and the monarchy could only be maintained by means of a military or neo-Fascist dictatorship.

Nenni then spoke of the programme of the republic, agrarian reform, socialization of heavy industry etc.

The entire audience listened with great attention to the speaker, applause was frequent and fervent, and he was given an ovation at the conclusion of his address.

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3. MANIFESTATION AT THE PIAZZA SANTI APOSTOLI

A manifestation for the Victory and in honour of the representatives of the Committee of National Liberation of the North took place on Tuesday afternoon, May 9th, in the Piazza Santi Apostoli [illegible] which was filled with people chiefly of the working or lower middle classes. Delegations of all of the political parties of the Center and of the Left (including the Christian Democrats) with numerous flags grouped themselves under the speakers balcony. While awaiting the appearance of the speakers, the crowd sang patriotic and leftist songs interspersed with chants of "Death to the King", "Viva la Repubblica", "Out with Bonomi", "We want the Constituent" etc. Many anti-monarchist pamphlets were thrown from the windows of adjacent buildings and by members of the crowd.

The meeting was opened by Constantino Preziosi, Secretary of the Provincial C.L.N. who saluted the representatives of the North and called for unity in the fight against Fascism. (applause and cries against the monarchy).

Cesare Massimi, Secretary of the Camera del Lavoro of Rome then spoke of Italy's ruin result of an imperialistic war, of the necessity of eliminating reactionary influences from Italian political life and of the readiness of Roman workers to make all necessary sacrifices to achieve these ends. (great applause and chants of "Death to the King", "Viva la repubblica".)

Rodolfo Morandi (Socialist) President of the C.L.N.A.I. and the third speaker, spoke of the uprising in the North, of the fight that had ended in a popular victory which was filled with heroic episodes similar to those in Naples and Florence and said that Italy had given proof to the world of her ability to fight against tyranny and to construct her country of tomorrow by the strength and valour of her people. The speaker then stated that the words "North and South" were without significance to all those who were fighting or who had fought for liberty and that the representatives of the C.L.N.A.I. were in Rome to solidify in full accord the aspirations of the entire nation. (applause). These were the demands of a people who were determined to obtain a democratic government. (cries of "Out with Bonomi"). "We want a new government that will bring to the work of reconstruction the same spirit of sacrifice and the same enthusiasm which animated the people in their fight for liberation. We have come to remake the government and have but one formula - to give Italy liberty through the constituent assembly - Viva l'Italia". (great and prolonged applause)

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The crowd then disbanded without incidents or disorder. No carabinieri or police were to be seen.

4. MANIFESTATION AT THE ALLIED EMBASSIES.

On Tuesday morning, May 8th, the General Confederation of Labor organised an impromptu parade of workers to salute the Allies after the announcement of the unconditional surrender of Germany. All political parties of the Center and of the Left were represented. Two truck-loads of armed carabinieri, a police tank bristling with guns and many motor-cycle police followed the marchers.

After assembling in the Piazza Esedra, the cortege marched to the Russian Embassy where the Soviet Representative, Kostejlev, appeared on a balcony to wave to the crowd who shouted "Long live the

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Red Army" Viva Stalin" etc. Kastylev responded with a few words and the band played the workers' anthem.

The parade then proceeded to the British Embassy and to the American Embassy where the Ambassadors also appeared on their balconies to acknowledge the applause of the crowd.

The cortege then marched to the Piazza Farnese and warmly cheered the Ambassador who waved from the balcony where he appeared with members of the CGIL who made brief addresses. Afterwards the crowd remained to hear impromptu speeches of various speakers in their midst, including a partisan chaplain who extolled France and denounced the House of Savoy and the Fascists (great applause and shouts of "death to the King".

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5. REGIONAL C L N ASSEMBLY , ROME.

On Sunday morning, May 6th, the regional centres of Rome of the C N L assembled in the Lycee Visconti under the presidency of Avv. Preziosi (Labour Democrat). All the political parties belonging to the C N L were represented as well as the Republican Party and the Christians of the Left. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the role and functions of regional groups of the CNL and their reorganisation.

Delegates from all the parties represented spoke and discussions which were lively and animated, dealt with the abolition of the monarchy through the constituent assembly. The actions of the House of Savoy were bitterly denounced. An order of the day was finally passed in which the Roman Regional Centre of the CNL sent their greetings to the CNL of the North "who had organised and directed the victorious popular insurrection against the Germans and the Fascists", voted against any sort of "Cordon Sanitaire" of a political nature between the two parts of Italy, asked for the formation (as soon as possible) of a truly democratic government, and called for the immediate initiation of the Constitutional Assembly through a

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The Assembly then voted and passed a measure to include the Christians of the Left in the Provincial CLN.

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INTERVIEWS

6. Interview with Dr. Valiani of the C.L.N.A.I., Milan

At an interview with a P.W.B. officer on 8th May, Dr. Valiani, delagate of the Partito d'Azione of Milan in the commission sent by the CLNAI to Rome, talked freely of the opinions and intentions of the commission and of the conditions in northern Italy. Dott. Valiani was in Salerno at the time of the armistice and subsequently passed through the front lines to reach Milan where he became a leader in clandestine activities. He appears to be an energetic, strong willed man of about forty years of age.

When questioned about differences which might cause misunderstandings between the North and South, he replied, "I was in southern Italy in September, 1944, and I have seen the destruction and the misery of the people there. The role of the north has been more brilliant and satisfying but the South has had the greatest suffering. There is not and should not be any factious comparisons, or divisions between these two parts of Italy. We desire today to translate Northern energy into action for the benefit of all Italy and we demand a government capable of assimilating this energy and using it for the solution of our present problems."

Dott. Valiani then stated that the South is in a state of inertia, that any fruitful initiative by the people is impossible and that the men who now control the government wish to impose their own slowness of decision on the representatives of the north. The present crisis is latent but it exists and will be solved within a month through the formation of a new government.

The risk of losing the fruits of immediate action in futile discussion and bickering is not understood by the present government. He said that the North wishes through an efficient government to realize the program for which it has worked and struggled and then affirmed that all political parties in the North, including those of the extreme left, are inspired by a real democratic sense, are in accord, are prepared for a revolutionary change in the form of government by pacific means.

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Unless this change is made rapidly the Communists will be strengthened.

As to the advisability and efficiency of a "Cordon Sanitaire" Valiani believes that this measure which is intended to avoid and prevent all types of speculation shouldn't preclude the realisation and extreme necessity of reciprical comprehension andthe resumption of work that is needed by the North. He thinks that all men of all parties now in the government should not attempt to influence the North, but should realize that the five representatives of the CLNAI are the expression of the will of the people of the North and do not only reflect the wishes of their respective parties.

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The permission granted to the Luogotenente to visit newly liberated territory is considered unfair. He received a hostile reception by the people and he was ignored by the C.L.N.A.I.

Valiani stated that Parri was not present in the delegation* because his presence was most necessary in the North where, among other problems, the absorption and demobilization of the Partisans (of which he is the head) occupies his entire attention. He stated that it was not intended to condider Parri as a candidate for a place in the government (as Prime Minister) unless a rapid solution in the present conversations resulted in a guaranty of efficiency in the new government. Parri will never be mentioned for a post in a government that is discredited in advance.

In reply to a question relative to the attitude of the Northern Italians to the Allies, Valiani stated that the latter had been received with great enthusiasm and that the Allies now seem disposed not to treat the Italians any longer as a conquered people but seem inclined sincerely to collaborate with them. If this attitude is maintained, it will produce happy results and he insisted that the energy , character and practibility of the people of the North who are essentially "business men" in conjunction with similar qualities of the English and Americans should be a hope and guaranty of understanding.

*(Parri, however, arrived in Rome on 11 May, with General Cadorna, newly appointed Chief of Staff of the Army and Luigi Longo of the Communist Party).

7. Note on Ferruccio Parri (From an Italian PWB collaborator)

Ferruccio Parri who commanded, together with Longo the Partisan groups in the North, is without doubt the most remarkable and popular man in the Action Party. An anti-Fascist of long standing and a friend of Carlo Rosselli, with whom he organised Filippo Turati's escape, he underwent numerous trials and years of imprisonment and "confino" during the Fascist regime.

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After 8 September he organised the resistance movement in the North and was the greatest leader in the fight carried on by the Partisans. He has the consideration and esteem of the other members of the Action Party, and they all look on him as one of the men destined to play a leading role in the new government.

Aldo Garosci speaking of him says: "Parri's prestige is, before political, a moral and personal one. As a demonstration of his personality, it suffices to remind one that it was his influence which decided the Socialist Rosselli, already a democrat by inclination, to become a liberal, according to the formula of "Liberal socialism". His personal fascination takes its hold on very different kinds of men as shown by the fatherly affection with which Salvemini has always regarded Parri. Parri is very easy going and just with regard to small human foibles but can be stern and inflexible when questions of duty are involved. It is remarkable that Parri who was soldier, professor, and journalist before Fascism, should have become head of the research office of the Edison after the advent of Fascism, and so leave humanism for mechanism, economy and

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administration, in which he showed the same capacity he had formerly shown in other fields. Probably this change to the Edison, in giving him contact with the problems of the organisation of modern industry, has with the experiendes of war, in which he took part as a technician, revealed his natural gift of organisation".

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S. FAILURE OF THE REPUBLICAN FASCIST ATTEMPT AT INDUSTRIAL SOCIALISATION IN THE NORTH.

The following is the translation of an interview with Dr. A. Bodrero of the C.L.N.A.I. published in "Il Globo" (Economic daily) May IIth, I945.

"The attempt by the Fascist Republican Government to socialise the industries was a complete failure. Owners and workers - these last certainly not averse to socialisation - combined to boycott any measure taken by the Fascists", declared Dr. Alessandro Bodrero of the C.L.N.A.I., representative of the Christian Democrat Party on the Industrial Commission of the Committee, to a reporter of "Il Globo".

PROBLEMS TO BE STUDIED: "In connection with the socialisation laws - continued Bodrero - the heads of companies were asked to present the required documents (balance sheets etc;) for April 2Ist or May 5th. Many took no notice of the request, and in spite of the intervention of the competent ministries, the matter was drawn out month after month. I recall this episode to illustrate the stupidity and lack of conscientiousness of the Fascis leaders on the eve of the insurrection.

On the other hand, as has already been said, out of 20,000 workers of the F.I.A.T. of Turin who were invited by the Fascist Government to vote in favour of the socialisation of the industries, only I67 filled in the ballot paper in a proper manner; the others either left it blank or voted for Greta Garbo, Clara Calamai etc., openly ridiculing the whole thing. The voting results in other companies were more or less the same, and even though the voting percentage may not have been quite so low, the opposition to the Fascist Government was none the less decided. It was a plebiscite against the Fascist socialisation and a definite proof of the discredit in which the Fascist Government was held.

There is, however, no doubt that the working masses of the North very rightly claim the right to socialisation; it is merely a

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There is, however, no doubt that the working masses of the North very rightly claim the right to socialisations; it is merely a case of studying form, extent and application very carefully: industry today needs to get on to its feet again with alacrity, and to return to a productive and normal level, without surprise and counter blows. Some key industries will probably be State controlled, and this is a question to be studied with the utmost care. An exchange of views between the North, Centre and South of Italy should lead to a profitable pooling of resources for the reconstruction of the country.

In the North the competent inter-party Commissions, assisted by the Economic Commissions of the various parties, have cooperated to collect information and resources, which were in part already transmitted to Rome and which had made it possible to be ready for the most important problems. In the clandestine period, contacts were also made with the organs of the Fascist Republican Party.

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At the time of liberation the food and transport situations were very grave - added Bodrero - but the more urgent problems were dealt with at once and production was not hit as hard as it might have been.

INTERVENTION OF THE C.L.N.A.I.

The intervention of the CLNAI was particularly valuable, because the Fascist Government, with an almost incredible lack of foresight, left Genoa on several occasions without supplies of any kind, and Milan with black bread for a 24 hours supply only. The Archbishop of Milan and others near to him were able to arrange the institution of a transport convoy under the Vatican flag.

The proofs given by the Northern Italians of all classes during the period of conspiracy and insurrection of their capacity for recuperation and of their spirit of initiative cannot fail to induce the Allies to help us to get upon our feet again - concluded Bodrero - first by sending us coal, and then other primary necessities. The contacts already made in Rome in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding lead us to hope that before long some concrete results may be achieved."

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PUBLIC OPINION (v. also p. 11)

9. REACTION TO WINSTON CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE
As was to be foreseen this message, directed specifically to the Prime Minister , Bonomi, in person, was very well received, because it was a semi-official recognition of the contribution of the Italians to the ending of the war. Of course there were the usual critics and pessimists who greatly undervalued Churchill's words., retaining that this was another English manoevre to placate public opinion.
Here is the opinion of one who received the Premier's words with enthusiasm. He is a civil servant (aged 35):
"Churchill's statements comfort us in the belief that Italy will have the place she merits in the new international order, because of the trials she has undergone and the capacity she has shown. Should,however, the doors of S.Francisco remain shut to Italy, it will be evident that one of the greatest injustices in history has been perpretrated against us.

10. LOCAL CONDITIONS

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN ROME
The economic statistical division of the "Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro in Rome, has taken into consideration the prices on the Black and legal markets and compiled a balance sheet of monthly expenses for a normal family.
The sum reported for the month of March, gives an increase of L. 1725,30 on the preseding month. In fact in the month of February the sum necessary for the average family for food was L. 10,574,95 and in March 12,300,25. The needs of the average man are 3,297,65 as compared to 2,835,10 reported in February. What could be bought with L.100 in 1940 would now cost 2833,93, and comparing with a more recent period, last five months Aug.-Dec. 1944 L 141,41.

The following table shows the enormous differenced in price of legal rations and other foodstuffs.

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

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The following table shows the enormous differenced in price of legal rations and other foodstuffs.
It is noteworthy that the prices on the free market are not so different from those on the Black Market.

	Legal rations	Free Market	Black Market	Total
Aug.-Dec; 1944	572,22	2678,10	5453,50	8703,90
January 1945	474	3573,20	6560,80	10608
February 1945	502, 35	4228,50	5844,10	10574,95
March 1945	985,80	5331	5983;45	12300,25

The larger amounts necessary in March for legal rations, is not that they were more plentiful but because of the increase ir the price of bread and pasta.
After the publication of these figures numerous protests arrived at our office especially from newspapers saying that the figures mentioned were much inferior to the real cost of living.

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PUBLIC OPINION.

II. REACTIONS ON THE QUESTION OF TRANSFER OF BOLZANO AND THE TYROL TO AUSTRIA.

It is not considered likely that Austria will put forward a claim at the Peace Conference for the Tyrol provinces and Bolzano As Austria fought on the side of Germany she has her share of responsability for the war. It is thought that she should be regarded in the international field as in a rather similar position as Italy who, although liberated is not entitled to put forward any claims.

In general discussions of political and post-war politics, it is noticed that not a few people see many things in common between the future Peace Conference and the Congress of Vienna 1815, after the defeat of Napoleon, especially regarding the tendency of the present political men (and Churchill's name is often mentioned), to restore monarchical regimes in Europe, as a reaction to the revolutionary instincts which always prevail after a war.

A University student (about 26), republican, said:
"I don't think that Austria has any rights, as she is in the same political position in the international field as Italy. The Jugo-slav claims are justified as they fought with the Allies against the Germans. The Tyrolese population may show by plebiscite a desire to be annexed and to become part of the Austrian Republic which will probably be formed at the Peace Conference. Although the population is mostly of German origin, speak German and have German customs etc. foreseeing the destiny of the German race, perhaps they will not opt to be Germans."

An ex-Professoressa:

"I don't think that such a thing is possible, as it would be of no interest to the Allies. It would only bring trouble to England, because it would not be expedient for them to make enemies of a people who could be useful in a future conflict between the east and west (Russia and England), and I don't think that they would do it just to punish Italy by dividing her territory."

PRESS AND PUBLICATION

12. How I Produce my Paper

The following is a translation of an article in "Cosmopolita" (weekly political-cultural paper) in which the directors of three Roma weeklies were asked how they produced their paper.

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PRESS AND PUBLICATION

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CANTACHIARO (weekly satirical paper). "Cantachiaro" is a good title, but it is the sub-title which gives character to the paper. I chose it myself: "ANTIGIORNALE" (anti-newspaper). The idea of an "antigiornale" came to me after the last world war. I even managed to have one number printed, but it never saw the light because I had no money to pay the printers.

An "antigiornale" is the opposite to a newspaper; it goes against current events, ridicules the main features, attempts to show up what goes on behind the scenes, tries to make people think for themselves. Of course, such a paper must have and has, a very personal touch, and this is given at the last moment by myself when the principal articles and sketches are ready. The appearance of the paper is born when the modifications and cuttings of the last moment are introduced. My main preoccupation is that all themes should be touched with the lightest hand possible and according to a subtle political line. When the verses have been arranged on the first page, the rest falls into place. But the reader cannot imagine how everything has to be cut in order to make it fit onto two pages. My chief rule is - nothing heavy.

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I don't deny that "Cantachiaro" has given me great satisfaction: I receive a large and amusing correspondence. Praise (putting modesty on one side) is frequent and seems sincere, but threats and curses are not lacking. I received letters from notabilities such as V.E.Orlando, and Benedetto Croce (the latter appreciated the fact that "Cantachiaro"is not a humorous but a serious satirical paper).

I dislike "Cantachiaro" being taken for a humorous paper, and even more so a scandalous one. On the other hand I am very touched when I feel I am understood and appreciated by many people who write to me.

In spite of this I realise that it is rather a waste of time, and I think I would do better to dedicate myself to the young, or to those who retain the freshness and ingenuity of childhood: "to the children of all ages". Raffaello Feruzzi, Director.

N U O V A E U R O P A .

The make-up of the Nuova Europa is so obvious that it seems useless to me to explain how I produce my paper. The first part is dedicated to topical politics, the second dedicated to literature and the arts; the third to what I would call moral-history, (storico-morale) or to use a wider term - social. In it ideas and questions not included in the field of politics or literature are discussed. There are no decided limits between one part and another, and I don't wish to make them. I try to find a common idea at the bottom of all contributions to the paper (idea, that is not a rigid doctrine), and also in this way a link with realities. Luigi Salvatorelli.

L' I T A L I A I L L U S T R A T A .

The production of "Italia Illustrata" is not very different from any other paper.

The public expects a lot in a paper like "Italia Illustrata" it expects excellent paper, very good photography and that it should be encyclopædic. As regards the contents, they should be up to expectations, but good paper and very clear photographs are a thing of the past.

However, as it is the public which decides the success of a paper one must do ones best to please it by falling in with the wishes [illegible] of the majority, although trying to improve taste and

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However, as it is the public which decides the success of a paper one must do ones best to please it by falling in with the wishes and inclinations of the majority, although trying to improve taste and bringing to the people as much as possible of what is new in the world of science, letters, and thought.

As "Italia Illustrata" is published in very large numbers, and is mainly for the masses, this is a very difficult task. But with a little good will one manages - not always, unfortunately - to succeed.
Renato Umbriano.

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NO.67

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No.12 APO 512

Central D Section Liberated Italy 10 May 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO.67.

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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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A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

On 3 May 1945 huge headlines announced the unconditional surrender of the Germans in Italy. AVANTI (Socialist) in a brief editorial entitled "End of an Incubus" by Pietro Nenni, wrote: "From 14.00 hours yesterday, the guns have been silent in Italy and the aircraft flying over will no longer drop hundreds of tons of bombs on our cities. It is the finish of an incubus. It is peace. The insurrection of the Patriots of the North has given greatness and honour to this ending. But even so, it is an ending without joy". After saying that the American and English mothers, at least, know in their sorrow that their sons have not died in vain, he asks who is to console Italy's mothers. "Their blood (her sons) is on the heads of the leaders, Fascism, the Monarchy, on the old bourgeoisie leaders, and it is drowning them."

IL LAVORO (organ of the C.G.I.L.), writes that the unconditional surrender of the Germans closes for unfortunate Italy an era of sorrow and sacrifice. "Honour to the victorious, and our reverent salute to those who have fallen who came from all over the world to fight and make the supreme sacrifice on our soil, to give to us,and with us Europe, and with Europe the world, liberty.....".

LIBERTA' STAMPA (Independent) carries a similar tribute to Allied soldiers who gave their lives fighting in Italy.

On the 4th. May the Rome press commented widely on Mr. Churchill's message to Nenni. ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party), saw in Churchill's message the hope that the same ideals of liberty, justice and humanity which had guided the peoples throughout the horror of the war could actuate the peace. "Churchill's declaration, which interprets the feelings of the great British people, comforts us in our hope that Italy will find in the new international order the place which the trials undergone and the capacity she has demonstrated entitle her."

Under a title "Optimism", Guido Gonella, in IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat), writes that the Churchill letter is an historic document of the greatest importance, and it is impossible for it not to have an influence on the international position of Italy.... "Does it not perhaps seem from the text" writes Gonella, "that the words of Churchill give a clear allusion to the future entry of Italy into the group of United Nations with all the enormous moral and material consequences, political and economic results entailed.... The country must thank the patriots of Northern Italy because all Italy will gain by their sacrifice.".

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2. The Question of Trieste (see also POLITICAL, para.[illegible]).

Throughout the week feeling has been running high over the question of Trieste and Venezia Giulia, which the majority of Italians consider indisputably Italian. There have been demonstrations, mainly by students, and on Friday, 4 May, there was a clash between Communists and soldiers, war veterans and students, during a manifestation for the "Italianity" of Trieste.

a). The Italian Government Statement. The Italian Government, at the meeting of the Consiglio on 3 May, made the following statement with regard to Trieste: "On learning with great satisfaction that the German troops in Trieste have surrendered to the British General Freyberg, we send our special greetings to the city which is unquestionably Italian, towards which, in these last days of the war, the soul of the nation turns and up lands the Allied and partisan forces who contributed to its liberation.

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"We reaffirm that all territorial questions relative to the Eastern Frontier should not be judged before the end of the war, nor until the valid constitutional governments, elected by these two neighbouring peoples, can decide in reciprocal accord their respective rights in the spirit of re-born democratic international "rapports". We request that the provisional military administration which was set up in the provisions of the armistice between Italy and the Allied powers should guarantee neutrality and impartiality and ensure free co-operation of the local populations."

The newspaper INDIPENDENTE (Government organ) of 4th.May gave an account of the declarations of Bonomi and De Gasperi to the leaders of the Venezia Giulia provinces of which the following is a translation:

b). Declarations by Bonomi and De Gasperi and the Political Parties.

The leaders of the Venezia Giulia provinces were received by Bonomi and expressed to him their anxiety concerning the consequences of the announced occupation of Italian territory by the Yugoslavs. This anxiety is increased by the declaration of the Yugoslav Committee of Liberation on 30 Nov., which manifested a Yugoslav desire to proclaim the annexation of these zones, together with other sections of Italian national territory.

The President of the Council reminded the Giulian Committee that the operations referred to must naturally be considered within the framework of the present military plan which is, in agreement with the Allies, directed towards the final defeat of the common enemy.

Minister De Gasperi also, in the statements he made to the correspondents of "Time" and "Life" concerning the surrender of the German armies in Italy, said, amongst other things:"The surrender does not apply to territories beyond the Isonzo, but there also it cannot be long delayed. Our hearts go out to our brothers of the Venezia Giulia, and we hope with a hope that is almost a certainty, that their fate will not be decided or prejudiced until the Italian people has been able, in complete freedom, to find the basis for peaceful and democratic understanding with the new Yugoslavia."

The Italian right to Trieste and to the Venezia Giulia territories was reaffirmed yesterday in an order of the day of the Italian Liberal Party. The order of the day, after recalling the sacrifices which the Italian people sustained in the last war at the side of the Allies for the liberation of that territory, cites the principles of the Atlantic Charter which established the aims of this war, and after reaffirming the right of the Italian populations of Venezia Giulia to remain united with their Mother country, it invites the Government to preserve an attitude of firm defence of the rights of Italy.

The Christian Democrat Party also issued an order of the day on the Trieste question, affirming the necessity for the provisional military administration of Venezia Giulia to be in the hands of the Allies, and expressing the hope that Trieste, always Italian, will be allowed to revert to and develop her function of commercial centre for all the Countries which

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The Christian Democrat order of the day considers it is the duty of all Parties, and especially of those who carry the responsibility of government, to see that doubts are not allowed to arise as to the decided and unanimous will of the Italian people.

AVANTI (Socialist), published the following statement on 4.5.45.: At their first meeting after the cessation of hostilities in Italy, the Socialist Party, after saluting the national insurrection in Northern Italy, and calling for the formation of the Constituent Assembly, gave their attitude to the problem of Trieste:

"With regard to the problems raised by Yugoslav revendication of Trieste, the directorate of the Socialist Party, firmly resolved not to allow the new European democracy to be poisoned by unilateral initiative and force, affirms that the only possible solution is that which takes into account the indisputable Italian character of Trieste and her European functions, and harmonizes these two exigencies by free agreement between the peoples directly concerned."

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

B. GENERAL REPORTS.

POLITICAL

3. Trieste Demonstration.

On Friday morning the 4th. of May the Piazza Oberdan was filled with people and with groups organized by "Il Fronte per l'Integrita' d'Italia" and others with the manifest purpose of depositing wreaths and garlands on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier (The altar of the Patria) in the Piazza Venezia, but with the evident intention of staging a nationalistic demonstration to demand that Trieste remain Italian. On the previous day leaflets had been dropped in the central parts of Rome to invite all citizens to take part in this manifestation of the Italianity of Trieste, and incidents had occurred in front of the Communist headquarters on the Via Nazionale. A large part of these groups apparently were students, generally of high school age, with other groups of the working classes (probably communists), and many simple spectators. In these groups many speakers attempted to explain to the students that there was no reason for the demonstration, because Trieste and Gorizia were now under Allied control. A number of incidents occurred between various factions present, and several people were wounded. An Italian Red Cross nurse was present to administer first aid to the victims.

Two groups left the Piazza Oberdan for the Piazza Venezia, the first chiefly of leftist members and the second representing "Il Fronte per l'Integrita' d'Italia", which was composed of delegations of Alpini accompanied by their wounded veterans of the war.

Pelchiorre (socialist), Novello and Spallo (communist) and Scleri made brief addresses at the Altar of Liberty, and received great applause by the audience, with many cries of "Down with the Monarchy" "Death to the King", etc.

The second column then arrived and mounted the steps of the monument carrying their mutilated and wounded and deposited their wreaths. In the meantime groups of the first column continued to shout "Death to the King" with responses of the second of "Viva l'Italia", and many isolated fights occurred between conflicting groups. Many of the provocateurs were armed with sticks and cudgels which were freely used, but the incidents were of short duration.

The columns then proceeded back to the Piazza Oberdan by way of the Piazza Quirinale (which was blocked by carabinieri) and then past the Communist headquarters on the Via Nazionale. There were many incidents and fights between the various groups, and probably many bruises. Another delegation composed of the Alpini and war wounded went to the Viminale and staged another demonstration. A small group of the latter were permitted to enter and were greeted by the Undersecretary Dele of the Presidency, who stated that he could not speak for the Government. This group was headed by Colonel Benedettini, a member of the [illegible]

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dropped in the central parts of Rome to invite all citizens to take part in this manifestation of the Italianity of Trieste, and incidents had occurred in front of the Communist headquarters on the Via Nazionale. A large part of these groups apparently were students, generally of high school age, with other groups of the working classes (probably communists), and many simple spectators. In these groups many speakers attempted to explain to the students that there was no reason for the demonstration, because Trieste and Gorizia were now under Allied control. A number of incidents occurred between various factions present, and several people were wounded. An Italian Red Cross nurse was present to administer first aid to the victims.

Two groups left the Piazza Esedra for the Piazza Venezia, the first chiefly of leftist members and the second representing "Il Fronte per l'Integrita' d'Italia", which was composed of delegations of Alpini accompanied by their wounded veterans of the war.

Nenni, Valchiorre (socialist), Novello and Capallo (communist) and Colori made brief addresses at the Altar of Liberty, and received great applause by the audience, with many cries of "Down with the monarchy" "Death to the King", etc.

The second column then arrived and mounted the steps of the monument carrying their mutilated and wounded and deposited their wreaths. In the meantime groups of the first column continued to shout "Death to the King" with responses of the second of "Viva l'Italia", and many isolated fights occurred between conflicting groups. Many of the provocateurs were armed with sticks and cudgels which were freely used, but the incidents were of short duration.

The columns then proceeded back to the Piazza Esedra by way of the Piazza Quirinale (which was blocked by carabinieri) and then past the Communist headquarters on the Via Nazionale. There were many incidents and fights between the various groups, and probably many bruises. Another delegation composed of the Alpini and war wounded went to the Viminale and staged another demonstration. A small group of the latter were permitted to enter and were greeted by the Undersecretary Scelba of the Interior, who stated that he could not speak for the Government. This group was headed by Colonel Benedettini, a member of the Chiefs Council.

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4. Celebration of 1st.May, Piazza del Popolo.

For the first time in twenty three years the General Italian Confederation of Labour (CGIL) was free to celebrate openly its yearly holiday on 1st.May. The Piazza del Popolo was filled with masses of people (possibly 100,000) consisting of delegations from all industrial groups. There were many Italian flags (without the cross of Savoy),hundreds of red flags, a few white flag s of the Christian-Democrats, a nd many placards containing inscriptions such as "Long Live the North Wind", "Down with the Monarchy", "Long Live the Republic" and "Long Live our Partisans" etc.

At the base of the speakers' platform stood a wounded veteran of the CGIL Division which fought with the Allies, a soldier of the Garibaldian Partisan Division, and workers w ith red handkerchiefs around their necks with their red flags, and there was one man with the white flag of the Christian Democrats. One of this group held a placard aloft containing a caricature of Mussolini with a noose around his neck, entitl d "North Wind" and an adjacent empty noose with a question mark next to a caricature of the King, entitled "South Wind". Almost everyone had some article of red on their clothing, such as red tie, handkerchief or flowers, and everyone seemed to be in a happy mood. Enrico Mole, Undersecretary of the Interior, and Mario Berlinguer, High Commissioner for Epuration, were on the speakers' platform.

The ceremony was opened by Ferruccio Bigi with music and singing by the crowd. The speeches which followed were marked by great moderation but were definite in their repeated demand for a constituent assembly and for a new and changed government. All of these statements were followed by enthusiastic applause by the audience, who seemed unanimous in their desire to obtain a republic by legal methods.

Among those who addressed the crowd were Signor Bigi, President of the CGIL, Mazzarone Buschi, and Giulio Pastore, directors, and the On. di Vittorio, Communist Secretary of the CGIL.

The On. di Vittorio, who spoke last, said that the present celebration was not only for Labour, but was a celebration of the resurrection of Italy to which Labour had made its full contribution; in the liberation of the North the Italian people had played the principal role (great applause). He exalted the beginnings of justice in the execution of Mussolini (prolonged whistles and cries of "Down with the Monarchy"), stated that this execution was but the commencement, and that where the people we re freely able to express themselves, justice would not only punish the Fascist gerarchi, but would also reach the industrialists and financiers who had made Fascism possible. He demanded a truly democratic government and an equitable re distribution of wealth, and stated that the people had shown themselves to be the true strength of the nation in the partisen fight (great applause).

The crowd dispersed in an orderly manner and part of it marched down [illegible] they cheered the American flags on a balcony of

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The crowd dispersed in an orderly manner and part of it marched down the Corso Umberto, where they cheered the American flags on a balcony of the Red Cross Soldiers' Club. Wherever Italian flags with the arms of Savoy were hung, the crowd with calls and whistling insisted that they be removed, and when this was not done, the flags were destroyed by the crowd. There were no police or carabinieri visible, and good order prevailed.

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A R M E D F O R C E S

5. General Raffaele Cadorna appointed Chief of Staff of the Army

General Cadorna, Commander in Chief of the Corpo Volontari della Liberta' has been promoted, on the recommendation of the Minister for War (Casati), Chief of Staff of the Italian Army. LIBERA STAMPA, on 4.5.45., announcing the appointment, said that "In this way fusion between North and South is realized in the highest ranks of the army, and it is a recognition of the common task of the army and the patriots...."

General Raffaele Cadorna was born in Pallanza in 1889. He is son of the Chief of Staff of the 1915/18 War, Luigi Cadorna. He served in the Italo-Turkish war and first World War, and has been several times decorated. 1920/24: took part in an Allied Military Mission, and later served at the Inter-Allied Commission in Berlin. 1929/34: Military attache in Prague. Jan.1941/April 1943: Commander of the Cavalry School. 1943: Commander of the armoured division "Ariete". He was among the first to take part in partisan warfare. After the liberation of Rome he returned to occupied Italy to continue the war against the Germans. Commander of the Corpo Volontari della Liberta'. Promoted Major General, March 1945.

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

6. Summary Justice in the North -(Naples)

a). The Opinion of an Italian High Official. When he read the description of the execution of Mussolini and other Fascist leaders and of the exposure of the bodies to the contempt and insults of the populace, he was overcome by a feeling of horror and the most profound regret that a civilized people like the Italians should have thus given vent to their lower instincts.

He even strongly disapproved of the manner in which justice had been done: the men were undoubtedly guilty and should most certainly have been sentenced to death, but not with the summary procedure which had been adopted. In his opinion they should have been tried by a proper court; they were not only war criminals, but also political criminals; they should have stood in the dock face to face with the nation they had ruined, and the world they had so tragically disrupted.

In his opinion, the course followed by the patriots might have one advantage, if the executions were stopped immediately now, and reprisals against Fascists were abandoned, except perhaps in very special cases. The destruction of human lives should stop, and the whole nation should dedicate itself to the colossal task of reconstruction. A.I.

b). A Prominent Neapolitan criminal lawyer on the present political situation in Italy. Referring to the execution of Fascists in Northern Italy, he considers th

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b). A Prominent Neapolitan criminal lawyer on the present political situation in Italy. Referring to the execution of Fascist leaders in Northern Italy, he considers first of all that Mussolini should have been delivered to the Allies for trial. In any case, he said, the manner in which justice has been meted out is not only most deplorable and discreditable, especially as regards Mussolini, but what is still more grave is that it points to a return to Fascist methods of violence. * (* v. N.B)

"Indeed", he said "the political situation, especially that of Northern Italy, requires the closest attention by the Allies, as I am afraid that the Left Wing Parties are gaining ground. The Demo-Christians, who to my mind are ambitious, think that their friendly attitude towards the Communists will lead them to power, and do not realise that it is the Communists and the Socialists who will, instead, gain the upper hand. I trust that the Allies, in their own interests and those of Italy, will, therefore, find ways and means of supporting the Centre and Right Wing Parties and at the same time disband the so-called Committees of Liberation."

To the suggestion that Communism had lost ground as the result of

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Togliatti's declarations in regard to Trieste, he agreed that this was so, but expressed the opinion that in the end either a plebiscite would be held, or the Allies would declare Trieste an open city.

He is of the opinion that the people of Trieste will probably elect against remaining Italian, because, economically, they were better off before.

So, in either case, the decision is not likely to react against the Communists.

7. Some Views of an Italian Banker (Naples)

a). Italian Elections. The banker is rather doubtful as to the independence of the coming administrative and political elections. He said that he had recently been in Tuscany to inspect some of his property there, and told his farmers that they and their womenfolk should - as a national duty - go and vote. He refrained from recommending a Party, but insisted that they go and vote according to their personal convictions. They replied that they were anxious to do so, but feared that unless they voted in a certain direction, they were going to be beaten up.

b). Trieste. He felt very doubtful on the matter, which he considered as extremely serious and dangerous, because he is convinced that if an attempt is made to wrest Trieste from Italy, the Italians would not take it lying down. On the other hand, he did not ignore that, in the days of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the bulk of the port's trade was done with the Empire and other neighbouring countries. Perhaps the best solution would be to leave Trieste city to the Italians, and internationalise the port, making it a free port for the benefit of all nations.

A.2.

* NB. General public opinion on the execution of Mussolini is one of satisfaction; although the manner of the killing is not always approved, there is a profound feeling of relief because justice has been done and what might have developed into a lengthy trial has been avoided.

8. Partisan Activity and the Allied Press in Italy - FS Section report 3.5.45.

Adverse comment has been made on the treatment of Allied Partisan news this week in the "Union Jack". It is perhaps not realised that this paper is widely read by Italians, many of whom were distressed to find in Saturday's issue only a small column on the partisan liberation of northern cities, while in "Stars and Stripes" the news was given a front page splash.

This links up with reports of continued suspicion in many Italian circles of Britain's real intentions with regard to Italy. Many people are still convinced that Britain is out to cripple Italy for a long time or permanently.

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This links up with reports of continued suspicion in many Italian circles of Britain's real intentions with regard to Italy. Many people are still convinced that Britain is out to cripple Italy for a long time or permanently. The "Cordone Sanitario" between North a nd South is seen as a fair indication of this intention.

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PUBLIC OPINION

9. The Question of Government Employees who went North.

Although nothing definite has been done about the Government employees who went willingly or were forced to go North, their position, based on the sanctions taken by various epuration committees is not a happy one. There are many hypotheses.

A clerk (Communist), thinks that the only solution and just punishment is to dismiss them without right of pension, or to make them work for a certain time as prisoners. If the employee has a family, they should not be held responsible for the head, and should be supplied with food rations, and work should be found for some members of the family.

This is a very prevalent idea, especially among the lower grades of civil servants. Others believe, however, that it is not possible to starve hundreds of thousands of people. They would constitute a strong anti-Government group who would hamper the initiative and work of the people.

A young man who had taken a degree (aged 30 years) believes that only the higher grades should be punished. The employees who, during their stay in the North have had huge salaries, six times their usual pay and a lump sum of six months' pay as a reward, should be kept in employment and pay off little by little every month the excess salary received. Of course, other sanctions should be taken against such employees, such as denying them promotion and the right to vote.

A young employee (aged 28 years), very liberal in his ideas, thinks that such a large number of employees cannot be dismissed and suggests that they be divided into two groups: those who went willingly, (and they are very few, at the Ministry of Treasure only six) should be very severely punished, and the second and larger group, that is to say, those who were compelled to go by fear or coercion, if they cannot be absorbed in their former work, should be sent to the most badly damaged areas to help on reconstruction. They should, of course, be paid according to the current wage for the work done (as bricklayers, labourers, workmen, etc.).

FOOD SITUATION

10. Opinion of a [redacted] Director relative to the Economic Condition of Central and Southern Italy after the Liberation of the North.
(In an interview with an Italian FAO collaborator)

The director of the [redacted] said that officially, little is known of the economic conditions in Northern Italy. Present information indicates that almost everything is intact. According to Italian parachutists' statements, in the zone extending from Bologna to the Po the grain harvest will certainly be high. The same may be the case in Lombardy and Piedmont. Because of their proximity to the [redacted] Pass the situation

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FOOD SITUATION

10. Opinion of a SPOWAL Director relative to the Economic Condition of Central and Southern Italy after the Liberation of the North.
(In an interview with an Italian FIS collaborator)

The director of the SPOWAL said that officially, little is known of the economic conditions in Northern Italy. Present information indicates that almost everything is intact. According to Italian parachutists' statements, in the zone extending from Bologna to the Po the grain harvest will certainly be high. The same may be the case in Lombardy and Piedmont. Because of their proximity to the Fremmer Pass the situation in the Veneto may be different, but even there the destruction should not be serious. It is hoped that the grain fields and orchards are intact. It is believed that it will be unnecessary to send food from the South except during the initial period, because in Northern Italy the people are certainly not dying of hunger, and because the Allies will help even if only partially. As to the possibility of sending food-stuffs from the North to the South, it will be very difficult at present because:

a). all the liberated zones are not under Italian but Allied control and time will be needed to get things straight and running smoothly.

b). the gulf between the old regime and the new democratic government must be manifest, and this can only be made apparent by Southe rn Italy showing a new spirit of independence from Northern Italy, and self-reliance.

Transport is the first necessity. Foodstuffs will be sent first to those populations which have been most heavily hit. Another problem is that of the returning refugees . We have great faith in the Allies, and we are sure they will give us a great deal more transportation than they have done up to now, as the war is now over in Italy. The trucks that were necessary up to now for the transport of troops, munitions, arms and other necessities of war, could be used for food. It is hoped that unemployment will decrease. We are sure of being able to feed the people and to effect exchang of produce between the provinces, without bitterness or rancour.

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

11. Events of the Week - Naples.

The reports in the papers that the news of the execution of Mussolini and his henchmen has caused jubilation among the people is not accepted at its face value by Neapolitans: they are glad, of course, that Mussolini is now beyond the possibility of inflicting further harm on Italy, but the manner of his trial and execution are criticised, and the details of the approbrium with which the dead body was treated, are considered revolting: Neapolitans have great respect for the dead. "Cowardly" they term the behaviour of the populace inveighing against the dead body of the man before whom, when he was living, they trembled.

Among local happenings there appears to be a small gleam of hope in the matter of cost of living: it is reported that the shop-keepers are having a quiet time; everybody who possibly can is refraining from buying, and it is thought that if the authorities now saw their way to intervening by clipping the wings of the profiteering retailers, there might be quite a drop in prices, or at all events a stop in their ascension. Wholesale prices are said to be on the downward grade.

Another matter for local rejoicing is the arrival of long-expected rain, after many weeks of a drought which threatened to ruin crops. A great deal of the almost miraculously fertile land in the low lying ground around Naples is given up to the cultivation of greens, which are shallow-rooted and, therefore, sensitive to surface conditions. The gentle, persistent rain is a blessing to many cultivators.

12. Black Market Prices - Naples, 2.5.45.

Pasta	180	lire per kilo.
Flour (brown)	160	" " "
" (white)	210	" " "
Sugar	900	" " "
Coffee	1200	" " "
Potatoes	45/50	" " "
Beans	180	" " "
Green peas	45	" " "
Broad beans	20	" " "
Salame	1000	" " "
Ham	1000	" " "
Mozzarella	350/390	" " "
Cheese	600	" " "
Lamb	450	" " "
Charcoal	26	" " "
Fish Anchovies	100/200	" " "
Mullet (white)	300/400	" " "
Cod	450	" " "
Carrots	45/50	" " "

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Mullet (white)	300/400	"	"	"
Cod	450	"	"	"
Oranges	45/50	"	"	"
Apples	80/90	"	"	"
Oil	390	"	"	"
Eggs	24	"	each	
Cigarettes (American)	220	"	per	packet
(British)	180	"	"	"
(Italian)	100	"	"	"
Matches	25/30	"	"	box.

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P R E S S A N D P U B L I C A T I O N

13. POPULARITY AND CIRCULATION OF "IL MESE"

An enquiry has been made by a P.W.B. officer on the circulation of the magazine "Il Mese".

Sig. Giorgi, wholesale newsagent, said that "Mese" was a great success. "From an initial circulation of 3,500 copies, we have gone up to 12,000 copies this month, and for next month we have booked 15,000", he said.

The wholesale newsagent distributes them to 350 bookstalls in Rome, and the sale is very rapid. Only 200 copies are sold in book shops. Sig. Giorgi says that the demand increased after the publication of the volume of the first six numbers. Those who bought this volume and were interested, wanted the following numbers from 7 on, and there is a continual demand that cannot be coped with. The same house distributes 500 copies of the Italian magazine "Aretusa", and there are always returns of this, but not not even one copy of the "Mese" is sent back.

He considers the magazine very interesting, well compiled and edited with great care. The variety of subject matter appeals to a wide public.

All the salesmen at the bookstalls interrogated said that the sale of "Il Mese" is very easy and quick.

A Book-stall in Via Emanuele Filiberto: The salesman took 75 which were sold in two days. The same saleman takes only 10 copies of the Italian magazine Mercurio" and sells 7-8, but very slowly.

A Book-stall in Piazza Vittorio: The saleman orderes 25 copies and sold 21 in two days. He ordered only one copy of "Mercurio", which he still has.

A stall at the station: Ordered 75 copies which were sold in 3-4 days. He took 10 copies of "Mercurio" and 10 of "Aretusa"

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A stall at the station: Ordered 75 copies which were sold in 3-4 days. He took 10 copies of "Mercuric" and 10 of "Aretusa" and sold 6-7 of each.

A Stall in Via Merulana: Ordered 50 copies first and having sold all in one day, he sold a further 25 with the same facility. The sales woman said that there is a great demand for back numbers and for the volume contadning the first six numbers. She orders as a rule 10 copies of "Mercurio" of which she usually sells about 8.

A Stall in Corso Trieste: Ordered 100 copies of which only 5 are left. Some of the readers opinions:

A cultured, 27 year old lawyer: "Il Mese" is a well produced review, and one of the reasons for its success is the fact that it covers such a wide field, so that everyone can find something of particular interest.

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Its merit lies in the fact that it is not a propaganda publication , or at least if it is, this is not apparent. For example when it publishes articles about the war- let us say in the Pacific - its tone is very measured, and the information is of general interest, not things which should be known because they are of interest in Amreica or England.

He enjoys also the passages from English or American books, and the fact that besides giving Italian readers knowledge of recent books by new or well-known writers, it reveals judgement of Italian needs and helps them in the solution of their problems.

A writer: likes the review which is very popular but complains that there is slight adherence to general problems of interest in Italy. In general the literary choice is rather good, but it could be wider and more informative in order to enlighten and guide opinion, and show the attitude of the United Nations towards European problems. The review is of great dnterest to those who have no other sources of information. This is evidently the the class for which it has been created.

A professor of the Liceo: "Il Mese" is amongst the best reviews in Italy to-day. Above all the part which deals with the war is well produced. It throws light on the preparation for war and the participation of America. He would like more space to be devoted to literature and more examples of English and American literary productions of the last few years. He thinks that Italy requires knowledge of the philosophical speculations of the world from which she has been cut off for such a long time, and that "Il Mese" should try to satisfy this need. As regards the scientific part, although interesting, this would be better in a special scientific review, for which the scientist feels a great need.

The magazine could instead deal with questions of wider inter-

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The magazine could instead deal with questions of wider interestof to-dey, syndical trade-unions organisations in England and America etc.

A Doctor: was very interested in an article on penicellin in one of the first numbers.

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(Passages marked with a line are for information only)

14. "EUROPA", New fortnightly Political Review

The first number of "Europa" which appeared on April 30th, was devoted mainly to the San Francisco Conference. Under the title "The Absence of Italy from San Francisco" statements were made by the following: Meuccio Ruini, Benedetto Croce, Luigi Sturzo, Pietro Nenni, Francesco Fancello and Enzo Selvaggi.
The editor of the review is Pier Fausto Palumbo.

15. Bonaiuti leaves "Il Risveglio"

Ernesto Bonaiuti has left the direction of "Il Risveglio" because of dissension on political cultural matters. Part of the editorial staff have also left with him in sympathy.

- - - - - - - -

C U L T U R A L

16. The Decline of De Chirico

An exhibition of recent pictures by Giorgio De Chirico was opened on May 3rd at the Galleria del Secolo, Via Veneto, Rome.

It was the first general exhibition of the new style of painting of Which De Chirico announced the discovery a few years ago, saying that he had unearthed the lost technique of the Renaisance masters.

De Chirico has for some time been perturbing admirers of his earlier work by his refusal to discuss pictures he painted

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De Chirico has for some time been perturbing admirers of his earlier work by his refusal to discuss pictures he painted as a younger man, and at times he has shown anger when they were even mentioned innocently. He considers that he is now painting better than he ever did before. In several self portraits he has signed "Pictor Optimus" after his name.

It would be impossible to guess that many of these sombre oils were by De Chirico were they not sighed. There are horses, a fair number of them, bit now these lack the redeeming vigour of imagination and form part of semi-historical scenes with Rubens-like cavaliers. Foreign admirers of the earlier De Chirico will certainly get a shock if these pictures are exhibited in Paris , London, and elsewhere.

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CONFIDENTIAL

T-3 SUMMARY No. 66

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 1 May 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 66

PART I - SUMMARY

There has been great excitement during the week throughout liberated Italy at the news of the successful revolt in Northern Italy of the partisans and the rapid advance of the 5th and 8th Armies. In particular, attention has been devoted to the risings of the patriots in Genoa, Milan and Turin and the subsequent liberation of these cities. After the long wait during the winter months the liberation of the important cities of the North seemed to come with unexpected rapidity. The Rome press became frantically excited, and splashed the news in large headlines. Both the newspapers and public opinion emphasised the part played by the partisan forces, pointing out that it was one of the largest and best organised movements of its kind in Europe. The success of these risings has done much to restore the self-respect of Italians.

Many articles in the press point out that Italy by this effective popular rising has contributed to the war effort and the people have shown on which side their sympathies lie. They add that the success of such risings proves that Mussolini's war was an unpopular one and that the Germans were considered by the majority of Italians as the real enemy. Italians are specially pleased that so much of their heavy industries, electric plants, radio stations and other material have been saved by the action of the patriots. For days people in Rome have been carried away with enthusiasm and many now long for reunion with the North. The news that Mussolini, Farinacci, Pavolini and other prominent Fascists had been captured and executed by the patriots met with general approval as Italians in Rome were nervous that if such people were tried by the courts for Epuration such trials would have been prolonged and would have ended in a mockery.

On Sunday April 29, the Rome Committee of Liberation organised a meeting in the Piazza Santi Apostoli to express their delight at the liberation of the North. Many thousands of people attended and the representatives of the Six Parties addressed the crowd who were in a highly excited condition. The Communist, Socialist and Party of Action spokesmen (Negarville, Nenni and Cianca) were applauded, but when Mario Scelba, the representative of the Christian Democrats spoke, and said that one man and one man alone was responsible for the disaster in Italy, there were violent interruptions and the crowd insisted that the King, the Royal Family and Badoglio, besides others, were also responsible. Feeling against the Monarchy ran high at this meeting and later the Labour [illegible] had first to assure his audience that he agreed with them that a Republic was necessary before he was able to continue.

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Pietro Nenni in his speech, criticised the idea of a'cordon sanitaire'between the North and the South, and asked that the patriots be allowed to retain their arms. He also criticised the Monarchy severely and blamed it for being responsible for many of the disasters.

The desire of the politicians to go North and establish contact with the Committee of Liberation there, is becoming more and more vocal and finds expression in the various party newspapers. Representatives of the Committee of Liberation called on the Chief Commissioner of A.C. and asked that they be allowed to go to Milan to establish contact with the Committee there, or that representatives of this Committee should be allowed to come to Rome for discussions. The latter alternative was agreed to and the Rome delegates proposed that the following representatives of the Committee of Liberation in Milan should come to Rome: Arpesani for the Liberals, Parri for the Party of Action, Pertini for the Socialists, Sereni for the Communists and Marazzi and De Gasperi (brother of the Minister for Foreign Affairs) for the Christian Democrats. It appears that the Labour Democrat party has no representative on the Committee of Liberation of Milan.

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There are various signs both in speeches and in articles in the press that a change in the government is hoped for at least by the Left Wing politicians. Togliatti made three speeches during the week, one on Friday in commemoration of Gramsci, one on Saturday in a broadcast giving his ideas on the present situation and the third in Naples on Sunday when he again commemorated Gramsci. In each of these speeches he made it clear that the point of view of the Communist Party a new political direction was necessary for the country. He praised the organisation of the Committees of Liberation throughout Italy and said that they must have the place they deserve in the political life of the country. He also said that the volunteers of liberty (the patriots) must also be represented in the government of the country. He said that arrangements must be made as soon as possible for consulting the people in order to elect the Constituent Assembly. The country must free itself from its links with the past and establish the foundations of the new Italy. It was not a question of a re-shuffle in the Government, he continued, but of a profound renewal. Referring to Mussolini's capture (speaking before the execution) he said that he and his henchmen should pay for their crimes with their lives and that for this purpose it was sufficient to establish their identity.

On the occasion of the 1st May, the Socialists and Communists issued a joint message to the workers. After auguring the solidarity of the workers throughout the world and especially the fraternity between the people of the Western powers and those of the Soviet Union, they sent their wishes to the General Confederation of Labour and to the Committee of National Liberation in Northern Italy. They also praised the Popular Tribunals for having begun to carry out justice. They expressed their be that the structure of the state be renewed through the Constituent Assembly and declared that the three principal points which the Socialists and Communists will present in their programme to the Constituent Assembly are:- 1) Proclamation of a Republic, 2) Socialisation of the great monopoly industries, 3) Agrarian reform.

What form the new Government (if such a Government is formed) will take it is difficult to say, until more is known of the intentions of the Committee of Liberation of Northern Italy. Various reports received during the last few weeks in liberated Italy make it clear, however, that there is a growing discontent with the older generation of pre-Fascist politicians. There is an increasing desire among politically minded Italians that their country should be represented by younger and more energetic people who have taken an active part in the resistance to Fascism. Criticism of the pre-Fascist politicians is heard more and more frequently and they are accused of having been responsible for the situation which produced Fascism. The minimum programme laid down by the Socialist and Communist Parties would certainly have approval of the Party of Action but to what extent it would receive the support of the Liberals and Christian Democrats in the North is not yet clear.

The "Osservatore Romano" differed from the other papers in Rome in its reaction

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The "Osservatore Romano" differed from the other papers in Rome in its reaction to the execution of Mussolini. It deplored the use of force and the fact that hatred was animating the spirits of many Italians in the North. The Vatican organ appealed for a greater spirit of understanding between the Italians rather than rancour, as well as constructive proposals rather than turbulent distructive ideas.

During the last few days the press has also been carried away by the rumours that the end of the war is imminent. In fact on various occasions the press has announced that the war is over and that the Germans have already surrendered. There is a general feeling that at most the war can only last for another few days.

Although the Communist and Socialist Parties have agreed to a minimum programme which they intend to present to the Constituent Assembly, they are divided on the issue of Trieste. The announcement that Yugoslav troops had entered Trieste has disturbed all political parties with the exception of the Communist Party, particularly in view of the fact that Marshal Tito only recently laid claim to both Trieste and Istria. The Government issued a communique in which they declared that

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a solution of the outstanding problems between Italy and Yugoslavia should not be precipitated by contingent military operations. Such problems the communique added, should only be confronted and solved when both governments had the authority which they would derive from the liberation of all their national territory and from a democratic assembly. In the meantime the communique hoped that Venezia Giulia would be put under Allied administration, as had happened with the rest of Italian territory. It is clear from many reports that Italians feel very strongly about the question of Trieste, which they consider an Italian city. They also feel that they can do little to prevent Yugoslavia from taking Trieste unless the Allies support Italian claims. They point out that if Trieste went to Yugoslavia a permanent wound would be opened which would never be healed. They further point out that the result of such a transfer would be that nationalism would be greatly strengthened in Italy. There is a widespread fear that if Tito's forces take Trieste they will not be persuaded to leave the city. The "Popolo" (organ of the Christian Democrats) gives expression to this feeling. Guido Gonella in his leading article declares that Trieste is Italian and that the Italian people and the government know that the immense sacrifices endured in so many wars for the unity of Italy, above all in the war 1915-18, cannot be nullified by a fait accompli which interferes with the liberty of men to decide their own destiny. Gonella pleads that the right to self-determination of peoples should not be ignored.

On the other hand the Communist Party has sent a message to the workers of Trieste asking them to welcome Tito's troops as liberators and to collaborate with them in every way possible to destroy the Germans and Fascists. At all costs they are told they must avoid being victims of agents provocateurs who are interested in sowing discontent between the Italian people and democratic Yugoslavia. The Party points out in their message that if the workers in Trieste collaborate with the Yugoslavs to drive out the Germans and destroy the Fascists and in the punishment of those who were responsible for the crimes committed against Yugoslavia, they will without doubt succeed in solving together all the problems which interest the two countries.

In the Neapolitan press two articles appeared pleading that the colonies should be returned to Italy. Silvio Gava in "Il Domani d'Italia" the organ of the Christian Democrats expresses the desire of Italy to recover her colonies. He also makes a defence of the Italian colonial administration and points out that it is in the interest of Great Britain that Italy should regain her colonies. Manlio Lupinacci in "Il Giornale" (Liberal) also expresses the desire for the return of the colonies and the certainty that this will come about. He describes further, how the Ministry of Italian Africa are still carrying on looking after the interests of Italians in the colonies. He says that Morelli, the Under-Secretary for Italians Abroad, is in charge of such interests.

The Concentrazione Nazionale Democratica, a group of Liberal Monarchists who work closely with the Partito Democratico Italiano, held a congress early in April

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The Concentrazione Nazionale Democratico, a group of Liberal Monarchists who work closely with the Partito Democratico Italiano, held a congress early in April in Rome. The Concentrazione Nazionale Democratico claims to represent a fusion of several monarchist forces. They have the support of some old Senators and were presided over by Senator Bergamini. They have formed a youth movement called the Fronte Monarchico Giovanale and they planned an organisation which is to be active in the North after the liberation. They regard the Monarchy as the safeguard of democratic liberties and are determined to combat any separatist tendencies. Their programme is one of vague Christian-Liberalism.

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CONFIDENTIAL

No. 66

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section Liberated Italy 3 May 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 66

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CONFIDENTIAL

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No. 12 APO 512

3 May 1945

Central D Section, Liberated Italy

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 66

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Comment on Events in Northern Italy

On Sunday 29.4.45 the Rome press announced the execution of Mussolini in huge headlines. The following leading Fascists were also executed:

PETACCI, Claretta
PAVOLINI, Alessandro, Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party.
BARRACU, Francesco, Vice-President of the Republican Fascist Party.
ZERBINI, Paolo, Minister of the Interior.
MEZZASOMA, Fernando, Minister of Popular Culture.
ROMANO, Ruggero, Minister of Public Works.
LIVERANI, Augusto, Minister of Communications.
PORTA, Paolo, Party Inspector.
GATTI, Luigi, Prefect.
COPPOLA, Goffredo. President, Institute of Fascist Culture.
DAQUANNO, Ernesto. Director of the Stefani Agency.
NUDI, Mario, President, Fascist Federation of Agriculture.
CASALNUOVO, Vito, National Republican Guard.
SALUSTRI, Pietro, Mussolini's personal pilot.
HINTERMAYER, Publicist.
PETACCI, Marcello, of the espionage service.
BOMBACI, Nicola, Arch-traitor.

The report quickly spread round Rome and excited crowds gathered round the newstands, anxious for details. On Monday several special editions appeared (the Rome newspapers do not normally appear on Mondays) giving details of the executions.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) in an editorial entitled "Justice" writes: "Justice has been done. Justice of the people. Swift, full, inexorable. It is right that justice against the author of our great misfortune be prosecuted by the Italian people; that no power outside that of Italy has intervened in the last act of a tragedy which before it became European and world wide was our tragedy...."
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE in an editorial entitled "Death of a Dictator" writes: "Mussolini has been shot. Northern Italy through insurrection has regained her liberty. Germany is on the point of collapse. This is the news of the past extraordinary days. These events are almost too much for us to grasp. Mussolini executed; this fatal event is the one which for us has a significance which transcends the expiation of a guilty and damned man."

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Before the momentous news of Sunday, the freeing of Genoa and other areas in Northern Italy by the patriots had been the main theme of interest and had acted as a tremendous fillip to Italian morale. Many Italians feel that they are rehabilitating themselves in the eyes of the world at last. Satisfaction is also felt because of the rapidity of events in Northern Italy. It is hoped that, because of this, destruction will be relatively light. Further articles on the "Economic Barrier" imposed between Southern and Central Italy and the newly liberated area, expressed the hope that it will not develop into a political barrier. All the morning papers of 27.4.45 featured under large headlines the liberation of nearly the whole of Piedmont and Lombardy by the Italian patriots.

AVANTI (Socialist) said "The Italians reconquer their own towns". IL TEMPO (Independant) "The proudest army in the world retreats to the passes over which they so arrogantly descended."

"The anti-Fascists in the North are ridding themselves of the Germans before the Allies arrive" writes the Demo-Christian POPOLO. "The cities of the North

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pass into the hands of the patriots.... When the Allied armies arrive they find that life is normal, the public services are in working order - the war correspondents themselves have stressed this fact. There are no shoe-shine boys, women begging for cigarettes or girls ready to jump into jeeps. The people are serious. This is the North Wind."

In an article in AVANTI (Socialist) entitled "North Wind" Pietro Nenni wrote: "The uprising in the North has in truth saved our country. At the same time, while the San Francisco Conference is in progress without the participation of Italy... Democratic and anti-Fascist Italy is proven to be not the illusion of a few believers, but a real force with the will, the energy and the courage of the people behind it." Nenni ends by protesting against the presence of the Luogotenente in Bologna, when Premier Bonomi and Scoccimarro, Minister for Occupied Italy was not allowed to go. UNITA (Communist) in an article entitled "Liberation and Democracy" writes: "The organised and relatively orderly manner in which the C.L.N. is taking charge in the North, and at the same time dispersing and disarming enemy formations, is inspiring and is a guarantee for the future of Italy...."

Huge headlines on 28.4.45 announced the capture of Mussolini and the further activities of the patriots and the C.L.N. (National Committee of Liberation). AVANTI (Socialist):- MUSSOLINI IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE. CAPTURED AT MESSO - RODOLFO GRAZIANI AND BUFFARINI GUIDI ALSO ARRESTED. ALL AT THE SWISS FRONTIER. "Radio Milano Libera yesterday announced that Mussolini, Farinacci, Pavolini and Graziani were arrested. The leaders of the ex-Republic of Salò who had sworn to resist to the last, took flight at the turn of events and were on their way to Messo" (on the Swiss frontier). ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party).... PAVIA, VERCELLI, BRESCIA AND ALESSANDRIA FREED BY THE PARTISANS.... A COMMISSION OF JUSTICE (Commissione di Giustizia) WITH SUMMARY POWERS SET UP AT MILAN... Commenting on the arrest of the ex-Duce and other leading Fascists the paper said: "As to what is to happen to the five Republican Fascist chiefs captured by the patriots, Radio Milano Libera has announced that they will be handed over to a People's Tribunal for immediate trial (giudicati per direttissima)."

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat) in a leading article entitled "Joy of Liberation" writes "This is a moment of joy, of Beethoven's 5th. All other preoccupations are forgotten and the almost magical collapse of the Germans and the Fascist framework exhalts the spirits of Italians tried by every misfortune and gives them hope in the future. A light is shining on the hard way which has still to be traversed."

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c. Manifestation at the Piazza S.S.Apostoli

An immense crowd of all classes and types of people filled the Piazza dei S.S.Apostoli on Sunday morning, 29th April, to hear addresses by speakers of the various political parties, who are part of the National Committee of Liberation, in the celebration of the liberation of their "heroic brothers of the North" by the Allies and by themselves. Many groups from these political parties carried tricoloured and red flags and placards. The latter contained inscriptions calling for a new democratic government, new political policies and some stated: "We don't want a 'cordon sanitaire'" etc.

Costantino Preziosi before introducing the various speakers said that the manifestation was intended to be a "vibrant salute" from the people of Rome to the people of the North and also confirmed the news of the execution of Mussolini and some of his followers. The roar of exultation from his listeners was followed by rythmic chants of "Death to the King".

Celeste Negarville of the Communist Party, the first speaker, stated that the Northern Italians, in liberating themselves, had symbolically liberated all Italy, that their struggle was but part of the common struggle to achieve Liberty by all the peoples of the world. That partisan squads had executed the leaders of Fascism and that, from these beginnings a renewal of Italian life would emerge which would result in the rebirth of Italy. The speaker concluded his discourse by stating that the victorious insurrection of the North had created a new situation for the constitutional assembly and that the Communist Party is prepared for the battle for the creation of a new Italy under the flag of the Italian Republic. (great applause)

Alberto Cianca of the Action Party, the second speaker, stated that the collapse of the most monstrous dream of domination of Europe was also a victory for the Italian people who by a magnificent gesture had shown the capacity of Italians to liberate and to govern themselves and refuted the Fascist propaganda that Italy had desired and had supported the war. He then stated that it is necessary to translate into action the complete renovation of political instututions, of social classes, and of moral customs. (applause)

Mario Scelba of the Christian-Democratic Party, the third speaker, began by quoting a statement of Churchill in which the latter said that only one man in Italy is responsible for the war. These words aroused a roar of protest from the crowd who then again began chanting "Death to the King". After silence had been partly restored, the speaker continued by stating that the Italian people never wanted war, that the insurrection of the North took place at the same time as the San Francisco conference where Italy was denied the right of partecipation and that a new period of Liberty for the people now begins in

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Guido Laj of the Labour Democratic Party was the next speaker. He stated that one voice could be heard among the many of the National Committee of Liberation which said that no one could or would accept slavery again." In reply to the cries of "La Repubblica" from the crowd he smilingly replied: "We hope". The speaker then stated that Northern Italy had liberated itself through the common sacrifice of all of its people, that the Fascists had gained control of Italy in the past by their abuse of liberty and with the complicity of those(the royal house) whose duty was to defend and protect Italian liberty, and that the people assume no responsibility for these acts. (applause)

Under-secretary of State Medici-Tornaquinci of the Liberal Party, the fifth speaker, made an able and eloquent resumé of the liberation of North Italy from domestic and foreign tyrannyand praised the work accomplished by the National Committee of Liberation. He stated that the real battle of the people begins today with their impending reunion with the peoples of the North who have demonstrated their ability to fight and to govern themselves. (applause)

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The last speakder was Pietro Nenni of the Socialist Party who re-affirmed the guilt and responsibility of all those (the Monarchy) who fled in Sept. of 1943, with the resulting twenty months of blood, grief and destruction and said that the process of justice has not yet ended and that other battles are yet to be won. Nenni then praised the Allies who for five years had fought the evil forces who sought to suffocate every breath of liberty and justice in the world. He asked for complete support by all Italians for the Committee of National Liberation and also demanded the right of the partisans to retain their arms and to be separate from the army. He stated that any idea of a"cordon sanitaire" should be discarded and ended his discourse by asking all Italians to maintain their unity and to prepare for the constituent assembly from which the Italian Republic will emerge. (great applause)

The meeting ended with shouts of "Evviva l'Italia". The crowd was orderly and there were no visible incidents or disturbances.

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B. GENERAL REPORTS

P O L I T I C A L

3. The Right Wing "Concentrazione Nazionale Democratica Liberale" and its Youth Organisation, the "Fronte Monarchico Giovanile".

The following information was received from several reliable Italian sources. The Concentrazione is of strong rightist tendencies. Its leader is Senator Bergamini, a prominent anti-Fascist who was imprisoned during the Nazi -Fascist occcupation and who is a well-known author. Also interested in the organization isDr Senator Giorgio Pitacco a prominent citizen of Trieste who was made Minister of State in 1939 but who is not believed to have been a Fascist Party man. Long before the last annexation of Trieste was active in local politics in Trieste. He served as Podestà of that city from 1928 to 1933.

The Contentrazione is in close touch with the Partito Democratico Italiano, (Monarchist) and with the latter's leader, Selvaggi, who is the director of the newspaper "L'Italia Nuova". The group has no press organ of its own. It recently absorbed the group "Comitato per la Ricostruzione Nazionale, which is authorized to publish a semi)monthly Magazine "Lavoro", which ceased to appear after its fourth number. The "Contentrazione" is therefore in a position to have a publication of its own, the "Lavoro" which it can publish under that or under another name, whenever the group so desires. The group, as well as its youth movement, for the present supports and uses as its press organ "L'Opinione" which is a weekly paper directed by Armando Zanotti and run by Bergamini. Early in April 1945 the "Consentrazione"held a congress,which was attended by Sen. Pitacco, and others. It has organized a Youth movement, the "Fronte Monarchico Giovanile", which also uses "L'Opinione" for its propaganda. The "Fronte" is said to be planning an organization which is to be active in the north after liberation. It states in its propagandatthat it owes its origin to a fusion of several monarchist youth movements.

According to a leaflet published by the "Fronte", the fol-

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According to a leaflet published by the "Fronte", the following are its policies and programme:

"It recognises the Catholic Church - the inextinguishable torch of Christian brotherhood of peoples - as one of the principal safeguards of the inviolable moral forces of humanity and of the Sanctity of family ties.

It hopes that,freely united in spirit and in an atmosphere of democratic liberty, our country will rapidly be reborn and will recover its dignity as a great nation and as a leader of civilization.

It proposes:

1. To unite in a common effort the activities of all young men and women who have faith in the monarchical principle and who firmly believe in the foregoing ideals.

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2. To develop an active propaganda to keep alive the ideals which will lead to the unity of our country.

3. To combat separatist tendencies, which we consider to be disintegrating and anti-nationalist forces.

4. To organize, cultural, artistic and athletic association to further the moral, physical and intellectual rehabilitation of the younger generation and to prepare it for its future responsibilities.

At the recent congress of the Concentrazione Nazionale Democratica Liberale, the "Fronte" presented the following order of the day.

"The Fronte Monarchico Giovanile", having reviewed the present politicalsituation, expresses the hope for the union, in a renewed atmosphere of liberty, of all liberal forces in a single bloc in order to oppose all attempts to undermine law and order in the country: reaffirms its faith in the monarchical institution which to-day gives a sure guarantee of democratic development and, through administrative decentralisation, consitutes the indispensable safeguard of national unity: condemns all attempts against the integrity of the country's frontiers which have been determined by nature and by history: reaffirms the necessity of not disturbing the religious peace of the Italian people which is the foundation of the moral rehabilitation of the nation.

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4. COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONIES AT MONTE SACRO.

On Sunday morning, the 22nd April, ceremonies were held by the Committee of National Liberation in the Piazza Sempione in Monte Sacro (a garden city development near Rome) in honour of thirteen victims of the Nazi-Fascists. These ceremonies began with a mass in the Chiesa degli Angeli Custodi which dominates the Piazza and were followed by the blessing (by a patriot priest) of a symbolical catafalque placed before the High Altar and surrounded by the relatives of the victims and representatives of political parties including Signor Scoccimarro, Minister for Occupied Italy. The church was filled with standing men and women and children.

After the religious services, a procession headed by the priests and followed by the congregation marched across the piazza to the Licee Orazio where a memorial plaque in honour of the victims was unveiled and then blessed by the patriot-priest . The crowd then re-assembled in the Piazza beneath the balcony of the school, [illegible] Signor Scoccimaro and the widows of the dead.

In the discourse which followed Scoccimarro spoke of the hercism and sacrifices of the victims of Monte Sacro , which formed part of so many heroic acts in the common struggle against Fascism by all classes of society, and which were here exemplified by an Italian general, a merchant, craftsman, office employees and students of all ages equally united by common sacrifices in the struggle.

Scoccimarro then spoke of the atrocities of the Germans in Rome and elsewhere, of their ever increasing ferocity at the present moment, and of the danger confronted by the world from their bestiality etc.

The speaker concluded his address with a salute to the

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The speaker concluded his address with a salute to the victims, and stated that the plaque/had been unveiled was an admonishment to all Italians in their public and private lives. The attentive audience, with their many party flags and placards, frequently warmly applauded the speaker. There were no incidents or disturbance of any kind.

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5. THE ITALIAN COLONIES - Press comment -

(I) Silvio Gava in "Il Domani d'Italia" Naples.

Silvio Gava in the daily "Il Domani d'Italia", organ of the Christian Democrats, has an article of which the following is an abridged translation:

"At the Manchester Reform Club on May 9th, 1944, the Labour Member Thomas stated that the Colonies of Eritrea, Somaliland (Italian) and Libya had been acquired by Italy "honestly". This statement is true. The history of the "acquisition" - in preference to "conquest" - of Italy's colonies, differs greatly from that of other powers who trampled on clearly-established rights, and frequently resorted to acts of brigandage devoid of even the appearance of a justification.

When the Italian flag was hoisted on the Bay of Assab or along the Somali beaches, it did not proclaim the overthrow of actually existing sovereignties, or the extermination of politically organized native populations; it was unfurled instead, over tribes which were living in a condition of social anarchy and which needed the guidance of a superior people which would organize and lead them towards civilisation.

In the same way when, with the approval of the greater European powers, Italy landed on the Libyan coast, she was merely drawing the consequences of a historical phenomenon which had reached the concluding stage of its development: the collapse of the Turkish Empire which threatened to leave, if it had not already left, the backward peoples of Tripolitania and Cirenaica in such a state of abandonment and political confusion, that they would fall an easy prey to the first occupant.

Italy who had courageously followed the policy of "clean hands" in her colonial problems, declining the temptation of fat and not impossible conquests, did not forsake this policy when she decided on the acquisition of Eritrea, Somaliland, and Libya. There actually were, according to established rules of international morale, evident presuppositions which legitimised the "acquisitions" of these territories: the inexistance in fact - of a solid sovereignty - (or at all events its imminent and certain downfall) - able to organize them into an efficient political body, and the incapacity of the native tribes to exploit their lands and advance along the road of progress. The civilizing influence that Italy unceasingly developed in

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It can be rightly said, therefore, that previous to the unfortunate Ethiopian enterprise, Italy really had kept aloft and unsullied the flag of international morale which the best of expenents of our Risorgimento, from Gioberti to Mazzini, had left us as an heirloom of veritable greatness; and Thomas's valuable appraisement, for us, a cause of sacred pride, is nothing but a courageous recognition of the truth.

All this would be sufficient to ease our minds as to the fate of our colonies, if decisions in the international field were to be based on the principles of right. Unfortunately this is not so.

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When on January 17th last, in answer to a question of Southby asking him to explain precisely what he meant in his previous statments concerning Italy's colonies, Eden stated that the Italian Government had no "right" to the return of "any" of her colonies. It is evident that he referred, not to the real right which arises from the honest manner of "acquisition" and the efficiency of the administration, but to the so-called right of war which subjects the vanquished to the arbitrary will of the victor. s

In the face of this sort of right, our good reasons, which were set forth with so much human and convincing eloquence by Bonomi in his recent interview with the "Daily Herald", will not be of much value. Vice-versa, what will count and will be determining factors even today, will unfortunately be the relative strength and anxiety to occupy favourable strategic positions in view of eventual fresh conflicts.

The truth is that the fate of Italy's colonies is subject to the antagonism over the Mediterranean which is beginning to show between Britain and Russia.

Among the many new serious problems which the war is bringing to the British Empire, is how to curb and equalise (bilanciare) the overflowing Russian power in the central-eastern section of the Mediterranean.....

"Our colonies have the misfortune of being placed along the sea-route which leads to the British possessions in the east, and it is natural that they should lead into strong temptation ancient Albion which, as Churchill warned, has no intention of putting the Empire into liquidation."

The determination of our people for autonomy appears to us to be also the best guarantee which Italy can offer Britain for the security of the Mediterranean. It is up to Britain to strengthen and not to weaken or to destroy it by threatened injustices. Likewise, in our opinion, Britain should definitely abandon her old canon principle which consists in preventing a close and friendly agreement between the Latin nations.

The return of her colonies to Italy is not only demanded by her undisputable right, but it is also advisable in Britain's well-considered interest; therefore, we do not despair of receiving justice in the end.

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(II) MANLIO LUPINACCI in "IL GIORNALE".

Manlio Lupinacci in an editorial in "Il Giornale" April 22nd under the title "Oltremare" (Overseas) also deals with the problem of Italy's colonies.

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He starts from the enormous palace in Rome which, prior to the war, was being built to house the Ministry of Africa, and which the war has left as an empty shell, unfinished. "A monument to the régime which was unable to choose between the irreconcilable realities which are open to despots: a magnificent and pompous opulence but peaceful and merchantile, and the spirit of conquest which is agressive and violent, but sober strict and severe. Mussolini, instead, tried to blend the two, and is now recorded by buildings which are dead without having lived, and by heroic soldiers who have died without having won."

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The colossal organisation of the Ministry of Italian Africa was reduced at Bari to "four officials housed in a couple of rooms, and many thousands of refugees disseminated all over Italy." Shortly after the liberation of Rome the Ministry was lodged ina small old hotel near the Piazza Venezia and now, at last, it is established im the Palace of the Consulta, next to the Quirinal Palace, where it is looking after the many Italians who were working in Italy's African possessions, and are anxiously awaiting the chance to return there.

This latest installation in the Consulta, says Lupinacci, is regarded by these Italians as the first step towards their return to their homes in Africa. The Under-secretary Morelli is busy reorganising the Ministry's staff as it originally stood. "All is ready", writes Lupinacci, "to carry on its former functions, as soon as Italy gets back her colonies, and is able to send her workers there and to other friendly lands. Is this day still far away? Perhaps, and we must be able to await it with the same obstinate endurance with which we have cultivated the African soil, but that it will come is a certainty. There are signs already which lead us to hope that the victors will know how to honour the labour of several generations, the vestiges of which lie not in sumptuous palaces and marble stairs, but in the fields where even the nomad natives halted to learn and take a share in the Italians' work."

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

6. TRIESTE.

Reference was made to the question of Trieste in a recent conversation between P.W.B. Officers and a well-known Neapolitan University Professor who is a member of the Liberal Party. This serious problem is, he said, giving rise to great apprehension here, considering the substance and tone of the declarations which the Jugoslav Ministers have been making concerning North-eastern Italy.

In fact he went on to say, they not only claim that Trieste Gerizia and Istria are not Italian, and, therefore, they do not intend to discuss the matter with anyone, but the Jugoslav Minister of Finance has thought fit to go further and, in Mussolinian language, spoke of bayonets.

The Neapolitan Professor said that, even if Italy were willing to consider amicably making some sacrifice, such as the acceptance

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writes Lupinacci, "to carry on its former functions, as soon as Italy gets back her colonies, and is able to send her workers there and to other friendly lands. Is this day still far away? Perhaps, and we must be able to await it with the same obstinate endurance with which we have cultivated the African soil, but that it will come is a certainty. There are signs already which lead us to hope that the victors will know how to honour the labour of several generations, the vestiges of which lie not in sumptuous palaces and marble stairs, but in the fields where even the nomad natives halted to learn and take a share in the Italians' work."

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6. TRIESTE.

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In fact he went on to say, they not only claim that Trieste Gorizia and Istria are not Italian, and, therefore, they do not intend to discuss the matter with anyone, but the Jugoslav Minister of Finance has thought fit to go further and, in Mussolinian language, spoke of bayonets.

The Neapolitan Professor said that, even if Italy were willing to consider amicably making some sacrifice, such as the acceptance of the Wilson demarcation line, she will never agree to Jugoslavia's incorrect and unjust declarations.

An Italy who protests and appeals for justice in order to defend Trieste cannot be considered by anyone to be nationalistic but, instead, must be recognised as a nation which is still alive and has not fallen so low as to supinely submit the severance of her territories the redemption of which cost her 600,000 lives when, in the last war, she fought on the side of the Allies.

As to Togliatti, (Communist, Vice President of the Italian Government), he went on to say that he could not thank him enough for his readiness to consider Jugoslavia's views, since by his attitude he has isolated his own Party and reawakened in all Italians of other creeds, that sense of patriotism and unity which had, perhaps, been shaken by the destruction, sufferings and discouragement of a war they had not desired.

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7. The Question of Trieste and Venezia Giulia

What an Italian lawyer thinks: He takes an extremely serious view of the matter and hopes that America and Britain will uphold Italy's rights. The question is one which lies very near the heart of every Italian. Trieste is an integral part of Italy; it has cost her an immense sacrifice in lives during the previous world war, and any interference would be violently resented by all Italians, all, except perhaps Togliatti. Indeed, how the leader of a political party can brazenly declare his willingness to hand over to another nation a vital part of his country, like Trieste, is beyond understanding. But what is even more shocking is the fact that his followers do not turn against him, and that other members of the Government do not throw him out or refuse to work with him. This shows how low our political parties have sunk. The only consolation is that this attitude of Togliatti will no doubt throw so much discredit on him that a number of his followers will probably forsake him, and this is all to the good.

A.2.

8. Public Opinion on Italian Broadcasting.

Listening to the wireless today is rather difficult for the following reasons:

1. The 10 kilowatts of electricity allowed is not even enough for lighting purposes.
2. Many people have had to sell their radios because of economic necessity.
3. The new rich are not interested in political programmes and better music.
4. There is not the same interest in the Allied stations as the Italian stations. The newspapers give ample news and comments on national and international events.
5. Radio Londra is the only Allied station listened to, more out of habit than from interest.

An assistant in a bar and tobacconist's shop listens to the wireless from London at 10.30 on the short wave of 49 meters, which transmits news from the war front. I asked him why he listens to London and he said that their news was about 10 hours in advance. The same assistant also listens to the Voce dell' America.

A professor of mathematics , of about 28 years, listens to the London wireless at 10 o'clock because they transmit dance music and syncopated music in general, which he likes. He prefers the London radio because the "jazz" is better.

The other foreign stations listened to are the Fascist Radio, especially at nine o'clock,when the news is given. Those who listen to the Fascist wireless do so in order to verify Allied news.

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I N T E R I O R

9. Fascist Centralization and the Communes.

In last week's issue of "Il Lavoro d'Italia", organ of the Democratic Party of Labour, Lelio Cappello points out that the persistent centralizing mania of Fascism contributed in no small way to aggravate the bureaucratic and administrative situation in Italy.

This mania first showed itself by the abolition of the Sub Prefectures and was a serious mistake since, by such abolition, even the most insignificant matters had to be referred to and dealt with by the provincial Prefecture, which thus became a miniature Ministry, from which the Fascist Prefect could dominate all the communes of the Province.

A further great mistake was the abolition of some Provinces (e.g. that of Caserta) and the consequent absorption of the areas involved by the neighbouring Provinces. This led, not only to the creation of bureaucratic and anti-historical organisms but, at the same time, brought about the enlargement of various Provinces as, for instance, that of Naples, which today includes no less than 135 Communes.

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A third mistake was the annexation of many small Communes to larger neighbouring Communes: in this way the six Communes of Ischia were unified, as were also the Communes of S.Agnello, Meta and Piano absorbed by that of Sorrento, etc. This created very considerable discontent among the inhabitants of the suppressed Communes, since the longer distances involved and the loss of time, etc., caused much inconvenience.

The Government should now see to the prompt abolition of such Fascist measures, which are neither reasonable nor economic. In doing this, the Government would not encounter serious difficulties: it would be enough to refer to the "status quo" of 1915 which the Government has, as it is, recalled in the case of the electoral laws.

This should be done as soon as possible before the administrative elections; dangerous situations might otherwise arise for the elections.

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

10. Events of the Week - Naples.

The event which, this week, has struck Neapolitan public opinion and political circles most, and which threatens seriously to affect Italy's future political situation, is the occupation of Italian territory (Cherso Island, etc.) by Tito's forces, and their advance in the Istria zone.

This has created a great sensation: people regretfully say that if matters go on like this, Italy will lose some of her best and most Italian territories. Furthermore, Neapolitan political circles point out that it is ominous that Tito, instead of giving primary attention to the Jugoslav zones which are still occupied by the common enemy, is advancing towards those Italian territories to which the Jugoslav Government has so frequently referred.

It is felt in Naples that the only way out would be either a quick advance by the Allies towards Trieste, or an Allied landing in the area between Trieste and Venice, so that the zone so coveted by Tito may be under Allied military control before it can be occupied by Tito's armed forces.

Another event which has had deep repercussion in Naples, has been the liberation of Bologna. Neapolitans are well satisfied, not only because Bolognese patriots have contributed to the liberation of the city, but also, above all, because among the Allied Armed Forces taking part in the battle, there were various Italian fighting units who had distinguished themselves.

Neapolitan political circles have further pointed out the effectiveness of the organization of the forces of resistance, and also the joyful but dignified attitude of the Bolognese.

With reference to the interview which Nenni, Secretary General of the Italian Socialist Party, granted to the Roman Press, the following are the points which have been mainly discussed by Neapolitan circles:

a). Nenni's statement that the time has not yet come for a fusion of the Left Wing Parties into one Left Wing bloc.

b). His view that the future participation of the Socialist Party to the Government would depend on the decisions which the National Congress of the Committees of Liberation will take after the Liberation of Northern Italy.

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b). His view that the future participation of the Socialist Party to the Government would depend on the decisions which the National Congress of the Committees of Liberation will take after the Liberation of Northern Italy.

c). His reiteration of the fact that the pact of unity between Socialists and Communists is the fundamental policy of the Socialist Party.

d). Nenni's conclusion that, for the time being, a fusion of the Communist Party and the Socialist Party is excluded.

Other events of some importance have been the announcement of an economic barrier between liberated Italy and the Northern part which is gradually being liberated and, as regards Naples, the speeches made by Tupini, Minister of Justice.

As to the economic barrier between liberated Italy and that part of the Country which is gradually being liberated, Neapolitan Commercial circles have remarked that the measure is just, inasmuch as many speculators in Liberated Italy were getting ready to go to the liberated areas in order to buy goods of any kind and bring them South to sell them at astronomical prices.

It has, however, been pointed out that the measure will not reach its aim, because there are many roads by which speculators can get to the areas in question, and it will be found difficult to close them all.

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11. Official Communists versus Dissident Communists

In various local factories there have been recently some rather serious differences between groups of official Communist workers and dissident Communist workers.

It is reported that among the mass of Communist workers, there is a certain amount of ill feeling against Togliatti, who is accused of collaborating with the middle class, of having made too many concessions to the Monarchy, and to the old governing classes, and of worrying too much about the immediate socialization of all means of production.

In this respect it may be mentioned that, among the Naples mass of workers, there is today much expectancy for the liberation of Northern Italy, just as if it were to bring about in itself a social revolution.

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

12. BLACK MARKET PRICES IN ROME

The following are the average blackmarket prices current in Rome at the present time for certain food supplies and other items:

Bread	Lire 120	per kg
Pasta	" 160	" "
White flour	" 120	" "
Cheese	" 1000	" "
Meat (beef)	" 500	" "
" (Mutton)	" 450	" "
" (Horse)	" 400	" "
" (pork)	" 850	" "
" (Poultry)	" 1100	" "
Fish	" 500	" "
Sugar	" 1400	" "
Coffee	" 2300	" "
Salt	" 70	" "
Tomato extract	" 300	" "
Milk	" 80	" Litre
Oil	" 400	" "
Kerosene	" 100	" "
Matches	" 35	" box
Eggs	" 23	each
Candles	" 18	"
Cigarettes Italian	" 90	(20 cigs)
" British	" 160	"
" American	" 200	"
Woollen textiles (men)	"10,000	per metre
" " (women)	" 6,000	" "
Thread	" 100	" 100 metres

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Fish	" 500	" "
Sugar	" 1400	" "
Coffee	" 2300	" "
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Tomato extract	" 300	" "
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Kerosene	" 100	" "
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Candles	" 18	"
Cigarettes Italian	" 90	(20 cigs)
" British	" 160	"
" American	" 200	"
Woollen textiles (men)	"10,000	per metre
" " (women)	" 6,000	" "
Thread	" 100	" 100 metres
Men's shoes	" 4,500 to 10,000	
Women's "	" 3,000 to 5,000	

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P R E S S A N D P R O P A G A N D A

13. PARTY OF ACTION DAILY

The Party of Action is busy making final arrangements for the conversion of "L Azione" from a fortnightly to a daily paper.

The publication of this new daily will have a certain importance in Neapolitan political life, because the Party of Action is one of the few important political Parties which still had no daily of its own in Naples. There is therefore, much expectation among Neapolitans.

The management of the paper will very probably be entrusted to two co-editors: Guido Dorso and Emilio Scaglione. The first is an expert on economic and political problems of Southern Italy. He lives at Avellino and has always been an anti-Fascist. The second is an experienced Neapolitan journalist and writer. It seems, however, that in the last few years of Fascism he got entangled with that régime by accepting a salary from the Ministry of Education. Of demagogic tendencies, he had for some months, been the chief editor of "Il Risorgimento", until recently the organ of P.W.B. in Naples.

With regard to the situation of the Naples Parties, it is interesting to note that when "L'Azione" starts its publications, the only two other Parties without a daily of their own will be the Democratic Party of Labour and the Republican Party.

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P U B L I S H I N G

The Casa Editrice Bompiani Publishing House.

The director of the above firm, Dott. Raguzzi, was interviewed by a P.W.B. Officer on April 7th 1945. According to him; the firm is one of the best known in Italy. The main office is in Milan, and the two branches in Rome and in Florence are being run by Raguzzi, since the liberation of these two cities. The difficulties facing publishers to-day are the shortage of various materials and the high scale of wages.

Raguzzi was severe in his criticism of the business ethics of some of his Rome competitors, whom he accuses of being publishing adventurers and black marketeers. They are speculating in translations of foreign books whose authors' rights are not theirs. Certain publishers, either through ignorance or bad faith have had foreign books translated, with the result that the author has been forced to put a stop to the sale or come to an agreement with the political publisher. The Bompiani Firm has had to take action on several occasions when translations of books whose Italian rights belonged to it were published or were on the point of being published. He cited the following cases of such breeches of business ethics. "La Editoriale Romana" which was on the point of publishing a book by Cronin, and "Dr Luigi", and"La Contemporanea" who published translations of books by Cain and Reigurti, repectively, and other firms among which "La Mondadori" who are less active in the publishing business than in trafficking in authors' rights. "La Mondadori" already heavily tainted with Fascism, allegedly has opened a branch in Switzerland (probably for the purpose of exporting capital), through which it is said to have acquired the Italian rights to numerous books. In Switzerland there are two other firms which are reported to be active: the Casa Schorr which is buying authors' rights for Italy for the purpose of re-sale, and the "Humilitas" which is planning to develop a publishing business in Italy after the war. Raguzzi fears the foreign competition of the latter, for it is well run and is financially strong. As for Schorr, it has already sold the rights of a book by Cronin,"The Keys of the Kingdom" to the Campitelli firm.

A further difficulty facing the Italian Publishers is that of

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A further difficulty facing the Italian Publishers is that of the instability of the lire which virtually precludes all financial agreements abroad.

The following books have been recently published or are in the hands of the printers:

Arrigo Benedetti - Una Donna all'Inferno.
Alberto Moravia - Agostino
Dino Gerrone - Sorriso degli Etruschi
Fratelli - Dea senza Volte.
P.Masino - Nascita e morte della Massaia - Romanzo.

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Schalom Asch - Il Diluvio
Tomas Raucat - L'onorevole gita in Campagna
Cain - Il postino suona sempre due volte
Harry Brown - Passeggiata al sole
Ramuz - Se il sole non tornasse

Sandro Contini Bonacossi - Amuleti Racconti
Arnaldo Fratelli - La donna segreta ed altre avventure notturne

Filippo Eredia - Il Mare - Vedute moderne
Herbert Fritsche - Il Primogenito

A.F. Grazzini - Le Cene
O. Di Balzac - Due Studi di donne
Keller - Lettere d'Amore perdute
Moriche - Viaggio di Mozart a Praga

Sacchetti - Trecento novelle

N.P. Commeno - Suggerimenti per la pace

Basseshes - l'Esercito Russo

C.Alvaro - L'Italia rinuncia
A.Savinio - Sorte dell'Europa
A. Guerriero - La politica estera Italiana

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APPENDIX I, No. 66

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"PARTITO OPERAIO COMUNISTA BOLSHEVIK-LENINIST" : its attitude on labor syndicalism.

The following is the translation of a report circulated by the above party on the Naples Congress of the C.G.I.L.,(Italian General Confederation of Labor) last January. The report was printed on paper bearing the following rubber-stamped letter-head:

"PARTITO OPERAIO COMUNISTA
BOLSCEVICO - LENINISTA."

Sezione d'Italia della IV Internazionale
Sezione Romana - Largo Corrado Ricci 34I.

The title and text of the report follow in translation:
"The Trotskyists at the Naples Congress of the C.G.I.L."

The Congress of the C.G.I.L. of January 28th, 29th, 30th and 3Ist achieved no forward step in the problem of syndical unity, nor has it convinced the workmen of Italy or of the world of its stability or of its ability to develope along class lines the present Syndical movement in Italy.

A confederation of Labor such as that of the three parties not only cannot win the confidence of the great majority of workmen who belong to no political party, but its policy will never be able to reach the masses and guide them in meeting the problems of reconstruction.

The "syndical unity achieved" by the C.G.I.L. remains an experimental phase of the"Pact of Rome" of June 1944 entered into by the three parties, the Communists, the Socialists and the Christian Democrats; hence the working masses are not guaranteed, through syndicalism, the class unity which they need to defend themselves against the reactionary employers, and the "bourgeois" state, and to attain an adequate social and economic standard of living and thus emerge from the present state of low wages and unemployment, with a soaring cost of living in the midst of desolation, ruins, misery and hunger.

This syndical unity "achieved" in Italy by the three Parties without allowing the syndical currents existing within said parties to express themselves, while alienating the great masses, amounts to nothing more than a formalistic and bureaucratic structure, permeated and dominated from above by the three "Secretaries", themselves under the influence of the Italian bureaucracy, and neutralizing and paralizing each and every movement of the masses, stifling every possibility of discussion, of liberty, or of democracy, raising the ghost of dissension, adding to the exasperation and suspicion of the working classes, which unless checked will in turn lead the reactionary em-

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By means of this syndical unity, Stalinism has introduced into Italy police terrorism directed against all forms of liberty, all expression of thought, all democratic syndical tendencies, and against all opposition. When it fails to convince or dominate the masses with lies corruption, threats or promises, it turns to persecution by libel and false accusations against the militants and revolutionary elements who speak out in defense of the interests of the working masses and who are tryimg to point out to the workmen, the true situation and the danger of a"false" unity, and that of an absence of any clear-cut programme or syndical methods for uniting the workmen on the basis of class warfare.

Syndical unity in Italy therefore remains a mere promise, but from the practical point of view of the interests of the working classes, it amounts to a mere union resulting from non-class political agreement between the three parties, and from a policy of collaboration which is useful only to the employer-class, which even though it has made a few concessions with regard to wages which are still basically

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attuned to the interests and advantage of capitalism, in exchange has nevertheless succeeded in paralyzing the workmen's movement through the political-syndical [illegible] of the present leaders of the C.G.I.L.

The laws determining the sliding-scale of wages are based on the margin of profits of the employer, and whatever improvements have been gained, were not wrested by the federation, but were conceded by the employers who felt they were necessary and who are tied to their "democratic" policy of industrial expansionism. Such is the policy of the C.G.I.L. with reference to the Italian economic situation.

It is logical that it should arouse criticism, opposition and discontent among all Workmen.

Coming at this time, after the last Syndical Congress, the policy is a challenge to the patience and the misery of the working masses.

The opinion is general that this union is doomed to disintegrate as and when the proletariat of the Northern provinces join the workmen of Central and Southern Italy, because the "reformed" and bureaucratic policy of the Federation is alienating the great masses from the syndical organizations, which are paralyzing the work of the militants within the ranks of the three parties.

One cannot speak of syndical "unity" when the advanced elements of the parties are excluded, and when every expression of opinion coming from below is stifled by undemocratic methods.

The Congress of Naples was nothing more than a four day Convention called for the purpose of ratifying and finding headings for decisions previously reached by the "Three", with no consideration given to the suggestions or the wishes of the congress.

Although a commission was appointed to check the credentials of the delegates to the congress, no secret ballot on any question was based on a roll-call of the forces of the respective groups present.

The Secretaries of the Three and the Directorate, previously designated by the high bureaucracy of the three parties, were proposed and voted for by the count of hands, not of the delegates, as a body, who commanded to vote, but of a group of some of them who had received previous instructions. When the delegates wished to discuss the question of the appointments, the "Three" adjourned the session amid protests and disorder.

However, the Congress did not take place without interventions from the militant Trotskyists, who were accused of being schismatic by the leaders of the three parties.

It was thus that our comrade Nicolo Di Bartolomeo, backed by the mass and in the name of a group of delegates, intervened and proposed a resolution, which is hereinafter reproduced, and which should be brought to the knowledge of all workmen throughout the world so that a clear picture may be had of the false policies of the leaders of the

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Coming at this time, after the [illegible]
a challenge to the patience and the misery of the working masses.

The opinion is general that this union is doomed to disintegrate as and when the proletariat of the Northern provinces join the workmen of Central and Southern Italy, because the "reformed" and bureaucratic policy of the Federation is alienating the great masses from the syndical organizations, which are paralyzing the work of the militants within the ranks of the three parties.

One cannot speak of syndical "unity" when the advanced elements of the parties are excluded, and when every expression of opinion coming from below is stifled by undemocratic methods.

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RESOLUTION.

"The Congress of the CGIL sitting in Naples from the 28th to the 31st January, 1946, after hearing the report of the Secretariat and having taken note of the work accomplished from the Pact of Rome to-date, passes to the order of the day Whereas syndical unity represents the greatest victory as yet achieved by the workmen of Italy, which unity should be internationally formulated, as an international syndical federation by means of a world congress by which general directives should be given or syndical policy regarding the great problems of a just peace for all peoples, regarding equal distribution of raw materials, the organization of world markets for and of imports and exports between all nations, in order to guarantee to workmen justice, security in peace, work and liberty.

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Decides to exploit and broaden this victory by amalgamating into a single organization all manual and intellectual workers, from those exercising a liberal profession down to the factory hand, for the purpose of safeguarding and defending their class interests.

Declares it to be of fundamental importance to proclaim that true syndical democracy and liberty of thought and speech for those of all political beliefs - from the most extreme right to the most extreme left - are conditioned on the maintenance of the principle of class struggle and of the independence of political parties.

Affirms that syndical unity cannot be an effective instrument for the emancipation of the workman from the exploitation of capitalism if it is not based on the relative force of the proletariat compared to that of the middle-classes, and if it is not determined to place the working class in a position, face to face with the employer class, where it can obtain decisions which will further the interests of the masses.

Repudiates all thought of class collaboration, demanding for all workmen freedom of action and the right to strike - which are the sole means of not being involved in negotiations directed and influenced by big business.

Proclaims the principle of free syndicalism, and rejects all forms of syndicates made obbligatory by law or common practise.

Affirms that the conception of syndical unity must also include a determination to obliterate all vestiges of economic and social inequality between the workmen of the North and those of the South, who by means of a single organization must be guaranteed uniform and material conditions.

Approves the syndical programme based on a uniform national agreement for all categories of working-classes and in the principle of a sliding wage scale adjusted to the cost of living.

DECIDES.

That equal work shall be equally remunerated for men women and children; that professional schools shall be provided for the children during off-time, and paid for by the employers and the state.

That the food problem for the workmen will be solved by means of factory messes and cooperative shops.

That the economic reconstruction of heavy industry shall be controlled by the workmen through factory committees. That the same principle shall apply to banks, other industries, public utilities whether private or partly state-owned, through nationalization.

That the economical and social level of the industrially backward regions of the South shall be raised by introducing a system of fair

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That the economical and social level of the industrially backward regions of the South shall be raised by introducing a system of fair division of labor and by more modern and scientific methods of work, and by assigning to women and children tasks commensurate with their physical and professional aptitudes.

That the land shall be distributed to the peasants who work the soil through the expropriation without compensation of the great land-owners, whether Fascists or not.

That the unemployed while awaiting employment in future public works undertaken by collective government agencies, will be paid a dole equal to two-thirds of their normal wages.

DECIDES.

That all Social Insurance and Social Welfare organizations shall be reorganized and grouped into a single agency under syndical control.

That all employment offices, which because of their technical character, must be politically neutral, shall function through syndical organizations.

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RESOLVES.

1) That the directorate of the C.G.I.L. shall consist of 27 members, elected by secret ballot according to the principles of syndical democracy, with proportional representation for the minority.
2) That said directorate shall thereupon elect, by a majority vote and secret ballot, a secretariat or executive committee of five or three members.
3) That the appointment of the present General Council is purely provisional pending the National Congress of all Italy, because the delegates to the present Congress were restricted in their voting ability due to the fact that the various congresses of Syndicates, Federations and Chambers of Labor were not previously informed of the agenda of the Congress by any means whatsoever. The wish is expressed that the foregoing, and the reasons therefore, be brought to the attention of and discussed by all syndicates, federations and chambers of labor which within three months will put the same to vote.

The congress affirms that syndical unity presupposes class structure and disciplined obedience to all majority decisions, with the minority entitled, without prejudice of ideology or religious faith, to express and defend its own opinions.

Takes note of the formation of Provisional Councils of the National federations hitherto organized, and instructs them to proceed with their task of preparing respective national congresses for the election of permanent councils for said federations.

Expresses the hope that invitations will be extended to all syndical unions in all countries to send representatives to a World Labor Congress which will have for its agenda international reconstruction".

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APPENDIX II, No.66

VELLETRI - WAR DAMAGE AND RECONSTRUCTION

The town of Velletri lies on the southern slopes of the Alban hills, some twenty miles south-east of Rome and approximately the same distance north of Anzio. It was heavily damaged after the Anzio landings. Some weeks ago a PWB officer visited the town and interviewed the local government civil engineer, who on request prepared a report of which the following is a translation.

Prior to the Allied landings at Anzio, Vellotri's population numbered 33,000. During the military operations which lasted from 22 Jan to 30 May 1944, 641 buildings were completely destroyed or were so badly damaged as to necessitate their demolition, 446 were seriously damaged, 194 were damaged to a less extent but were rendered uninhabitable, while 482 suffered damage to roof and fixtures. Out of a total of 2027 houses and buildings, only 264 remained habitable. The water-mains, the sewage system and the streets were destroyed or heavily damaged. The damage to buildings is estimated at a maximum of 600 million lire; while that to the water, sewage and street networks is about 10 million lire.

Only a small proportion of the inhabitants are living today in the town. Most of them are living in the country nearby, where sometimes as many as eight or ten people share two rooms.

Agriculture has suffered heavily and the wine industry, the most important in the region, has been heavily hit as most of its equipment has been destroyed.

Under the initiative of the communist administration, in the early days of the liberation, the work of clearing the streets, which had literally disappeared under the rubble, was begun, and the acqueducts were repaired, at least sufficien y to bring the water to the outskirts of the town. The local authorities were ceaseless in their activities even after the government engineers, who had greater means at their disposal, arrived upon the scene.

Today, drinking water is available in abundance, the streets are adequately cleared, and light and power is available. Repairs to the sewage system are under way.

Quarters for the administration services have been repaired or new ones improvised. The various courts (Regia Procura del Regno, Tribunale, Pretura), the schools, the police, the tax administration, are functioning normally. Five churches including San Clemente, which is the cathedral, are open.

Neither the railroad nor the electric trams, which were Velletri's means of communication with Rome, are yet in operation. The railroad, however, is under repair.

[illegible] shelter for those who are homeless the Government gives priority

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To provide shelter for those who are homeless the Government gives priority to the repair of the less damaged buildings. The Government Commission for refugees has begun the construction of a series of small houses - part of a housing project to accomodate those of our townspeople who are still in the refugee camps.

The work of reconstruction has proceeded more slowly than we had hoped due to the shortage of transport and to the fact that the Italian iron and brick industries have not yet been able to resume normal production. Everything that has been accomplished up to date has been done with materials salvaged from the destroyed buildings of the town. The financial problem is discouraging. Small property owners represent the majority in the region. These earn their living by manual labour and it is impossible for them to find the money needed for the reconstruction of their homes. If the reconstruction of the town is to be left to private initiative, government financing will be essential so that small property owners are not forced to sell their land which is the sole source of their livelihood, or mortgage it, in order to rebuild or repair their houses.

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Health conditions are satisfactory. The birth and mortality rates are normal. A small hospital capable of looking after 30 patients has been organized outside the town. As for food, local resources are extremely limited. The Vatican has been a great help and distributes daily 2500 rations of soup. The local Food Administration office (Ufficio Annonario Communale) distributes the meagre allotment made to it.

Certain supplies are available on the Black Market at the following prices:-

	Lire	(a Kilogram)
White Flour	90 - 100	
Maize flour	100	
Bread	100 - 110	
Pasta	210 - 240	
Fresh cheese	300	
Dry cheese	800	
Fresh meat	600	
Potatoes	55	
Tomatoe paste	400	
Charcoal	14	
Salt	60	
Fruit (oranges)	55	
Salted pork meat	800	
Oil	400 - 450	
Milk	40	
Wine	50 - 80	(a litre)
Eggs	20	(each)

The above prices are in marked contrast with the following wages which are at present current in Velletri:

Manual labour	150 - 160	(daily wage)
Technical workman	200 - 250	
Office employee	100 - 150	

Two months ago the allotment for the region was increased by the SEPRAL. As a result the rations of oil and of pasta are now 5 and 40 grams, respectively per person per day.

There are no textiles whatsoever. In the free market, a pair of leather shoes costs from 5000 - 7000 lire, a shirt between 3000 and 6000 lire, and a suit of clothes between 15,000 and 30,000.

There are plenty of people who ask nothing better than to work, but until Italian industry can obtain the necessary power and equipment, this potential

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There are plenty of people who ask nothing better than to work, but until Italian industry can obtain the necessary power and equipment, this potential production capacity will be wasted. Unemployment is and will long remain one of the greatest evils which have resulted from the Fascist war.

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No. 65

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 26 April 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 65

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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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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 26th April 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 65

Part II - Annexes

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Fall of Bologna.

The long-awaited fall of Bologna was joyfully though quietly received. It was rather over-shadowed by what is felt to be the imminent fall of Berlin, and in fact, rumours that Berlin had actually fallen were widespread on the afternoon of the day Bologna fell. The following press reactions appeared on Sunday 22.4.45. LIBERA STAMPA (indipendent) "Bologna is practically intact. Only the outskirts and suburbs have been damaged by the bombardments. It is the usual scene of ruined houses, heaps of rubble, twisted railway lines. The centre of the city is practically untouched, at least as we write we have seen no serious damage. ....Armed partisans have come out from all over the place with the tricolour flag. Some of them drive around Bologna in trucks searching for any remaining Fascists. It seems that not many have stayed. The last, the most zealous, left yesterday evening with the Germans. The others went in the direction of Milan in their powerful cars a few days ago. They had saved petrol for the purpose. A Partisan said: 'We will find them. There will be a final corner of Italy where all the Fascists and Alfa-Romeos will be found'."

AVANTI (Socialist) has a leading article by Pietro Nenni. After speaking of the history and traditions of Bologna, which was in the advance guard of Socialism, he goeson to say..... "the liberation of Bologna, although it may not be immediately apparent because of the Allied military occupation, is a political fact of great importance which neither the parties nor

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IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) "Italians, Americans, English, Poles, Brazilians, New Zealanders, Indians, South Africans, Jews, all the world, with their flags and their heroic warriors are today in the city which was the heart of Italian culture and which today is the expectant and hopeful heart of all nations. With Bologna commences the last act of the tragedy

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which is now illuminated with the light of victory".

UNITA' (Communist) "We salute the liberation of Bologna as a great, a propitious, national event... With the return of Bologna to Italy, one of the most shining lights of our culture returns. A city which was the cradle and one of the greatest centres of the development of democracy and the workers movement."

2. The San Francisco Conference.

"Fighting Italy and San Francisco". (By the Hon. Aldobrando Medici Tomaquinci, Min. for Occ. Territory).

(i) The Under-Secretary to the Ministry for Occupied Territory the Hon. Ald. Medici Tornaquinci has just returned from a mission in the North. In an article in "Il Giornale del Mattino" of 19.4.45, entitled "Fighting Italy and San Francisco" he appeals for Italian participation in the San Francisco Conference especially from the point of view of those who have for so long been struggling against the Germans in the North. The following is a resume of his article:

"In a few days the San Francisco Conference will open. Forty or more nations large and small will be present and among them will be those who have fought bitterly and won and those who prudently remained neutral and at the end, with a scarcely moral symbolic gesture, which can have no substantial bearing on the final issue, bought the right to participate".

He goes on to say that at this stage of the war, which might end during the conference, greater issues may be at stake than were originally envisaged. Although the reason for Italy's exclusion may be due to the fact that she fought on the side of the Axis for three years he points out "that Fascism was not Italy and that therefore the errors and crimes of Fascism cannot be blamed on the real (autentico) Italian people is proved by the fact in Italy, unlike in Germany, opposition to Fascism has always been active, which is shown by the sacrifice of thousands and thousands of men of every political colour who in prison and concentration camps, during the twenty years, have given their lives or sacrificed the best years of their youth for the cause of freedom".

"Alone among the nations of Europe, as she was alone when she rebelled against Fascism and the Germans, Italy today

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"Alone among the nations of Europe, as she was alone when she rebelled against Fascism and the Germans, Italy today fights a double war; on the front with her Army divisions and partisan formations and in the line with the Allied armies: in the north with more than 100,000 armed men with the people solidly behind them, who from hour to hour and day to day fight the Nazi and the remnants of the savage Fascist squadrons.

"At the cordial meetings I had with the men engaged in the terrible fatigue of partisan warfare and with those who in the midst of the terror which stalks in the cities under the vigilance of the German and Fascist police, direct with ardent and stoical courage the resistance movement, I was often asked: "Why? Why, is Italy still treated like an international pariah?" And to this question, asked by men who have suffered so much and have struggled and still struggle so bitterly it was not easy

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to reply.

"If one thinks of Italy, defeated but never an enemy, who has now been fighting two years on land sea and in the air, with her soldiers and her people still in ignorance as to what is to be her final lot, surrounded on all sides by those who wish to appropriate the most legitimate parts of her territory, all the time patient and silent, tenacious and heroic, fighting the common enemy with all her strength in the interest of all humanity dedicated to reconquer little by little her liberty and independence, and reconstitute little by little her democracy, one must conclude that Italy is wide-awake and ready for all contingencies".

"There is still time to invite Italy to the Conference of San Francisco, especially if at San Francisco questions regarding Italy are discussed. But even if Italy must be materially absent nobody can stop her being present in spirit. Her sincere friends, who will be numerous among those present, will feel her presence as expressed by her rebellion against Fascism, her detestation of the Germans, will think of the ruin and destruction which have convulsed her lovely country and of all her dead in the war of liberation, of her sons who fight in every corner where there is an enemy to strike, of her resolute populace and will be inspired to be just because....of her example and the great light of humanity that will again shine from her.."

(ii) Luigi Sturzo on San Francisco.

The Naples daily "Il Domani d'Italia" in its issue of April 18th, publishes an article over the signature of Luigi Sturzo under the Heading "Perchè non si ha fiducia nell'Italia".

Concerning Italy's non-admission to San Francisco while admission has been granted to a number of neutrals at the eleventh hour, Sturzo says that Italy has not remained a defeated enemy but has acted as an ally. She has declared war against Germany, and has given the Allies everything: fleet, airforce army, the resources of the country, even those required for the sustenance of her own people. She has shrunk before

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dedicated to reconquer little by little her liberty and independence, and reconstitute little by little her democracy, one must conclude that Italy is wide-awake and ready for all contingencies".

"There is still time to invite Italy to the Conference of San Francisco, especially if at San Francisco questions regarding Italy are discussed. But even if Italy must be materially absent nobody can stop her being present in spirit. Her sincere friends, who will be numerous among those present, will feel her presence as expressed by her rebellion against Fascism, her detestation of the Germans, will think of the ruin and destruction which have convulsed her lovely country and of all her dead in the war of liberation, of her sons who fight in every corner where there is an enemy to strike, of her resolute populace and will be inspired to be just because....of her example and the great light of humanity that will again shine from her.."

(ii) Luigi Sturzo on San Francisco.

The Naples daily "Il Domani d'Italia" in its issue of April 18th, publishes an article over the signature of Luigi Sturzo under the heading "Perchè non si ha fiducia nell'Italia".

Concerning Italy's non-admission to San Francisco while admission has been granted to a number of neutrals at the eleventh hour, Sturzo says that Italy has not remained a defeated enemy but has acted as an ally. She has declared war against Germany, and has given the Allies everything: fleet, airforce army, the resources of the country, even those required for the sustenance of her own people. She has shrunk before no sacrifice. There is no doubt that the Allies proclaimed themselves, when they entered Italy, as 'Liberators'; "Liberators from the tyrant and from the enemy". But what was their object? To continue to treat them as enemies? Sturzo says that elementary logic and the actions of the Allies go to show that such is not the case. What is lacking is the courage to recognise the truth, and to take the action which has been awaited for a year. It is not a case of ill-will, but of lukewarmness and lack of a clear-cut agreement; of petty cowardliness to face the rancour of the Greeks and Yugoslavs, a rancour which might have been justified in view of the Fascist attitude, but is out of place towards the present Government.

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"Italy's presence at the conference", writes Sturzo, "would in no way be an obstacle to the other Powers coming to a decision concerning her frontiers or her colonies, because if it is written in the ledgers of Fate that Britain will demand the colonies for herself or her friends, and that Russia, through Yugoslavia, will claim a door (or a port) on the Adriatic, no Italian delegate, no matter how loud his protests, will succeed in changing by one iota their determination. Just as no Polish Government, nor any fraction of the Polish people disseminated over the world, were able to persuade the Big Three to put off all decisions concerning the fresh amputations of that unfortunate country. So far in the settling of the post-war world, it is not democratic system which has prevailed, but that of the right of the strongest. What will be the effects of this system on democratic countries and the world, the future will show: at present it is a fact."

(iii) Rome press on Sicilian note to San Francisco Conference.

Various editorials in Rome papers are still being written about the note sent by the Sicilian Separatists to the San Francisco Conference.

RICOSTRUZIONE, (Democrazia del Lavoro) under the title "Uneasy Island", declares that the Separatist leaders are deceiving the Sicilians: "They know full well that the island cannot survive alone, and yet spread the idea and hope that Sicily could be a paradise; they promise liberty and have no expression for it other than putting off democratic progress; they speak of Allied sympathy while the United Nations have clearly announced their disinterest in the Separatist movement." The paper declares that one cannot believe in the good faith of the Separatist leaders who dare to compare the Vespers, through which the island was freed from foreign invasion, with a hypothetical battle with their Italian brothers.

IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (Independent) invites On. Bonomi to put an end to Finocchiaro Aprile, by ordering his imprisonment. "On. Bonomi," asks the author of the article, Arrigo Jacchia, "when will we find a corner in which to put the traitors who invoke foreigners to dismember the land? Is there only one liberty in our unfortunate Italy and that the freedom to betray?

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B. GENERAL REPORTS

P O L I T I C A L

3. Soleri's Speech on Finance, Naples

A very representative audience at the San Carlo Theatre on 15 April heard Minister Soleri's propaganda speech for the new loan. The assembly was regarded as much of a success for the Liberal Party who organized it.

Soleri began by paying a very warm yet solemn tribute to the memory of President Roosevelt, the audience standing during its delivery and showing by its deeply respectful attitude the very genuine sorrow which all felt at the loss of the great, good man.

After a brief interval, the speaker took up the subject of the meeting by giving a short history of Italian finance from the days when after the battle of Novara, Cavour was able to obtain from the Rothschilds sufficient money to carry on the building up of the country where everything had to be created. The recital came down rapidly to the period when after the war against Turkey which gave Italy her North African possessions, the lira was actually at a premium over gold; the currency depreciated during the 1914-18 war, but had almost regained parity. And then came disaster in the form of fascism.

Soleri said that in 1915 Italy had joined the Allies with enthusiasm in the first world war because she knew that the outcome would be the securing of Trento and Trieste within her sacred and unquestionable frontiers.

After touching on the drain on Italy's finances which the wars in Spain, Ethiopia and Albania had been, he referred to the catastrophic decision which had brought Italy into the present war which nobody in the country had wanted.

The Minister said that he must refer to the 20 years of the fascist regime which had been characterized by ostentatious megalomania, by propagandist spectacular public works, and by Mussolini's sin of pride when, in his Pesaro speech, he fixed the lira rate of exchange at 90 lire to the [illegible]

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Soleri next gave some figures as to the country's financial position; the public debt had risen from 96 milliards in 1922 to 405 milliards in 1943, plus another 100 milliards of outstanding amounts. Circulation from 26 milliards had now reached 170 milliards. In 1927, the Banca d'Italia held a gold reserve of 561 tons which were spent largely in defense of the "90" rate of exchange for the lira, and which had been reduced to about 100 tons when the balance was handed over to the Germans. Soleri hopes that the Italian gold, which bore unmistakable markings, will be found among the gold which has just been recovered from the mines at Merkel. "Let us hope that no unjust legal quibble will be advanced to deprive us of what is ours," said the Minister.

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He then referred to the heavy burdens which Italy has had to bear since the fall of fascism, including the maintenance of four armies: the German, which is sacking northern Italy, the Republican-Fascist units in the North, the Allied occupation forces, and the Italian troops and patriot forces.

The speaker went on to say that after the Salerno landing, one of the Government's great preoccupations was the increase in prices and in circulation. Not many remedies were available; it was a question of saving expenditure, increasing taxation, printing more notes or securing loans.

After much consideration it was decided that, since owing to the destruction of war, fiscal demands should not be increased, war profits and black market gains were not easily seizable, the only method left open was through the nation's currency. Fresh notes must be printed or the old ones demonetized in so as to become available to the Treasury; the latter method was chosen, hence the present loan.

Soleri then quoted from a paper written by Luigi Einaudi, the present Governor of the Banca d'Italia, on the subject of inflation and the spiral rise of prices and wages which, if allowed to run unchecked, would lead straight to ruin.

The speaker explained that a favorable moment had to be awaited before launching the loan; the American declaration last October about AM lire and MacMillan's statement that the goods delivered to Italy included raw materials and transport for reconstruction, were the first signs that the time was ripe. Then came the return of the Quintieri-Mattioli financial mission bearing the official note from the American Government which opened the way to trading and friendly economic collaboration with the American democracy, and it was decided to issue the loan.

Soleri next stated that the recognition of the counterpart for AM lire so far is partial and has come only from America, but the Italian government has asked that all Allied military expenditure should not be charged against Italy. Either the AM lire which are being spent are destined for the prosecution of the war and should

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Soleri then briefly recalled the friendly attitude which Britain had always shown towards Italy, and especially all through the period of Italy's unification. "These are memories," he said, "which cannot be effaced by 20 years' parenthesis of the fascist regime!"

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Italy cannot do without the assistance and good will of the great nations, but she must earn both, and in order to do this she must show her firm determination to rise again at the cost of any sacrifice and to contribute to the general welfare, thus regaining in the world's economy, the honorable if modest place which she held. To accomplish this there are two essential requisites: economic and political stability.

To achieve economic stability it will be necessary for Italy to reconstruct her industrial machinery, her transport, her public buildings, and this will require money. It will be necessary, besides an increase in ordinary taxation, also to resort to a capital levy and to important public loans. Everybody will have to make sacrifices for the recovery of the lira and these sacrifices should be made cheerfully, since it is for the welfare of the Fatherland.

In order to secure international confidence, political stability is required. No foreigners will be prepared to risk their capital in a country which does not offer solid proof of order and political quiet. "On this terrain", said the speaker, "all parties should be able to agree because it is simply the putting into practice of real democratic principles, which means respect for the law by which the individual liberties of all are protected, and to this political liberty must be added social liberty -- that is, freedom from want, because the individual who is hungry has no use for political liberty." Soleri then explained that people should not be frightened by the enormous figures of the public debt, because from one century to the other, public debts have steadily increased in a measure which was terrifying to the contemporaries, yet the difficulties have not proved unsurmountable. Italy is especially privileged because, besides all other resources, she is in possession of two which even the Germans cannot take from her. One is a gift of God, her sunshine; the other, the quality of her people, their industriousness. The industry of her artisans, of her workmen, of her agriculturalists, of those millions of Italians who emigrated to all parts of the world, linking their name in every country to the greatest public works, and who will again have to follow the same road in the future, carrying with them the qualities which have gained for them the esteem and goodwill of all the peoples among whom they have [illegible] "the first voice of solidarity with us," said Soleri, "was

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The Minister closed his speech, inviting all Italians to drop the remnants of scepticism and egotism, and devote themselves entirely to the resurrection of Italy, in order that she may again speak to the world the language of political dignity and human justice.

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4. Soleri and the War Victims Association, Naples

Some excitement was caused among war victims of the city of Naples and province prior to the visit of Soleri, Minister of the Treasury.

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The Minister had, in fact, adopted in favor of War Victims certain measures which are thoroughly disliked by the mass of War Victims. Among these unpopular measures is the suspension of payments for war damages caused by the Germans and the restricted time limit for presentation of claims for war damages, etc.

Such reasons explain the general discontent against Soleri, which was clearly shown during the meeting of the Naples section of the Union of War Victims, when many of those present criticized the Minister and a rumor circulated to the effect that the War Victims of Naples intended to be present, en bloc, to voice their protests, when Soleri spoke at the San Carlo on 15 April. However, the leaders of the Union of War Victims, and particularly the President, Dr. Capozzi, succeeded in calming the irritation.

The Liberal Party was anxious for Soleri's speech to be a success and that Soleri himself should maintain his prestige; at the same time the Party wished to keep on friendly terms with the Union of War Victims.

The assembly at the San Carlo went without a hitch and the speech is considered to have been very successful. Immediately after, Soleri received the entire Committee of Directors of the Union of War Victims at the Prefecture; the Under Secretary of State, Morelli, and the Prefect, Selvaggi, were present. Dr. Capozzi, President of the Union, then submitted to the Minister the requests and complaints of the war victims, as follows:

a) that the order be revoked for the suspension of payment to those who had suffered war damages caused by the Germans;

b) that the measure of the Ministry of the Treasury be revoked by which the Association of War Victims is authorized to issue certificates in favor of War Victims, stating the nature and extent of the damage suffered, and having the validity of a Notary's certificate.

There was, on this latter point, a long and rather lively discussion between Soleri and the leaders of the Union of War Victims. Soleri definitely refused to revoke the measure which, he maintained, is intended to save considerable red tape; he offered, however, to extend also to the Union of War Victims the authority to

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Dr. Capozzi refused the offer, saying that by issuing such certificates, the Union of War Victims would debase itself and lose its character of a mass organization to become a speculative concern.

As a result of the stand taken by Doctor Capozzi, the discussion ended without any practical conclusion being reached; there is still, therefore, some excitement among the War Victims against Soleri, the Minister of the Treasury.

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P O L I T I C A L

6. Who's who information on the staff of Saragat, Italian Ambassador to France.

The following information was obtained by a P.W.E. officer from a well-placed and reliable Italian source.

The appointment of the following members of the staff of Ambassador Saragat is official:

PAOLO TREVES. Private Secretary. Comes from a Jewish Milanese family. Son of Claudio Treves, one of the founders of Socialism in Italy. Thoroughly imbued with the ideas of his father who was a close friend of Turati and who helped Mussolini in his early days. The latter ultimately rewarded Treves by driving him into exile in France. Treves was brought up in liberal circles in Milan where he was in touch with such men as Casati, Ruffini and Benedetto Croce. He was a contributor to the newspaper "La Giustizia" which his father directed in Paris. When anti-semitic laws began to be enforced in Italy, Paolo Treves went to London. He was himself interned (June 1940) by mistake, and almost at once liberated. He then worked for the BBC as translator and broadcaster ("La Voce di Londra"). He was an active member of the association "Libera Italia" in London, from which he resigned after quarrelling with Umberto Calosso on the question of founding a "Mazzini Society" in New York.

He is the author of two books "What Mussolini did to us", and "Italy yesterday, today and tomorrow". He wrote articles for the press (e.g. The Sunday Times), and was active in anti-Fascist propaganda.

His wife is an Austrian, of Socialist background and ideas. He is a convinced anti-Fascist, and a Socialist with rightist tendencies and an anti-communist from the days of his youth when his father participated in the Socialist--communist struggle. After his return to liberated Italy his connection with "Avanti" was viewed as indicating the formation of a right wing within the Socialist party grouped about men such as Saragat Modigliano and Silone.

His recent quarrel with Corrado Alvaro, of the R.A.I., [illegible] the case of that with Calosso in London, was largely due

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His recent quarrel with Corrado Alvaro, of the R.A.I., as in the case of that with Calosso in London, was largely due to vanity and ambition which often lead him to subject political to personal considerations. He is generally considered to be a man with whom it is difficult to get on.

Saragat wished to leave him as assistant director of "Avanti" in order to carry on his policies. Treves refused however, because Nenni wished to restrict his activities to those of editor of the paper and eliminate him as an active member of the directorate of the party. It was only then that Saragat asked that he be assigned to him as private secretary.

He will probably be well received in France where his father is still remembered.

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GIORGIO BONZONI, Councillor. Born in Padua, Aug 28th 1896. Law degree University of Rome 1920. Appointed Consular Attaché 1923, and Vice Consul (2nd Class) 1925. Served in Athens 1925, promoted Vice Consul (1st class) 1926, Consul (3rd class) 1927, and Consul (2nd Class) in 1928 when he was sent to Damascus. Served at Katowice 1933. Appointed Consul 1st class 1936. Was Consul General in Sarajevo in 1939 until May 1941 when he was transferred to the Foreign Office. At the time of his nomination to Paris he was Consul General in Zurich.

Army career: 2nd Lieut. in the Cavalry (reserve) 1916, 1st Lieut. Jan. 1917. Fought in the world war 1915-1916.

Cav. della Corona d'Italia (1925)
Cav. dei S.S. Maurizio e Lazzaro 1931
Ufficiale della Corona d'Italia 1932
Comm. della Corona d'Italia 1935

PIETRO SOLARI, First Secretary. Born in Genoa 1904. Law degree University of Genoa, 1926. Degree in Political Science, University of Pavia, 1928. Student at University of Grenoble 1928-1929. Entered Consular-diplomatic Service 1930 and spent a year at the Foreign Office. Consular Attaché 1931. Secretary of Italian Delegation to the Commission on Research for a European Union at Genoa 1931. Vice-Consul in Alexandria 1932, and then in Lugano, 1934. Returned to Foreign Office 1935, and attached to the Foreign Minister 1936. Second Secretary in Moscow 1937, and then in Tirana, 1938 and in Ankara later the same year. Promoted to Consul 2nd class 1939. In August 1941, left Tirana to return to Foreign Office.

Lieutenant (reserve) of Artillery
Cav. della Corona d'Italia 1927
Uff. " " " 1933

ALDO PIERANTONI, 2nd Secretary. Born in Brescia, 1911. Degree in Commercial and Political Science, Genoa 1932. Entered Diplomatic Service 1935. Vice-Consul in Zurich 1936. Promoted Vice-Consul 1st class and sent to Djibuti, Jan. 1939. In Bucarest as 3rd Secretary 1940. Sent on mission to Zagreb 1943.

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2nd Lieut. (reserve) in the Infantry.
Cav. della Corona d'Italia 1936
" dell'ordine Coloniale della Stella d'Italia 1936.

ETTORE STADERINI, 3rd Secretary. Born in Rome 1913. Law degree. Entered Diplomatic Service 1937. Consular Attaché 1938. Vice Consul Istanbul 1939. Promoted Vice Consul, 1st class 1940. Feb. 1942 left Istanbul for assignment to Foreign Office.

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ALBERTO GHEZZI. Born in Rome 1916. Law degree. Entered Diplomatic Service 1940. Named Consular Attaché 1941.

CONSULAR STAFF.

MARCELLO CAVALLETTI, 1st Vice-Consul. Born in Rome 1915. Entered Diplomatic Service 1940. Vice Consul in Sarajevo 1941. Named Consular Attaché 1941.

CARLO CALENDA, 2nd Vice-Consul. Born in Naples 1916. Law degree. Diploma in Political Science. Entered Diplomatic Service 1940. Consular Attaché 1941. Thereafter served in the army.

E P U R A T I O N

6. People's Tribunals to try the men who brought Italy to ruin?

In a short article in its issue of April 13th, the "Voce" bitterly criticises the excessive indulgence of the Military Court of Rome which sentenced to only eight months, (which are included in the recent amnesty and therefore not to be served), General Negro who abandoned his troops at Cattaro at the time of the armistice.

The Public Prosecutor demanded 30 years on the plea of high treason, whereas the Military Court practically exonerated him, ordering his immediate release.

The "Voce" writes that similar indulgence is highly to be deplored. Public opinion is losing faith because it sees that the sentence confirms the public belief that the higher military authorities are still closely linked to the treacherous generals who, at the time of the armistice, betrayed their country and abandoned their forces to the Germans.

The article concludes by demanding on behalf of the Italian people, that people's tribunals be set up to deal severely with all individuals who brought Italy to her ruin."

R E C O N S T R U C T I O N

7. The buildings of Naples Colonial Exhibition.

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R E C O N S T R U C T I O N

7. The buildings of Naples Colonial Exhibition.

This show was intended to be held every three years to advertise Italy's possessions across the sea.

Avvocato Maglietta, the Government Commissioner to the exhibition, gave an interview which "Il Risorgimento" published in its number of April 13th. Maglietta was a militant antifascist for which he was prsecuted, and expelled from the Order of Advocates. He has been the Show's Commissioner since the liberation of Naples and has been endeavouring to find a solution leading to the rational utilisation of what is still standing of the exhibition buildings.

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The exhibition grounds were a creation of Mussolini's, who was anxious to exhibit to foreign tourists what he had done for the Colonies, and were inaugurated in May 1940, one month before Italy entered the war. Most of the buildings, which are of considerable size and cover about one million square metres, were erected between 1938-40 in the plain of Fuorigrotta just outside Naples. The whole structure cost about 500 million lire, the bulk of which was charged to Naples Province and Commune and to the Banco di Napoli.

Maglietta said that, since the fall of Fascism (and the empire), the problem of the exhibition had become one of chiefly Neapolitan interest, consisting above all in establishing the best way to make use of this important block of buildings. He said that he is in agreement with the members of the Government, and that owing to the marked shortage of building land in Naples area, it is necessary to take the utmost advantage of the exhibition buildings.

The first thing to be done is to repair the damage but after the war he thinks the premises might be used to give technical training to the mass of labour which is at present unemployed and leading a hand to mouth existence owing to shortage of work.

Maglietta hopes that the people of Naples will give some thought to the subject and assist in producing a working plan.

PUBLIC OPINON AND REACTIONS

(a) 8. President Roosevelt's Death.

All persons interviewed expressed their grief at the loss of a real friend of Italy. They consider it a very serious loss. Of the persons interviewed only one expressed fear of harsher treatment by England. Several persons saw Russian influence in international affairs increased, but only three or four expressed fear. Not one felt that the United States would return to isolationism. Most of them see increasing Yugoslav irredentism, but the majority are of the opinion that she will not get Trieste. Most consider Yugoslavia to be a pawn of Russia, and that the pact gives Yugoslavia Russian protection and backing, which in fact she already had.

The following are some of the opinions expressed:

1) .. professor of Mathematics, Turin University, age 48:
"I believe that Truman is more anti-communist than Roosevelt

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The following are some of the opinions expressed:

1) A professor of Mathematics, Turin University, age 48:

"I believe that Truman is more anti-communist than Roosevelt and I do not fear that Russia will derive any great advantage by Roosevelt's death. I don't think there will be any change in Yugoslavia's expansionism. Italy should attempt to come to terms with Yugoslavia. The Yugo-Russian pact is the out-come of clever Russian policy. I do not think the United States will want Russia predominant in Trieste. Nationalism, of which Russia is to-day the great exponent is the great danger for Europe.

2) A surveyor, age 37:

"Roosevelt was a moderating influence between England and Russia. I do not think England intends to tyrannize Italy. She needs us to maintain a certain equilibrium in Europe. She needs us to maintain a certain equilibrium in Europe. I

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I feel that Churchill and Stalin will gain influence, while the United States will lose a certain amount of prestige. As for Yugoslavia, the pact with Russia proves publicly that she is a pawn of Stalin. With his support she will probably get Istria, but Trieste itself will probably become another Danzig.

I am certain America will not return to isolationism because she needs Europe for the expansion of her commerce".

3) A publisher, age 42, Communist:

"Roosevelt's death will have unfortunate repercussions for us. What worries Italians is whether Truman will be capable of carrying out Roosevelt's policies. He is unknown to us. We fear that the predominance the United States would have had at San Francisco will pass to England and Russia, which will be bad for Italy. Even Russia had a great friend in Roosevelt. There is no doubt that Russia will seek greater influence in European affairs. Even though the Yugo-Russian pact furthers the security of democracy, Yugoslavia will become more ambitious in her territorial demands. Having no great statesman of our own we relied a great deal on Roosevelt. Who knows what will happen now! "

4) A glove manufacturer, age 40:

"Italy has nothing to fear from England. On the contrary, England is interested in gaining Italy's friendship because she herself fears Russia. Many Poles are being deported to Siberia: Why doesn't England do something about it? I feel that Russia will gain tremendously in Europe. The Yugo-Slav pact is a sign of this. Yugoslavia is already under Russian influence and will increase her demands. But I believe England will intervene in favour of Italy."

5) A woman writer, age 60:

"I think England will treat Italy fairly. But if Churchill should die and Eden become Premier, God help Italy!

There is no danger of America reverting to Isolationism. She has gone too far to go back."

6) An industrialist, age 55:

" If Truman possesses the strength and energy of Roosevelt things will be all right. But Russia is seeking increased influence in world affairs as is evidenced by her sending Molotoff to San Francisco. He is a very shrewd man.

7) Marchese Lucifero, of the Democratic Party

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7) Marchese Lucifero, of the Democratic Party and of the newspaper "Italia Nuova":

"I and with me all Italians, feel a sense of personal loss in the death of the President. He was looked up to and counted on by the Italian people for understanding and for help in the reconstruction of their country. He was not so much President of the United States as of the world, or rather, one might say, President of all humanity. His benevolence and understanding transcended worldly barriers. His speeches were such as could have and I wish they had been, made by the Pope."

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e. Reactions to the recent speech of Togliatti, head of the Italian Communist Party.

Togliatti recently made an important speech at the Communist Party Convention in Rome, in which he reviewed the present political situation and outlined the party's policies.

The following opinions were expressed to a PWB officer by three individuals who were interviewed on the subject:

1) A reserve officer, who though interested in politics, belongs to no political party. Age 40:

"It was an able speech in which one detects, however, an attempt to reconcile the present policy of the party with reality and with its proclaimed idealogy. In view of the imminent liberation of the North, Togliatti has had to take a stand on certain questions, notably on that of Trieste, which he would have preferred to defer. In this the Catholics have been clever in forcing the Communists into the open and leading them to make admissions and give precisions."

2) A professor (Liberal) age 30:

"An able but ineffective speech - the Communists are forced to conceal their own weakness, and the speech, even down to its boasting of alleged growing membership, resembles Fascist Oratory. When one hears Concetto Marchesi say that one should thank Heaven for having given us Togliatti, one cannot help comparing him with Achille Starace and other Fascists stricken with idolatry. In spite of the loudly trumpeted National unity, it is difficult to reconcile Communist principles with Communist participation in the Government.

3) A business man, age 40:

One of the purposes of the speech was to reassure the Allies of the intention of the Communists to respect law and order. Togliatti also wished to create the impression that his party was the party best qualified to group about itself all the democratic forces of the country. The speech, though weak in spots, was an able one because it leaves open many doors, including the survival of the Bonomi government."

(c) 10. Tito's Moscow Declaration on Territorial Claims.

Several persons were invited by a PWB officer to discuss the recent declaration

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(c) 10. Tito's Moscow Declaration on Territorial Claims.

Several persons were invited by a PWB officer to discuss the recent declaration made by Gen. Tito in Moscow concerning Yugoslavia's claims to Italian territory, especially in view of the fact that such declaration was made in Moscow, after the Yugoslav-Russian pact and President Roosevelt's death.

The persons interviewed were anxious over the possibility of losing Trento, Trieste and Venezia Giulia, but not many attach any particular importance to the fact that the declaration was made at that particular time and under the above circumstances. A few felt that decisions have already been made by the Big Three and will be made public when the right time comes.

The following are some of the opinions expressed:

1) A dry-goods store owner, age 64:

"The loss of Trento and Trieste would be a terrific loss

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to us. I fought in the last war, and I know the price we paid for them. We do not know what Stalin will do; we are completely in the dark. The fact that Tito has made these claims in Moscow doesn't necessarily mean that Stalin approves them. If great political leaders want a lasting peace, they must be fair."

2) A merchant, age 40:

"This is a bitter pill for Italians. Yugoslavia is a small state, and small states today have little to say. They do not move without the knowledge and consent of those under whose protection they are. What we Italians think means nothing. That really counts is what the big powers will do. If they allow Italy to keep Trento and Trieste they will earn the gratitude of all Italians.

3) A jeweler, age 38:

"It would be a great mistake to give Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia, for it would lead to trouble later on. I am rather inclined to think that Yugoslavia has Russia's backing in her demands. However, the inhabitants should be allowed to express themselves by a plebiscite".

4) A Communist (doctor) age 38: "Marshal Tito rendered a disservice to Yugoslavia, to Italy and to the world by his declaration that Trieste wants to be Slav because he thereby aroused the spirit of Nationalism at a moment when internationalism alone should be considered. The ultimate fate of Trieste is more an economic than a political problem. could serve Italy,

As a free port, Trieste, the Danube Valley, and Yugoslavia. It would become economically of great importance. Age-old rivalries and problems would disappear and a new spirit of cooperation between Italians and Yugoslavs would be born. A problem that will otherwise threaten the future peace of the world will thus be solved".

5) Carlo Andreoni, Head of the "Movimento Partigiano":

"Tito's declaration should not be taken lightly.

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5) Carlo Andreoni, Head of the "Movimento Partigiano":
"Tito's declaration should not be taken lightly. Having been made in Moscow, Tito probably had previously obtained Stalin's approval. We cannot embark upon another war; we are too weak and we must think of reconstruction. But if it is a question of defending our fellow Italians, we will be ready to fight".

6) A workman, age 50: member of the Federazione Comunista Liberteria:
"I am opposed to the cession of Trieste and of Istria. I believe in a Federated Europe, and any new frontiers which might now be established will inevitably vanish. But we anarchists will never permit that the Yugoslav language and Yugo-Slav traditions be imposed on Trieste, Trento, Gorizia, and the Istrian towns and cities. As for the Italian Communists, they are mere creatures of their Russian master".

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

11. Events of the Week - Naples

The sudden death of President Roosevelt was the leading and saddest event of the week.

Soldori's speech on the country's finances at the San Carlo Opera House was the subject of general comment locally.

Marshal Tito's statement concerning Yugoslavia's claims on Trieste and Venezia Giulia has caused considerable excitement and anger among Neapolitans, as it is realised that it reflects not individual opinion, but the views of the Yugoslav Government. A very serious view is taken of the matter, since the statement came from Moscow and appeared on the day following the signing of the Soviet-Yugoslav pact. The extensive comments of the Moscow press have led people to believe that behind Tito stands Stalin: people are looking with misgiving towards the future peace of Europe, against which Russian designs may constitute a serious threat. In Naples, people hope for an energetic intervention by the Allies to save Trieste and Venezia Giulia for Italy. The Allies are well aware that Italy fought in the last war for the sake of Trieste and Venezia Giulia, and that she lost six hundred thousand of her best sons in the fight. Italy's claim, the Neapolitans say, cannot and must not be ignored by the Allies. Meanwhile public opinion has been favourably impressed by the Italian Foreign Minister's statement at the Cabinet meeting on April 17, to the effect that the Italian Government is desirous that Italo-Yugoslav relations should be clarified and improved. Such a desire is considered here as both wise and proper.

Epuration and punishment measures for Northern Italy as adopted at the Italian Cabinet meeting of April 17, have likewise met with general approval in Naples, where they are regarded as fair and necessary. The Government, people say, have realised that in Northern Italy epuration and the punishment of Fascist crimes will have to be severe and prompt, but some doubt is expressed as to whether this will be the case. At all events, in certain local political circles the theory is advanced that the patriots in the north and the Liberation Committees will see to it that justice is meted out to the culprits.

Marshal Messe's removal from the post of Chief of the General Staff is due, it is said, to the fact that he was not popular with Italian anti-Fascists on account of his philo-Fascist attitude until he was captured by the Allies. Neapolitan political circles believe, however, that his removal was due to pressure from Left Wing parties where Messe was regarded as too devoted to the Monarchy.

12. The Carabinieri

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12. The Carabinieri

Among the many criticisms directed against the government for weakness, it has been often said that the Carabinieri are under standing orders never to shoot to kill. There have been two recent events in Rome which refute such accusations. There was the first large-scale meeting last week at the Regina Coeli prison when nearly a thousand prisoners broke out, and suffered numerous casualties in the neighbouring streets from rifle, revolver, and sub-machine gun fire from the carabinieri. On Saturday April 14, in the Via Sovina there was an affray between a small group of gangsters and the carabinieri which led to a fusillade in which one caribiniere was killed.

13. Foreign Exchange Blackmarket

The local foreign exchange black market is reported as having been stagnant during the past week, the only events being a rise of some twelve points in the "quotation" of Swiss currency and the first appearance on the market, (in small quantities) of the Portuguese escudo.

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Average prices on April 17 were as follows:

Pound Sterling	(Gold)	L. 9,400
" "	(Paper).	1,000
" "	(Occ.)	800
Blue Seal dollar	. . . . .	375
Yellow "	. . . . .	270
Swiss franc	. . . . .	144
French "	. . . . .	1.60
Portuguese Scudo (5 scudo coins)	. . .	16

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PUBLIC SECURITY

14. ACTIVITY OF THE ITALIAN POLICE IN NAPLES PROVINCE.

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes:-

Until the time of the armistice, anti-social action in the various Provinces of Southern Italy had remained within ~~c~~comparatively restricted limits, in spite of air attacks and general and growing misery. But when the armistice came, this anti-social action at once sprang to the forefront owing, perhaps to the temporary inactivity or the absence of many public officials, to the collapse of the army, to poverty and unemployment.

After the liberation of Naples the position became steadily worse, which is explained by the fact of the masses of unemployed in consequence of damaged or destroyed factories, the cost of living rising out of all proportion with starvation wages and salaries, which prompted many people to engage in Black Market activities rather than in regular work, the mass of currency at the disposal of Allied troops to be spent on pleasure, and to the high price of certain portable articles of prime necessity which were easily smuggled out of Italian and especially Allied depots.

Under these conditions three sorts of anti-social offences took a marked development: Thefts and burglaries, Prostitution, and Black Market. Some figures will give a better idea of the seriousness of the position; in Naples the number of prostitutes is estimated at nearly 40,000 which is about 10 per cent of Neapolitan women; about one third of Naples daily food supplies comes from the Black Market: Naples Province has several dozen armed bands.

These figures give some idea of the conditions under which people are living and of the difficulties which face the Italian Police with its shortage of men and means.

The Police, under the orders of the Questore (Chief of Police) Braccili, have laboured unceasingly to bring about some order in Naples Province, and have been most efficiently assisted in the job by the British and American Military Police who have supplied the Italian Police with many means which they lacked completely.

The most difficult task was the repression of the armed bands which operated, and partly still operate, in the city and Province of Naples: the job has been done chiefly by the carabinieri in the Province and by the Police Flying Squad in the City.

As a rule these armed bands have 5 to 20 men, and are provided with machine-guns and hand-grenades of Italian, Allied and German origin, and they have the support of a whole organisation which includes prostitutes, receivers, Black Market specialists, etc. Some have even used chloroform and motor lorries.

In the city of Naples the Flying Squad, under the command of Commissioner

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In the city of Naples the Flying Squad, under the command of Commissioner Gaiano, have operated against these bands and have done wonders, in spite of shortage of men (less than 100) and means. Only in the armed bands category the Police have defeated about 15 of the more important ones, after pitched battle with machine-guns and hand-grenades. These achievements have contributes to the elimination of many among the most dangerous criminals and bands, and the fight goes on against the minor bands which are still operating.

15. CULTURAL.

Address of Prof.Marchesi on "Man as an individual in a Communist Society.

The lecture hall (Sala Capizucchi) was so overcrowded that the meeting which took place on April 16th was transferred to the courtyard of the building, where a table was used as an improvised speakers platform.

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15. CULTURAL (Contd.)

Prof.Marchesi is a well known Communist and was formerly the Rector of the University of Padua. He is the outstanding Latin authority in Italy. During Fascism he was unswerving in his attachment to Communist ideology, and under the German occupation before he escaped from the North was active in clandestine propaganda. He is a man of great erudition.

In his address he advanced the theory that the development of man as an individual is furthered and not retarded by Communism, and cited in support of his theory examples drawn from the Russian experiment. He spoke with almost religious fervour and gave the impression of being deeply sincere. In spite of occasional dissenting remarks, his address was received with repeated and enthusiastic applause. "Although Communism does not believe in universal goodness, it is enough if men will only inflict the least possible injury upon the lowest possible number of his fellows, that men should no longer organise themselves into packs of ravenous wolves, that monied interests should cease to aid and equip vast armies, and that poverty should no longer be considered a disgrace."

During the open discussion which followed several speakers expressed ideas analogous to those of Prof.Marchesi. Per contra, Father Lombardi of the Society of Jesus, contrasted the Christian conception of the "spirit and the flesh" of man with the Marxist conception that man is purely material. When he had finished, Prof.Marchesi with great gentleness and charm, added a few words to the effect that he was not qualified to reply to a proponent of "the revealed faith" for he "had never been and probably never would be touched by Grace".

16. The Theatre - "Napoli Milionaria".

"Napoli Milionaria" is the first comedy written by the well-known playwright Eduardo since the liberation of Central and Southern Italy, and is now playing at the Salone Margherita. According to a PWB officer who attended one of the early performances, the small theatre was filled to capacity by an appreciative audience.

The first act of the play occurs during the Fascist regime when Naples was under Allied bombardment and shows a family of the humblest ranks of society engaged in petty black-market operations which develop (in the second act) into the "big business" market of today. It is the mother instead of the father(who has been removed to a German labour camp) who runs the family. When the father returns from the camp he can hardly recognise his family - his wife bejewelled and painted, his son who has become an automobile thief and his beloved daughter who is now a trollop in the ascendant.

From his tragic experiences in the labour camp, the father returns with a new sense of moral and human values which in the end triumph over the facile cynicism of his "parvenu" family. The play closes on a note of confidence in humanity and in the future.

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This production is perhaps indicative of early though confused signs of a renewed vitality of the Italian theatre and is extremely well acted, the scenery is good and the characters are very true to life.

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(Further copies of this Appendix available on application)

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APPENDIX I, No. 65

MINOR POLITICAL PARTIES, MOVEMENTS AND GROUPS

(Information as to their personnel, activities, etc.)

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MINOR POLITICAL PARTIES MOVEMENTS AND GROUPS.
(Miscellaneous information as to their personnel, activities etc.)

The following information, contained in paragraphs numbered 1, 2, and 3, hereinafter, were furnished a P.W.B. officer by a well-placed and quasi official Italian source.

1) UNIONE SPARTACO (sometimes called "Movimento Spartaco")
Headquarters: N° 5 Via Giustiniani, Rome.
Bureau: Avv. Roberto Secondari, Carlo Andreoni, Lino Dina, Giovanni Forbicini.

The Unione has no newspaper of its own, but uses "Il Partigiano" and "Democrazia Internazionale" for its articles and propaganda. It receives financial support from "libertarian" political organizations in America. It may be said to be a coordinating organization for various revolutionary groups to which it issues directives or gives advice in their struggle against the government. It has circulated a manifesto-programme appealing to all for a world wide revolution, for the formation of a world federation of free states, and for the abolition of all forms of slavery and tyranny. Above all, it insists upon the necessity of revolutionary action. It accepts as members not only individuals but groups, movements and parties.

Of the political groups in Italy, the "Federazione Comunista Libertaria", the "Movimento Partigiano" and the "Partito Comunista Italiano" are those which contribute to the Unione Spartaco the largest number of members.

The Unione is promoted by a group of anarchists. In December 1944, it established its headquarters at N° 333 Corso Umberto. These were later moved to N° 48 Via Sistina, near the "Comando Superiore Partigiano", and are now on the 5th floor of N° 5 Via Giustiniani.

Its programme is to assist all people to benefit by the infinite possibilities of education, instruction and general improvement which modern civilization offers. All should be given the opportunity of sharing in these blessings. In this way complete social liberty will be attained, which will guarantee to mankind all the public and private rights of a modern super-democracy. Thus will the seeds of war, rebellion, corruption and decadence be forever eliminated.

In the international field, the Unione Spartaco sees a new society transcending political frontiers and barriers of race and tongue, and leading to political and economic unity. Its goal is a universal republic of labor which will go beyond any mere league of nations or union of continents. We stand today at the cross-roads, and humanity's problems, whether political

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In the international field, the Unione Spartaco sees a new society transcending political frontiers and barriers of race and tongue, and leading to political and economic unity. Its goal is a universal republic of labor which will go beyond any mere league of nations or union of continents. We stand today at the crossroads, and humanity's problems, whether political, economic, social or cultural, can no longer be viewed from a local or national point of view - Their solution alone is to be found if approached from a universal point of view, and with a single and united purpose -- the destruction of tyranny and oppression.

As to internal politics, the Unione accuses the Committee of National Liberation (and all its ramifications) of fraud and deception because it has come to terms and is cooperating with the heirs to Fascism, and has identified itself with the opponents of liberty. It wants the Monarchy to be abolished and all traces of it to disappear. All laws adopted since Oct. 28th 1922 should be at once repealed, and all enactments of the post-armistice Italian government which infringe upon the liberty and sovereignty of the people should be invalidated. A provisional government should be immediately constituted to assume the temporary administration of the country,

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relinquishing its powers progressively to the representatives of the people as and when political and administrative elections are held.

The Unione urges its followers to refuse obedience to such decrees and regulations of the present government as curb or interfere with the essential freedoms of speech, of the press and of public meeting. It preaches intransigeant non-cooperation with the Church, the Monarchy, capitalism and any other reactionary forces.

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2) THE "PARTITO COMUNISTA INTERNAZIONALE" (Trotskyist).

This party is said to be organizing in Northern Italy. For its propaganda it uses a clandestine sheet, "Prometeo".

In Rome the party is affiliated with the "Frazione di Sinistra dei Comunisti e Socialisti Italiani". The latter is in touch with the "Comando Superiore Partigiano" (i.e. "Movimento Partigiano") at N° 48 Via Sistina.

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3) "FRAZIONE DI SINISTRA DEI COMUNISTI E SOCIALISTI ITALIANI".

This group publishes clandestinely "La Sinistra Proletaria". The most notable figure in the party in Rome is Frederico Valenzani, editor of "Democrazia Internazionale".

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An Italian contact who is considered reliable gave a P.W.B. officer the information in the paragraphs which follow and are numbered 4, 5, and 6.

4) ADDRESS OF ING. LUIGI ANDREONI, OF THE UNIONE SPARTACO.

Luigi Andreoni who is one of the leaders of the Unione Spartaco, addressed a meeting held at N° 5 Via Giustiniani on April 5th 1945. The audience consisted of about a hundred people - a few young men, a score of middle-aged women, with the balance composed of older

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Luigi Andreoni who is one of the leaders of the Unione Spartaco, addressed a meeting held at N° 5 Via Giustiniani on April 5th 1945. The audience consisted of about a hundred people - a few young men, a score of middle-aged women, with the balance composed of older men, apparently of the educated classes. Among the latter were Prof. Busacca and General Azzi. "Il Partigiano", "La Montagna", and propaganda publications were distributed. A certain atmosphere of diffidence, not to say suspicion seemed to prevail, for an incident took place during the course of which the P.W.B. contact was accused of being first a policeman and then a spy, and was threatened with eviction.

Andreoni spoke for only a quarter of an hour. He pointed out the danger of interference by the Church in politics, and attacked in turn the Republican Party, Fascism and Communist totalitarianism. He ended by saying that the Unione Spartaco would take upon itself to point out to the Italian people and to the Government the error of the Concordat and the Lateran Treaty.

During the open discussion which followed, a woman, who said that she had been a political prisoner under Fascism, spoke of a bishop who was a fellow-prisoner and who had told her that the Church

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persecuted priests who opposed Fascism, and proceeded to criticize members of the clergy who were campaigning for the Christian Democratic Party. Thereupon a Partisan officer in uniform told of the persecutions by priests during the Spanish civil war. Next, a youth rose and demanded that all chaplains be eliminated from the Army. Prof. Busacca then spoke more mildly, saying that even though one might not be a Christian, one could not deny the great work accomplished by the Church for all peoples, and above all for the Italian people.

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5) UNIONE SPARTACO.

At a meeting sponsored by the Unione Spartaco held at N° 5 Via Giustiniani on April 14th, 1945, Dott. Matteo Pistone addressed an audience of some 150 people, of whom about thirty were women. There were present a number of anarchists from N° 11 Piazza Fiammetta, and some members of the Partito Repubblicano del Lavoro. Luigi and Carlo Andreoni, and Attilio Busacca were also present.

After tracing the history of the Russian Revolution, Pistone said that Lenin's successors had strayed from the road, and had followed a path similar to that of Fascism. Russians, while not required to join the Communist party are infact forced to do so in order to find employment and not to be treated as pariahs. In Russia, Anti-Communists are relentlessly persecuted. Where people were killed by the Nazis and the Fascists, Russians with independent views are tortured and sent to die in Siberia. After having thus dealt with the Russians Pistone turned on the Italian Communist Party and attacked Togliatti, who is but a tool of the Kremlin. He closed with the appeal to all present to propagandize all open-minded Communists, endeavouring to open their eyes to the errors of present day Russian Communism and to lead them back to the pure doctrines of Lenin.

During the open discussion which ensued, three individuals vented their approval of Pistone's addredd, while a fourth took up the defence of the Italian Communist Party. When the latter had finished he was asked to leave the meeting.

There were distributed copies of "La Sinistra Proletaria", the organ of the "Federazione di Sinistra dei Comunisti e Socialisti Italiani"

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6) MEETING AT THE "ISTITUTO PER LA POLITICA ESTERNA"; address of Dr. Andreoni of

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5) UNIONE SPARTACO.

At a meeting sponsored by the Unione Spartaco held at N° 5 Via Giustiniani on April I4th, I945, Dott. Matteo Pistone addressed an audience of some I50 people, of whom about thirty were women. There were present a number of anarchists from N° II Piazza Fiammetta, and some members of the Partito Repubblicano del Lavoro. Luigi and Carlo Andreoni, and Attilio Busacca were also present.

After tracing the history of the Russian Revolution, Pistone said that Lenin's successors had strayed from the road, and had followed a path similar to that of Fascism. Russians, while not required to join the Communist party are infact forced to do so in order to find employment and not to be treated as pariahs. In Russia, Anti-Communists are relentlessly persecuted. Where people were killed by the Nazis and the Fascists, Russians with independent views are tortured and sent to die in Siberia. After having thus dealt with the Russians Pistone turned on the Italian Communist Party and attacked Togliatti, who is but a tool of the Kremlin. He closed with the appeal to all present to propagandize all open-minded Communists, endeavouring to open their eyes to the errors of present day Russian Communism and to lead them back to the pure doctrines of Lenin.

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6) MEETING AT THE "ISTITUTO PER LA POLITICA ESTERNA": address of Dr. Andreoni of the Unione Spartaco.

A woman's meeting was held on April 4th I945, at N° 230 Via Nazionale in the appartment of Prof. Giovannucci. There were present some 25 women, and five men of whom some were recognized as frequenters of the headquarters of the "Movimento Partigiano (48 Via Sistina)".

After attacking the Comunist Party, the speaker, Andreoni, praised the "Movimento Comunista" & the "Frazione di Sinistra dei Comunisti e Socialisti Italiani", citing Poce, Russo and others by name. In speaking of the anarchist movement, he made the elogium of Bordiga, Zaccaria and Berneri. Of the three currents discernible within the Socialist Party, the middle one is headed by Pietro Nenni who "seems to have been a member of the Communist Party for about IO years". He memtioned the "Partito Socialista Rivoluzionario Italiano", of Naples which is viewed with suspicion by politicians because of its American origin. He spoke with sympathy of the Christian Democrats and Liberals. He urged women to take an interest in the activities of the various parties and particularly of those of the left, but to bear in mind that their clear cut programmes are never consistently adhered to.

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It is a differnet matter with the Unione Spartaco which has a definite objective in view which it will certainly attain.

A woman distributed copies of "La Montagna", of which she had a supply of some 200.

Prof. Busacca of the Partito Repubblicano del Lavoro was present.

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7) PARTITO LABORISTA ITALIANO.

According to an Italian source who is believed reliable, the headquarters of this party are located at N° 7 Galleria Regina Margherita, on the fourth floor, apartment N° 8. The premises consist of about ten well-furnished rooms. During the course of a political discussion with a female secretary, the latter virulently attacked the "Movimento Comunista", saying that it swelled its revenues by black-market transactions and by prostitution, stating that she had frequently seen women accompanied by Allied soldiers enter and leave the "Movimento's" local section headquarters. The woman, perhaps thinking that hse had gone too far, added that these were purely her own personal opinions.

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8) "MOVIMENTO ANTIFASCISTA INTRANSIGENTE."

According to a reasonably reliable Italian source, the above movement originated in Sept. 1944. Its first "presidente", Prof. Scintu wished to cooperate with the Party of Action, but after his resignation the movement turned more and more towards the extreme parties.

The Rome headquarters are at N° 37 Piazza Poli, 2nd floor, appartment N° 3.

At present (April 10th, 1945) the party is directed by a provisional Executive Committee composed of the following members: Bruno CIOLFI, Tancredo TIZI, Guiseppe CICCATELLI, Quirino ROSINI, Attilio PATRUNO and Giulio MEZZANI.

The movement is viewed with disfavor by the Government and agents are continually calling to demand information. It hopes before long to have a party organ (a weekly). It claims 600 members in Rome, and somewhat surprisingly, 16 sub-sections in liberated Italy.

It seems to be in the nature of a union , for its members for the

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The movement is viewed with disfavor by the Government and agents are continually calling to demand information. It hopes before long to have a party organ (a weekly). It claims 600 members in Rome, and somewhat surprisingly, 16 sub-sections in liberated Italy.

It seems to be in the nature of a union , for its members for the most part belong to other parties, with which, the movement is allegedly in good standing. The movement seems to have close ties with the "Unione Spartaco" and with the "Federazione Comunista e Libertaria". It seems to be at odds with the "Movimento Comunista".

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9) THE "COMITATO SINDACATI UNIFICATI",

A reasonably well-informed and reliable Italian source informed a P.W.B. officer that this organization has its headquarters at N° 19 Via Grottapinta in Rome. The premises consist of two large halls, and seem to have been at one time a"dopolavoro".

According to source, a meeting was held at the above address on April 9th 1945. It was attended by some 150 people of whom the majority were men of the humblest classes. Pamphlets and other forms of propaganda were distributed or were on sale.

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A man named Righini presided, and Preziosi, of the "Movimento Libertaria", and Poce and Andreoni of the "Movimento Partigiano" were scheduled to speak. A man named Aldo Luzzi of the "Partito Repubblicano del Lavoro" was present. (Source was called away on other business so that no information is available on subsequent proceedings).

The organization finds its members among workmen belonging to the various movements represented in the Unione Spartaco.

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10)"PARTITO DELLA SINISTRA CRISTIANA."

From a well-informed and reliable source:
The party has its headquarters at N° 86 Via Agostino de Pretis (2nd floor) in Rome. It has occupied said offices since the liberation of the city.
Quoting Adriano OSSICINI, one of the party's tw political secretaries, the party is organized as follows:

1. a central directorate of IL members.
2. a Political Bureau (Segreteria), composed of two secretaries appointed by the directorate.
3. a Central Executive Committee of 6members, appointed by the directorate.

The committee attends to administrative matters, membership, propaganda etc. etc.
From the directorate depend Provincial Federations with, under them, lower echelons in the communes.
The membership of the directorate are: Paolo MORUZZI, Cesare GRANDICELLI, Antonio RINALDINI, Filippo SACCONI, Roberto ZAPELLONI, Franco RODANO, Marisa RODANO, Antonio TATO, Giuseppe MIRA and Pio MONTESI.
According to Ossicini, in February 1945, the party counted about 25,000 members. It publishes a weekly, "Voce Operaia", with an authorized circulation of 10,000, recently reduced to 7,000. Having obtained the necessary authorization, the paper will shortly become a daily. It has a sufficiently large allotment of newsprint, none of which it purchases in the black-market.
The party fused (Nov. 15th 1944) with the "Partito Cristiano Sociale", with ten of the eleven leaders of the latter fully approving the fusion. The IIth and dissident member, Gerardo BRUNI, remains at the head of the "rump" Partito Cristiano Sociale, which still has active"sections" in Tuscany and Umbria. In Rome, Bruni virtually stands alone. The leaders of the "Partito Cristiano Sociale" were allegedly opposed to Bruni's holding office because of "an obscure and inacceptable" past.
The ten former members of the directorate of the "Social Christians" are: Pio MONTESI, Silvio ORLANDI, Gabriele DE ROSA, MARCHESI, SAPONARO COMOLLI, MINGARDI, LONGHI, TISEI, and LAPPONI.
Relations between the "Partito della Sinistra Cristinan" and the Christian Democratic Party are somewhat strained as the latter's leaders view with disfavor the former's revolutionary ideas. The party however, is in close relation with the Christian Democratic left wing members such as, for instance, FUSCHINI.

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11)"MOVIMENTO COMUNISTA."

The internal organ of the "Movimento Comunista" in Rome, the "Bandiera Rossa", carried in its March IIth 1945 number, an article entitled "3rd Citizens' Congress". The Congress held several sessions the first being on Feb 25th, in the premises of the "Eusebio Troiani"

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section in Via Bixio.

The Congress met to consider and review the accomplishments of the movement since July 1944, and to adopt a general plan and directives pending the convening of a national congress.

The following is a list of the speakers who addressed the congress and brief summaries of what each said, as reported in the article:

COCCO: Paid tribute to those members who had lost their lives in the war.

DE LUCA: Unable to attend owing to ill-health.

SBARDELLA: Secretary of Executive Committee, appealed to all members to devote all their energies to further Communism.

ROTOLO: Of the movement's administrative section, spoke on administrative problems.

BARONCINI: Outlined the "Soccorso Rosso" (i.e. "Red relief") organization.

CRETARA: Said that the "Soccorso Rosso" must have the same autonomy (in Italy) as it had all over the world, and that it would be a political force of fundamental importance.

PETTINARI: Spoke of the importance of maintaining contact with the other sections in liberated Italy, but added that it was often difficult to do so.

[illegible]UCCI: Suggested a reorganization on the same basis as the old "Comitato Romano" of the clandestine period. In the debate which followed it was decided to retain the programme for reorganizing the movement inside the "Soviet dei Segretari".

At the close of the first session it was decided to convene during the week the "Soviet dei Segretarii" and the organizing committee. The second session was held at Via Torino 125. After a discussion on administrative matters:

POCE, Antonio: Spoke on the Trade Union and Cooperative problems confronting the movement and reviewed the work already undertaken.

TOMBARI: Suggested that a Trade Union organization outside the CGIL should be formed. To this POCE replied that the Libertarians, who had at one time prepared the reformation of the "Unione Sindacale Italiana", had now discarded the idea. To-day it was necessary, he went on to say, that the working masses be strongly united, and at the same time they should be induced to join the large unitarian organizations.

CRETARA: Spoke on press matters and of the Government's opposition to the authorization of the Movement's paper.

SBARDELLA: Outlined the history of the "Movimento" since the foundation of the Russian Bolshevik Communist Party.

[illegible]UCCI and POCE

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SBARDELLA: Secretary of Executive Committee, [illegible]
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CRETARA: Spoke on press matters and of the Government's opposition to the authorization of the Movement's paper.
SBARDELLA: Outlined the history of the "Movimento" since the foundation of the Russian Bolshevik Communist Party.
NUCCI and ROSSI also spoke.

The next and final session of the 3rd Citizens Congress was set for March IIth 1945.

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12) "UNIONE PATRIOTI D'ITALIA".

Like many analogous organizations which are sprouting up in liberated Italy like mushrooms after a thunder-storm, the above unione has a high-sounding name, and worthy principles and purposes, and while seeming to offer certain advantages to its adherents, its organization and activities remain somewhat nebulous things of the future. What is really definite and practical is the fixation of dues or other financial contributions, coupled with an organization to collect them.

According to a reliable Italian source the above organization has its headquarters at N° II Viale Giulio Cesare.

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The following information was furnished source by the Union's secretary.

The Union was organized in September 1944. During the clandestine period, it assumed the name of "Fronte Clandestino di Resistenza" and its members, all of them Partisans, were allegedly active in Rome and its neighborhood. It is not a political but a relief organization which proposes to unite all patriots and help them economically. Ten cooperative shops have allegedly been formed and are run by members of the union. "Shares" in the cooperatives cost 100 lire . But the shops are not a sucess for want of shareholders.

The ex-president of the union, Signor Vito VAVELLI, outlined the union's organization as follows: a president and two vice-presidents, a national assembly with attendant national committee, and section assemblies with attendant section committees. A council of regency has actually been set up, composed of four members, viz: Avv. Francesco MELITO, Col. Enzo MESSINA, Dott. Salvatore CIRINNA, and Dott. Salvatore MEZZANA. The council will in the course of time elect a new president.

There are alleged by Vavelli to be sections throughout Italy and more especially in the South. About 1000 members are claimed for the province of Rome.

The "Unione" has no contact with the political parties, nor is it in touch with other organized Partisan groups. It claims to be viewed with favor by the Ministry of War, through which it is in touch with Partisans in Sardinia.

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13) "MOVIMENTO COLLABORAZIONISTA COSTITUZIONALE".

(now absorbed by the "Partito del Reduce Italiano").

The following information was furnished a P.W.B. officer by a well-placed and highly reliable Italian source.

The movement has only been mildly active politically, and only counted few members, most of whom were army officers, with a few Carabinieri officers.

The president formerly was H.E. Donato Antonio di Leonardo Tommasi, a very distinguished retired army officer, decorated with the Congressional Medal of Honor during or immediately after the last war. He was elected Deputy of the "Partito Popolare Italiano". He was later removed as such by Achille Starace, and became the target of bitter attacks in the Fascist press for having drafted the famous decree proclaiming a state of siege in Rome (Oct 1922) which allegedly would have prevented the March on Rome, and which the King refused to sign.

The programme of the movemnt was the abolition of class struggle and

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There are alleged by Vavelli to be sections throughout Italy and more especially in the South. About 1000 members are claimed for the province of Rome.

The "Unione" has no contact with the political parties, nor is it in touch with other organized Partisan groups. It claims to be viewed with favor by the Ministry of War, through which it is in touch with Partisans in Sardinia.

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13) "MOVIMENTO COLLABORAZIONISTA COSTITUZIONALE".

(now absorbed by the "Partito del Reduce Italiano").

The following information was furnished a P.W.B. officer by a well-placed and highly reliable Italian source.

The movement has only been mildly active politically, and only counted few members, most of whom were army officers, with a few Carabinieri officers.

The president formerly was H.E. Donato Antonio di Leonardo Tommasi, a very distinguished retired army officer, decorated with the Congressional Medal of Honor during or immediately after the last war. He was elected Deputy of the "Partito Popolare Italiano". He was later removed as such by Achille Starace, and became the target of bitter attacks in the Fascist press for having drafted the famous decree proclaiming a state of siege in Rome (Oct 1922) which allegedly would have prevented the March on Rome, and which the King refused to sign.

The programme of the movemnt was the abolition of class struggle and the promotion of the cooperation of capital and labor under the guarantee of the State, which should act as supervisor and mediator. It advocated the loyal collaboration with whatever constitutional movement might be in power, and claimed to be apolitical. It undoubtedly was of monarchist and catholic tendencies.

On Sept. 18th 1944, the movement was absorbed by the "Partito del "Reduce Italiano".

The latter's bureau consists of the above-mentioned TOMMASI as president, of Avv. Edgardo NICOLETTI as secretary general, and of Comm. Alessandro Strazza as assistant secretary general. The party's headquarters are in the Palazzo Brancaccio, Via Merulana 248.

It boasts of 15,000 members, and is authorized to publish a daily paper, "Patria", if it can obtain the necessary newsprint.

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The Economic Barrier Between North and South

Translation of a leading article from "Il Globo", 22 April 1945.

There are many people in liberated Italy who are awaiting the liberation of the North, but not in order to embrace their dear ones or to celebrate the union of Italy which will be the signal for national reconstruction, but to conduct shady business transactions.

The prices in Northern Italy are lower than in liberated Italy. Also, as in the midst of our misfortune we have had the good fortune to have all the machines of the mint in the North destroyed by bombs, the Nazi-Fascists have not been able to print million lire notes at their pleasure.

Certain speculators had calculated on invading the North immediately on its liberation with their wallets crammed full of bank notes (lire and AM lire) to buy up large stocks of goods which are relatively abundant in the North, paying a price which would seem high to the northerners, then either selling these goods in Central and Southern Italy, where the prices are higher, or later on in the North when prices go up.

The Minister for Occupied Italy, Scoccimarro, announced yesterday that there will be no communication between Southern and Central Italy and the newly liberated territory for some time. Southern and Central Italy will be divided from Northern Italy an an economic barrier ("cordone sanitario economico"). Gusts of the economic wind from the North will not be felt. There will not be any exchange of goods between the two parts of the country, and no passage of people. Speculation will be impossible. The economic Sub-Commission of A.C. has made this decision.

From one point of view this measure is a good thing. It means that the liberation of Northern Italy will be rapid. Otherwise the economical justification would not be comprehensible. If we are dealing with a slow liberation like that of the Tuscan and Emilian provinces the economic equalisation could take place in Lombardy, Piedmont and in the Veneto in the same way, slowly and smoothly.

From another point of view, however, the economic barrier is perplexing. Preventing the Southern and Central Italians from going North will not prevent speculation. The Northerners (and there is no lack of speculators among them) know that the prices are high in the South and that sooner or later there will be an equalisation (because the circulation of AM Lire will increase the price of goods) can block all the more perishable goods and keep them in store until the barrier is lifted and prices have soared.

On the other hand this roping off will retard reconstruction which can only take

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On the other hand this roping off will retard reconstruction which can only take place in a territorially, commercially, administratively and socially unified Italy. Liberated Italy is not made up solely of speculators, but also of people who have their businesses, their homes and their dear ones in the North. For all of them, and they are the majority of those who are awaiting the liberation of Northern Italy, the economic barrier will be a cruel measure, a hindrance to their preparations for furthering their work, and a cold douche on their enthusiasm. The division of Italy should therefore be considered an injustice, especially for those who left their homes and families on 8 September to join the patriots in the South.

Italy has given enough proof of her earnestness both in the liberated and occupied areas. In the South with her new army and in the North with her patriots. She has suffered cold, hunger and privations in the North as well as tortures and executions. We hope that, if it is not possible or desirable to avoid this measure, it be at least of short duration. The Italians want to work, to reconstruct, to produce and to return to their homes and join their dear ones. This barrier will tie them down.

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N° 15.

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N°14, APO 512 U.S. Army

"D" Section

20th April, 1945.

N° 15 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

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SUMMARY

The Congress of the Liberation Committees of the Province of Florence provides the highest interest in this week's local political activities. In a fiery speech at one of the sessions the Socialist Mayor of Florence attacked the Prefect warning him to keep his hands off the communal administration. The resolution voted at the final session confirmed the predominantly political task of the C.L.N. as the trait d'union between the anti-Fascist forces of the country and approved a proposal of the Tuscan C.L.N. to set up a Regional Reconstruction Board which would work out plans for rebuilding and the financing thereof.

It has been suggested that there is a certain weakening of republican sentiment in Florence. Whether true or not it is undoubtedly a fact that the monarchists have been deploying their forces of late in an effort to proselytize wavering republicans. There are now three separate bodies at work trying to gain adherents, but, as in the opinion of most Florentines "monarchist" is synonymous with "fascist", they are probably finding it heavy going.

By way of Appendix there is a statement by an intellectual who makes an appeal for better understanding of the Italian case by the Allies whose apparent indifference to the political and moral rebirth of Italy is a matter of distress to thinking Italians.

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POLITICAL

1. Congress of Committees of Liberation in the Province of Florence.

A congress of Committees of Liberation in the Province of Florence began its sessions on Sunday April 14th in Florence in the Rotonda del Brunelleschi in Via degli Alfani. Journalists "spread" on the spectacle which the large hall filled to overflowing presented, and hailed the meeting as the perfect popular assembly representing all classes from university professors to peasants.

The congress was opened at 11 o'clock by Prof. Carlo Ragghianti, president of the C.T.L.N., who read a message which had been sent to the C.L.N. of Northern Italy. An appeal was made in the message to the spirit of concord the Committee considered conditio sine qua non for the rehabilitation of the country. Ragghianti then illustrated the activities of the Committees from September 8th and their contribution to the struggle for liberation. "We", he continued, "intend in this Congress to draw up a balance sheet to see what has been done, what can and must be done better, and what remains to be to be done through the faith and work of us all."

The next speaker was Prof. Pieraccini, socialist Mayor of Florence, who dwelt at length on communal independence, and accused the Prefect of throwing

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The next speaker was Prof. Pieraccini, socialist Mayor of Florence, who dwelt at length on communal independence, and accused the Prefect of throwing spanners into the communal machinery. As an example of prefectorial sabotage he cited the opposition of the Prefect to the constitution of an independent procurement body for foodstuffs which would have been empowered to buy up supplies wherever they could be found. The Prefect withheld his consent saying that he did not wish the Commune to go into business.* The Mayor wound up with the words "Let the Prefect put as few obstacles as possible in the way of the Commune of Florence and the Communes of the Province and things will go better."

*(Ed. note. It is understood that A.M.G. placed the actual veto on this scheme.)

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Another speaker was the Italian embassador-designate to Brasil, Martini, who is a Demo-Christian and head of the Deputazione Provinciale. He brought the greetings of the Deputazione to the Congress and hoped that in the common interest the parties would continue to collaborate.

The real business of the Congress then began under the direction of a platform committee composed of a communist, Santini from Empoli, an Action Party man, Corsi from Prato, a socialist, Ignesti, from Fiesole, a Demo-Christian, Calamandrei from S. Casciano, and a liberal, Landucci from Greve. Calamandrei read out the agenda and Prof. Santoli read the report on the first item of it, which was Local Reconstruction. Discussion from the floor was brisk and was finally summed up by Reghianti. After this the meeting adjourned till Monday April 16th.

At the second session, Prof. Reghianti explained the formation of the new Reconstruction Board set up by the C.T.L.N. and comprising a Giunta of leading political and administrative representatives with executive duties, and 12 technical commissions a general secretariat and a legal office.

Following a discussion on the subject, Prof. Reghianti spoke on the "tasks and duties of the C.L.N." He proposed two alternatives to the problem of legal recognition: either the C.L.N. should be satisfied with the moral authority they now possess as the "expression of the prevailing political currents, or they should be absorbed into the state order." However, the C.L.N. had already received ample legal recognition from A.M.G. as a representative organ with consultative functions. Following the example of Florence the Comitato Centrale Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alta Italia had already developed its organization and authority to a degree which brought it recognition as the legal representative of the present government. In any case the C.T.L.N. would continue to insist that, at least until the time of calling the Constitution, the Committees should function with precise duties within the framework of the state. Further discussion followed.

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Montelatici, a member of the Florence Communist Party, then spoke on "the convocation of a Regional meeting and a National meeting of the C.L.N.".

At the concluding session a resolution was voted confirming the predominantly political task of the C.L.N. as the link between the anti-fascist parties and as the expression of the country's democratic forces. The Congress also approved the proposal of the C.T.L.N. to set up a provincial reconstruction board. The board would develop plans for rebuilding and its financing and

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would entrust the actual execution of the work to Labour Co-operatives in order to eliminate private speculation.

In an interview with a P.W.B. officer Professor Mariotti of the Socialist Party said that in his opinion the object of the Congress was to amalgamate the democratic forces representing the Province of Florence. General discussions of problems of interest to the whole Province should lead to closer collaboration and unity in work. With regard to Prof. Pieraccini's criticism of the Prefect of Florence, Mariotti thought the attack was directed more against the system in force than against the Prefect himself. Prefects at the present time found themselves obliged to apply numerous regulations some of which were necessarily Fascist, others pre-Fascist and others again issued in Southern Italy after the Liberation. All of them referred to a different political situation from that at present existing in Florence, and this was the cause of the struggle and somewhat unpleasant position in which Prefects were sometimes placed.

2 Meeting of the Fronte Monarchico.

A meeting of the Fronte Monarchico (see Report N° 11) was held in Florence on Saturday April 14.a under the chairmanship of Signor Geddes da Filicaia, a Florentine aristocrat who is the secretary of the Fronte. Not all of those present belonged to the Fronte or even held monarchist views, but there were no "incidents". Avv. Ferri a fervent monarchist, read the report. He maintained that the number of Monarchists in Florence was much larger than might be thought because many people lacked the courage to profess their political faith openly. He urged the necessity of a plebiscite for setting up a Constituent Assembly capable of reforming the constitution of the country. The speaker was constantly interrupted and young Liberals of opposing tendencies - monarchist and republican - indulged in a heated debate as to the attitude of the Liberal Party towards the "institutional" question.

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The Fronte Monarchico, it may be added en passant, meets every Saturday and the principal of freedom of the Press is rather undemocratically ignored in that no mention of their proceedings ever appears in the two Florence news-sheets - the Nazione del Popolo because of its republican bias as the organ of the C.T.L.N. and the Corriere del Mattino because of a desire not to offend the Left

3. The "Institutional" Question seen from Florence.

A Italian P.W. collaborator attempts the following

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synthesis of views held by Florentines on the institutional question:

The recent speech of Togliatti immediately uncorked discussions on the "institutional" question, a subject which seemed to have been tacitly relegated to the limbo of post-liberation problems. Comments made in Florence on Togliatti's proposal of a civil regency may be summed up broadly as follows:-

There are strong republican traditions in Florence, and in general throughout Tuscany, and even the aristocracy is rooted to the old communal and libertarian institutions of the time of the Communes and the Signorie. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that after the liberation the bulk of the population fell for the republican propaganda of the Left. As is the case with peoples rich in history, the Florentines have a yellow streak which induces them to peaceful compliance, free from moral inhibitions, with whatever political force that may be dominant. Thus after the liberation the noisiest slogan was "Down with the Monarchy" and accordingly the Florentines howled in chorus.

The initial burst of enthusiasm has now given way to pessimism and the masses are becoming convinced that it is utopean to talk of a really democratic republic and that there is instead more than a possibility of a republic dominated by the parties of the Left coming into being, with consequences entailing the laicization of the state, a policy of denunciation in the international field, and a rupture of national unity. It is undeniable that the general public is suspicious of Communism and, while putting up with the intimiditory methods sometimes adopted by its exponents, is none the less very much on its guard against new social experiments. Many republicans would certainly renounce their ideology if republicanism meant the establishing of a dictatorship of the Left. Others are beginning to feel that the new republic would be anti-catholic and others again that Italy could not produce a man capable of holding the part of president.

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Coinciding with this seeming weakening of republican sentiment there has been noted a certain revival of monarchist activity. There is now a section of the Partito Democratico Italiano in Florence which claims a fair number of adherents. The heads, among whom is a certain Vittorio Gorani, are notably inefficient. The Section is backed up by the Fronte Monarchico (see Para. 2) but as the activities of the Fronte are limited to platonic conversations in cafés, its support cannot amount to much. More energetic than these two bodies is the Movimento Monarchico which has just set up shop in Florence, but generally speaking, the Monarchists, to whatever body they may be affiliated,

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are chary of coming out into the open for fear of being labelled fascist.

In conclusion it may be said that Florence considers the institutional problem to be exceptionally thorny and that there are still large numbers of people who prefer the devil they know to the devil they do not and who might be induced to plump for the Monarchy.

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PUBLIC OPINION

4. President Roosevelt.

Sympathy among the people of Florence for the death of President Roosevelt was sincere and widespread. Flags hung at half-mast from many windows and balconies; cinemas and theatres remained closed on April 13th and workers were ordered by the Camera Confederale del Lavoro to observe a minute's silence at 3 p.m. At the American Consulate in Via Tornabuoni there was a continual flow of visitors which included leading personalities of many nations. Messages of condolence were sent to the U.S.A. authorities from all the public companies and societies and political parties. At the Court of Assizes in the presence of Allied officers attached to the Courts of Justice in Tuscany, sympathy was expressed and high tributes paid by the Procuratore Generale, Comm. Volpe, by Avv. Nelli on behalf of the lawyers, and by the President of the Court, Grand'Uff. Mele on behalf of the Magistrates. Hearings were then suspended for the day. At the Court of Appeal the President, S.E. Galizia, spoke in moving terms of the universal loss sustained.

In an appreciation of popular feeling towards President Roosevelt, an Italian collaborator of F.A.O. writes: The President was the most popular of all foreign statesmen in Italy. During the Fascist period and particularly as a result of American bombing, sympathies tended towards the British. Later with Britain's somewhat rigid attitude towards Italy, and the help the United States was able to offer Italy, feelings changed. Italians turned to America as their only hope. In their eyes the President symbolized democracy, faith, civilisation and justice. Above all, his religious sense of life impressed them; they looked upon him as the great example of a moral Christian leader who could at the same time be a leader in politics and head of a Government. Italians, who by nature feel the need of friends - reliable friends - around them, looked upon Roosevelt as one of these. His last speech at Yalta gave further proof of his wide humanistic outlook.

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Now, many feel bewildered. The Italian conception of politics is one of "persons". Truman is unknown, and the masses cannot conceive how he can adopt and follow the policy of Roosevelt.

Some naturally, of Left tendencies and dyed with the Fascist slogans of "America, Capitalist and reactionary", feel that a dangerous obstacle has been removed. They are mostly among the uneducated who have swallowed large mouthfuls of Communist pro-paganda. Street urchins are divided into opposite camps: "Stalin versus Roosevelt"; and in Lucca, wherever the Communists chalk up

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"Long Live Stalin", the Christian Democrats immediately write "Long Live Roosevelt". A few weeks ago at the Partisan Centre in Florence, a Partisan was beaten up for reading a book on the Beveridge Plan. But although at present the masses are not convinced that Churchill is really a friend of Italy, it is probable that with the death of Roosevelt, Italians may again look towards Britain as the bulwark in the west against the "Red danger" with its threat of yet another dictatorship.

5. P.W.B. Officials Honoured.

Following close on the news of the recent conferment of honorary membership of the Tuscan Journalists Association on Mr. Albert Harari, P.W.B. Press Officer, comes the announcement that Major Sinclair Noble has been presented with an illuminated address by the Mayor of Florence in recognition of his services to that city as head of the P.W.B. Unit operating there.

The presence of General De Simone at the presentation ceremony seems to have struck a jarring note because public opinion attributes reactionary tendencies to him. This writing in fact appeared on the walls of Florence on the 16th instant: "Florence fascist, a fascist prefect - Paterno, a fascist general - De Simone." The general is Commandant of the Territorial Commend of Florence (VII) and information obtained on him shows him to have belonged to the group of generals who in 1935 accepted command of Blackshirt formations in the Abyssinian war. De Simone, it appears, organized the Starace column which marched on Gondar and received promotion in the field. It also seems that when General Cubbedu reached the gates of Gondar with regular troops he was told to wait as the honour of entering the town belonged to the Blackshirts. He is also alleged to have often worn his black shirt under his uniform, and to have belonged to a group of high officers on intimate terms with Balstrocchi and Pariani.

6. Press Meeting.

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The Selt-Valderno Company, chief distributors of electric power for Tuscany, charge consumers a fixed minimum sum irrespective of whether the cost of the units consumed reaches that sum, with the result that to get their money's worth consumers needlessly use up current to the value of the minimum. It was asked of A.M.G. officials at this week's Press Meeting whether for the sake of economising KW this compulsory minimum payment could not be abolished and the reply was that no definite answer could be given. It was pointed out, however, that the Company was in deficit and any such modification of the existing contract, which incidentally would have to be approved by the government in Rome, would probably entail an increase in the cost of the unit.

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Rumours of a typhoid epidemic were referred to the Public Health Officer of A.M.G., who stated that they were without foundation. Sporadic cases had, it is true, been reported but the number of deaths was low and compared favourably with past years.

The case of a group of refugees from North Africa who were not receiving their allowance was explained at the Meeting. Before the liberation of the area North African refugees received their allowance from the Banco Nazionale del Lavoro and subsequently through the Ente Comunale di Assistenza (Municipal Relief Board). The E.C.A. added further names to the relief lists and these additions have to be approved by Rome before the Bank can resume payments. This approval is not yet forthcoming, hence the complaint.

In connection with rationed commodities it was stated that a distribution of salt - 200 grammes per person - was about to be made, but that nothing could be said about the sugar ration except that supplies were expected any day now.

7. "Questo era il Fascismo".

The last conference of this series which Radio Florence has been putting out was given on Saturday April 15th, the speaker being Mario Augusto Martini, Italian Ambassador-designate to Brasil. The closure was the occasion for an informal gathering of Allied and Italian personalities at which the sum of 40.000 lire, representing the fees which the various speakers would ordinarily have received, was handed over at their request to the Italian Military Command and the National Association of Partisans for relief purposes.

Generally speaking public reaction to these conferences has been favourable although the rather inconvenient time at which they were broadcast seems to have resulted in a limited audience. People who did listen in, however, are unanimous in their appreciation of the skilful way in which the various subjects were handled and praise the initiative of Radio Florence in instituting

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8. Reading Room opens in Florence.

A Reading Room has recently been opened by P.W.B. in the Palazzo Strozzi. Its aim is to supply journalists, bankers, doctors and all professional people with a selection of British and American papers, periodicals and professional journals. Admission is by ticket only, and already 300 have been issued since the room opened on April 9th. No books are as yet available for the reference library which causes some disappointment as

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there is a considerable demand among the English-reading public of Florence for Anglo-American literature - novels and other works.

9. Trieste.

Although Trieste is not a "burning question", it is ever present in the minds of Italians whatever their particular ideology and every now and then, in the Press or at public meetings, there are guarded mentions in which chiefly the "italianità" of that city is emphasised. Until the other day however, Trieste had never been the subject of mural writings, at least in Florence. This particular effusion was in the form of typewritten verses pasted on the walls at various points in the centre of Florence and the general theme of the lyric was again the Italian nature of Trieste for which the fathers of those fighting today had given their blood in order to crown the work of their forbears during the Risorgimento.

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GENERAL

16. Subscriptions to Treasury Bonds.

It was stated in the last report that the response from the countryside to appeals to subscribe to the new bond issue had been poor. Since then the Bank of Italy has had propagandists touring the province and a certain amount of business has resulted. The chief subscribers are the industrialists and owners of large estates as among the rural masses the seed seems to have fallen on stony ground. Apart from his innate distrust of securities in general, the peasant has urgent need of liquid capital to make good his equipment, especially draught oxen, and cannot afford to tie up his money. Moreover, the return from a bond investment equivalent in amount to an investment in livestock would be infinitely lower and as a purely business proposition the bonds lack probably the only attraction for the peasant viz. that of yield.

Subscriptions in Florence City continue to be satisfactory. Bonds to the value of a further 291,854,500 lire have been sold since the last figure was reported, making a total of 775,200,000.

17. Inauguration of the Florentine Tram Service.

On April 16th after nearly nine months of forced inactivity (five months of the delay was due to the fact that no power had been allocated) the tram service of Florence was, at least, partially, resumed.

Col. Michie, S.C.A.C. and other Allied and Municipal authorities were present at the inauguration ceremony which took place in the Piazza Beccaria, where four brand-new utra-modern trams were drawn up, with their conductors and drivers lined up beside them, ready for the initial run. When those present had all mounted the cortège set off accompanied by an official escort of motor-cycle police and an unofficial one of fleets of cyclists. Their passage met with great enthusiasm from pedestrians all along the way and in one place, where they passed a kindergarten school, the diminutive members of which had certainly never seen such a sight before, there was a veritable uproar.

Soon after a further 36 wagons went into operation. The new service will help solve some of the transport problems of those whose homes are in outlying districts and constitutes a

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Soon after a further 36 wagons went into operation. The new service will help solve some of the transport problems of those whose homes are in outlying districts and constitutes a definite step along the road to normality.

12. The Galileo Works.

Before the German occupation the GALILEO works was one of the principal firms of Florence, employing some 5000 among workers and clerks and specialising in high precision and optical instruments. The Nazi-Fascists planned to send the machinery and the workers to the north, but the greater part of the workers decided to risk deportation and unemployment rather than comply with the enemy's plans.

Shortly before the liberation the works in Via Carlo Bini and in Via Carobbi were entered by a group of wreckers who dynamited plant and machinery and destroyed buildings by fire and explosives. Fortunately some machinery, camouflaged and hidden by the workers, was saved.

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After the liberation the workers, in agreement with the few managers left in Florence, and with modest financial means, started on the work of reconstruction - clearing away rubble and getting the remaining machinery into working order again.

Up to the present time 25,000 sq. metres out of the original 60,000 of floor space has been made usable again; 250 machines are in working order; 60 machines have been repaired and more are under repair; 40 other machines have been bought or loaned from other firms.

It is interesting to note that the works, which formerly produced only military instruments, are to-day adapted to civilian needs, especially industrial reconstruction, e.g. the repair or reconstruction of machinery for the Prato textile industry. Plans are also in hand for the erection of a large generating station and meanwhile the production of spectacle lenses, scientific and laboratory instruments is well ahead.

At present 700 ex-employees are working at the Galileo and it is expected that within a few months, in order to carry out the programme envisaged, the number will exceed 1000.

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APPENDIX I

REACTIONS TO ALLIED FOREIGN POLICY.

Leading personalities of Florence have been asked to give their opinion on Allied foreign policy in general and on its application to Italy in particular. It is proposed to take them seriatim, and then in a final note to try to indicate the general trend of feeling. To begin the series, hereunder are set out the views of Professor Piero Calamandrei on the subject. The Professor is Rector of Florence University and a prominent member of the Action Party.

For those who, like myself, have regarded this struggle as a war not of nations, but of religion, with the best Italians on the side of the fighters for liberty, the arrival of the Allies has not proved a delusion. We felt that the Allied army was our army, and we watched the inevitable destruction of our cities and countryside with feelings of restraint, for their victories were our victories.

We cannot criticise the way the Allies have conducted the war in Italy. They have given their lives to restore to Italy the inestimable prizes of liberty, civilization and dignity. If in so doing they have had to devastate our land and cities, we understand that this is our sacrifice to be borne courageously and calmly as our dutiful part in the common sacrifice.

It cannot however be denied that Allied warfare in and occupation of Italy have given rise to complaints which underground Fascism exploits in order to poison public opinion. There are complaints, for instance, of indiscriminate bombing, of the delayed advance, the systematic shelling of villages already vacated by the enemy which patriots could have occupied without firing a shot; of lack of knowledge of local conditions on the part of A.M.G. and of co-ordination between their civil affairs officers and operating Commands; of looting and wilful destruction especially by negroes and Canadians (I myself know of several instances in villas near Florence and at Viareggio); of excesses and inconvenient requisitioning of buildings for scientific research and laboratories belonging to Florence University; of systematic and indiscriminate devastation of famous forests, e.g. the pine forests of Camaldoli and Vallombrosa; of confusion caused by counter-orders and errors of Allied authorities, for which Italians often have to suffer.

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But, I must repeat, all these complaints are fostered by malicious and idle persons. The dispassionate observer knows that they are for the most part unfounded, that they are the inevitable inconveniences of war and that the good that the Allies have brought and are bringing is immeasurably greater than the material damage sustained by occupation.

The real friends of the Allies feel, with reason, that what is most lacking, especially in the English, is a psychological and political understanding of the Italian situation. It is generally accepted that Americans have more understanding of and sympathy for Italians than the British. I personally have found nothing but cordiality, solidarity and respect among the English officers I have met. But I have noticed that many English and especially officers, treat the Italians with cold disdain and

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consider them all equally responsible for Fascism and the war, an inferior race, unworthy of freedom and incapable of governing themselves democratically. The same attitude of mind led England, in different circumstances, to support and outwardly esteem the Fascist regime, which would certainly have collapsed much sooner if it had not been taken seriously in the field of international relations. Although the English would never tolerate Fascism in England, they would not look askance at a government which guaranteed order for an 'inferior' people, at any cost, even if the methods resembled those of Fascism.

Many of us are distressed that the Allies, especially the English, do not distinguish sufficiently between Fascists and non-Fascists. The unfortunate trait in the Italian character which tends to facile readjustment makes it extremely difficult for a foreigner to understand the difference between a convinced Fascist, a turn-coat Fascist and an anti-Fascist resolved to sacrifice himself rather than give in. The apparent indifference of the Allies towards a political and moral re-birth in Italy pains and humiliates the best type of Italian. The Allies do not seem to realize the urgency and importance of epuration, or the sense of discouragement in the people when ex-gerarchi are placed in prominent positions to-day; or again the effect of Allied officers frequenting the drawing rooms of the aristocracy, where a year ago German officers were received with equal enthusiasm, and the appointment of ladies of the Florentine nobility, who twelve months previously wore Fascist uniforms and were filled with admiration of the Germans, as heads of the social committees.

As far as can be judged from here the Allies and England seem to derive their policy from their lack of discrimination and preference for the rich and aristocratic classes because the latter seem to be the best guarantee of the preservation of "order".

The Allies' attitude towards the patriots, which was hostile and diffident for many months, arose from lack of understanding that the only live and healthy forces which existed and still exist, are the volunteers, inspired by ideals of liberty and social justice, and that the monarchy is dead and nothing

The [illegible] admiration and gratitude with which we Italians regarded [illegible] in 1940 made the bitterness felt at his hand, almost insulting tone at the "contortions" of present-day Italian democracy groping its way towards a re-birth still more acute. England's attitude seems contradictory. We would have understood

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The [illegible] admiration and gratitude with which we Italians regarded [illegible] in 1940 made the bitterness felt at his hand, almost insulting tone at the "convertions" of present day Italian democracy groping its way towards a re-birth still more acute. England's attitude seems contradictory. We would have understood if Italy, once liberated, had been treated openly and clearly as a defeated enemy with a military government imposed. It would have been unjust, because the best Italians feel themselves to be among the victors in this war of religion, but it would have been logical. Hundreds of times, during the clandestine period, the Allied told us that Fascism, not Italy, was their enemy, and that democratic Italy would once again be a free nation, equal with France and Yugoslavia. Yet in spite of these promises, we see that Allied policy has kept Italy in the ambiguous and humiliating position of a "co-belligerent", tolerated and suspected, so much so that Italian combatants do not yet know for what future they are fighting. The Monarchy (i.e. Fascism) has received more support than Italy and the chains which the best Italians thought severed have been strengthened. To [illegible] a curious policy, because for the last twenty years, the real and only enemies of England have been just those members of the nobility and army grouped

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around the monarchy, who prepared and approved the German alliance and Italy's entry into war. Yet England seems to favour their remaining in power and prevents the triumph of the democratic forces which have regarded Britain during the war as their ideal country.

If certain English conservatives follow the principle for Italy that order is preferable to liberty they are profoundly mistaken if they think that by supporting the monarchy they will encourage order. I am firmly convinced that the only way Italy can reach a democratic and non-extremist constitution without any fresh revolutionary jolting, is by allowing the popular conviction that the monarchy is primarily responsible for Fascism to come to its logical conclusion. Any attempt to support the monarchy against the wishes of the people means anarchy and civil war. The Allies and especially the English should understand this. There can be no other order in Italy after Fascism save republican order. The attitude of the English government has sown doubt and uncertainty among the people as to whether, in fact, the Allies are not protecting Fascism. Local incidents when Allied authorities have ignored the Committees of Liberation have sometimes confirmed these feelings.

The foregoing observations do not, however, alter the fundamental conclusion that the arrival of the Allies in Italy and their stay among us have not been a delusion for those with calm judgement. In spite of the disdainful attitude of some officers, the Allies will come to see after their contact with the people that the great mass of Italians is civilized and sound, is "European" and worthy of liberty.

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX II No 15

FLORENTINE PERSONALITIES - THE DEMOCRATA DEL LAVORO

Carlo MORANDI
Born: 6/8/1904 in Pallanza (Novara)

Took his degree in literature. A teacher of history and philosophy in the classical high schools (Liceo Classico) he became "Provveditore agli Studi" and is at present professor of modern and contemporary history at the University of Florence.

He has published several volumes and about 60 minor studies on the political and diplomatic history of Italy and Europe during the past three centuries. He has undertaken historical research abroad and held a series of lessons in Paris. He collaborates for principal scientific and cultural Italian reviews and for the "Revue Historique de Paris." He directed a cultural periodical, "Popoli", which was suppressed after a year (1940-41) by the Fascist Government. He is now in charge of the "Historia" collection of the Florentine publishing firm Barbera and contributes articles for various daily papers on problems of foreign policy. He is a member of the Partito Democratico del Lavoro and of the Directive Council of the Florentine Section. Within the Party he is chiefly concerned with cultural, educational and international problems.

Filippo TEDESCHI.
Born: 5/12/1896 in Rome.

Dr. Filippo Tedeschi is the proprietor of the Florentine publishing house Barbera, one of the best known Italian firms for its rich past and traditions. Traditionally and by family tradition Tedeschi was anti-fascist. Denounced by a fascist spy who had infiltrated into the firm, he was accused of defeatism and anti-fascism and of sacrilegious abuse against the person of the head of the German State. The charges were referred to the Department of Public Safety and the Political Investigation Section of the Milizia Volontaria and it was only with the help of powerful and patriotic friends that Tedeschi was able to avoid being entrenched before a special Tribunal. The documents concerning this case are kept in the Rome Tribunal. From these it can be gathered that Tedeschi thought very highly of the English theory that beyond Fascism there was in Italy the people and the C.L.N. for whom a clear statement was awaited."
Tedeschi's situation became even worse when a member of his family joined the Fascists and submitted to the German C.S. a document in which Tedeschi was described as "Badoglian", at that time a very serious accusation.

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On the 8th September before Tedeschi had had news of the Armistice he convoked a meeting of the Board of his publishing house and made a speech of an extremely anti German and patriotic character. In this he offered a sum of money to Marshal Badoglio for war victims and confirmed the anti-German traditions of his [illegible]. After the Armistice and the constitution of the Fascist Republic, Dr. Tedeschi was particularly persecuted by Senator Giovanni Gentile who had founded the "Accademia d'Italia" in Florence. Gentile, who was the real proprietor of the firm "Sansoni", another Florentine publishing house, used political means to persecute his rival in the editorial field. In the meantime Tedeschi had fled to Rome to a convent of the "Frati Trappisti Alle Frattocchie", whence he joined the Partisan band "Antidecimo" under the name of Enrico Pace, and undertook an

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intense patriotic campaign, collaborating with nearly all the political figures of the present Italian government. He also financed the clandestine paper "Rinnovamento" the organ of the Labour Party (from which the Democrazia del Lavoro originated) and made contact with the Comitato di Liberazione of Siena.

Apart from his political functions one of the chief aims that Dr. Tedeschi has in view is to make his firm a centre for the diffusion of Anglo-American literature, as he is an enthusiastic connoisseur and exponent of western culture.

Carlo CASALI
Born: 20/6/1899 at Montechiarugolo (Parma)

Doctor in economic and social sciences. Manager of an Insurance Company. Expert in economic, financial, taxation and insurance problems as well as industrial organization.

Publicist and author of works on insurance and political economy. During the Fascist Régime he directed the Social Liberal clandestine movement in Abruzzi, Molise, Puglie, Lazio, Emilia and Lombardia, which in 1943, before the coup d'état, became merged in the movement led by Bonomi and Ruini. He was nominated by the first Badoglio Government as Commissario della Confederazione dei Lavoratori del Credito e dell'Assicurazione. After September 1943 he managed to escape capture by the Nazi-Fascists. At present he is a member of the Directorate of the Democratic Labour Party and President of the Party's Regional Tuscany Committee and of its Provincial Florence Committee.

Plinio CITO
Born: 5/9/1880
Lawyer

Was amongst the founders and for a long time Secretary of the Florentine Associazione Democratico Sociale (Section of the Italian Radical Party) which had strong influence on the political and administrative life of Florence. He was first a board member and subsequently President of the Pia Casa del Lavoro and for a short time member of the Board of Governers of the Santa Maria Nuova Hospital. Citi was asked to sit for the parliamentary elections of 1921, but refused. He was never a

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connoisseur and expert of [illegible]

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Publicist and author of works on insurance and political economy. During the Fascist Régime he directed the Social Liberal clandestine movement in Abruzzi, Molise, Puglie, Lazio, Emilia and Lombardia, which in 1943, before the coup d'état, became merged in the movement led by Bonomi and Ruini. He was nominated by the first Badoglio Government as Commissario della Confederazione dei Lavoratori del Credito e dell'Assicurazione. After September 1943 he managed to escape capture by the Nazi-Fascists. At present he is a member of the Directorate of the Democratic Labour Party and President of the Party's Regional Tuscany Committee and of its Provincial Florence Committee.

Plinio CITO
Born: 5/9/1880
Lawyer

Was amongst the founders and for a long time Secretary of the Florentine Associazione Democratico Sociale (Section of the Italian Radical Party) which had strong influence on the political and administrative life of Florence. He was first a board member and subsequently President of the Pia Casa del Lavoro and for a short time member of the Board of Governers of the Santa Maria Nuova Hospital. Citi was asked to sit for the parliamentary elections of 1921, but refused. He was never a member of the Fascist Party and had by way of reprisal his office as well as a house of his at the Lido di Camaiore burnt down. At present he is a member of the Council of Management of the Florentine Section of the Partito Democratico del Lavoro. Journalist for a time and assistant editor of the "Nuovo Giornale" from 1919 to 1921.

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CONFIDENTIAL N° 15.

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N°14, APO 512 U.S. Army

"D" Section 20th April, 1945.

N° 15 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR DISSEMINATION ONLY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

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Note: Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.

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Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14, APO 512 U.S.Army

"D" Section

20th April, 1945.

N° 15 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

SUMMARY

The Congress of the Liberation Committees of the Province of Florence provides the highest interest in this week's local political activities. In a fiery speech at one of the sessions the Socialist Mayor of Florence attacked the Prefect warning him to keep his hands off the communal administration. The resolution voted at the final session confirmed the predominantly political task of the C.L.N. as the trait d'union between the anti-Fascist forces of the country and approved a proposal of the Tuscan C.L.N. to set up a Regional Reconstruction Board which would work out plans for rebuilding and the financing thereof.

It has been suggested that there is a certain weakening of republican sentiment in Florence. Whether true or not it is undoubtedly a fact that the monarchists have been deploying their forces of late in an effort to proselytize wavering republicans. There are now three separate bodies at work trying to gain adherents, but, as in the opinion of most Florentines "monarchist" is synonymous with "fascist", they are probably finding it heavy going.

By way of Appendix there is a statement by an intellectual who makes an appeal for better understanding of the Italian case by the Allies whose apparent indifference to the political and moral rebirth of Italy is a matter of distress to thinking Italians.

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Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14, APO 512,U.S.Army

"D" Section

20th April, 1945.

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POLITICAL

1. Congress of Committees of Liberation in the Province of Florence.

A congress of Committees of Liberation in the Province of Florence began its sessions on Sunday April 14th in Florence in the Rotonda del Brunelleschi in Via degli Alfani. Journalists "spread" on the spectacle which the large hall filled to overflowing presented, and hailed the meeting as the perfect popular assembly representing all classes from university professors to peasants.

The congress was opened at 11 o'clock by Prof. Carlo Ragghianti, president of the C.T.L.N., who read a message which had been sent to the C.L.N. of Northern Italy. An appeal was made in the message to the spirit of concord the Committee considered conditio sine qua non for the rehabilitation of the country. Ragghianti then illustrated the activities of the Committees from September 8th and their contribution to the struggle for liberation. "We", he continued, "intend in

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The next speaker was Prof. Pieraccini, socialist Mayor of Florence, who dwelt at length on communal independence, and accused the Prefect of throwing spanners into the communal machinery. As an example of prefectorial sabotage he cited the opposition of the Prefect to the constitution of an independent procurement body for foodstuffs which would have been empowered to buy up supplies wherever they could be found. The Prefect withheld his consent saying that he did not wish the Commune to go into business.* The Mayor wound up with the words "Let the Prefect put as few obstacles as possible in the way of the Commune of Florence and the Communes of the Province and things will go better."

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*(Ed. note. It is understood that A.M.G. placed the actual veto on this scheme.)

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Another speaker was the Italian ambassador-designate to Brasil, Martini, who is a Demo-Christian and head of the Deputazione Provinciale. He brought the greetings of the Deputazione to the Congress and hoped that in the common interest the parties would continue to collaborate.

The real business of the Congress then began under the direction of a platform committee composed of a communist, Santini from Empoli, an Action Party man, Corsi from Prato, a socialist, Ugnesti, from Fiesole, a Demo-Christian, Calamandrei from S. Casciano, and a liberal, Landucci from Greve. Calamandrei read out the agenda and Prof. Santoli read the report on the first item of it, which was Local Reconstruction. Discussion from the floor was brisk and was finally summed up by Reggbianti. After this the meeting adjourned till Monday April 16th.

At the second session, Prof. Reggbianti explained the formation of the new Reconstruction Board set up by the C.T.L.N. and comprising a Giunta of leading political and administrative representatives with executive duties, and 12 technical commissions a general secretariat and a legal office.

Following a discussion on the subject, Prof. Reggbianti spoke on the "tasks and duties of the C.L.N." He proposed two alternatives to the problem of legal recognition: either the C.L.N. should be satisfied with the moral authority they now possess as the "expression of the prevailing political currents, or they should be absorbed into the state order." However, the C.L.N. had already received ample legal recognition from A.M.G. as a representative organ with consultative functions. Following the example of Florence the Comitato Centrale Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alta Italia had already developed its organization and authority to a degree which brought it recognition as the legal representative of the present Government. In any case the C.T.L.N. would continue to insist that, at least until the time of calling the Constitution, the Committees should function with precise duties within the framework of the state. Further discussion followed.

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Montelatici, a member of the Florence Communist Party, then spoke on "the convocation of a Regional meeting and a National meeting of the C.L.N.".

At the concluding session a resolution was voted confirming the predominantly political task of the C.L.N. as the link between the anti-fascist parties and as the expression of the country's democratic forces. The Congress also approved the proposal of the C.T.L.N. to set up a provincial reconstruction board. The board would develop plans for rebuilding and its financing and

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would entrust the actual execution of the work to Labour Co-operatives in order to eliminate private speculation.

In an interview with a P.W.B officer Professor Mariotti of the Socialist Party said that in his opinion the object of the Congress was to amalgamate the democratic forces representing the Province of Florence. General discussions of problems of interest to the whole Province should lead to closer collaboration and unity in work. With regard to Prof. Pieraccini's criticism of the Prefect of Florence, Mariotti thought the attack was directed more against the system in force then against the Prefect himself. Prefects at the present time found themselves obliged to apply numerous regulations some of which were necessarily Fascist, others pre-Fascist and others again issued in Southern Italy after the Liberation. All of them referred to a different political situation from that at present existing in Florence, and this was the cause of the strange and somewhat unpleasant position in which Prefects were sometimes placed.

2. Meeting of the Fronte Monarchico.

A meeting of the Fronte Monarchico (see Report N° 11) was held in Florence on Saturday April 14th under the chairmanship of Signor Geddes da Filicaia, a Florentine aristocrat who is the secretary of the Fronte. Not all of those present belonged to the Fronte or even held monarchist views, but there were no "incidents". Avv. Berri, a fervent monarchist, read the report. He maintained that the number of Monarchists in Florence was much larger than might be thought because many people lacked the courage to profess their political faith openly. He urged the necessity of a plebiscite for setting up a Constituent Assembly capable of reforming the constitution of the country. The speaker was constantly interrupted and young liberals of opposing tendencies - monarchist and republican - indulged in a heated debate as to the attitude of the Liberal Party towards the "institutional" question.

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The Fronte Monarchico, it may be added en passant, meets every Saturday and the principal of freedom of the Press is rather undemocratically ignored in that no mention of their proceedings ever appears in the two Florence news-sheets - the Nazione col Popolo because of its republican bias as the organ of the C.T.L.N. and the Corriere del Mattino because of a desire not to offend the Left.

3. The "Institutional" Question seen from Florence.

An Italian P.W.B. collaborator attempts the following

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synthesis of views held by Florentines on the institutional question:

The recent speech of Togliatti immediately uncorked discussions on the "institutional" question, a subject which seemed to have been tacitly relegated to the limbo of post-liberation problems. Comments made in Florence on Togliatti's proposal of a civil regency may be summed up broadly as follows:-

There are strong republican traditions in Florence, and in general throughout Tuscany, and even the aristocracy is rooted to the old communal and libertarian institutions of the time of the Communes and the Signorie. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that after the liberation the bulk of the population fell for the republican propaganda of the Left. As is the case with peoples rich in history, the Florentines have a yellow streak which induces them to peaceful compliance, free from moral inhibitions, with whatever political force that may be dominant. Thus after the liberation the noisiest slogan was "Down with the Monarchy" and accordingly the Florentines howled in chorus.

The initial burst of enthusiasm has now given way to pessimism and the masses are becoming convinced that it is utopean to talk of a really democratic republic and that there is instead more than a possibility of a republic dominated by the parties of the Left coming into being, with consequences entailing the laicization of the state, a policy of renunciation in the international field, and a rupture of national unity. It is undeniable that the general public is suspicious of Communism and, while putting up with the intimidatory methods sometimes adopted by its exponents, is none the less very much on its guard against new social experiments. Many republicans would certainly renounce their ideology if republicanism meant the establishing of a dictatorship of the Left. Others are hard

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Coinciding with this seeming weakening of republican sentiment there has been noted a certain revival of monarchist activity. There is now a section of the Partito Democratico Italiano in Florence which claims a fair number of adherents. The heads, among whom is a certain Vittorio Serani, are notably inefficient. The Section is backed up by the Fronte Monarchico (see Para. 2) but as the activities of the Fronte are limited to platonic conversations in cafés, its support cannot amount to much. More energetic than these two bodies is the Movimento Monarchico which has just set up shop in Florence, but generally speaking, the Monarchists, to whatever body they may be affiliated,

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are chary of coming out into the open for fear of being labelled fascist.

In conclusion it may be said that Florence considers the institutional problem to be exceptionally thorny and that there are still large numbers of people who prefer the devil they know to the devil they do not and who might be induced to plump for the Monarchy.

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PUBLIC OPINION

4. President Roosevelt.

Sympathy among the people of Florence for the death of President Roosevelt was sincere and widespread. Flags hung at half-mast from many windows and balconies; cinemas and theatres remained closed on April 13th and workers were ordered by the Camera Confederale del Lavoro to observe a minute's silence at 3 p.m. At the American Consulate in Via Tornabuoni there was a continual flow of visitors which included leading personalities of many nations. Messages of condolence were sent to the U.S.A. authorities from all the public companies and societies and political parties. At the Court of Assizes in the presence of Allied officers attached to the Courts of Justice in Tuscany, sympathy was expressed and high tributes paid by the Procuratore Generale, Comm. Volpe, by Avv. Nelli on behalf of the lawyers, and by the President of the Court, Grand'Uff. Mele on behalf of the Magistrates. Hearings were then suspended for the day. At the Court of Appeal the President, S.E. Galizia, spoke in moving terms of the universal loss sustained.

In an appreciation of popular feeling towards President Roosevelt, an Italian collaborator of F.".B. writes: The President was the most popular of all foreign statesmen in Italy. During the Fascist period and particularly as a result of American bombing, sympathies tended towards the British. Later with Britain's somewhat rigid attitude towards Italy, and the help the United States was able to offer Italy, feelings changed. Italians turned to America as their only hope. In their eyes the President symbolized democracy, faith, civilisation and justice. Above all, his religious sense of life impressed them; they looked upon him as the finest example of a moral Christian leader who could at the same time be a leader in politics and head of a Government. Italians, who by nature feel the need of friends - reliable friends - around them, looked upon Roosevelt as one of these. His last speech at Yalta gave further proof of his wide humanistic outlook.

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Now, many feel bewildered. The Italian conception of politics is one of "persons". Truman is unknown, and the masses cannot conceive how he can adopt and follow the policy of Roosevelt.

Some naturally, of Left tendencies and dyed with the Fascist slogans of "America, Capitalist and reactionary", feel that a dangerous obstacle has been removed. They are mostly among the uneducated who have swallowed large mouthfuls of Communist propaganda. Street urchins are divided into opposite camps: "Stalin versus Roosevelt"; and in Lucca, wherever the Communists chalk up

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"Long Live Stalin", the Christian Democrats immediately write "Long Live Roosevelt". A few weeks ago at the Partisan Centre in Florence, a Partisan was beaten up for reading a book on the Beveridge Plan. But although at present the masses are not convinced that Churchill is really a friend of Italy, it is probable that with the death of Roosevelt, Italians may again look towards Britain as the bulwark in the west against the "Red danger" with its threat of yet another dictatorship.

5. P.W.B. Officials Honoured.

Following close on the news of the recent conferment of honorary membership of the Tuscan Journalists Association on Mr. Albert Hareri, P.W.B. Press Officer, comes the announcement that Major Sinclair Noble has been presented with an illuminated address by the Mayor of Florence in recognition of his services to that city as head of the P.W.B. Unit operating there.

The presence of General De Simone at the presentation ceremony seems to have struck a jarring note because public opinion attributes reactionary tendencies to him. This writing in fact appeared on the walls of Florence on the 16th instant: "Florence fascist, a fascist prefect - Paterno, a fascist general - De Simone." The general is Commandant of the Territorial Command of Florence (VII) and information obtained on him shows him to have belonged to the group of generals who in 1935 accepted command of Blackshirt formations in the Abyssinian war. De Simone, it appears, organized the Starace column which marched on Gondar and received promotion in the field. It also seems that when General Cubbedu reached the gates of Gondar with regular troops he was told to wait as the honour of entering the town belonged to the Blackshirts. He is also alleged to have often worn his black shirt under his uniform, and to have belonged to a group of high officers on intimate terms with Baistrocchi and Pariani.

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6. Press Meeting.

The Selt-Valdarno Company, chief distributors of electric power for Tuscany, charge consumers a fixed minimum sum irrespective of whether the cost of the units consumed reaches that sum, with the result that to get their money's worth consumers needlessly use up current to the value of the minimum. It was asked of A.M.G. officials at this week's Press Meeting whether for the sake of economising KW this compulsory minimum payment could not be abolished and the reply was that no definite answer could be given. It was pointed out, however, that the Company was in deficit and any such modification of the existing contract, which incidentally would have to be approved by the government in Rome, would probably entail an increase in the cost of the unit.

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Rumours of a typhoid epidemic were referred to the Public Health Officer of A.M.G., who stated that they were without foundation. Sporadic cases had, it is true, been reported but the number of deaths was low and compared favourably with past years.

The case of a group of refugees from North Africa who were not receiving their allowance was explained at the Meeting. Before the liberation of the area North African refugees received their allowance from the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro and subsequently through the Ente Comunale di Assistenza (Municipal Relief Board). The E.C.A. added further names to the relief lists and these additions have to be approved by Rome before the Bank can resume payments. This approval is not yet forthcoming, hence the complaint.

In connection with rationed commodities it was stated that a distribution of salt - 200 grammes per person - was about to be made, but that nothing could be said about the sugar ration except that supplies were expected any day now.

7. "Questo era il Fascismo".

The last conference of this series which Radio Florence has been putting out was given on Saturday April 15th, the speaker being Mario Augusto Martini, Italian Ambassador-designate to Brasil. The closure was the occasion for an informal gathering of Allied and Italian personalities at which the sum of 40,000 lire, representing the fees which the various speakers would ordinarily have received, was handed over at their request to the Italian Military Command and the National Association of Partisans for relief purposes.

Generally speaking public reaction to these conferences has been favourable although the rather inconvenient time at which they were broadcast seems to have resulted in a limited audience. People who did listen in, however, are unanimous in their appreciation of the skilful way in which the various subjects were handled and praise the initiative of Radio Florence in instituting

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8. Reading Room opens in Florence.

A Reading Room has recently been opened by P.W.B. in the Palazzo Strozzi. Its aim is to supply journalists, bankers, doctors and all professional people with a selection of British and American papers, periodicals and professional journals. Admission is by ticket only, and already 300 have been issued since the room opened on April 9th. No books are as yet available for the reference library which causes some disappointment as

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there is a considerable demand among the English-reading public of Florence for Anglo-American literature - novels and other works.

9. Trieste.

Although Trieste is not a "burning question", it is ever present in the minds of Italians whatever their particular ideology and every now and then, in the Press or at public meetings, there are guarded mentions in which chiefly the "italianità" of that city is emphasised. Until the other day however, Trieste had never been the subject of mural writings, at least in Florence. This particular effusion was in the form of typewritten verses pasted on the walls at various points in the centre of Florence and the general theme of the lyric was again the Italian nature of Trieste for which the fathers of those fighting today had given their blood in order to crown the work of their forbears during the Risorgimento.

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GENERAL

18. Subscriptions to Treasury Bonds.

It was stated in the last report that the response from the countryside to appeals to subscribe to the new bond issue had been poor. Since then the Bank of Italy has had propagandists touring the province and a certain amount of business has resulted. The chief subscribers are the industrialists and owners of large estates as among the rural masses the seed seems to have fallen on stony ground. Apart from his innate distrust of securities in general, the peasant has urgent need of liquid capital to make good his equipment, especially draught oxen, and cannot afford to tie up his money. Moreover, the return from a bond investment equivalent in amount to an investment in livestock would be infinitely lower and as a purely business proposition the bonds lack probably the only attraction for the peasant viz. that of yield.

Subscriptions in Florence City continue to be satisfactory. Bonds to the value of a further 291,864,500 lire have been sold since the last figure was reported, making a total of 775,200,000.

19. Inauguration of the Florentine Tram Service.

On April 16th after nearly nine months of forced inactivity (five months of the delay was due to the fact that no power had been allocated) the tram service of Florence was, at least, partially, resumed.

Col. Michie, S.C.A.O. and other Allied and Municipal authorities were present at the inauguration ceremony which took place in the Piazza Beccaria, where four brand-new ultra-modern trams were drawn up, with their conductors and drivers lined up beside them, ready for the initial run. When those present had all mounted the cortège set off accompanied by an official escort of motor-cycle police and an unofficial one of fleets of cyclists. Their passage met with great enthusiasm from pedestrians all along the way and at one place, where they passed a kindergarten school, the diminutive members of which had certainly never seen such a sight before, there was a veritable uproar.

Soon after a further 36 wagons went into operation. The new service will help solve some of the transport problems of those whose homes are in outlying districts [illegible]

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Soon after a further 36 wagons went into operation. The new service will help solve some of the transport problems of those whose homes are in outlying districts and constitutes a definite step along the road to normality.

12. The Galileo Works.

Before the German occupation the GALILEO works was one of the principal firms of Florence, employing some 5000 among workers and clerks and specialising in high precision and optical instruments. The Nazi-Fascists planned to send the machinery and the workers to the north, but the greater part of the workers decided to risk deportation and unemployment rather than comply with the enemy's plans.

Shortly before the liberation the works in Via Carlo Bini and in Via Carobbi were entered by a group of wreckers who dynamited plant and machinery and destroyed buildings by fire and explosives. Fortunately some machinery, camouflaged and hidden by the workers, was saved.

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After the liberation the workers, in agreement with the few managers left in Florence, and with modest financial means, started on the work of reconstruction - clearing away rubble and getting the remaining machinery into working order again.

Up to the present time 25,000 sq. metres out of the original 60,000 of floor space has been made usable again; 250 machines are in working order; 60 machines have been repaired and more are under repair; 40 other machines have been bought or loaned from other firms.

It is interesting to note that the works, which formerly produced only military instruments, are to-day adapted to civilian needs, especially industrial reconstruction, e.g. the repair or reconstruction of machinery for the Prato textile industry. Plans are also in hand for the erection of a large generating station and meanwhile the production of spectacle lenses, scientific and laboratory instruments is well ahead.

At present 700 ex-employees are working at the Galileo and it is expected that within a few months, in order to carry out the programme envisaged, the number will exceed 1000.

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APPENDIX 1.

REACTIONS TO ALLIED FOREIGN POLICY.

Leading personalities of Florence have been asked to give their opinion on Allied foreign policy in general and on its application to Italy in particular. It is proposed to take them seriatim, and then in a final note to try to indicate the general trend of feeling. To begin the series, hereunder are set out the views of Professor Piero Calamandrei on the subject. The Professor is Rector of Florence University and a prominent member of the Action Party.

For those who, like myself, have regarded this struggle as a war not of nations, but of religion, with the best Italians on the side of the fighters for liberty, the arrival of the Allies has not proved a delusion. We felt that the Allied army was our army, and we watched the inevitable destruction of our cities and countryside with feelings of restraint, for their victories were our victories.

We cannot criticise the way the Allies have conducted the war in Italy. They have given their lives to restore to Italy the inestimable prizes of liberty, civilization and dignity. If in so doing they have had to devastate our land and cities, we understand that this is our sacrifice to be borne courageously and calmly as our dutiful part in the common sacrifice.

It cannot however be denied that Allied warfare in and occupation of Italy have given rise to complaints which underground Fascism exploits in order to poison public opinion. There are complaints, for instance, of indiscriminate bombing, of the delayed advance, the systematic shelling of villages already vacated by the enemy which patriots could have occupied without firing a shot; of lack of knowledge of local conditions on the part of Allies and of co-ordination between their civil affairs offices and operating Commands; of looting and wilful destruction especially by negroes and Canadians (I myself know of several instances in villas near Florence and at Viareggio); of excessive and incomprehensible requisitioning of buildings for scientific research and laboratories belonging to Florence University; of systematic and indiscriminate devastation of famous forests, e.g. the pine forests of Canaldoli and Vallombrosa; of confusion caused by counter-orders and errors of Allied authorities, for which Italians often have to suffer.

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But, I must repeat, all these complaints are fostered by malicious and idle persons. The dispassionate observer knows that they are for the most part unfounded, that they are the inevitable inconveniences of war and that the good that the Allies have brought and are bringing is immeasurably greater than the material damage sustained by occupation.

The real friends of the Allies feel, with reason, that what is most lacking, especially in the English, is a psychological and political understanding of the Italian situation. It is generally accepted that Americans have more understanding of and sympathy for Italians than the British. I personally have found nothing but cordiality, solidarity and respect among the English officers I have met. But I have noticed that many English and especially officers, treat the Italians with cold disdain and

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consider them all equally responsible for fascism and the war; an inferior race, unworthy of freedom and incapable of governing themselves democratically. The same attitude of mind led England, in different circumstances, to support and outwardly esteem the Fascist regime, which would certainly have collapsed much sooner if it had not been taken seriously in the field of international relations. Although the English would never tolerate Fascism in England, they would not look askance at a government which guaranteed order for an "inferior" people, at any cost, even if the methods resembled those of Fascism.

Many of us are distressed that the Allies, especially the English, do not distinguish sufficiently between Fascists and non-Fascists. The unfortunate trait in the Italian character which tends to facile readjustment, makes it extremely difficult for a foreigner to understand the difference between a convinced fascist, a turn-coat leader and an anti-Fascist resolved to sacrifice himself rather than live in. The apparent indifference of the Allies towards a political and moral re-birth in Italy pains and humiliates the best type of Italian. The Allies do not seem to realize the urgency and importance of epuration, or the sense of discouragement in the people when ex-gerarchi are placed in prominent positions to-day; or again the effect of Allied officers frequenting the drawing rooms of the aristocracy, where a year ago German officers were received with equal enthusiasm, and the appointment of ladies of the Florentine nobility, who twelve months previously were Fascist uniforms and were filled with admiration of the "repubblicane", as heads of the social committees.

As far as can be judged from here, the Allies and England seem to derive their policy from their lack of discrimination and preference for the rich and aristocratic classes because the latter seem to be the best guarantee of the preservation of "order".

The Allies' attitude towards the patriots, which was hostile and diffident for many months, arose from lack of understanding that the only live and healthy forces which existed and still exist, are the volunteers, inspired by ideals of liberty and social justice, and that the monarchy is dead [illegible] decaying.

The [illegible] admiration and gratitude with which we Italians regarded [illegible] in 1940 made the bitterness felt at his hard, almost deriding tone at the "conditions" of peace all the harder, democracy creeping its way towards [illegible] England

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The unbounded admiration and gratitude with which we Italians regarded Churchill in 1940 made the bitterness felt at his hard, almost deriding tone at the "confidences" of present-day Italian democracy groping its way towards a re-birth still more acute. England's attitude seems contradictory. We would have understood if Italy, once liberated, had been treated openly and clearly as a defeated enemy with a military government imposed. It would have been unjust, because the best Italians feel themselves to be among the victors in this war of religion; but it would have been logical. Hundreds of times, during the clandestine period, the Allies told us that Fascism, not Italy, was their enemy, and that democratic Italy would once again be a free nation, equal with France and Yugoslavia. But in spite of these promises, we see that Allied policy has kept Italy in the ambiguous and humiliating position of a "co-belligerent", tolerated and suspected, so much so that Italian combatants do not yet know for what future they are fighting. The Monarchy (i.e. Fascism) has received [illegible] support from Italy and the chains which the best Italians thought severed have been strengthened. Truly a curious policy, because for the last twenty years, the real and only enemies of England have been just those members of the nobility and army grouped

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around the monarchy, who prepared and approved the German alliance and Italy's entry into war. Yet England seems to favour their remaining in power and prevents the triumph of the democratic forces which have regarded Britain during the war as their ideal country.

If certain English conservatives follow the principle for Italy that order is preferable to liberty they are profoundly mistaken if they think that by supporting the monarchy they will encourage order. I am firmly convinced that the only way Italy can reach a democratic and non-extremist constitution without any fresh revolutionary jolting, is by allowing the popular conviction that the monarchy is primarily responsible for Fascism to come to its logical conclusion. Any attempt to support the monarchy against the wishes of the people means anarchy and civil war. The Allies and especially the English should understand this. There can be no other order in Italy after Fascism save republican order. The attitude of the English government has sown doubt and uncertainty among the people as to whether, in fact, the Allies are not protecting Fascism. Local incidents when Allied authorities have ignored the Committees of Liberation have sometimes confirmed these feelings.

The foregoing observations do not, however, alter the fundamental conclusion that the arrival of the Allies in Italy and their stay among us have not been a delusion for those with calm judgement. In spite of the disdainful attitude of some officers, the Allies will come to see after their contact with the people that the great mass of Italians is civilized and sound, is "European" and worthy of liberty.

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX II No 15

FLORENTINE PERSONALITIES - THE DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO

Carlo MORANDI
Born: 6/8/1904 in Pallanza (Novara)

Took his degree in litterature. A teacher of history and philosophy in the classical high schools (Liceo Classico), he became 'Provveditore agli Studi' and is at present professor of modern and contemporary history at the University of Florence.

He has published several volumes and about 60 minor studies on the political and diplomatic history of Italy and Europe during the past three centuries. He has undertaken historical research abroad and held a series of lessons in Paris; He collaborates for principal scientific and cultural Italian reviews and for the "Revue Historique de Paris." He directed a cultural periodical, "Popolo", which was suppressed after a year (1925-26) by the Fascist Government. He is now in charge of the "Historia" collection of the Florentine publishing firm Barbera and contributes articles for various daily papers on problems of foreign policy. He is a member of the Partito Democratico del Lavoro and of the Directive Council of the Florentine Section. Within the Party he is chiefly concerned with cultural, educational and international problems.

Filippo TEDESCHI
Born: 5/IX/1904 in Rome.

Dr. Filippo Tedeschi is the proprietor of the Florentine publishing house Barbera, one of the best known Italian firms for its rich past and traditions. Instinctively and by family tradition Tedeschi was anti-fascist. Denounced by a fascist spy who had infiltrated into the firm, he was accused of defeatism and anti-fascism and of sacrilegious abuse against the person of the head of the German State." The charges were referred to the Department of Public Safety and the Political Investigation Section of the Milizia Volontaria and it was only with the help of powerful and patriotic friends that Tedeschi was able to avoid being arraigned before a special Tribunal. The documents concerning this case still exist in the Roma Tribunal. From these it can be gathered that Tedeschi thought very highly of the English theory that beyond Fascism there was in Italy the people and the Army from whom a clear statement was awaited."
Tedeschi's arrest on be[illegible] even worse when a member of his family joined the Fascists [illegible] as the German S[illegible] a document [illegible] was described as "Bolscevism", at that time a

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for principal scientific and cultural Italian reviews and for the "Revue Historique de Paris." He directed a cultural periodical, "Topoli", which was suppressed after a year (1940-1) by the Fascist Government. He is now in charge of the "Historia" collection of the Florentine publishing firm Barbera and contributes articles for various daily papers on problems of foreign policy. He is a member of the Partito Democratico del Lavoro and of the Directive Council of the Florentine Section. Within the Party he is chiefly concerned with cultural, educational and international problems.

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Tedeschi's situation became even worse when a member of his family joined the Fascists and submitted to the German S.S. a document in which Tedeschi was described as "Badogliano", at that time a very serious accusation.

On the 8th September before Tedeschi had had news of the Armistice he convoked a meeting of the Board of his publishing house and made a speech of an extremely anti-German and patriotic character. In this he offered a sum of money to Marshal Badoglio for war victims and confirmed the anti-German traditions of his [illegible]. After the Armistice and the constitution of the Fascist Republic, Dr. Tedeschi was particularly persecuted by Senator Gio[illegible] Gentile who had founded the "Accademia d'Italia" in Florence. Gentile, who was the real proprietor of the firm "Sansoni", another Florentine publishing house, used political means to persecute his rival in the editorial field. In the meantime Tedeschi had fled to Rome to a convent of the "Frati Trappisti alle Frattocchie", whence he joined the Partisan band "Antidecima" under the name of Enrico Pace, and undertook an

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intense patriotic campaign, collaborating with nearly all the political figures of the present Italian government. He also financed the clandestine paper "Rinnovamento" the organ of the Labour Party (from which the Democrazia del Lavoro originated) and made contact with the Comitato di Liberazione of Siena.

Apart from his political functions one of the chief aims that Dr. Tedeschi has in view is to make his firm a centre for the diffusion of Anglo-American literature, as he is an enthusiastic connoisseur and exponent of western culture.

Carlo CASALI
Born: 20/6/1899 at Montechiarugolo (Parma)

Doctor in economic and social sciences. Manager of an Insurance Company. Expert in economic, financial, taxation and insurance problems as well as industrial organization.

Publicist and author of works on insurance and political economy. During the Fascist Régime he directed the Social Liberal clandestine movement in Abruzzi, Molise, Puglie, Lazio, Emilia and Lombardia, which in 1943, before the coup d'état, became merged in the movement led by Bonomi and Ruini. He was nominated by the first Badoglio Government as Commissario della Confederazione dei Lavoratori del Credito e dell'Assicurazione. After September 1943 he managed to escape capture by the Nazi-Fascists. At present he is a member of the Directorate of the Democratic Labour Party and President of the Party's Regional Tuscany Committee and of its Provincial Florence Committee.

Plinio CITO
Born: 5/9/1880
Lawyer

Was amongst the founders and for a long time Secretary of the Florentine Associazione Democratico Sociale (Section of the Italian Radical Party) which had strong influence on the political and administrative life of Florence. He was first a board member and subsequently President of the Pia Casa del Lavoro and for a short time member of the Board of Governers of the Santa Maria Nuova Hospital. Citi was asked to sit for the parliamentary elections of 1921, but refused. He was never a

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CONFIDENTIAL SUMMARY No. 64.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 19 April 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 64

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PART I - SUMMARY

1) The sudden death of President Roosevelt left the Italian people genuinely griefstricken. All newspapers were unanimous in their appreciation of the President and their regret that he should have died on the eve of victory. He was praised in particular as the man who had led the American nation to victory and who, as the outstanding champion of Democracy, would have contributed so much to the building of a sound and lasting peace. In fact both in press comment and private conversation, Italians emphasized that the loss of the President would be most seriously felt at the peace conference. The President had slowly acquired universal popularity in Italy as he had more and more come to be regarded as one of the few friends Italy possessed in the outside world. The death of the President was thus felt not only among the educated classes but also among the simple people.

2) The start of the Allied offensive in Italy and the progress of the Anglo-American armies toward Berlin have raised the spirits of the people and led the press to suggest that the end of the war is not far off. Naturally the attention of the political leaders shifts towards possible developments in the North. There is a general preoccupation as to the political consequences of the liberation of the North. Togliatti in his speech made it clear that his party was concerned to bridge the gulf between north and south, and Pietro Nenni, in an article in the AVANTI, says that the Government should resign to make way for a new government responding to the exigencies of the new situation. He also added that the duty of the government is to convoke the Constituent Assembly as soon as possible after the liberation of the North.

3) The report that French troops had crossed the Italian frontier [illegible] which had been broadcast by Radio Paris caused a cer-

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3) The report that French troops had crossed the Italian frontier into Piedmont which had been broadcast by Radio Paris caused a certain measure of alarm among the more nationalist minded Italians. Both in the Press and in private conversation, it is possible to detect an undercurrent of nationalism which leads Italians to regret that Italy is not on the same footing as France and to confuse the recent past histories of the countries. To judge from some of the articles it would seem that there are many Italians who fail to see any difference between the position of Italy and that of France. No doubt partly as a result of the memory of Mussolini's gratuitous attack on France in 1940, there is the feeling among certain Italians that France may seek her revenge by trying to annex territory. Italian public opinion also received a further blow this week as a result of the interview published in Moscow by Marshall Tito in which he claimed that Trieste and Istria desire to be Yugoslavian, and ad-

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

ded that Yugoslavia "was sure this wish would be carried out". As most Italians feel very strongly on the question of Trieste and feel further that its conquest was one of the tangible achievements of the last war, they are particularly sensitive to this problem.

The report that Finocchiaro-Aprile, the leader of the Sicilian Separatists, has sent a memorandum to the governments assembled at the San Francisco Conference, inviting them to consider the interests of Sicily, has also aroused the anger of many Italians.

In addition the report that the Government of Ethiopia intends to demand the annexation of the former Italian colony of Eritrea has further served to depress the minds of those Italians who feel that Italy will emerge from this war without a friend and a prey to the appetites of all her neighbors.

4) The speech of Palmiro Togliatti at the Communist Congress and the results of this Congress have aroused renewed interest in the political situation. In Naples it is reported the speech of Togliatti was interpreted as a move to the left in view of the imminent liberation of the north and the consequent release of powerful left wing forces in support of the Communist and Socialist parties. At the end of the meeting the National Council of the Communist Party unanimously voted in favor of a resolution in which the party confirmed the policy of national unity in the struggle for the liberation of their country from the Germans and the fascists. The National Council applauded the Directorate of the party for the way in which it had contributed toward the unity of the national forces. At the same time the council noted the existence of an increasing gulf between the government and the anti-fascist mass of the workers. It also noted a deep discontent in the people not only on account of the general misery but above all because of the lack of energy in the fight against fascism. The Council pointed out there was a recrudescence of fascism which represented a threat to democracy in Italy. The situation, it added, had been rendered more serious by the progressive weakening of the organized movement of the Committee of National Liberation. With the liberation of the north where the Committees of Liberation form the core of the resistance movement against the Germans (and tomorrow will form the nucleus of the new democracy), it is pointed out

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The National Council then made three proposals: 1) to hasten the summoning of the Congress of the Committees of National Liberation;

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2) to hasten the consultation of the country in the administrative elections; 3) to prepare in connection with the liberation of the north a reorganization of the government which by modifying its structure, general directives and methods, would give to Italy even before the summoning of the constituent assembly, a government which would really govern and which would have the support of the people organized in the committees of liberation, the trade unions, and the large women and youth associations. After applauding the agreement with the Socialist Party, and expressing the hope that when the north was liberated it might be possible to create a single party of the working classes, the National Council hoped for a progressive improvement in the relations between the Communists and the Christian Democrats and expressed the hope that the two parties might reach a political agreement similar to that which they had already achieved in the trade unions. The National Council entrusted the directorate of the party with the task of preparing for the summoning of a national congress of the Communist Party after the complete liberation of the country. Meanwhile it set up commissions within the party to study and elaborate the proposals which the party would make to the Italian people at the time of the elections for the Constituent Assembly. Three proposals which these commissions would have to examine were agrarian reform, industrial reform and the new constitution of the state.

The Christian Democrat newspaper IL POPOLO, in an article on 10 April, replied to Togliatti's speech and in particular to the overtures which he had made to the Catholics. The writer of this article hinted that the Communists were trying to undermine the union of the Christian Democrats by making local pacts with Christian Democrats who were more to the left than some of the others. The writer admitted the existence of a left wing in a center party like the Christian Democrats. The writer also pointed out the contrast between the ideology of the Communists and the ideology of Christianity. The article defends those men of the pre-fascist regime who have assumed the responsibility of rescuing Italy from chaos by democratic methods. The article also pointed out that all classes should cooperate in order that the country might be saved. In particular the author criticized the class concept of politics held by Togliatti. The paper pointed out that although the Socialists and Communists may be strengthened in the

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ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action, welcomes the speech of Togliatti and examines the points of agreement and divergency in the programmes of the two parties. The writer concludes his article by saying that although on the essential problems of national policy there is agreement between the Communists, Socialists and Actionists, this in itself is not sufficient. It is necessary that the other parties and above all the Liberals and Christian Democrats agree to the

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the same common programme. It is necessary, he adds, that that unity of anti-fascist policy which inspired the movement of resistance and constituted the political basis of the Committee of National Liberation should guide the 6 parties in the near future.

In a further article in ITALIA LIBERA, on 17 APRIL, Ugo La Malfa invites the Liberals and Christian Democrats to clarify their positions within the Committee of National Liberation. La Malfa says that this clarification is necessary in order that a common policy may be agreed upon once the north has been liberated. La Malfa points out that so long as the policy of the Committee of Liberation moves toward a more democratic condeption no real danger exists. In this way Italy will gradually build up a democratic system. When this united programme is no longer possible then grave dangers may arise as a result of the breaking up of the Committee of National Liberation.

5) Meanwhile the Communists have announced that an agreement has been signed in TURIN between Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats, and that the leaders of the three parties there will meet from time to time to examine the various problems that arise. This committee it is said will serve in particular to intensify the struggle against the Germans and fascists.

6) It has been announced that Medici-Tornaquinci, the Undersecretary for the Ministry of Occupied Territory, has just returned to Rome from a visit to northern Italy where he was in touch with the Patriots.

7) Marcello Soleri, Minister of the Treasury, made a speech in Naples during the weekend in which he outlined the government's policy for the reconstruction of Italian finances. He explained the new loan as a measure designed to prevent inflation and restore confidence. He pointed out that it was essential to restore financial stability and above all it was necessary to acquire the confidence of other nations as Italy would be dependent upon their financial assistance. At present he said Italy was bearing the expense of four armies, the German army which was ravaging the north, the fascist republican armies in the North, the Allied armies in Liberated Italy and the Italian troops in Liberated Italy. He stated that Italy had two assets, the sun and her capacity for work, and on these two assets would depend the reconstruction of the country.

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8) It has been pointed out by some Italians that not sufficient has been done by America and Great Britain to re-establish cultural contacts. It has been easier for Italian publishers to secure the copyright to Russian translations and as a result the bookshops contain more books explaining the Russian point of view than the Anglo-American one. In particular it is pointed out that so far no English books have been put on sale in the ordinary bookshops. The American books that were on sale were bought up avidly. It is suggested by Italians who are well disposed towards England and America that more should be done to enable Italians to purchase British and American newspapers, reviews and books in Italy.

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Paris Branch 3R

NO. 64.

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

19 April 1945

Central D Section, Liberated Italy

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 64

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APPENDIX I Review of Economic Articles No. 10

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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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A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. The Death of President Roosevelt

The Italian people are profoundly moved and dismayed by the death of President Roosevelt. All the morning papers of 13 April dedicated their editorial to this tragic event.

Carlo Sforza in an editorial in the GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (Independent) writes: "Roosevelt has fallen victim to a weight and a responsibility which, after the fate of Wilson, became greater than a man's strength. What will be the political and international consequences of his death? In one sense great, because nothing is further from the truth than a predetermined conception of history; politics are made it is true by historical and economic currents, but they are made above all by men - when there are the men (which does not always happen). But in another way the death of Roosevelt will have a significance much less tragic than the fatal illness of Wilson and his death: Wilson, and Wilson alone, was the originator of the Fourteen Points, whose cause was that of war against war; once dead, his cause was delivered a death blow and the nullity of his successor Harding did the rest.

"Roosevelt - less intransigent or less prophetic, however one looks at it - crystallized his ideals in the Atlantic Charter, a noble document, but philosophic and social rather than political. This Charter represents the ideals of all Americans, from Secretary of State Stettinius, to the humblest citizen.

"The death of Roosevelt, "Commander in Chief", is the death of one who sacrifices his life in battle. The American soldiers who are fighting so valorously in Germany will regard it in this way and their heroic resolve will grow. Politically things will remain the same. In his first years as President he was adored by some and hated by others, but that time passed. He was their President, President in war, personification of his country. He will be mourned but all Americans will say, 'It is up to us to continue his work'".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE in an editorial entitled "Mourning in the Civilized World" writes: "The news of the death of Roosevelt fills the souls of all free men with consternation and regret. One of the most gifted and esteemed men of our time has

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L'ITALIA LIBERA (Party of Action) in an editorial entitled "A Great Man", writes, "It is difficult to write anything worthy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. We can only say that he was a great, a very great man, and that thanks to him the American nation has grown to an authority and influence in the world such as never before."

AVANTI (Socialist), in an editorial says, "The American Armies are opening the way toward the capital of the Reich. Like the humblest soldier, he died at his post of battle, at his desk, in the midst of the war to which he had dedicated all his energies, all his tenacious willpower, the intensity of his faith, and which now draws to a victorious conclusion."

L'UNITA (Communist) in an editorial entitled "Deepest Mourning", writes: "The unexpected death of Roosevelt strikes the democratic peoples of the entire world with numbness and lamentation. A great void, which will not soon be filled, has

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opened in the democratic front, since the position which Roosevelt held was such a great one that no one man will be able to replace him immediately. This void is as great in the international front of anti-Fascist struggle as in the American national picture.

LIBERA STAMPA, in an editorial entitled "The Defender of Liberty", says, "Franklin Delano Roosevelt has been struck down on the threshold of victory, when that war which he has wished (aveva voluta) prepared and conducted to the end, is about to terminate in the triumph ofthe Allied Armies."

IL TEMPO (Independent) in an editorial entitled "The Democrat", says, "Roosevelt is dead. The great voice which from the White House for so many years has defended the cause of humanity is suddenly silenced. Humanity will lack something from this tragic day forth; a guide, a compass, a hope in the dark hours of long and terrible trial."

L'INDIPENDENTE (official Government paper) under an eight column headline, "THE GREAT SPIRIT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS AT THE HEAD OF THE VICTORIOUS ALLIED ARMIES", says, "For Italy it is a day of mourning and sorrow. A living sorrow, sincere, heartfelt, with knowledge of the gravity of the loss which the sudden death of President Roosevelt inflicts on Italy, democracy, the world".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (14.4.45). "The news of the sudden death of Roosevelt profoundly moved the Romans. The news, which spread rapidly and was announced in the press and on the radio, aroused a unanimous and sincere distress in Rome... The city was immediately full of flags at half-mast.... Public meetings and activities were cancelled including the meeting of the Council of Ministers at the Viminal. Schools will be closed for two days and work suspended for five minutes at the time of the funeral. It can be said that the whole life of the city in every sphere of activity shared the calamity which has struck this great friendly nation.".

2. Press Reactions to the Offensive in Italy

All the papers gave the greatest prominence to the Allied offensive in Italy as also to the march of the Anglo-Americans towards Berlin. Various editors underline the probable political developments of the Italian situation in connection with military events.

AVANTI (Socialist) writes, The Italian front on the move again. Lugo, Rosignano and Cotignola liberated by the 8th Army. Heroic bearing of the Italian troops who are advancing south west of Alfonsine. The Elbe has been reached. Cobourg occupied. The headlines of the other papers are similar.

In an editorial in AVANTI by Pietro Nenni, entitled "New Phase", after having said that the Italian offensive will have a relatively quick development, he says

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In an editorial in AVANTI by Pietro Nenni, entitled "New Phase", after having said that the Italian offensive will have a relatively quick development, he says that it is to be hoped that Bologna, Milan, Turin, will be liberated by the people. In any case, writes Nenni, "only when the last shot has been fired can politics resume their place." After having said that the working classes in the north will repudiate any form of civil war which would be damaging to the national good, Nenni says: "That which the people will want... is a democratic policy which will face with energy the problems which remain unsolved or were only half solved in Salerno and Rome. The government has two irrevocable tasks, the first to resign to make way for a political formation equal to the exigencies to the new situation; the second to convoke the Constituent Assembly. To the Anglo-Americans we wish to say: "Have faith in the Italian people. Go to the north with the certainty that you will encounter brothers; when the last shot has been fired reduce to a minimum military and political control; leave us to work out our own destiny."

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE in an article signed "Erasmo" says that in Northern Italy concrete problems will take precedence over political ones...The first thing they expect is a quick return to normal life, which does not merely mean the end of bombardments and reprisals, but an immediate resumption of work and reconstruction and the liquidation of the obscure political and moral situation, the outcome of two years of the Social Republic."

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P O L I T I C A L

3. Togliatti's Speech at the National Assembly of the Communist Party.

On 27 April, Palmiro Togliatti, head of the Italian Communist Party, delivered an important speech to the Second National Assembly of the Party which was held in Rome. The meeting was by invitation and none but members of the Party were admitted. The Communist paper L'UNITA' reported the speech in full, while all the Roman press published summaries.

The following are the principal points covered by Togliatti:

He stressed the importance of the present moment when the agricultural regions of the South and the industrial regions of the North are on the point of being re-united and when the populations of the two regions will join together in a movement to build up a new Italy.

The secret of the victory of the Allied Nations lies in their having been united and it was this principle of unity which led the first National Assembly of the Communist Party in Naples, to adopt a policy of national union and to thrust aside all party considerations. "Our policy still calls for war against the invaders and against Fascism in the national field; in the international field, for the renunciation of useless recriminations and claims, which might lead us to be suspected of planning to continue the nationalistic policy of Fascism; and for recognition of the unity of the three great democratic powers as being the basis on which the war is being fought. Let no one even remotely think of gambling on eventual dissension among the great powers."

The principal points of the Party's internal policy are:

1. The ruthless destruction of Fascism, with no possibility of compromise with the old regime which was responsible for the advent of Fascism.

2. A policy of national solidarity in the economic field.

After warning Italians not to be over-critical, he praised the men who by fighting and working, have proved themselves worthy of democracy, and reproved those generals who expressed misgivings as to the possibility of creating an efficient Italian army. The people enthusiastically answered the call to arms, while in the North during those hard winter months patriots intensified their struggle in spite of being urged, and then ordered, to demobilise and return to their homes. The patriots thus showed that "if left to themselves, they will accomplish their duty to their country better than were they to be under tutelage." He praised the war effort of the Italian people, to which the Communist Party, with its initiative, has made a decisive con-tribution by placing itself in the front rank of [illegible]

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While clearing the Government of responsibility, he attributed the stagnation and lack of enthusiasm in solving certain serious problems to (1) the persistence among the ruling classes of the defects of the old parliamentarism, (2) the survival of Fascism due to inertia in destroying it, (3) obstructionism on the part of Fascist profiteers, and (4) a renewed activity on the part of the small privileged groups who were responsible for the success of Fascism. For these reasons a rift has developed between the more advanced and energetic elements, on which one must rely for the reconstruction of Italy, and the Government. The structure of the state has only been partly epurated. "Although accepting this state of affairs, we insist upon the necessity of epuration because the negative elements in the Italian political situation have discredited the country in the eyes of the world." He warned of the danger of a clash between a democratic and progressive North and a Clerical-South in which anti-democratic currents similar to those of pre-Fascist days are discernible.

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There are three tendencies in Italy:

1. The tendency to foment party quarrels in order to bring about disorders (as in Greece) leading to armed conflicts between the organized forces of the Front of Liberty on one side, and on the other, Allied troops and the forces of the police and of the army under the control of reactionary elements. The ultimate purpose of those who share this tendency is to defer all elections, to prolong Allied occupation, to impede the development of democracy and finally to set up a reactionary regime of the Fascist type. There are among these men some who are honest democrats but who are being misled by elements who have far-reaching ties with many and diverse groups of individuals, ranging all the way from out-and-out Trotskyists to reactionary monarchist generals. The Sicilian separatist movement is to be considered as an example of this first tendency.

2. A conservative tendency, which, with other and different means, seeks to disrupt the united front against Fascism and to eliminate the Committee of National Liberation on the grounds that now that the state has resumed its normal functions, its usefulness has come to an end. As in the preceding case, it also seeks to delay and defer all consultations of the will of the people.

3. The democratic tendency which has the defects of not being united and of not having a clear-cut programme.

In a review of the various political parties, Togliatti said that the Liberal Party was torn by internal dissentions between democratic and anti-democratic elements, due to the fact that the party had welcomed members from the old ruling classes who even though not erstwhile members of the Fascist party, had always shown a reactionary attitude. An analogous situation exists in the Democracy of Labour Party which in seeking to increase its membership has taken on men who represent the old groups. As to the Christian Democrats, Togliatti referred to his party's policy which had sought to form a bloc composed of the three mass parties. The policy has not been a failure because, in addition to the close collaboration existing with the Christian Democrats in the syndical field, in various provinces political pacts, properly speaking, have been concluded with that party. He deplored the difficulties created by the conservative and reactionary wing of the Christian Democratic party, and by the Church. As to the latter he contrasted the tolerant attitude of the Communists who admitted the faithful to membership in the party, with that of certain priests who have been known to refuse absolution to Communists. He warned such intolerant churchmen, and said that the heads of the Catholic Church would do well to reflect on the advisibility of letting loose a religious struggle in Italy. The Communist Party will continue to seek an understanding with the Christian Democrats and will remain in contact with its progressive elements.

He mentioned the affinity of interests with the Republican Party, and said that far from objecting to the Party of Action, the Communists looked upon it with favour and substantially shared many of its views. However, he criticized the contrast which

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He mentioned the affinity of interests with the Republican Party, and said that far from objecting to the Party of Action, the Communists looked upon it with favour and substantially shared many of its views. However, he criticized the contrast which sometimes arose between the Party's words and its deeds, saying that in the practical field it had made concrete collaboration impossible. As to the Socialists, the political pact with them was still in vigor in spite of their refusal to participate in the Government, and the unity of action of the Communists and Socialists is unimpaired.

The two dangers which threaten the anti-Fascist front are anti-Communism, which seeks to destroy liberty and democracy with which Communism is today identified in Europe, and nationalism which by following the same trail of violence blazed by Fascism, may well precipitate serious problems such as that of Trieste. The latter, as well as all others between Italy and Yugoslavia, must be approached and discussed in a spirit of friendship which Italians must nourish for the new democratic Yugoslavia.

The immediate objectives of the Communist Party are:

1. The convening of a congress of the Committee of National Liberation, in which

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all Committees throughout Liberated Italy will participate.

2. The rapid preparation of the administrative elections. While supporting the formation of the Advisory Assembly, the Party opposes its being substituted for the Constituent Assembly, which must be elected by the people.

Changes in the composition of the Government are necessary, and the two parties, now with the opposition, will have to re-enter the Government; but such changes are not advisable until the whole of Italy has been liberated. In any case, more than a mere reshuffling of the cabinet will be necessary: a new spirit will have to be infused in the Government.

Togliatti said that the registered membership of the Communist Party had risen in Northern Italy from 60,000 to 100,000 and in liberated territory varied between 5% of the population in two of the regions, and 1% in one of the regions in the South. The number of women registered members has increased from 20,024 on December 31st 1944 to 40,191 on February 28th 1945.

4. Lecture by Prof. Luigi Salvatorelli on "The Big Three and the International Organisation for Peace"

On 7 April 1945, Prof. Luigi Salvatorelli, the well known historian and journalist, delivered a short lecture at the "Ritrovo" on the above subject. The meeting was a non-political one, and the audience consisted of about one hundred intellectuals. The meeting was sponsored by the "Circolo di Cultura Politica". Prof. Salvatorelli was director of the Turin newspaper "Stampa" in pre-Fascist days. At present he is director of the weekly "La Nuova Europa". He is a good speaker and his address lasted for about half an hour.

Prof. Salvatorelli said that the aim of an International Peace Organisation is the maintenance of peace for as long a period of time as possible. Another war in Europe in the not too distant future would mean the crucifixion of Europe.

The Big Three possess all the military and economic power necessary for the establishment of such an organisation. But the first and foremost prerequisite is that they agree among themselves. The way to such an agreement has already been paved. Salvatorelli looks upon "spheres of influence" as very dangerous. He said that at Teheran an agreement had been reached regarding "spheres of influence". He cited the case of Greece, where England intervened and Russia remained aloof, and the case of Rumania where Russia occupied the country and changed the government while England kept her hands off. But as American public opinion is definitely against the theory of "spheres of influence", at Yalta defined and clear cut spheres of influence were abandoned in favour of co-ordinated control by the Big Three. Spheres of influence lead to wars, as is illustrated by the accord of 25 August 1939 between

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Important steps will be taken at San Francisco towards organizing the collaboration of the Big Three to minimize the danger of disagreements arising among them.

The Security Council which is to be set up at San Francisco will be the most important instrument for the maintenance of the peace. Eventually all nations will have to be given parity if peace is to endure, but for the present it would be idle to expect that the predominant Big Three can grant the small powers a state of parity with themselves. How, for example, could San Marino be expected to have as much to say as Russia? The preponderance of influence of the big powers over the small powers is both right and inevitable. Eventually however, the small powers will be accorded proportional representation in the International Organization, not perhaps as single nations, but as groups or federations of nations. The most urgent problem for the smaller nations is to seek to come to agreements among themselves on such political, economic, social and even spiritual interests as they have in common. It is very likely that a European Federation would result from such agreements, and eventually attain as such, parity with the Big Three of which it would become a fourth member.

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5. Dismissal of the Duke of Aosta as Admiral of the Fleet

The Duke of Aosta was dismissed as Admiral of the Fleet as a result of a careless remark made by him to Mrs. Sylvia Sprigge, correspondent of the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, during the course of a dinner at Taranto, and repeated by her upon her return to Rome.

Mrs. Sprigge was recently the guest for a week of the Italian Navy at Taranto; one evening, while seated next to the Duke, the conversation turned upon the Roatta trial. During the conversation, according to Mrs. Sprigge's story, the Duke said, speaking of the judges, "I would shoot them all!" After a moment of surprise, Mrs. Sprigge is supposed to have replied, "But can you do that?" - a remark which caused some of the guests to smile.

After her return to Rome, for several days Mrs. Sprigge repeated the remark at various social gatherings. At one of these, Mrs. Sprigge is reliably quoted as saying she believed that a correspondent of AVANTI (Socialist paper violently critical of the Navy) or Ricotti, a member of the Commission for the Epuration of the Navy, was present. However this may be, AVANTI proceeded to publish an article stating that the Duke, in the presence of a foreign correspondent, had used "criminal expressions" with regard to the judges of the Roatta trial. The next day the paper published a letter from Mrs. Sprigge, which tended to confirm the article but in which she said, in an attempt to clear herself, that unless she had been so authorized by the Duke, she would herself never have publicised the remark. Moroni, President of the Court which tried Roatta, next demanded of the Government an explanation or retraction of the remark attributed to the Duke. On the following day, the Matter was taken up at a Cabinet meeting (not attended by the Communist Minister Togliatti), at which De Courten, the Minister of the Navy, reported that the Duke had not spoken of "shooting the judges of the Court, but of "eliminating the Special Courts", which he did not believe were for the best interests of the country. As a result, the Cabinet decided upon the Duke's dismissal.

A well-informed and reliable Italian source commented as follows on the incident:

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The disciplinary measure taken with regard to the Duke is surprisingly severe, when one considers that it was based on a remark made privately and which was unquestionably subsequently garbled. The Duke's remark cannot be compared, as some newspapers are attempting to do, with the article published in the press by General Azzi, in which he criticized the organization of the Army and for which he was dismissed from the Army. General Azzi was unquestionably guilty of a flagrant breach of discipline.

The incident has been characteristically exploited and magnified by the anti-monarchist press to which it offered an opportunity for injurious attacks on the House of Savoy. It is an example of the increasingly current habit in Italy of attacking any prominent individual who ventures, even in private, to express opinions or criticisms which are distasteful.

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There are unconfirmed rumors in circulation that the Luogotenente has in addition sentenced the Duke to six months' imprisonment in a fortress ("Fortezza"). Even were this to be true, the measure has no political significance. The Duke's expression of opinion on the Special Courts was a reflection on the Luogotenente, who signed the decree constituting them. The sentence would therefore amount to nothing more than a measure of internal family discipline, as to which the House of Savoy has always had very strict, not to say autocratic ideas.

The opinion is general that the Duke's remark was ill-advised, and that he should have been more guarded in his conversation with Mrs. Sprigge. The latter is severely criticized for repeating all over Rome a remark which was obviously not made for publication, which was made to her while she was the guest of the Navy, and which she wittingly or unwittingly warped and exaggerated in the telling. Her letter to the AVANTI is also held against her as it tended to confirm an article which was in itself misleading and which was obviously published with a political end in view.

A well-placed and highly reliable source informed a PWB officer of a conversation with His Excellency De Courten, the Minister of the Navy, on the Aosta incident.

De Courten said that the conversation on the Roatta trial should never have taken place, because all political discussions are formally banned in the Navy. According to De Courten, the Duke actually said that he would "eliminate tutti" (i.e. "eliminate them all"). The remark however was made while expressing the opinion that the ordinary Courts were adequate for trials such as that of Roatta, and that the Special Courts were therefore superfluous. Mrs. Sprigge misunderstood the remark, thinking that it applied to the defendents, and that the Duke used the word "eliminare" to mean "do away with" or "shoot." She then asked the Duke if he meant the "defendents", and upon his replying "No, the judges," concluded that the Duke wanted to shoot the judges. The Minister denied the rumor that the Duke had been the object of any disciplinary measure other than his dismissal.

Two other usually well-informed sources were interviewed by a PWB officer. One of them, a member of the aristocracy, attached but little political significance to the dismissal of the Duke, who is a weak character and rather given to making careless remarks. The other, a naval

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Two other usually well-informed sources were interviewed by a PWB officer. One of them, a member of the aristocracy, attached but little political significance to the dismissal of the Duke, who is a weak character and rather given to making careless remarks. The other, a naval officer, said that he had spoken of the matter to General Cadorna, son of the Commander-in-Chief of the Italian armies during the last war. The general has been active in organizing assistance for the Partisans in the North. He was quoted as saying that "the Duke's dismissal could be turned to good account if he would join in helping the Patriots in the Val D'Aosta". The naval officer, without expressing any regret at the Duke's dismissal as Admiral, added that by following Cadorna's suggestion he would gain credit for himself and for the monarchy.

According to a member of the Duke's household, the Duke has retired to his mother's estate at Capo di Monte for "an indefinite stay."

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

3. The Duke of Aosta's Dismissal

Some people regard the Duke of Aosta's punishment as just, others a farce. The following are some ofthe opinions expressed:

A Banker, age 50: "The incident is connected with the institutional question. It shows that there is internal dissention among the various branches of the Royal family. The monarchy is trying to save the Fascist top men, but it knows its own end is near. We do not trust the Luogotenente and the Savoys."

An Engineer, age 51: "If the utterances attributed to the Duke are true, they show him to be stupid, and the action taken against him is a just one."

A Government Employee, age 45: "It was very imprudent of the Duke to have expressed himself in such vigorous terms, but I find it humiliating for a member of the House of Savoy to have acted this way."

A Bookseller, age 48: "It is all a comedy meant to show that the Luogotenente has authority, energy and impartiality, especially the latter, in disciplining a member of his own family. But no one is convinced."

A Publisher, age 42: "This is a manoeuvre by the Savoys to regain their lost prestige. They have sacrificed Aosta because they found it opportune, nor should one overlook the fact that there is dissension between the house of Savoy and that of Aosta. The Savoys are capable of any betrayal. Haven't they betrayed the country?"

A Sculptor, age 38: "I approve the action taken against Aosta. I don't like his private life; he never was worthy of his rank. He deserves what has happened to him because he was a Fascist. As for Umberto, I have no use for him, but at least, for a long time he refused to be a Fascist. When the Fascist uniform was offered to him he refused it, saying: "Io non sono un carbonaio".

7. Russia's Denunciation of Pact with Japan

Russia's denunciation of the non-aggression pact with Japan has been enthusiastically received by Roman public opinion. It is generally believed that Russia will ultimately join in the war against Japan. Quite a few people who were interviwed by a FWB officer expressed the fear lest Russia become too powerful. The following are some of the opinions expressed:

A Lawyer, age 52: "Italian public opinion is very much interested in the question. It is an important step towards the re-establishment of world order. I am a militant member of the Action Party, but I am not anxious with regard to Russia's gaining too much influence. I think Russia will declare war against Japan in the very near future."

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A Banker, age 50: "This is a very clever manoeuvre on the part of Russia, intended to check a dangerous American expansion in Asia. I do not think that it will lead to a large scale conflict with Japan, although there will be some minor clashes. The significance of Russia's action lies more in the threat to Japan, which will propably force the latter to make important concessions to Russia. When Japan finally surrenders it will be difficult for the United States to attempt to revise such concessions inasmuch as they will be a fait accompli."

A Government Employee, age 45: "Russia will declare war on Japan. The decision was taken long ago in agreement with Churchill and Roosevelt. Russia's plans are imperialistic; Stalin wants to realise the dream of Peter the Great, and also blot out the defeat suffered at the hands of the Japanese. It seems obvious that Russia intends to extend her hegemony not only over the whole of Europe but also over a large part of Asia. It is disturbing that a nation should become so powerful. It will be a problem for England and America. It seems that Russia will rule the destinies of the world."

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A Publisher, age 42: "That is what we expected and foresaw after Yalta. It gives the lie to the Nazi propaganda that there is dissention among the Allies. I feel sure that Russia will be at war with Japan before the San Francisco Conference opens. Russia's action will also prove that Communism of today is not that of 1918-19. People are no longer afraid of it."

8. Reports of French Troops in Piemonte (FS Section Report, 10.4.45)

Considerable consternation has been caused among Northeners and those with families and friends in Northern Italy by the recent reports in the press of an advance by French troops into Piemonte. At times wildest rumours were current, i.e. that the French would completely occupy the Western Po Valley, and one even went so far as to specify that Moroccan troops were already on their way there. There is also a general feeling that as revenge for the "stab in the back" by Italy in 1940. France will occupy the Val d'Aosta for industrial and principally strategic reasons. Pessimists are already seeing in this possibility, which they take almost as a certainty, the seeds of a further struggle between France and Italy. Such alarms and excursions are probably merely the reflection of the general state of mind as regards France of many Italians who were and are still sincerely ashamed of the Italian attack on a defeated France.

9. The End of the War (Public Opinion, Naples)

The opinions of various people have been collected as to their reactions to the hoped-for end of the war. The people approached belong to different social classes and political tendencies: the substance of the replies is as follows:

A leading Journalist, belonging to no political party, said that THE day will not be one of rejoicing for the Italian people, for whom it will not stand as the day of victory, but only as the beginning of the real reconstruction of the Fatherland. Italians understand better than they do now the extent of their tragedy and will begin to worry seriously as to how they are going to be ruled. That day will mark the beginning of deep social strife, since the labouring classes appear determined to achieve economic independence, while the wealthy classes seem equally firm in their intention not to forsake any of their privileges.

A Woman of the People, who like the majority of the Neapolitan working classes, is in a sorry economic position, hopes that from that day the Allies will start sending supplies to unfortunate Italy and will no longer advance the pretext that shipping must be reserved for war purposes rather than to feed the civilian population. This is the only means for vanquishing the Black Market which at present is throttling the Italian people.

A Wealthy Lawyer. He dreads the day when the Allies finally leave Italy, because from that day it will be easy for the Left Parties, (perhaps even with the support of the majority of the people) in some way or another to seize power. He added a more personal note: apparently he dreads that day also, because he is not popular [illegible] majority of the local [illegible]

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A Student belonging to a bourgeois family is of the opinion that peace day will be the best day in human history, and that in spite of past and present suffering, people will be mad with joy. On that day there will be great pro-Allied demonstrations by the masses ofthe people. When the war is over the questions of Italy's frontiers will have to be squarely laid on the table.

A Trador considers that peace day will certainly not automatically improve Italy's economic position, but it will be the prelude to the reopening of free trade with foreign countries and therefore also with America, which is a basic condition for the return of normal economic conditions in Italy. For this trador, therefore, the day which matters is not that of peace but that of the resumption of trade with the U.S.

A Workman in the ILVA Factory, Socialist, said that peace day and the consequent liberation of Northern Italy, will mean for the working classes the problem of action

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for securing political power. Only with a Left Wing Government in power will it be possible to start real reconstruction based on democracy and greater social justice.

Official Political Parties intend on that day to stage a great people's demonstration in honour of the Allied Armed Forces; they wish thus to show that the Italian people are really alongside the Allies in the Anti-Fascist-Nazi field.

The Fascists will seek every means for organising various acts of sabotage to show the Italians, the Allies and the whole world that, in spite of the Allied victory Fascism is not dead that it is in fact fully alive and determined to carry on the fight even if underground.

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

10. Events of the Week - Naples.

The outstanding events which have been most discussed in local circles during the week are the following:

The statement by the Yugoslav Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Gavrilovich, concerning his Government's views on the question of Itsly's frontier with Yugoslavia. The statement and its imperialist tone regarding Venezia Giulia have been commented upon very critically. The assertion that the existence there of 700,000 Yugoslavs and only 200,000 Italians is not, Neapolitans say, supported by statistics, and in any case if it is a fact that the population of certain zones is predominantly Yugoslav, it is also a fact that other zones are entirely inhabitated by Italians and that the city of Trieste is included in one such zone. The statement contains the implicit admission that any solution concerning Venezia Giulia adopted without previously consulting the population in a strictly democratic manner, would undoubtedly be unfair and a source of future controversy.

Benedetto Croce's letter to the "Times" concerning the failure to invite Italy to the San Francisco Conference, has been favourably received, and is regarded as an outspoken clarification by the great philosphor of Italy's position in the international field.

The meeting of the secretaries of the six official political parties to discuss the general political situation, has been followed with considerable interest. The resolution adopted by the meeting is regarded, not only as a political "status quo" until the liberation of Northern Italy, but also as an expression of the anxiety of all political parties as to what may happen on the liberation of the North. In this connection, the undertaking given by the six parties to summon a Congress of Provincial Committees of Liberation when Northern Italy is liberated, has been interpreted locally as a first door opened to the political and Partisan forces of Northern Italy to enable them to join, without undue commotion, in the political life of liberated Italy. This Congress had been suggested long ago by the Naples Liberation

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Togliatti's speech at the meeting of the National Council of the Communist Party is interpreted as an indication that his Party intends turning still more to the Left. This turn is explained by the approaching liberation of Northern Italy where it is believed that very important Left Wing forces will be found. These forces will probably demand a more intransigent anti-Fascist policy and one more decided in the social and democratic sense. Underlying Togliatti's speech is the anxiety as to what will happen on the liberation of the North. It is to this anxiety that Neapolitans attribute Togliatti's attitude to two important questions: the institutional problem (abolition of the lieutenancy and introduction of a civil regency) and the Catholic Church (separation ofthe political responsibility of the lower clergy and the Catholic masses from that of the high clergy). This attitude on the latter question has caused a lively reaction among Neapolitan Catholics who stress the fact that the Church can never show a favourable attitude towards Communism.

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Another item of interest was the meeting of the National Union of War Victims which was held on 8 April in a Naples theatre, and was attended by over 2000 people of every social category and political tendencies. The outstanding fact which emerged from the discussion was that a vast number of Naples victims are still living in the most precarious and pitiful conditions.

11. The Freedom of the City of Naples for Lt.Col.Simson

At the meeting of the Giunta of the Naples Municipality on 9 April, the proposal was unanimously voted to present the freedom of the City to Lt.Col. Simson, the Zone Commissioner, who has been called to fill another important post. The presentation will be made on 14 April. (A-1)

12. Political Situation, Salerno

A Salerno informer reports that the local section of the Socialist Party is passing through a crisis. One of the leading members states that he intends withdrawing from the Party and from politics generally, because "it is not possible to withstand the constant pressure from workers who are asking for better living conditions" and "because of the 'bad faith' of many of the local leaders of the Socialist Party". (B-2)

13. Fascist Activities, Salerno

The Italian Police have succeeded in locating two groups of Fascist enthusiasts. The first group is made up of about a dozen old fascists, some of them "squadristi", and they are being watched by the police who are giving them "rope". The second group is made up of young students, about a dozen of them, who were constantly meeting for the avowed purpose of improving their dancing. The Carabinieri have put a stop to their activities. (B-2).

14. Foreign Exchange Black Market, Rome

From a reasonably reliable Italian source, the following are the current "quotations" of foreign currencies in the Roman black market:

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Pound sterling (gold)	9600 lire
" " (paper)	1000 "
" " (occupation)	700 "
Blue seal dollar	395 "
Yellow seal dollar	250
French franc	1.70

The French franc gained 30 points. The explanation offered for the rise in price was that a French regulation allows the importation into France of only very limited quantities of Italian lire.

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Moreover numbers of Frenchmen in Italy, by more or less orthodox methods, have accumulated considerable sums in lires, which they are anxious to convert into French notes for importation into France.

The rate of exchange is more favorable in Rome where a French franc is worth 1.70 lire than in France where it is worth 2 lire. Accordingly there has been an increase of the demand for French francs on the Rome Market.

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

15. Benedetto Croce's Letter to the TIMES.

Commenting on Benedetto Croce's letter to the London TIMES concerning Italy's attendance at the San Francisco conference, the Naples daily IL GIORNALE in its issue of 8 April writes as follows:

"We are aware that there is a victor's law; we do not wish to ignore or disavow it. But when the victor has taken up arms and crowned himself with oak-leaves in the name of Freedom, or rather of freedoms, he has imposed upon himself certain limits, and has given history and the future certain sacred undertakings. First among these is to respect the wishes of peoples freely and democratically expressed."

The Naples daily RISORGIMENTO in its issue of 7 April, in a leader headed "Il voto di un popolo" (The Hope of a Nation), comments on the following extract from Benedetto Croce's letter:

> "'...The only means for guarding against the dangers of the future is to strengthen international solidarity, to be persuaded that, nowadays, no country can disinterest itself of the fate of other countries, since its own fate is involved in the fate of the others.
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> "'When Italy asks the Allies to be admitted to the San Francisco conference, she is not asking in her own interest alone, she is upholding, together with her own interest, also the fate of Europe and of the world. She is not asking as a mendicant but is speaking once again for the benefit of all...'"

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"These words (Croce's), which are the outcome of the sound deductions of the historian, the penetrating inductions of the thinker, the proud call of the Italian, are the expression of the hope of an entire nation, of a very old civilization, whose achievements cannot be cancelled by a brief interlude of twenty years. Nobody can refuse to recognize Italy's superiority both civil and moral, the only one which in history counts, the one which has always achieved the lasting victories."

16. Russian Propaganda in Italy (F.S.Section Report 10.4.45)

A civilian contact who browses a good deal around Rome book-stalls and bookshops has commented on the vast quantities of books and pam-

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phlets on sale which put the Communist theories and points of view before the public in a form easily digestible by the man in the street. Information on the new Russia, her culture, her literature and resources is being put within easy reach of all. The "Associazione Italiana per le Relazioni Culturali con l'U.S.S.R." (Via Lucrezio Caro 57) is also very active and is beginning a new course in the Russian language.

Source comments that it is far more difficult to find such information presented so well on U.S. or Great Britain and as far as is known, little has been done so far to further the exchange of cultural information between Italy and the Western democracies. Source also remarks on the limited publicity given to such information as was provided recently by Stephen King-Hall on his return from Russia. A few passages only from King-Hall's article in LA NUOVA EUROPA, were reproduced in IL QUOTIDIANO for 5 April. It would be interesting, it is commented, for Italians to hear more of the background to such comments by King-Hall as: "The vast undertaking of Peter the Great continues victoriously with the help of modern technique."

CULTURAL

17. The De Luigi Publishing House, Rome

The "Casa Editrice De Luigi" is one of the three most active publishing houses in Rome. The founder of the "Casa" is Donatello De Luigi who is an intelligent and active man. He prepared his programme, and even his catalogue, during the German occupation, with the result that his firm was prepared to start functioning immediately after the arrival of the Allies. The director of the "Casa", Dott. Spignone, was interviewed on April 9 by a PWB officer to whom he gave the following information:

The firm is interested in three fields of activity: literature, science, and general culture. The firm proposes: 1) to republish books which are considered milestones in the history of literature and which have today disappeared from circulation in Italy; 2) to launch and aid new Italian authors; and 3) to familiarize the Ital-

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The firm's editor has planned a form of book which will be practical, attractive and inexpensive. For the "Universale" collection, the book will be elongated in form which will result in an economy of paper and a reduction in the number of pages.

The collection of foreign books is a prominent item on the programme. Translations have been the object of great attention and care. The collection will consist of works free of author's rights

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(i.e. works whose authors have been dead for more than 50 years or which were published prior to 31 August, 1921, and not translated within the following 10 Years), and works whose author's rights have been acquired by Italian publishing concerns with which financial arrangements have been made.

Foreign Novelists

Published

D.H. Lawrence — "L'Amante di Lady Chatterly"

On the point of publication

E. M. Forster — "Passaggio all'India"
A. Nevierov — "Tashkent città dell'abbondanza"

"La Pleiade"

Published

J.E.Davies — "Missione a Mosca"

On the point of publication

C. Sforza — "Costruttori e distruttori"

Masterpieces of the Past

G. Ruffini — "Il Dottor Antonio"
G. De Maupassant — "Un Colpo di stato"
O. Wilde — "Il delitto di Lord Arturo Saville"
Stendhal — "Lemiel"

Books of the Day

Curatola — "La morte ha bussato tre volte"
C. Stresser — "Hitler segreto"
E.M. Remarque — "Al Ovest niente di nuovo"
M. Eisenstein — "L'Internata no. 6"
L. Felletti — "Soldati senz'armi"
W.E.Hart — "I generali di Hitler"

De Luigi has formed a partnership with Dott. Zampardi which under the name of "De Luigi and Zampardi" will produce musical publications.

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De Luigi expressed his opinion of the effect on Rome publishing houses of the liberation of the North. He believes that at first the Roman publishers will impose their production on the north at their own prices. It will take the northern publishers at least 5 months

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to reorganize. Unlike the Roman firms which even under German occupation could prepare their programmes, those in the north suffered much more from Nazi oppression. In addition, they will have to solve the material problem of repairing the damage to their plants and equipment. Lastly, they will have to readapt themselves to the requirements of a new public. During the first few months the North will be a good parket for Roman firms. There will then ensue a period of active competition which will finally lead to a stabilization of prices. This competition need only be feared by such publishers as improvised a business in order to realize quick profits.

18. Neapolitan Art Restoration

Similarly to the initiative already taken in Rome, a group of Neapolitan art lovers has formed an association for the purpose of promoting the restoration of local monuments damaged by the war.

The Association will cooperate with the State in such work, necessarily limited for the time being to a few important restorations, by stimulating and coordinating private initiative in that respect. It will therefore promote and collect subscriptions, submit proposals and plans and in some cases even carry out some repairs.

Among the already considerable number of well-known people who are joining the Association, are Senator Benedetto Croce who has accepted to be Honorary Chairman, and Conte Riccardo Filangieri, a well-known archaeologist, who has been appointed chairman. (A-2)

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APPENDIX A NO. 64

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ARTICLES NO. 10

WEEK ENDING APRIL 18,1945

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RECONSTRUCTION NEWS _*(From the Italian Press)

Electricity - ("Il Globo" April 15)

The big power station at Vigliena has been entirely reactivated. It has a capacity of 70 million Kw per year.

Shipping - ("Il Secolo XX" April 13)

A shipyard at Portoferraio has already raised and repaired four ships that had been damaged and sunk. Another six ships are being repaired. The shipyard itself has been rehabilitated through the cooperative efforts of the workers. Liberated Italian shipyards have begun construction of 50 motor vessels of from 200 to 600 tons each, to be completed this Summer. The necessary motors are to be imported with the assistance of AC. In all, 150 small shipyards employing some 5000 workers have resumed work.

Ports - ("Il Secolo XX" April 12)

The estimated cost of rebuilding the harbor of Messina is 1 billion lire. The Government is soon expected to allocate an amount sufficient to begin the work.

("Il Globo" April 13) 100 million lire have been allocated to begin the reconstruction of the harbors of Pescara and Ortona.

Glass - ("Il Secolo XX" April 13)

Italy's biggest glass factory, Saint Gobain, of Pisa, badly damaged during the fighting, has rebuilt one furnace with a capacity of 80-90,000 sqm monthly. However, the necessary raw materials cannot yet be obtained. The Vietri sul Mare glass factory of the "Vetreria Meccanica" of Naples has been fully rehabilitated and could produce from 130 to 140000 sqm a month if the necessary raw materials were available.

Transportation - ("Il Secolo XX" April 11)

As of April 6th twice-a-week bus service Rome-Florence has been Inaugurated.

(Secolo XX" April 17) - 35 commercial transport planes

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(Secolo XX" April 17) - 35 commercial transport planes capable of carrying 50 passengers and 10 tons of goods, may be sold by the U.S.A. to Italy. The prices would be about 3,800,000 dollars.

Cement - ("Secolo XX" April 12)

In the course of April, Guidonia Cement Factory (near Rome) is to start production again with an output of 1500 tons a month.

Lignite - ("Secolo XX" April 12)

After two years of idleness, the Dunarobba mines, near Terni, have resumed operations.

Industry - ("Il Globo" April 13)

Thus far the Government has allocated 3 billion lire to aid industrial reconstruction.

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APPENDIX I NO. 6½

("Il Secolo XX" April 17) - A summary on the recovery of Italian Industries has been made by this newspaper. It points out that while in June 1944 the production of electric power in Liberated Italy was 90 million Kwh, in March 1945 it was 140 million. Iron and steel plants which were entirely inactive in June 1944, are now producing 1/10 pre-war output. The percentage of rehabilitation in other fields is as follows: Agricultural machinery 20% pre-war; ship building 21%; carpentery 34%; railroad repairing 33%; machine tools 50%; machinery: unrequisitioned plants 15%, (requisitioned plants 60%); cement 70%.

Imports - ("Il Secolo XX" April 14)

The Argentine Government have put 100,000 tons of wheat at the disposal of the Italian Government.

Wheat and Oil Collections - ("Il Globo" April 13)

The final result of the Granai del Popolo (compulsory collection of wheat) has been 11,3 million quintals.

As of April 7, 432,000 quintals of olive oil have been turned over to the official collection stations. Final results are estimated to reach 500,000 quintals.

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E.C. APO Road 1/153

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Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14 APO 512 U.S. Army

"D" Section 13th April 1945

N° 14 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

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CONFIDENTIAL

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13th April 1945

N° 14 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

SUMMARY

The news of President Roosevelt's death has naturally overshadowed everything. His passing has come as a great shock to Florentines of every shade of political sentiment and there is universal regret that his end should have come on what seems to be the eve of the final collapse of Nazidom.

The Aimone di Savoia case is being widely ventilated by Republicans and even people with no particular anti-monarchy bias deplore the Duca d'Aosta's behaviour.

Subscriptions to the new bond issue in Florence City have considerably exceeded expectations, something like 500,000,000 lire of purchasing power having already been skimmed off a plethoric money market. The response from the countryside, however, leaves much to be desired and it is therefore planned to send out propaganda vans manned by Bank of Italy personnel to drum up enthusiasm among the farmers.

A statement by the president of the Florence Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia (see Appendix) contains some interesting information on the Florentine artisan industry.

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"D" Section 13th April

N° 14 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY
BOUNDARY LINE

POLITICAL

1. Professor Calamandrei on the Monarchy.

Professor Calamandrei, Rector of the University of Florence and a distinguished legal scholar, has written a long article in the first number of IL PONTE, the monthly review directed by him, on the present position of the Monarchy in Italy.

In the revolution which brought about the fall of Fascism the destructive phase has been completed, but the constructive period is still awaited, and the Italian people is constrained to exist, as it were, suspended between two worlds, that of a constitution already condemned to death and that of a constitution which is desired, but not yet alive.

The act that concluded the destructive phase of the revolution was the decree law of 25th June 1944. This decree, which declares that a Constituent Assembly will be set up at some future unspecified date, indicates a complete break with the Statuto or constitution of Carlo Alberto, according to Calamandrei. It is not possible to sustain, he writes, that 20 years of Fascism merely represented 20 years of constitutional government by a minister chosen by the King, and then when he had proved a failure, dismissed.

20 years of Fascism so completely changed the functions of the Monarchy as to make it unrecognizable. Calamandrei quotes the Fascist laws which deprived the King of his power to choose and dismiss his ministers and made the succession to the throne dependent on the Fascist Grand Council. " Fascism had become the Statute and behind it there was nothing but a constitutional void."

The decree law of 25th June 1944 was the culminating act in the process of destroying the old order of the Statuto, and

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The decree law of 25th June 1944 was the culminating act in the process of destroying the old order of the Statuto, and Calamandrei notes that whereas the legislation of the Badoglio government looked towards a restoration of the Monarchy, within the framework of the old constitution, the legislation of governments set up after the Allied liberation has opened up the way to a renewal of the constitution to be obtained without impediment from the institutional forms of the past.

A new form of oath for ministers has been introduced by the decree, which is no longer an oath of fidelity to the King and the Statuto, but one in which they swear to exercise their function in the supreme interests of the nation.

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Then why should there be a Lieutenant-General of the Realm? Calamandrei explains that the war situation, which required an ever greater participation by Italian forces, made it necessary to avoid as far as the Italian services were concerned, a too sudden break with tradition. It was to safeguard military [illegible] that the expedient of the Lieutenancy of the Realm was devised, and the institutional truce was entered into.

This truce resulted in a provisional modus vivendi being accepted by the people's government on the one hand and the Lt. General on the other. The writer goes on to discuss the effect of the institutional truce on the conduct of the parties and maintains that each was pledged not to make use of the constitutional powers provisionally conferred upon them to alter the juridical structure of the modus vivendi they had agreed upon.

The institutional question could be discussed by the press, though Calamandrei criticises the interviews given by the Lt. General as tending to disturb the "modest reserve" that should have governed the conduct of the contracting parties. Also the fact that Bonomi handed in his resignation to the Lt. General and assumed his post once more at a summons from him, was a reversion, contrary to the truce, to a form of government that resembled absolute government rather than government by the people.

Calamandrei goes on to prove that the function of the Lt. General must be considered as destined to fade out naturally on the day that the Italian government is confronted with the problem of convoking the Constituent Assembly.

2. Action Party Resolution

A resolution voted by the Action Party at the end of its first congress of sections of the Party in the province of Florence which was held in Florence on April 6th, expressed the firm intention of those present to:

a) support, with all the means at their disposal, the war of liberation;

b) develop more effectively than in the past the syndical activities of the Party,

c) intensify party propaganda among the population as a whole and especially among industrial workers and peasants,

d) bring about closer collaboration between the central office of the Party and the provincial sections and sub-sections,

e) continue to [illegible]

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d) bring about closer collaboration between the central office of the Party and the provincial sections and sub-sections,

e) continue to collaborate closely with all parties which in concert with the Action Party were willing to bring into being a democratic and republican society in the country.

3. The Work of the Provincial Delegation for Epuration.

The Delegate for Epuration in the Province of Florence, Signor Giorgio Ugolini, told a press representative recently that the legal measures regarding epuration which were being applied in territory directly under Italian jurisdiction were also valid for territory under A.M.G. administration.

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Outlining the work of the delegation, Ugolini said that its first step had been to set up committees of investigation in all large administrations for collecting information on persons whom it was proposed to subject to epuration proceedings. Many of these committees had now finished their tasks and their findings would be passed on to the competent authorities - the so-called judgment committees (commissioni giudicatrici)- for decision. The dossiers of the "epurandi" in the FF SS, the Istituto Previdenza Sociale, the Istituto Nazionale Assicurazione Infortuni Lavoro, and the Telefonica Tirrena were among those ready to be examined. Incidentally, when evidence emerged during investigations whereby a person could be indicted under ordinary criminal law precedure, the Public Prosecutor was duly informed.

Speaking of his efforts to obtain a local solution of the problem of epuration, Ugolini stated that so far he had been successful in having judgment committees sit in Florence for examining cases in the postal organization, the State Railways, the telephone company, elementary and intermediary schools, and the Credito Agrario per la Toscana (Land Credit Institut for Tuscany). A committee has also been set up to deal with local government administration.

Epuration of the professions begins with notifications by the respective associations to the delegation. The delegation then investigates and passes on its findings to the Committee charged with the revision of professional rolls. The Delegation, it may be added en passant, has just denounced 86 lawyers to this committee and in respect of 44 has asked that they be struck off the rolls and that the remainder be barred from practising for various periods.

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PUBLIC OPINION.

4. Comment on the Aimone di Savoia Case.

Most of the persons approached for an opinion on this affair were in agreement in deploring the behaviour of the Duca D'Aosta and did not omit to seize the opportunity to attack the Monarchy. A few, however, obviously approved the Duca's sentiments, while lacking the courage to say so openly. They argued that the Roatta proceedings were characterized by a particularly Fascist brand of illegality i.e. political vendetta under the cloak of justice. The case for the prosecution fell through, according to them, because the accused were merely carrying out orders issued by a government which whatever its merits or demerits was then the constitutional one.

All the persons interviewed, however, were unanimous in their condemnation of the part Mrs. Sprigg played in the matter. She had, it was thought, been guilty of a breach of professional etiquette and of the laws of hospitality, and in any case had no right to interfere in what was purely an Italian concern.

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GENERAL

5. Subscription to the New Bond Issue.

The five year (1950) Treasury Bond Issue has been a success in Florence City, but the response from the province has been poor, so poor in fact, that it has been decided to send out on 16th April two vans staffed by Bank of Italy personnel on a propaganda tour. In Florence the lists were opened on the 8th April and by the 9th nearly 500,000,000 lire had been subscribed through the following channels:

Banca d'Italia	6,485,000	lire
Banco di Napoli	23,175,500	"
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	8,649,500	"
Monte dei Paschi di Siena	2,713,500	"
Banca Commerciale Italiana	70,000,000	"
Credito Italiano	117,345,000	"
Banca di Roma	70,000,000	"
Banca d' America e d'Italia	17,437,500	"
Banca Toscana	40,029,000	"
La Fondiaria - Firenze	1,000,000	"
Istituto Centrale Banche e Banchi	8,951,000	"
Istituto Centrale Banche Popolari	670,500	"
Co. Finanziaria Agenti di Cambio	2,275,000	"
Casse di Risparmio [illegible]	67,570,000	"
R. Aziende Prestiti	5,224,000	"
Casse di Risparmio e Prestiti	11,810,000	"
Total.	483,335,500	lire

This figure constitutes an all-time record for Florence and is all the more remarkable as there has been no previous propaganda. It is thought that another 200,000,000 lire will be collected before the lists close on the 19th May.

The chief subscribers seem to be the industrialists and the nouveaux-riches to whom the bonds appeal because of the high degree of liquidity they possess.

6. Cloth at Political Prices.

Of certain stocks of textiles which were deblocked some time ago, it was decided to earmark 20% for sale to actual workers in the Province of Florence at prices well below those prevailing in the shops. A committee composed of representatives

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is to be used in acquiring material and ready-made garments; 20% for hosiery and shirting and the remainder for sundry cotton articles. The benefit of the scheme is extended to evacuees, unemployed and pensioners. The actual distribution is being made from a single point and the sales are for cash. It is calculated that stocks are sufficient to supply the immediate needs of about 12,000 families or a total of 50-60,000 workers. Prices will be within the range even of the worst-paid worker: e.g. 279 to 390 lire a metre for material for men's suits and 88 to 390 lire a metre for material for women's dresses.

7. Wages on Sliding Scale Urged by C.C.L.

The C.C.L. of Florence recently adopted a resolution urging the taking of appropriate measures to meet the rising cost of living. The following suggestions were put forward:-

1) Adoption of a sliding scale of wages, whereby wages would be adjusted monthly on the basis of an official cost-of-living index.

2) Severe control of prices and pool deliveries To this end joint committees of employers and employees would be set up in all Communes of the province to examine the causes tending to inflate prices. The committees would have disciplinary powers for dealing with profiteers responsible for the Black Market, turning their businesses, in extreme cases, into co-operatives run by the respective personnel.

3) Development of the consumers' co-operative movement with elimination of middlemen.

4) Energetic action in the matter of transport and electric power with a view to promoting production in all sections of the economy.

8. How the Richard-Ginori Factory was Saved.

It would indeed have been remarkable if the Richard Ginori factory at Sesto Fiorentino, one of the largest and oldest pottery factories in Italy, had not been marked down for destruction by the retreating German forces. Such in fact, was the case, and the factory was well mined in preparation for the withdrawal. But only a few of the mines went off as the fuses of the remainder were cut in time by the personnel. No less than 400 bombs

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plans, the Nazi-Fascist authorities never had the slightest suspicion of what was going on.

The damage to the plant has been repaired to a large extent. Thirteen furnaces are now in operation again and something like 600 quintals of pottery, china and majolica ware per month is actually being produced.

9. Tuscan Tile Factory reactivated.

A tile factory capable of producing 1,500,000 tiles a year has been reactivated at Saline di Volterra in Pisa province by Vth Army A.M.G. Electric power has been allotted to the plant for three hours a day and enough coal is on hand to keep the kiln going. Already 40 persons are employed and output is expected to begin within a couple of months at the rate of 3,000 tiles a day made from locally procured material.

10. Garbage Removal.

Acting on the advice of A.M.G., the Commune of Florence has taken over the service of garbage removal which had hitherto been contracted out. The step does not entail a real municipalisation of the service which will instead be run with a certain measure of independence of the Commune on a basis taking into account the public interest on the one hand and commercial and industrial criteria on the other. The general management of the service has been entrusted to a committee presided over by the competent "assessore" and composed of three citizens nominated by the Giunta and of technical and administrative officers of the Commune, while from a point of view of hygiene the communal health officer will be the responsible authority. An interesting feature is introduced in connection with remuneration of the personnel who will receive periodical bonuses the size of which will depend on the volume of cash receipts and the cost of operating the service.

This quasi-participation in profits coupled with the inclusion of private citizens on the committee of management are indications of a praiseworthy attempt on the part of the communal authorities of Florence to put democratic principles into practice.

11. Collection on Behalf of Devastated Regions Yields

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11. Collection on Behalf of Devastated Regions Yields Good Results.

Highly satisfactory results have been yielded by the house-to-house drive conducted recently in Florence on behalf of the devastated regions. It has now been announced that up to date (8th April) lire 6,500,000 has been collected in cash and more than 35,000 articles of clothing, including about 2000 blankets, in kind. The results of a lottery and picture exhibition in aid of the Fund have yet to be added. A collection from which much is expected, is also being made in the town of Prato.

Meanwhile the clothing and blankets are being classified

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and disinfected prior to distribution according to a plan to be made known later.

12. Allied Police Round up Florence Shoe-Blacks.

On April 9th members of the Allied Police, assisted by the Florentine civic police (vigili urbani) invaded the main squares of the town where swarms of "shoe-shine" boys were plying their trade, and rounded them up, taking away their utensils.

Protest had been made for months past respecting these boys, who were making big money, and in some cases, carrying on other illicit activities as touts and black marketeers. Allergic to honest work (a boy of 13 jeered at the idea of a job of office window-cleaning declaring that he made an easy 1000 lire a day on the streets), these urchins were being morally wrecked, preparing for a future as idlers and wastrels, if not worse. It is hoped that this round-up will not prove a momentary and isolated public measure, but that the lads will be placed under proper discipline in schools and workshops, habituated to steady work and taught honest trades.

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APPENDIX

THE FLORENTINE ARTIGIANATO.

The term "artigianato" originally had a rather restricted meaning and referred to occupations in which the production of objets d'art or articles reflecting the folklore of a district was the main activity. In its modern or at least Italian connotation the word embraces a wide range of callings, the common feature of which, broadly speaking, is that the entrepreneur is at the same time the producer and that labour enters into costs as the largest item. In deciding whether a firm was to be classed as artisan the Fascists used as the main criterion the number of persons employed, and this resulted in the inclusion of a large number of trades and occupations then might ordinarily be regarded as followed by master craftsman.

Co-founder Avv. Luigi Boniforti, president of the Florentine Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia, sets forth his views on some problems affecting the local artisan class.

" Florentine artisans are well known for their artistic handiwork, in particular the goldsmiths, silversmiths, copper-workers, wrought-iron workers, potters, leather workers, hand-weavers, art restorers, etc.

" In this field the artisans represent the main economic force of the province and in them are centered the hopes for a resumption of work, particularly for the export trade, and in connection with the plan for making Florence a centre for the arts and a mecca for tourists.

" Besides the typically Florentine artigiane there are others of a more general character comprising wood workers, wrought iron and other metal workers, decorators and painters, plant installers, clothiers, leather and shoe manufacturers, textile workers, photographers, makers of musical instruments etc.

" The Fascist Federazione degli Artigiani classified more than 300 trades as belonging to the artigianato. Nearly 23,000 firms, employing about 80,000 people were members of this Federation and they were divided by trade as follows:-

Wood

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Wood	174 firms
Iron and Metal	1552 "
Decorators and Painters	611 "
Plant installers	1040 "
Clothiers	5348 "
Leather and Shoemakers	2987 "
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	521 "
Pottery and Glass	[illegible] "
Textiles and Embroidery	1527 "
Printers	210 "
Musical Instruments	20 "
Photographers	17[illegible] "
Marble and Stone	[illegible] "
Sanitary Accessories	[illegible] "

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House and Garden Furniture	342 firms
Food Processing (mills)	419 "
Restorers (art)	126 "
Hairdressers	1479 "
Rural Artisans [illegible]	554 "
Head Workmen for Armed Forces	19 "
Maritime Artisans (boat- and ferrymen)	5 "
Sundry Trades	269 "
Transport	2285 "
Total :	22835 firms.

The distribution of these firms on a geographical basis was as follows:-

	without employees	up to 2 employees	over 2 employees
Provincial Capitals	9392	1345	507
Communes with less than 50,000 inhabitants	1928	175	27
Other Communes	8253	502	706
Totals:	19573	2022	1240

" After the Fascist Federation was dissolved the artisans of Florence formed a provincial association with an executive committee of five members nominated by the C.T.L.N. This committee is at present busy organizing the artisans and is preparing a comprehensive plan to deal with artisan problems in general.

" The artisans who have joined the new organization to date, number more than 8000. Membership is increasing daily, although transport difficulties have so far militated against the enrolment of artisans from outlying communes.

"The new association has from the first studied the possibility of artisan products for export and has formed a group of "export artisans". It is planned to send a technical commission abroad to study foreign markets which Fascism, by its methods, had lost long before the outbreak of the present war. The setting up of a permanent artisan exhibition to be maintained in Florence is also under consideration.

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" At present the artisan trades are suffering from a lack of raw materials, particularly iron, leather and skins, thread, wool, coal and coke, lignite, textiles, varnishes and glues, chemical products, petrol, lubricating oil etc.

" Another serious problem is that of electric power, the small allocation of which is hampering efforts to set the local artigianato on its feet once more.

" Employees of artisan firms are organized in the Confederale del Lavoro according to the trade they follow."

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Total : 22835 firms.

The distribution of these firms on a geographical basis was as follows:-

	without employees	up to 2 employees	over 2 employees
Provincial Capitals	9392	1345	507
Communes with less than 50,000 inhabitants	1928	175	27
Other Communes	8253	502	706
Totals:	19573	2022	1240

" After the Fascist Federation was dissolved the artisans of Florence formed a provincial association with an executive committee of five members nominated by the C.T.L.N. This committee is at present busy organizing the artisans and is preparing a comprehensive plan to deal with artisan problems in general.

" The artisans who have joined the new organization to date, number more than 8000. Membership is increasing daily, although transport difficulties have so far militated against the enrolment of artisans from outlying communes.

"The new association has from the first studied the possibility of artisan products for export and has formed a group of "export artisans". It is planned to send a technical commission abroad to study foreign markets which Fascism, by its methods, had lost long before the outbreak of the present war. The setting up of a permanent artisan exhibition to be maintained in Florence is also under consideration.

" At present the artisan trades are suffering from a lack of raw materials, particularly iron, leather and skins, thread, wool, coal and coke, lignite, textiles, varnishes and glues, chemical products, petrol, lubricating oil etc.

" Another serious problem is that of electric power, the small allocation of which is hampering efforts to set the local artigianato on its feet once more.

" Employees of artisan firms are organized in the Camera Confederale del Lavoro according to the trade they follow."

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CONFIDENTIAL I N° 14.

APPENDIX

THE FLORENTINE ARTIGIANATO.

The term "artigianato" originally had a rather restricted meaning and referred to occupations in which the production of objets d'art or articles reflecting the folklore of a district was the main activity. In its modern or at least Italian connotation the word embraces a wide range of callings, the common feature of which, broadly speaking, is that the entrepreneur is at the same time the producer and that labour enters into costs as the largest item. In deciding whether a firm was to be classed as artisan the Fascists used as the main criterion the number of persons employed, and this resulted in the inclusion of a large number of trades and occupations than might ordinarily be regarded as followed by master craftsmen.

Hereunder Avv. Luigi Boniforti, president of the Florentine Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia, sets forth his views on some problems affecting the local artisan class.

" Florentine artisans are well known for their artistic handiwork, in particular the goldsmiths, silversmiths, copper-workers, wrought-iron workers, potters, leather workers, hand-weavers, art restorers, etc.

" In this field the artisans represent the main economic force of the province and in them are centered the hopes for a resumption of work, particularly for the export trade, and in connection with the plan for making Florence a centre for the arts and a mecca for tourists.

" Besides the typically Florentine artisans there are others of a more general character comprising wood workers, wrought iron, and other metal workers, decorators and painters, plant installers, clothiers, leather and shoe manufacturers, textile workers, photographers, makers of musical instruments etc.

" The Fascist Federazione degli Artigiani classified more than 300 trades as belonging to the artigianato. Nearly 23,000 firms, employing about 80,000 people were members of this Federation and they were divided by trade as follows:-

Wood: 174 firms

Iron and Metal

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Wood	174	firms
Iron and Metal	1552	"
Decorators and Painters	611	"
Plant installers	104	"
Clothiers	6348	"
Leather and Shoemakers	2987	"
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	521	"
Pottery and Glass	153	"
Textiles and Embroidery	1927	"
Printers	219	"
Musical Instruments	20	"
Photographers	17[illegible]	"
Marble and Stone	32[illegible]	"
Sanitary Accessories	[illegible]30	"

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plans, the Nazi-Fascist authorities never had the slightest suspicion of what was going on.

The damage to the plant has been repaired to a large extent. Thirteen furnaces are now in operation again and something like 600 quintals of pottery, china and majolica ware per month is actually being produced.

9. Tuscan Tile Factory reactivated.

A tile factory capable of producing 1,500,000 tiles a year has been reactivated at Saline di Volterra in Pisa province by Vth Army A.M.G. Electric power has been allotted to the plant for three hours a day and enough coal is on hand to keep the kiln going. Already 40 persons are employed and output is expected to begin within a couple of months at the rate of 3,000 tiles a day made from locally procured material.

10. Garbage Removal.

Acting on the advice of A.M.G., the Commune of Florence has taken over the service of garbage removal which had hitherto been contracted out. The step does not entail a real municipalisation of the service which will instead be run with a certain measure of independence of the Commune on a basis taking into account the public interest on the one hand and commercial and industrial criteria on the other. The general management of the service has been entrusted to a committee presided over by the competent [illegible]

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This quasi-participation in profits coupled with the inclusion of private citizens on the committee of management are indications of a praiseworthy attempt on the part of the communal authorities of Florence to put democratic principles into practice.

11. Collection on Behalf of Devastated Regions Yields Good Results.

Highly satisfactory results have been yielded by the house-to-house drive conducted recently in Florence on behalf of the

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and disinfected prior to distribution according to a plan to be made known later.

12. Allied Police Round up Florence Shoe-Blacks.

On April 9th members of the Allied Police, assisted by the Florentine civic police (vigili urbani) invaded the main squares of the town where swarms of "shoe-shine" boys were plying their trade and rounded them up, taking away their utensils.

Protest had been made for months past respecting these boys, who were making big money, and in some cases, carrying on other illicit activities as touts and black marketeers. Allergic to honest work (a boy of 13 jeered at the idea of a job of office window-cleaning, declaring that he made an easy 1000 lire a day on the streets), these urchins were being morally wrecked, preparing for a future as idlers and wastrels, if not worse. It is hoped that this round-up will not prove a momentary and isolated public measure, but that the lads will be placed under proper discipline in schools and workshops, habituated to steady work and taught honest trades.

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GENERAL

5. Subscription to the New Bond Issue.

The five year (1950) Treasury Bond Issue has been a success in Florence City, but the response from the province has been poor, so poor in fact, that it has been decided to send out on 16th April two vans staffed by Bank of Italy personnel on a propaganda tour. In Florence the lists were opened on the 8th April and by the 9th nearly 500,000,000 lire had been subscribed through the following channels:

Banca d'Italia	6,485,000 lire
Banco di Napoli	23,175,500 "
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	8,649,500 "
Monte dei Paschi di Siena	2,713,500 "
Banca Commerciale Italiana	70,000,000 "
Credito Italiano	117,345,000 "
Banca di Roma	70,000,000 "
Banca d' America e d'Italia	17,437,500 "
Banca Toscana	40,029,000 "
La Fondiaria - Firenze	1,000,000 "
Istituto Centrale Banche e Banchi	8,951,000 "
Istituto Centrale Banche Popolari	670,500 "
Co. Finanziaria Agenti di Cambio	2,275,000 "
Casse di Risparmio	67,570,000 "
R. Azienda Prestiti	5,224,000 "
Casse di Risparmio e Prestiti	11,810,000 "
Total.	463,335,500 lire

This figure constitutes an all-time record for Florence and is all the more remarkable as there has been no previous propaganda. It is thought that another 200,000,000 lire will be collected before the lists close on the 19th May.

The chief subscribers seem to be the industrialists and the nouveaux-riches to whom the bonds appeal because of the high

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Total.	483,335,500	lire

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The chief subscribers seem to be the industrialists and the nouveaux-riches to whom the bonds appeal because of the high degree of liquidity they possess.

6. Cloth at Political Prices.

Of certain stocks of textiles which were deblocked some time ago, it was decided to earmark 20% for sale to actual workers in the Province of Florence at prices well below those prevailing in the shops. A committee composed of representatives of the C.T.L.N., the Prefecture, the C.C.L., industrialists and tradesmen was set up to study the machinery of distribution and the following plan was agreed upon. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the scheme must make application to the secretary of the shop committee of their place of employment or to the secretary of their trade union. The secretary approves the purchase - one only of each article in stock for each member of the worker's family - and makes out a purchase order. The goods which may be purchased by a worker may not exceed in value 1500 lire for himself and 500 lire for each dependent member of his family. 70% of this purchasing power

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is to be used in acquiring material and ready-made garments; 20% for hosiery and shirting and the remainder for sundry cotton articles. The benefit of the scheme is extended to evacuees, unemployed and pensioners. The actual distribution is being made from a single point and the sales are for cash. It is calculated that stocks are sufficient to supply the immediate needs of about 12,000 families or a total of 50-60,000 workers. Prices will be within the range even of the worst-paid worker: e.g. 279 to 390 lire a metre for material for men's suits and 88 to 390 lire a metre for material for women's dresses.

7. Wages on Sliding Scale Urged by C.G.L.

The C.G.L. of Florence recently adopted a resolution urging the taking of appropriate measures to meet the rising cost of living. The following suggestions were put forward:-

1) Adoption of a sliding scale of wages, whereby wages would be adjusted monthly on the basis of an official cost-of-living index.

2) Severe control of prices and pool deliveries. To this end joint committees of employers and employees would be set up in all Communes of the province to examine the causes tending to inflate prices. The committees would have disciplinary powers for dealing with profiteers responsible for the Black Market, turning their businesses, in extreme cases, into co-operatives run by the respective personnel.

3) Development of the consumers' co-operative movement with elimination of middlemen

4) Energetic action in the matter of transport and electric power with a view to promoting production in all sections of the economy.

8. How the Richard-Ginori Factory was Saved.

It would indeed have been remarkable if the Richard-Ginori factory at Sesto Fiorentino, one of the largest and oldest pottery factories in Italy, had not been marked down for destruction by the retreating German forces. Such in fact, was the case, and the factory was well mined in preparation for the withdrawal. But only a few of the mines went off as the fuses of the remainder were cut in time by the [illegible]

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PUBLIC OPINION.

4. Comment on the Aimone di Savoia Case.

Most of the persons approached for an opinion on this affair were in agreement in deploring the behaviour of the Duca D'Aosta and did not omit to seize the opportunity to attack the Monarchy. A few, however, obviously approved the Duca's sentiments, while lacking the courage to say so openly. They argued that the Roatta proceedings were characterized by a particularly Fascist brand of illegality i.e. political vendetta under the cloak of justice. The case for the prosecution fell through, according to them, because the accused were merely carrying out orders issued by a government which whatever its merits or demerits was then the constitutional one.

All the persons interviewed, however, were unanimous in their condemnation of the part Mrs. Sprigg played in the matter. She had, it was thought, been guilty of a breach of professional etiquette and of the laws of hospitality, and in any case had no right to interfere in what was purely an Italian concern.

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Outlining the work of the delegation, Ugolini said that its first step had been to set up committees of investigation in all large administrations for collecting information on persons whom it was proposed to subject to epuration proceedings. Many of these committees had now finished their tasks and their findings would be passed on to the competent authorities - the so-called judgment committees (commissioni giudicatrici) - for decision. The dossiers of the "epurandi" in the FF SS, the Istituto Previdenza Sociale, the Istituto Nazionale Assicurazione Infortuni Lavoro, and the Telefonica Tirrena were among those ready to be examined. Incidentally, when evidence emerges during investigations whereby a person could be indicted under ordinary criminal law procedure, the Public Prosecutor was duly informed.

Speaking of his efforts to obtain a local solution of the problem of epuration, Ugolini stated that so far he had been successful in having judgment committees sit in Florence for examining cases in the postal organization, the State Railways, the telephone company, elementary and intermediary schools, and the Credito Agrario per la Toscana (Land Credit Institute for Tuscany). A committee has also been set up to deal with local government administration.

Epuration of the professions begins with notifications by the respective associations to the Delegation. The delegation then investigates and passes on its findings to the Committee charged with the revision of professional rolls. The Delegation, it may be added en passant, has just denounced 86 lawyers to this committee and in respect of 44 has asked that they be struck off the rolls and that the remainder be barred from practising for various periods

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Then why should there be a Lieutenant-General of the Realm? Calamandrei explains that the war situation, which required an ever greater participation by Italian forces, made it necessary to avoid as far as the Italian services were concerned, a too sudden break with tradition. It was to safeguard military continuity that the expedient of the Lieutenancy of the Realm was devised and the institutional truce was entered into.

This truce resulted in a provisional modus vivendi being accepted by the people's government on the one hand and the Lt. General on the other. The writer goes on to discuss the effect of the institutional truce on the conduct of the parties and maintains that each was pledged not to make use of the constitutional powers provisionally conferred upon them to alter the juridical structure of the modus vivendi they had agreed upon.

The institutional question could be discussed by the press, though Calamandrei criticises the interviews given by the Lt. General as tending to disturb the "modest reserve" that should have governed the conduct of the contracting parties. Also the fact that Bonomi handed in his resignation to the Lt General and assumed his post once more at a summons from him, was a reversion, contrary to the truce, to a form of government that resembled absolute government rather than government by the people.

Calamandrei goes on to prove that the function of the Lt. General must be considered as destined to fade out naturally on the day that the Italian government is confronted with the problem of convoking the Constituent Assembly.

2. Action Party Resolution.

A resolution voted by the Action Party at the end of its first congress of sections of the Party in the province of Florence, which was held in Florence on April 6th, expressed the firm intention of those present to:

a) support, with all the means at their disposal, the war of liberation.

b) develop more effectively than in the past the syndical activities of the Party,

c) intensify party propaganda among the population as a whole and especially among industrial workers and peasants,

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b) develop more effectively than in the past the syndical activities of the Party,

c) intensify party propaganda among the population as a whole and especially among industrial workers and peasants,

d) bring about closer collaboration between the central office of the Party and the provincial sections and sub-sections,

e) continue to collaborate closely with all parties which in concert with the Action Party were willing to bring into being a democratic and republican society in the country.

3. The Work of the Provincial Delegation for Epuration

The Delegate for Epuration in the Province of Florence, Signor Giorgio Ugolini, told a press representative recently that the legal measures regarding epuration which were being applied in territory directly under Italian jurisdiction were also valid for territory under A.M.G. administration.

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Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14, APO 512 U.S. Army.

"D" Section 13th April

N° 14 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

POLITICAL

1. Professor Calamandrei on the Monarchy.

Professor Calamandrei, Rector of the University of Florence and a distinguished legal scholar, has written a long article in the first number of IL PONTE, the monthly review directed by him, on the present position of the Monarchy in Italy.

In the revolution which brought about the fall of Fascism the destructive phase has been completed, but the constructive period is still awaited, and the Italian people is constrained to exist, as it were, suspended between two worlds, that of a constitution already condemned to death and that of a constitution which is desired, but not yet alive.

The act that concluded the destructive phase of the revolution was the decree law of 25th June 1944. This decree, which declares that a Constituent Assembly will be set up at some future unspecified date, indicates a complete break with the Statuto or constitution of Carlo Alberto, according to Calamandrei. It is not possible to sustain, he writes, that 20 years of Fascism merely represented 20 years of constitutional government by a minister chosen by the King, and then when he had proved a failure, dismissed.

20 years of Fascism so completely changed the functions of the Monarchy as to make it unrecognizable. Calamandrei quotes the Fascist laws which deprived the King of his power to choose and dismiss his ministers and made the succession to the throne dependent on the Fascist Grand Council. " Fascism had become the Statute and behind it there was nothing but a constitutional void."

The decree law of 25th June 1944 was the culminating act in the process of destroying the old order of the Statuto, and Calamandrei notes that whereas the legislation of the Badoglio

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The decree law of 25th June 1944 was the culminating act in the process of destroying the old order of the Statuto, and Calamandrei notes that whereas the legislation of the Badoglio government looked towards a restoration of the Monarchy, within the framework of the old constitution, the legislation of governments set up after the Allied liberation has opened up the way to a renewal of the constitution to be obtained without impediment from the institutional forms of the past.

A new form of oath for ministers has been introduced by the decree, which is no longer an oath of fidelity to the King and the Statuto, but one in which they swear to exercise their function in the supreme interests of the nation.

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CONFIDENTIAL

N° 14.

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14 APO 512 U.S. Army

"D" Section

13th April 1945

N° 14 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

SUMMARY

The news of President Roosevelt's death has naturally overshadowed everything. His passing has come as a great shock to Florentines of every shade of political sentiment and there is universal regret that he and should have come on what seems to be the eve of the final collapse of Nazidom.

The Aimone di Savoia case is being [illegible] by Republicans and even people with no particular anti-monarchy bias deplore the Duca d'Aosta's behaviour.

Subscriptions to the new bond issue in Florence City have considerably exceeded expectations. something like 500,000,000 lire of purchasing power, having already been skimmed off a plethoric money market. The response from the countryside, however, leaves much to be desired and it is therefore planned to send out propaganda vans manned by Bank of Italy personnel to drum up enthusiasm among the farmers

A statement by the president of the Florence Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia (see Appendix) contains some interesting information on the Florentine artisan industry.

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CONFIDENTIAL N° 14.

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14 A20 512 U.S. Army

"D" Section 13th April 1945

N° 14 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

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Note: Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.

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13 APR Recd /153

CONFIDENTIAL SUMMARY NO. 63

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 12 April 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 63

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PART I - SUMMARY

1) The attention of Italians in Liberated Italy continues to be riveted on the progress of the Allied offensive in Germany. The rapid advance of the Anglo-American armies and the penetration into Vienna of the Russians has confirmed the feeling already described in last week's Summary that the war is reaching the end. Many Italians both in conversation and in the press are thinking of the early liberation of the north and the problems thereby involved. They are above all preoccupied as to how widespread German destruction in northern Italy will be. In particular they are wondering whether the Germans will be able to destroy the hydro-electric plants and wreck Italian industry for an indefinite period. A writer in the EPOCA expresses his fears as to the results of the fighting in North Italy and in particular of the destruction which may result therefrom.

2) Benedetto Croce wrote during the week a letter to the TIMES which was published in full in the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, in which he expressed his disappointment at the fact that Italy has not been invited to the Conference at San Francisco. He pleaded that in view of the resistance to fascism on the part of many Italians during the regime and in particular in view of Italy's contribution to the Allied war effort after the armistice, Italy should be invited to the Conference. In this letter Croce gives expression to a feeling widespread among Italians.

3) Discussion on how the Consultative Assembly is to be composed has continued in the press. The Socialists would like it to be more political in character and to approximate more to a parliament, whereas the Government (in view of the fact that it is nominated and not elected) would prefer it merely to possess consultative powers, and

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4) During the week the Duke of Aosta was relieved of his post in the navy as a result of a statement attributed to him at a private dinner. It was reported in AVANTI that in the presence of an English journalist he had said that the judges of Roatta should be shot. Sylvia Sprigge, correspondent of the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN (the journalist concerned) wrote to the AVANTI protesting that a remark which had been made in private conversation had been published in a newspaper, against the best traditions of journalism. She also defended the navy from the attacks made against it by the AVANTI but she implicitly confirmed the report of the Duke of Aosta's statement. This letter pro-

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voked a series of articles in the left wing newspapers demanding the punishment of the Duke. As a result a meeting was held under the presidency of Bonomi of Ruini, De Gasperi and Brosio, and later De Courten.

As a result of this meeting Bonomi replied to the letter which Maroni, the President of the High Court of Justice, had written in protest against the remarks attributed to the Duke of Aosta. In his letter Bonomi announced that the Duke's attitude was in conflict with the duties devolving on him as a result of his position. As a result the Luogotenente had taken certain disciplinary measures and had approved the proposal of the Navy minister to remove the Duke from his post. According to a report which appeared in IL POPOLO, the organ of the Christian Democrat Party, the Luogotenente has ordered the Duke to be interned for six months in a fortress.

5) The Secretaries of the six parties met together in Rome during the week as the National Committee of Liberation and approved the proposal to hold a general Conference of the Committees of Liberation in the near future.

6) On Saturday, 7 April, the Second National Council of the Italian Communist Party was inaugurated. Togliatti made a long and important speech in which he referred to and praised the Communist policy of national unity. He declared that the policy of the party was to fight the Germans and Fascists, and the foreign policy of the party was based on the unity of the three great democratic powers who had been principally responsible for the conduct of the war, and for achieving victory and who would be mainly responsible for the creation of the Europe of tommorrow. He said that at all costs the unity of the three great powers must be recognized and there must be no attempt to play on eventual disagreements between the great powers. He referred to the efforts made by the Communist party to rally its followers into the army and to intensify the Italian contribution to the war effort.

He asserted that the old governing classes in Italy did not show themselves equal to the situation which today confronted the Italian people. He criticized the habits of the old parliamentarians who introduced methods of intrigue which prevented the government facing up to the difficult problems of today. He referred also to the survival

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He asserted that the old governing classes in Italy did not show themselves equal to the situation which today confronted the Italian people. He criticized the habits of the old parliamentarians who introduced methods of intrigue which prevented the government facing up to the difficult problems of today. He referred also to the survival of fascism in its various forms. He warned his audience of the dangers of a rift between democratic anti-fascist northern Italy and a central and southern Italy in which anti-democratic forces were firmly entrenched. He said it was the object of the Communist party to do everything possible to prevent such a gulf arising.

He next outlined what he described as the three principle political tendencies at work in Italy today. The first he said was that which sought to accentuate the political quarrels between the parties in such a way as to provoke a series of complications and disorders so that an open struggle might develop between the popular forces and the reactionaries. This tendency he said would lead with the liberation

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of the north to imposing on Italy what might be called a "Greek situation", that is the prospect of an armed conflict between the organized forces of liberation on the one hand, and the Allies, the police and reactionaries and antidemocratic elements on the other. The object he said of this tendency was to prevent an early consultation of the people and to prolong indefinitely the occupation of Italy by the Allies. The ultimate object was to produce a reactionary regime which if not openly fascist would be apparently so. To this group he said the leaders of the Separatist movement in Sicily belonged. In general, he said, the Trotskyists and the monarchical or reactionary type of General were to be found in this group. He warned his companions that they should be on their guard against "agents provocateurs" belonging to this group.

The second tendency is defined as conservative and the object of those who advocate this tendency was to bring about the disintegration of the unity of the anti- fascist front. They attempted to undermine the Committees of Liberation by pointing out that they no longer serve any purpose once the machinery of state had begun to operate. These people he added would also try to avoid consulting the people.

The third tendency he described as democratic. At present he said it lacked the necessary unity and also a clear and precise program. He pointed out that both in the Liberal and Democratic Labour parties there were many progressive democratic elements although both parties had opened their doors to former fascists.

Referring to the Christian Democrat Party he said that the Communists had achieved with them an agreement in the field of trade unions and that in certain provinces a political agreement had also been achieved. In the north he said negotiations were going on between the Communists and Socialists on the one hand, and the Christian Democrats on the other to bring about a political agreement between the three parties. The agreement which might be realized before the liberation of the north would have an enormous importance for the whole of Italy, he said. He added however that the conservative wing of the Christian Democrat party made the realization of such an agree- [illegible] difficult. He then criticized the conservative reactionary ele-

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He pointed out that the pact of unity with the Socialists was still functioning and then he alluded to the two enemies common to all the six parties of the Committee of Liberation. One he said was anti-communism and the other nationalism. He criticized the demonstrations organized by the nationalists in favor of Trieste and said that these might lead once again to some form of fascism. He stressed that Italy must come to an agreement with Yugoslavia because the Yugoslavia of today was not a nationalist or imperialist country but a country whose regime was founded on a network of Committees of Liberation and therefore based on popular support.

He summed up the aims of the Communist Party policy as (1) to make the greatest possible effort for the liberation of Italy so that once this had been achieved Italy could also contribute to the defeat of Germany; (2) to prevent the liberation of the North being accompanied by a series of troubles which might in any way endanger relations with the Allied forces; (3) after the liberation of the north, to prevent a gulf being created between the North and the rest of Italy. Speaking on the institutional question he said that the people must be invited to decide as to the question of the monarchy as soon as the country had been liberated and that the Luogotenente should be replaced by a form of regency after the north had been liberated.

7) Partial street lighting has been resumed in Rome at night, and also in Naples. This has caused great pleasure among the Italians because they feel that the number of aggressions may be reduced.

8) Prices of food and other materials on the black market are attached in an appendix to this report.

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CONFIDENTIAL NO. 63

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 12 April 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 63

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Source (reliability		Report (probability)	
A	Always reliable	1	Confirmed
B	Usually reliable	2	Probable
C	Sometimes Reliable	3	Possible
D	Frequently unreliable	4	Doubtful
E	~~A bad source~~	5	Improbable

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Central D Section, Liberated Italy 12 April 1945.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 63

PART II - ANNEXES

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to Allied Offensive in Germany, and San Francisco Conference.

The Rome Press devoted its attention to the two principal events of the week: the Allied offensive in Germany and the San Francisco Conference. All editorials comment on the former with great optimism. The end of the war is near and this will be the last wartime Easter. A fight to the bitter end with the already defeated German Army is believed to be unnecessary and senseless and can only be justified by the fact that the Germans fear the future peace more than the war, because of their brutal and barbarous behaviour all over Europe. The Press does not believe in any resistance in the Bavarian Alps on the part of surviving units of the Wehrmacht and feels that the hour of the liberation of Northern Italy is very near.

The OSSERVATORE ROMANO, official organ of the Vatican, on 3.4.45, sounds a warning note in an article entitled, "In the Name of God and Humanity": "Recent events of the war have given the impression of an imminent armistice. Apart from the efficiency of the German army, still evident, and the vast territory still in its possession, the public should remember that cessation of hostilities requires the request for an armistice by an authority having the power to order and guarantee its execution on all fronts as well as in the country itself. In all other wars this power has been that of the government and the general staff. In Germany the two things are confounded, but are in the position of being unable, even if willing, to act. It can come therefore only when the German army lays down its arms." The

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EPOCA and IL QUOTIDIANO beg the Allies to spare what is left of Northern Italy from wanton destruction. "You alone, General Clark", writes EPOCA, "can judge whether it is right that every town and village which obstruct the path of the advancing tanks should be razed to the ground...You alone can decide if it is still necessary to persist with this indiscriminate, blind, deadly air war which, even though it may succeed in destroying a few more arsenals or another column or two of tanks belonging to an army on the verge of defeat, but which above all brings destruction to the little we have left, kills innocent people

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who are on your side, who await you, who are fighting against the Germans...victory is so certain now that you can allow yourself to be magnanimous, not with the enemy but without poor homes which are being destroyed."

The Rome press protests against Italy being excluded from the San Francisco Conference. "In the name of peace and brotherhood", writes the INDIPENDENTE,"even some South American Republics which take pleasure in alternating democracy with military tyrannies will be forgiven. Thos who paid only lip service to the war and those who joined the United Nations only when victory was certain, will be well received. Only one guest will be missing -- Italy." According to the Press the problem is therefore one of justice, as Italy, after months of fighting against the Germans, has redeemed herself for the crimes committed by fascism. "Even under fascism", says Benedetto Croce,"the Italians did not become mere machines and proved their humane feelings both by their tacit and open opposition and disobedience of German orders and in the protection of Jews, shockingly slandered, offended and persecuted."

To exclude Italy from the San Francisco Conference would be, quite apart from wounding Italy's feelings, what Talleyrand called "worse than a crime in politics, -- une faute." Carlo Sforza, in an editorial in IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO states that Italy's presence at San Francisco would have been important only if her representatives had spoken in the name of Europe and not of Italy alone."Only in this way will Italy be able to reconquer the international position she has lost."

P O L I T I C A L

2. Consultative Assembly, (Naples)

The question of a Consultative Assembly is being widely discussed so an interview was sought with the editor of an influential Naples daily. As the editor, besides being a democrat and anti-fascist, does not belong to any party, his views are politically unbiassed.

"The need for the creation of a Consultative Assembly," he said, "was felt in Liberated Italy as far back as December 1943, but any idea of this kind was impracticable, because the Government was not democratic, but a military one, and [illegible]

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"The need for the creation of a Consultative Assembly," he said, "was felt in Liberated Italy as far back as December 1943, but any idea of this kind was impracticable, because the Government was not democratic, but a military one, and all the main political parties were decidedly against it.

"When the first coalition Cabinet was formed on 22 APRIL 1944, the question of a Consultative Assembly was immediately put forward by the various political parties and by the Government itself. In fact, the Socialist Minister Nenni, at an interview which he gave the press in May, stressed the urgent need of a Consultative Assembly and specified some of the fundamental principles on which its formation should be based.

The interview was much commented on in Liberated Italy because

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it was taken as an official declaration by the Government and provoked many reactions in those political circles which, according to the person who was interviewed, [redacted] (Minister Mancini), were evidently excluded from taking part in the Consultative Assembly. Soon after it was however made clear that the interview had no official significance, but represented solely the personal views of Mancini.

After the formation of the two successive Bonomi ministries, the question of establishing a Consultative Assembly was frequently brought up, which proves that the need for one was generally felt. Nevertheless, this rather delicate question was never seriously taken up by the Bonomi Government, in spite of public opinion, and in spite of the numerous examples given by the Constituent Assemblies which had gradually been formed in liberated foreign countries. As a matter of fact, in France, Yugoslavia and even in Hungary, Consultative Assemblies had been created as soon as possible on the basis of a wide representation of all the main anti-fascist and democratic political forces.

It now seems that the Government has at last decided to create a Consultative Assembly, and the announcement to that effect has been favorably received by Italian public opinion. What must however be stressed is the great fear, generally felt, that the creation of the Assembly may delay the administrative elections.

In fact, this seems to be part of the plan of some of the Parties in the Government, i.e., the Democracy of Labour Party and the Liberal Party. The political parties who are most interested in having the administrative elections at the earliest possible date are the Demo-Christians, the Communists and the Socialists, the three parties in fact which at the next administrative elections (and perhaps also at the political elections) expect to secure most of the votes.

Beside all this, the Consultative Assembly should be of considerable help in overcoming the Government crisis which will very likely take place on the liberation of Northern Italy. The crisis is greatly feared by some of the political parties and especially by

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Beside all this, the Consultative Assembly should be of considerable help in overcoming the Government crisis which will very likely take place on the liberation of Northern Italy. The crisis is greatly feared by some of the political parties and especially by the Democracy of Labour which has little or no following in Northern Italy, and it is clear that after the liberation of the north, the formation of the Constituent Assembly will have to be revised (as will probably have to be done also in the case of the Government) and it is not unlikely that under the pressure of events, the Government in office at the time will be obliged to include some of the forces of resistance in the Assembly, as happened in France.

On the other hand, Neapolitan political circles are evidently right in believing that the creation of a Consultative Assembly will compel the Government to follow a stronger policy in solving the problems which Italians have most at heart: especially those of transport, foodstuffs, epuration, etc.

It is, therefore, natural that the Government should from this

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moment be subjected to pressure from many organizations, each of which hopes for a wide representation in the Consultative Assembly. In fact, it seems that the industrial, commercial and agricultural organizations have requested a representation equal to that claimed by the Italian General Confederation of Labour: the latter, on the other hand, has asked for a representation which would be proportionate to the representation of the industrial, commercial and agricultural organizations according to the number of the respective members. Further requests for inclusion in the Constituent Assembly have been made by the National Union of War Victims (which in this connection will hold a general meeting in Naples on 8 April), the organizations of the Veterans, war invalids, partisans, etc.

It should however be noted that in any case the national life of the country will greatly benefit by the Consultative Assembly, since this will represent the first link between the Government and the General public, and will also be a first step towards democratizing Italian public life." (E-2)

3. Movimento Comunista: Interview with Porter at Party HQ

The Movimento Comunista is a minor dissident Communist Group with Trotskyist tendencies. Its Rome HQ are at No. 230 Via Nazionale, and among its more active members are two men names respectively Antonio POCE and Filiberto SBARDELLA (alias "FERRO").

On 25 March, a reasonably reliable Italian source interviewed the porter of the building at No. 230 Via Nazionale, who gave the following information:

POCE is a man of about 50; for some time he was a political prisoner under the fascist regime; of a serious turn of mind and reserved in manner, he is or was a workman and well informed on all questions of syndicalism. He is more highly considered than Sbardella among the members of the group and his political theories are less extreme. Of the two, Sbardella is more the theoretician and propagendist.

Salvarezza is a friend of long standing of Poce, and with "Il Gobbo", was a frequent visitor at 230 Via Nazionale. When Salvarezza was arrested, Poce, Sbardella and their entourage all showed signs of great perturbation and seemed to fear lest they in turn be arrest-

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Salvarezza is a friend of long standing of Poce, and with "Il Gobbo", was a frequent visitor at 230 Via Nazionale. When Salvarezza was arrested, Poce, Sbardella and their entourage all showed signs of great perturbation and seemed to fear lest they in turn be arrested. After the alarm had subsided, a falling-out seemed to have occurred between Poce and Sbardella, probably with regard to the financial affairs of the group which apparently had taken a turn for the worse. Sbardella once said, "What is bad is that our friends have abandoned us, due to slander and malice of others." Prior to the Salvarezza affair, the running expenses of the office exceeded 30,000 L. per month, while Poce seemed to have an unlimited supply of gasoline. The disagreement between Poce and Sbardella still persists. For about a month the latter stayed away from HQ. Thereafter he attended a meeting of group leaders which occurred recently. Since the Salvarezza affair and ensuing financial "crisis", Poce's political attitude seems more extremist. Once he said if he were in charge of epuration, Romans would see some collaborators hanged daily. The organizations is believed to be a "dangerous" one depending for finances on the black market and other "obscure" sources.

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E P U R A T I O N

4. Interview with Cingolani, Assistant High-Commissioner for Confiscation of Unlawfully Acquired Property

The Communist paper "Unità" of 31 March 1945, carried an editorial written by Antonio Pesenti, the Communist Minister of Finance, in which the author expressed his personal views as to what provisions the law, at present being discussed by the Cabinet and dealing with the confiscation of Fascist fortunes, should contain. According to him, the principal Fascist hierarchs, such as Ciano, Grandi, Volpi, etc., should be automatically deprived of all their property without trial, hearing or other process of law. The law should also provide for the confiscation of property accumulated after 3 January 1925 by lesser members of the Fascist Party. In addition, firms and individuals, whether or not members of the Fascist Party, who have been profiteers and enriched themselves during Fascism should be investigated and adequately dealt with.

Cingolani, who is a member of the Christian Democratic Party, was interviewed by a FSB officer on 3 April. He did not hesitate to express his disapproval and displeasure at Pesenti's article. He said that the publication of his personal views by a member of the Cabinet with regard to a law which was at the time being considered and discussed by the Cabinet, was both improper and untimely. He inferred that the article was probably intended to arouse public opinion with a view to influencing the government and subjecting it to pressure from the left elements of the press. Cingolani said that he had no previous notice of Pesenti's intention to publish the article in question.

Cingolani admitted that one of the principal problems in elaborating the confiscation measure was the establishment of the lines of distinction between the different categories of Fascists and Fascist profiteers whose expropriation was contemplated. He gave the impression that the government would adopt no provision permitting automatic expropriation without requiring some form of investigation or other process of law. He seemed in general opposed to sequestration of property and the appointment of administrators for business concerns owned by suspected Fascists. In the former case, the measure was almost always superfluous as it was difficult for the owners to export or otherwise remove or conceal their property, while in the latter cases experience has shown that Government-appointed administrators never run a business [illegible] or operate a plant as efficiently as their respective owners are able and usually willing to do.

A R M E D F O R C E S

5. Possible Military Contribution of Italy in the War Against Japan
Interview with Colonel Lombardy

Colonel Luigi Lombardi is a distinguished Italian regular army officer. He served in the Ethiopian campaign and later in Tunisia, where he was taken prisoner

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party accumulated under a similar name by leader members of the Fascist Party. In addition, firms and individuals, whether or not members of the Fascist Party, who have been profiteers and enriched themselves during Fascism should be investigated and adequately dealt with.

Cingolani, who is a member of the Christian Democratic Party, was interviewed by a P.B officer on 3 April. He did not hesitate to express his disapproval and displeasure at Rosenti's article. He said that the publication of his personal views by a member of the Cabinet with regard to a law which was at the time being considered and discussed by the Cabinet, was both improper and untimely. He inferred that the article was probably intended to arouse public opinion with a view to influencing the Government and subjecting it to pressure from the left elements of the press. Cingolani said that he had no previous notice of Rosenti's intention to publish the article in question.

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Colonel Luigi Lombardi is a distinguished Italian regular army officer. He served in the Ethiopian campaign and later in Tunisia, where he was taken prisoner. While prisoner he was active in organising the prisoners, looking after them, sustaining their morale, etc.etc.

In an interview on 1 April with a P.B officer he said that there were not many officers, in his opinion, who knew the Italian soldier as thoroughly as he did. He had been in close touch with them at home, had campaigned with them abroad and had shared their captivity. He is a vigourous man of about 45 years of age and is now at the Ministry of War in Rome. He was one of the first Italian prisoners of war to be repatriated and is one of the founders of the "Corpo Italiano di Liberazione" - an organisation of war veterans, who are anxious to carry on the fight in the Italian army.

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The Colonel expressed his admiration for the Italian soldier, who is keen, loyal, enduring and a good "fighter". According to him, the Italian soldier, who is essentially a family man, devoted to his home and family, will not fight well on Italian soil where he will worry about his family and where the temptation to desert is ever-present. But if sent abroad and given proper equipment, he will give an

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excellent account of himself.

In the event of a declaration of war by Italy on Japan, an Italian expeditionary force would be capable of rendering valuable and efficient service, provided however that it is composed solely of volunteers. The sending of a force composed of conscripts or draftees would be the source of considerable political agitation. The Colonel believes that many volunteers would answer the call, were it to be made. There are many officers, skilled technicians and enlisted men who are repatriated prisoners of war, or who will be returning from Allied or German prison camps, who will be unable to find work. These men will enthusiastically welcome the opportunity to serve in an Italian overseas expeditionary force, according to Colonel Lombardi.

PARTISANS

6. La "Casa del Partigiano del Nord" in Rome

On 28 March a PWB officer visited the "Casa del Partigiano" in the via dei Feraggi. The officer interviewed the director, Count Ottorino Tenderini, and had occasion to talke with some of the partisans. From these sources the PWB officer obtained the following information.

The "Casa" was organised by four partisan officers headed by Count Tenderini to look after such partisans as had crossed the lines into liberated Italy and are now in Rome, homeless, penniless and without work. Most of them come south as a result of General Alexander's instructions to the partisans who were in proximity to the zone of military operations and because other partisan formations further to the north could not use them for want of equipment and supplies.

The "casa" is attached to the Ministry for Occupied Territory, whose support, however, has materialized more in words than in deeds. When the organisation first sought to obtain the use of the premises it now occupies, and which consist of an empty three-storey building belonging to the commune of Rome, the authorities refused Tenderini's request. The partisans thereupon proceeded to take matters vigorously in hand and moved in without further ado. Since then they have been left in peace and no one has bothered to take any steps to evict them.

The only help furnished by the Government consists of an original allotment of 10,000 lire, and very meagre daily rations for the partisans. The food thus supplied is sufficient to provide the following meals: breakfast, consisting of one cup of much diluted powdered or condensed milk; lunch, composed of one plateful of soup (minestra), supplemented several times a week by a small ration of dried vegetables; and another plateful of soup for supper. In addition each man receives 300 grammes of bread every day, while on Sunday one meal of pasta is provided in lieu of lunch and supper.

The "Casa" at present shelters 260 partisans, of whom five are women. Their

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The "Casa" at present shelters 260 partisans, of whom five are women. Their clothes are supplied by the Ministry for Occupied Territory and consist of salvaged American uniforms dyed black.

The quarters are greatly overcrowded, and the men sleep on wire cots and straw mattresses supplied by the Italian Red Cross. Each man has two blankets. There are no sheets or pillows and not a chair, table or other piece of furniture is to be seen in the building. The walls and rooms are none too clean, and only some of the latter are provided with a single electric light bulb. Bathing facilities are totally lacking and the building boasts of three toilets. The men eat in the open, in a garden where wooden tables and benches have been set up. In wet weather they eat their meals on their cots.

On first arriving at the "casa", each partisan receives the sum of 800 lire, of which 500 is contributed by the "Ufficio dei Patrioti della Presidenza del Consiglio" and 300 by the "Associazione Nazionale dei Partigiani d'Italia". Only about 25% of the men have so far succeeded in finding work. The others when not looking for work in the city remain in idleness at the "Casa" which provides no entertainment or recreational facilities whatsoever.

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Some of the partisans said that they had been approached with offers of money by "clandestine, reactionary or possibly communist" individuals, who wanted the partisans to agree to do propaganda work. The offers were allegedly refused point-blank, and no information was available as to the nature of the propaganda which was desired.

I N T E R I O R

7. Internal Party Policy

There are still many articles in the Rome Press dealing with the Caulonia events which revealed the existence of armed bands in Calabria. A statement issued by the Central Committee of the Christian Democrats deals with the incidents which occurred and asks the government to take immediate steps to completely disarm these gangs. It also asks for the removal of the Prefect of Reggio Calabria and a rigid control of public order.

The liberal papers, like "Il Risorgimento Liberale" and "L'Italia Nuova" approve the statement of the Christian Democrats and stress the danger which threatens Italian democracy by the existence of "new Fascist gangs" and of anarchist tendencies in the towns and provinces where the Rome government is no longer respected. The Socialists and Communists state that the incidents which occurred and which are still going on are a result of the slack methods of epuration and punishment of fascist crimes. They point out that had stronger measures in this connection been applied the reactionary forces would not have been in a position to reorganize them-selves. The contrasting views between the Liberals and the Social-Communists on all problems of Italian political life is paralyzing the recovery of the nation. It is obvious that only through a common policy will it be possible to arrive at a new constitution of the State. This common policy, however, seems to be more remote than ever as the two parties of the opposition, Socialist and Action parties, and to a certain extent the Communist party, maintain that a new course should be followed, that of a courageous and progressive democracy which will prepare central and southern Italy for its union with the north which will shortly be liberated.

The great masses of the working classes in the north, who up to now have been mobilised in partisan warfare and the war of resistance will then be ready for further political struggles - writes Pietro Nenni in "Avanti". The future will present many occasions when we shall have to struggle to avoid a revolution but the best way is that of solving the great political and social problems of the country in a democratic manner. "And this", writes "Italia Libera", "must come about by a courageous step towards a complete reorganization and not by mild attempts at reform... If this policy is allowed to continue the parties of the government will one day have a rude awakening."

Another subject for heated discussions is that of the punishment of fascist crimes and the confiscation of their property. "Unità", in an editorial, points out that the Chiefs of Police and the Prefects are sabotaging the application of the measures

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Another subject for heated discussions is that of the punishment of fascist crimes and the confiscation of their property. "Unita", in an editorial, points out that the Chiefs of Police and the Prefects are sabotaging the application of the measures approved by the government on 17 February and 7 March. These measures established an energetic method to eliminate fascist elements. The Communist paper reports the words of the Chief of Police at Grossetto who refused to arrest a group of neo-fascists on the grounds that the city prisons were full up. "Unita" asks for the Government's intervention in this matter "as the people may not always be able to keep calm and exercise the same patience they have shown heretofore.". According to "Il Popolo" (Christian Democrat) the work of epuration is being carried out in the best possible manner.

R E C O N S T R U C T I O N

8. Interview with University Professor - Naples, who gave his views on reconstruction as follows:

Priorities: It is obvious that priority must be given to the [illegible] by industries which, as they stand, are inadequate, not only because they [illegible]

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part destroyed, but also because Italy's industrial structure was prepared for a much smaller demand than it will have to meet in the future. In the building section for instance, in which intense activity will be called for over a period of many decades, the production of cement and other building materials is totally insufficient.

Priority must also be given to the repair of houses, factories and other buildings of general utility which have been damaged only slightly and which, with small repairs, can be brought back to full efficiency. This priority must be maintained even in the case of buildings which may be expected to be earmarked for demolition in a broader plan of future reconstruction. All buildings connected with transport and which come within this category, are of special importance. At present the question of transport is a very serious one, since the whole system has been disrupted by war operations: railways will be a long time before they can return to full efficiency. Taking transport as a whole, the end of the war in Europe may show the position in a less gloomy light: in fact if, in certain cases, it will be difficult to find a substitute for the railways, in other and more numerous cases a carefully planned joint service of sea transport and road transport by motor might bring immediate and considerable relief.

When hostilities in Europe are over, and despite the continuance of the war against Japan, there will be an abundance of ships; in fact the tempo of shipbuilding in America will at once be slowed, otherwise within a few months it would be found that ships were being built for which there was no employment. The production of motor transport will be a far more difficult proposition, because there is still a shortage of certain indispensable raw materials.

There is also urgent need to put the network of roads in a condition to carry, besides what will still continue of military transport, also a portion of civilian traffic which, under other conditions, would have been carried by the railroads. Hence the necessity to provide rapidly for the repair and upkeep of the roads.

Welfare Measures: Welfare and health measures on a large scale, and state pensions for the aged and invalids are indispensable elements in the future social organisation. For over sixty years Italy has spent about 10% of the nation's income on armaments, with results which are visible to everyone. It should not be difficult to divert a portion of this expenditure towards the objective of an up-to-date country, which would certainly yield more satisfactory results.

Infant Welfare: This should take precedence over everything: the protection of the children. In classifying the population according to age, the first place must be given to youth, and especially young children.

R E L I E F

9. Clothing the Poor

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R E L I E F

9. Clothing the Poor

To the already numerous charitable works of assistance organised by the Sovereign Order of Malta, a further very praiseworthy initiative can now be reported. This is the work of converting wearing apparel, discarded by the Allies, into clothes for children. The first workshop is at Somma Vesuviana, Villa Anna Maria, which is already turning out some clothes, and it is hoped that it will be followed by many more similar organisations.

The clothes made are sold to the most needy or to charitable institutions, and the narrow margin of profit which is included in the selling price, will go toward the expansion of the organisation.

The workshop was visited on the 4 April by the Zone Commissioner Lt. Colonel Simson, Major Birt, Economic and Supply Division, A.C., Prefect Salvaggi, the Grand Prior of the Knights of Malta, Maresca, and other personalities. Lt. Col. Simson and Major Birt made suggestions for a more economic and rapid development of the manufacturing and promised further assistance in the shape of much needed supplies.

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L A B O U R

10. Activities of the General Confederation of Labour (C.G.I.L.)

"The General Confederation of Labour, the Hub of the Nation's Life" is the title of an article by Oreste Lizzadri in "Avanti" of 2 April. The three fundamental points made by Lizzadri are: the invitation to participate in the Conference of London, the agreement with the Confindustria, the measures taken in favour of civil servants.

The General Confederation of Labour has also received an invitation to go to Moscow by the Russian Trades Unions. Di Vittorio in Paris has conferred with the French Trade Union leaders, representing not only the General Confederation of Labour but the entire Italian working class.

The position of the General Confederation of Labour inside Italy is growing stronger; the interest shown by the Pope in the unity of the Trade Unions has tightened the link between the Socialists and Communists on the one hand and the Catholics on the other; the discipline shown by the workers in obeying orders from the General Confederation of Labour, concerning strikes or protests against the escape of Reatta, is very significant; the increasing demands put forward by the General Confederation of Labour prove its strength.

In short:

The Union of Doctors has joined the General Confederation of Labour. The Neapolitan Union of Judges has asked the General Confederation of Labour to look after its interests.

The C.G.I.L. is also making a name for itself in the field of social welfare; the property of former Fascist Confederations is to be placed at the disposal of the workers and go to increase the funds of the C.G.I.L. Among other things a school for Trade Union leaders is to be established.

V A T I C A N

11. Excommunication of Don Tullio Calcagno

Don Tullio Calcagno, priest in Cremona, was excommunicated for disobedience to the laws of the Church and to the Supreme Pontiff. The College of Cardinals proposed the excommunication on 21 March, the Pope approved it on the 22nd, the resolution was announced on the 24th, and the text of the excommunication published in the "Osservatore Romano" on the 25th.

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Calcagno published a weekly paper called "Italia Crociata" whose programme according to the "Regime Fascista" was to demonstrate the "Catholic point of view requiring the clergy to support without reserve the struggle by the Republican Fascists of the North which will restore to Italy its unity and its prestige." Calcagno continued to carry on Fascist propaganda in open defiance of the Bishop of Cremona who forebade him to do so.

According to the office of the "Osservatore Romano" the circulation of "Italia Crociata" could not have exceeded ten thousand copies.

Avv. Montini, brother of the acting Secretary of State of the Vatican was interviewed by a P.B officer on 29 March. He said that the excommunication of Calcagno had no political significance whatsoever. Through his newspaper, which was merely a mouthpiece of Farinacci's, Calcagno was proposing to set up a new religion. The Church had to act because he was guilty of a breach of doctrinal discipline as well as a breach of hierarchical discipline. Calcagno had no following beyond a small number of old women and a group of fanatical young Fascists. Many of the readers of the paper were pressed into buying it by the Fascists of the north. Calcagno is a man of no importance, and the Church would never have bothered with him had it not been a question of an attempt to found a new religion.

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

12. The San Francisco Conference

The recent declaration of Benedetto Croce relative to the hesitancy on the part of the Allied Nations to invite Italy to the San Francisco Conference has caused considerable interest in Rome. Several people, contacted by a P.B officer, believe that Croce placed the problem of Italian participation on a higher plane than mere Italian nationalism and that he spoke from an historical and international point of view. They believe, with him, that in spite of Italy's Fascism and her alliance with Germany, her sufferings and her contribution to the Allied military effort since 1943 both in liberated and in Northern Italy, justify her claim to representation at the Conference. They further believe that she should not be classed as a defeated enemy country but considered as one of the democratic nations of the world. They also believe that the attitude of the Allies towards Italy should be clarified and that the terms of the Armistice should be published.

13. The Pope's Appeal to Germany to Surrender

The following are the opinions of several persons interviewed by a P.B officer, who asked them if they believed the Pope's appeal to the German people would have any effect on German Catholics. The following are some of the opinions expressed:

(a) A Publisher, age 40: "The German Catholics will not respond, because German internal propaganda is much stronger. Most of the people probably did not hear the appeal, if it was indeed broadcast, but the fact remains that they are more Nazi than Catholic. Why didn't the Pope make this appeal earlier? Had he been more a churchman than a politician he probably could have prevented all this bloodshed by going personally to Munich, as did St. Francis when he came to Rome. The Church in the past has "blessed" wars, as was the case in the Ethiopian War, when priests gave golden crosses to the Fascists and said Mass on cannons."

(b) An Agent for a Commercial Firm, age 33: "The Pope should not have made this appeal after the many precedents when the Church sided against Germany. It will have a certain favourable effect on the Catholic Germans, for it will encourage them to say "enough!".

(c) A Doctor of Mathematics, age 30: I have no great faith in political intervention of the Vatican. The Germans will not listen to the Pope. I admired him when, at the beginning, he took a stand against Germany, but he weakened during the German occupation of Italy. However, the appeal is a good gesture and will cause a good impression. It will, however, be ineffective because the Germans are either Nazis or are too completely dominated and terrorized by the Nazis."

(d) [illegible]

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since 1943 both in liberated and in Northern Italy, justify her claim to representation at the Conference. They further believe that she should not be classed as a defeated enemy country but considered as one of the democratic nations of the world. They also believe that the attitude of the Allies towards Italy should be clarified and that the terms of the Armistice should be published.

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(d) A Housewife, age 32: "I think that it will have some effect because the Germans listen to the Pope sometimes. It was because of the Pope's intervention that they did not seek and destroy Rome. As for the effect it may have on German Catholics - I don't think there are many Catholics left in Germany, as most of them have become Nazis."

(e) A Jeweller, age 45: "The Pope's words will have no effect on the Germans who only understand the force of arms. However, it was a noble gesture on the part of the Pope. I am a Jew but I have the greatest admiration for the Pope, and the greatest hatred of the Germans. I am afraid the Pope's speech will have no effect on German Catholics, for they are too terrorized by the SS."

(f) A Woman Manager of a Clothing Shop, age 55: "It will have no effect on the Germans. Even though they know they are beaten they will continue to fight to the bitter end. Perhaps they still have a faint hope that something will happen to save them."

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14. Public Opinion and the Impending Liberation of the Po Valley. (P.W.B. Section Report 6.4.44.)

At the present juncture one of the main topics of civilian conversation is the impending liberation from the Germans of the Po Valley and the vital importance of this operation to the future of Italian and indeed European affairs.

An opinion frequently expressed by northerners with whom this prospect is discussed is that the only hope of avoiding a serious situation in the Po Valley is a strong Allied policy which will control rigidly, as though by an effective internal frontier, all access into N. Italy from south of the Apennines. Unless this access is firmly controlled, there is a danger that the entry of the Allies will be followed by an influx of the worst type of political and Black Market speculators whose effect on the industrial, commercial, food and political situation, will, if unchecked, eventually be disastrous.

The view is also expressed that a lot will depend on how strong a line the Allies take with the epuration in this sector of Italy which was the real cradle of Fascism. If epuration is done rapidly and effectively, then the Allies will have the backing of a serious and hard-working population. If not, then this population will eventually try to take matters into its own hands and the situation will become far more serious than it has ever been in Allied Occupied Territory before.

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

15. Holy Week in Rome

Holy Week in Rome, the first since the fall of Fascism and since the Liberation of Rome, passed off so quietly as to be reminiscent of pre-war normalcy. Even the activities of the political parties seemed to have come to a standstill. This political hush probably has no particular religious significance and can perhaps be more readily attributable to the holidays, to the unseasonably warm weather which prevailed and to the fact that the attention of all - even of the most turbulent politician in Rome, is riveted on the drama which is now taking place in Germany.

In the Vatican City, the customary services took place in St. Peter's and in the Sistine Chapel. In spite of rumours of ill health, the Pope officiated in the Sistine Chapel on Maundy Thursday and on Good Friday. At the latter service, the entire diplomatic corps accredited to the Vatican was present or represented, and included the German envoy and his wife and the Japanese representative. No member of the Italian Government was observed in the congregation, nor were there present any prominent members of the Christian Democratic Party, such as De Gasperi, Gronchi or Gonella, who are generally considered to be devout Catholics.

16. Naples

The revival of public lighting in the streets which appropriately was started

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In the Vatican City, the customary services took place in St. Peter's and in the Sistine Chapel. In spite of rumours of ill health, the Pope officiated in the Sistine Chapel on Thursday Thursday and on Good Friday. At the latter service, the entire diplomatic corps accredited to the Vatican was present or represented, and included the German envoy and his wife and the Japanese representative. No member of the Italian Government was observed in the congregation, nor were there present any prominent members of the Christian Democratic Party, such as De Gasperi, Gronchi or Genolla, who are generally considered to be devout Catholics.

16. Naples

The revival of public lighting in the streets which appropriately was started on Easter night, gave the people special pleasure, and their joy found expression in the dancing and singing which went on in the streets that Sunday evening. It has given a fillip to the public's morale; they feel that not only their streets but also the general outlook is brighter, many have been afraid to go out after dark; now with the streets lit up and the spring weather, they feel that they can indulge in the favourite diversion of promenading the main thoroughfares until a late hour.

Another cause of rejoicing is the increase in the number of tram lines running, and the extension of the restricted time schedule to a full-day service. Many thousands of miles have been travelled by weary, foot-sore and under-nourished Neapolitans in the course of the last eighteen months! There is also the consideration that even penniless footwear has reached prohibitive prices, so besides the saving in physical exertion it will also be that in shoe-leather.

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The improvement in street lighting and in the tram service are matters which directly affect most of the city's inhabitants, so the appreciation which is expressed for these benefits to the Zone Commissioner Col. Simson, is very general.

An event which people are looking forward to is the public demonstration to be held in Piazza Municipio, the most central and largest square in Naples, three hours after the declaration of the cessation of hostilities. The meeting will give the people a chance of working off their exuberance, and the authorities hope thereby to avoid the danger of other gatherings or processions which might lead to disorders.

17. Black Market Prices, Naples. 5.4.45

(a) FOOD

Pasta	250	(all lire per kilo)
Flour (brown)	250	
" (white)	290	
Lard	600/650	
Butter	900	
Cheese	700	
" (ricotta)	500	
Tomatoes (canned)	350	
Sugar	1000	
Beans	180	
Coffee (bean)	1800	
" (ground)	1000	
Salame	1000	
Flour sweet (American)	400	
Meat-beef	700/750	
" lamb	500/550	
Potatoes	40	
Charcoal	24	
Oranges	46	
Green peas	160	
Oil	390	(per litre)
Milk	60	" "
Eggs	24/26	each
Onions	10	bunch of five

(b) FOOTWEAR. Prices of men's and women's shoes have more or less doubled during the last three months as is shown by the following list:

	Dec. 1944	March 1945
Women's Shoes	from 1,800 to 2,000 lire	3,500 to 4,000 lire
Men's shoes	" 3,000 " 3,500 lire	6,000 " 7,000 lire
Children's (small	" 500 " 600 lire	1,000 " 1,300 lire

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" (white)	290
Lard	600/650
Butter	900
Cheese	700
" (ricotta)	500
Tomatoes (canned)	350
Sugar	1000
Beans	180
Coffee (bean)	1800
" (ground)	1000
Salame	1000
Flour sweet (American)	400
Meat-beef	700/750
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Children's (small size)	" 500 " 600 lire	1,000 " 1,300 lire

Sole leather costs 4,000 lire per kilo.

(c) CIGARETTES: Prices have further increased within the last fortnight, as follows:

	Previous Prices	Present Prices
20 American cigarettes	180 lire	220 lire
20 British cigarettes	120 "	180 "
20 Italian cigarettes	80 "	120 "

One Italian "toscano" cigar now costs from 20/22 lire.

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P R E S S A N D P R O P A G A N D A

RADIO

18. Alvaro-Treves Controversy (Further to Report 62, para. 15, p. 17.)

Carrado Alvaro, the principal editor of the news bulletin of the R.A.I. (Italian broadcasting station in Rome) recently resigned as such. There followed an exchange of acrid open letters between Alvaro and Paolo Treves, one of the editors, which led to great agitation and caused much ink to flow in the Roman press. Alvaro and the newspapers which supported him maintained that R.A.I. should be a free agent subject to no outside influence, not even to that of thegovernment, while Treves and those who sided with him took the stand that government control was an inevitable necessity. The quarrel led to the re-opening of the still pending question of the epuration of the numerous Fascist personnel of R.A.I., and to accusations against the parties of attempting to tamper with R.A.I. in order to influence public opinion by means of its broadcasts for their own respective political ends.

On 2 April, Alvaro was interviewed by a P.B officer, to whom he made the following statements:

It was not his intention to engage in polemics which always have an unfortunate effect on the people by discouraging them from taking an active part in politics, which would thereby be made to appear to them as sordid and contentious. He resigned on a question of principle, being convinced that the function of R.A.I. is to keep public opinion informed and to guide it with impartiality and without serving the interests of any political party. He felt that by giving a wide publicity to his theories and principles through his motivated resignation, he would be making himself more useful than by remaining at his post and combatting from within the organisation the influences which he considered harmful.

From the very start his ideas and principles were in conflict with those of Treves. He spoke of the recent clash with Treves when the latter refused to permit the broadcast of a report which came from two reliable sources (Cingolani, Christian Democrat, High Commissioner for the confiscation of unlawfully acquired property, and Pesenti, Communist Minister of Finance) to the effect that the total value of property to be confiscated from the Fascist hierarchs would approximate 500 billion lire. This news, as well as another item, also stifled by Treves, to the effect that while Fascists down to the rank of section leaders were to be punished, the financial backers of the regime were to be spared, should according to Alvaro have been broadcast in order to show the people how liberal members of the Cabinet were manoeuvering to influence the government's policy. The best proof of the importance of the last item of news lies in the fact that as soon as it became known that it was proposed to broadcast it, the Liberal Party, to which virtually all the richest men in Italy have flocked, hurriedly called a meeting of its Council.

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Alvaro spoke of the illogical and constantly changing attitudes of the political parties, whether with respect to individuals or to political questions. He told of how the Socialists, after having urged him to get rid of Treves who was persona non grata to their party, subsequently sided with the latter. He similarly condemned the double-dealing of the Communists who, after having sought to win him over by offering him a position on their party's newspaper and having received an evasive answer, proceeded to attack him by repeating to Treves a false report to the effect that he had accepted the position of director of a "bourgeois" paper, "Il Globo".

He stated that Treves suggested that to avoid the hue and cry which Alvaro's resignation would be sure to cause, the latter should retire for reasons of health on full pay for a few months before handing in his resignation.

Although he did not definitely say so, it was clear that Alvaro had but little confidence in Rusca, the Government Commissioner (i.e. Trustee) for R.A.I. who according to him changed his mind and his political opinion with too great facility.

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The quarrel has given rise to discussion, more particularly among journalists, as to the comparative merit of the two types of present-day anti-Fascists - that is those who were "fuorusciti" (exiles) such as Treves and those, such as Alvaro, who in spite of "difficulties" remained in Italy. The subject was discussed by a P.W.B officer with several men who are well-known figures in literary and cultural circles.

Dr. Umberto Calosso, and with him the well-known author, Alberto Moravia, believes that while a large proportion of the more responsible personnel of R.A.I., which was most active in the anti-Allied propaganda under Fascism, still leaves much to be desired from a political point of view, Alvaro was substantially in the right. Treves was moreover a difficult person to work with. The painter, Alberto Savinio, said that Alvaro was well and favourably known in Italy and deserved every sympathy. Savinio knew Alvaro's value, whereas Treves had only sprung up during the war because of his activity with the B.B.C. for which he broadcast to Italy at a period of psychological crisis when all Italians listened to the London broadcasts. Savinio was critical of those Italians who returned from abroad and lectured those who had remained at home.

PUBLICATION

19. "Roma 1943" - Book by Paolo Monelli

This book was recently published in Rome, is being widely read and has been the subject of considerable discussion and criticism.

The author gives a chronological account of the principal events of 1943, and more especially of the fall of Fascism, of the Armistice and the break with Germany. He attempts to describe the actions of the various actors in the drama and to ascribe to them their respective responsabilities. He analyzes the psychology of the Italian people and their qualities and defects, and tries to explain their inertia during and after Fascism. He takes up the defence of numerous Italians who after the last war sincerely believed that Fascism was an enlightened form of dictatorship which alone could maintain order and restore prosperity in an Italy faced with an immediate threat of Communism. For many years these Italians focussed their attention on the good points of Fascism, its numerous improvements, its achievements in the line of social security, its construction of highways, ports, and public works and buildings, without realizing until it was too late that in the meanwhile their liberty was being gradually and progressively suppressed. According to Monelli, Italians cannot be too greatly blamed for an error of judgement which was shared by their severest critics of today - Roosevelt and Churchill - both of whom in those early days had nothing but words of praise and admiration for Mussolini.

The author proceeds to trace the events that led to the fall of Fascism, and to tell of the simultaneous and parallel plots of certain members of the Grand Council led by Grandi and Federzoni, and of the Duke of Acquarone, backed by Generals Ambrosio and Castellani, and, behind the scenes, by the King. In the account of the role

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Badoglio is given credit for having opposed Italy's entry in the war, but is blamed for having urged the precipitate and indecorous flight of the King and in general is accused of incompetence and weakness. The Marshal, in short, does not fair any better than the King at the hands of Monelli.

The account of the plan for immediate Italian military intervention on the side of the Allies, and of the abortive plan to land an airborne division in the neighbourhood of Rome, leads the author to bitter reflections as to the treatment which would have been accorded to Italy has such plans materialized. He criticized

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with equal severity the inertia and irresponsibility of the Italian Command and the distrust of the Allies for the Italians which lead the former to refuse to postpone the announcement of the armistice.

There are frequent references and words of advice to the Allies on the subject of their "vandalistic" bombing of historic Italian cities and towns and the destruction of their monuments and works of art. In this respect, Monelli's attitude is one of extreme bitterness, which however, falls short of hostility.

In spite of the author's severity for the King and Badoglio, the book is considered in "left" circles as altogether too lenient in its judgement of these men, and its author is branded as a reactionary. The unfavourable reception of the book by the "left" may be explained by the fact that according to Monelli the credit for the overthrow of Mussolini is attributable entirely to important Fascists and Generals and not, as has been claimed, to pressure exerted by "left" elements. The passages dealing with the inert acceptance of Fascism by the Italian people brought forth an open letter in the satirical publication "Cantachiaro", in which Monelli is reproved for his books and writings under Fascism which at the time contributed to the creation of the self-same "bovine credulity" of the Italian people which he now deplores.

The book, is on the whole, extremely well written and is the most comprehensive and interesting account which has yet appeared in Italy of the events of 1943, of the fall of Fascism, of the Armistice and of the ensuing German occupation of Rome. From internal evidence the writer is unquestionably well-informed as to the last meeting of the Grand Council. The book contains a great deal of information, some of it documentary, which is not generally known, and there are some interesting side-lights which can only come from a keen and well-placed observer, of the characters of some of the principal actors on the Italian stage.

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20. THE "CASA EDITRICE EINAUDI" PUBLISHING HOUSE.

The director of the above publishing firm, Signor Giulio Einaudi, (who is also 'Capo di Gabinetto' of Scoccimarro, Minister for Occupied Territory) was interview by a PWB officer on April 3rd. This firm is one of the few in the publishing business which was not compromised under the Fascist regime.

According to Signor Einaudi the firm proposes to resume publishing the fourteen collections or series which is formerly produced, and which include works by Rousseau, Quinet, Fustel Cattaneo, Mazzini, etc. etc. Books by modern Italian authors, such as Sturzo, Salvatorelli, Sforza, Dorse and Gramaci will appear in the near future.

Three new collections are in preparation as follows:

i) "Testimonianze", which will include works by prominent authors whether in the cultural or political fields, who have been actors in or close observers of the tragedy into which the world has been plunged. Of this collection, the following books are now ready:

Stettinius: "Affitto e Prestito" (Lend-Lease), and Paolo Treves: "Che cosa ci ha fatto Mussolini".

The following are in the course of preparation:

Sumner Welles: "Tempo di decidere".
Pearl Buck: "Asia e democrazia".
Edgard Snow: "La Stella Rossa sulla Cina".
Lilienthal: "Democrazia in marcia".
Eugenio Kripher: "Da Mosca alla frontiera Prussiana".
Palmiro Togliatti: "La situazione Italiana".

In addition, books by Lippmann, Vansittart, Nehru, Kalinin (Scritti di Guerra), Stalin: "Dal '39 al '41", and Calosso (L'Inghilterra) are under study.

ii) "Problemi e Soluzioni", which will include reference books and publications containing original texts and documents dealing with present-day problems and difficulties and their possible solutions, in the political and economical fields.

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ii) "Problemi e Soluzioni", which will include reference books and publications containing original texts and documents dealing with present-day problems and difficulties and their possible solutions, in the political and economical fields.

iii) "Biblioteca Marxiste", which will contain the principal works of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and will fill a gap in Italian Culture which was imposed by Fascist censorship.

The firm, in addition, intends to publish three periodicals: "La Corrispondenza", a documented and commentated weekly news summary on political and economic problems in Italy and abroad; "Risorgimento", a literary monthly; and a semi-monthly magazine, "Italia Giovane", which will examine and discuss the problems and aspirations of the younger generation.

As to the effect of the liberation of the North of Italy on the publishing business in Italy, Signor Einaudi believes that it is probable that the paper mills in the North will be able to resume functioning on a normal basis very soon after the departure of the Ger-

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men troops. The publishing houses of the North, whether by reason of a better organisation or of lower costs of raw materials, will be able to undersell the firms which are now operating in Rome.

The Northern publishing houses will be delayed by problems of organisation and by the necessity of repairing war damage suffered by their plants, installations and machinery. In addition, they will have to revise radically their programmes which will need to be adapted to a new political regime and to new ideologies. This will be all the more necessary as virtually all school and university text and reference books were formerly published in the North. It is possible that such programmes are already clandestinely in the making. Translations of foreign books will be long delayed because of the existing total absence of means of communication with foreign authors and their publishers.

From recent news from the North, the publishing business has been surprisingly active. The prices of books is about one third of those prevalent in Rome. After the liberation of the North, Roman editors will be faced with serious competition, which however will be deferred for some time because of the lack of transportation.

21. "Aretusa" - A new monthly publication in Rome.

The first Rome issue of the literary monthly "Aretusa", previously published in Naples, appeared during the month of March. In Naples, "Aretusa" was successfully edited by Francesco Flora and Fausto Nicolini. The review is now run by Carlo Muscetta who is one of the collaborators of the publisher Einaudi. Muscetta is an adherent of the Action Party.

Muscetta's initial editorial and the outline of his programme is not entirely free from the taint of party politics. It contains reservations regarding Benedetto Croce, who was formerly fervently and almost unreservedly admired by the publication's previous editors, Flora and Nicolini. Muscetta is also rather severe in his criticism of the Communists.

Contributors to the March number of "Aretusa" include Jaime Pintor, Aldo Garosci and Corrado Alvaro. The last in the well-known Italian writer who recently resigned from the R.A.I. as a result of a disagreement with Paolo Treves.

22. LUCE becomes INCEDA.

The Luce Institute will assume the new name of INCEDA (Istituto Nazionale Cinematografia Educativa, Documentari, Attualità) and has

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22. LUCE becomes INCEDA.

The Luce Institute will assume the new name of INCEDA (Istituto Nazionale Cinematografia Educativa, Documentari, Attualità) and has already begun a documentary on Cassino, the martyred city.

Establishment of a temporary office to rehabilitate the Italian film industry.

A temporary Allied-Italian office has been established to lay the foundations for the rebirth of the Italian Moving Picture Industry. PWB, AC and Italian representatives have already met under the presidency of Admiral Stone. Admiral Stone, who expressed his desire to see the Italian moving picture industry, properly epurated, rise again as soon as possible, advised the Italian Government to name a commission to include representatives of the government itself, producers and the public as well.

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CONFIDENTIAL No. 63.

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ACI-EUROPA FILM in Bankruptcy.

The press anounces that ACI-EUROPA FILM run by the Fascists Volpi, Agnelli and Vittorio Mussolini has a 30,000,000 lire debit and will probably pay its creditors 10% on the lira.

PWB shows documentary on FOSSE ARDEATINE.

The press announced that an exceptional documentary was shown at the Teatro Adriano by PWB. The documentary, prepared by PWB, was shown on the anniversary of the reprisal shooting of 320 Italians at the Fosse Ardeatine.

23. THEATRE.

Among the plays listed in Rome last week were:

"Speranza" (Hope) by Henri Bernstein, Parisian playwright, at the Eliseo until Monday April 3rd, when it was followed by "Il Pescatore d'Ombre" ("Fisherman of Shadows") by Jean Sarment, which opened on April 4th.

"Quinto Colonna ("Fifth Column"), by Ernest Hemingway, closed at the Quirino on Thursday March 29th, and was followed by "Il Sesso Debole" (The Weaker Sex) by E. Bourdet on March 31st.

"Topaze" by Marcel Pagnol is being given at the Arti Theatre.

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CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX I No.63

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN ROME AREA

Early in April a PWB Officer visited three of the elementary schools in Rome and the suburbs. The following information as to the conditions prevailing in the schools was given him by the school directors.

a) Elementary School "U. Carboni" - in the Primavalle borgata. Director: Rusconi. The school is situated in one of the poorest suburbs of Rome and about 12 km. from the center of the city. It is of recent fascist construction and has a capacity of about 1000. At present it musters only about 100 children. With warmer weather at hand, it is expected that attendance will increase. The reasons for the great falling-off in the number of pupils are:

1) The reduction of usable space in the school house due to the impossibility of replacing the numerous broken window panes, and to the large amount of furniture and equipment which was plundered by the local inhabitants on two occasions (25 July and 8 September 1943) or removed or damaged by refugees. Virtually every schoolhouse in the Rome area was at one time or another requisitioned for harboring refugees from the battle areas and bombed towns near and south of Rome.

2) The great shortage of textbooks and stationery.

3) The absenteeism of the teaching staff which at present averages about 70%. Almost all of the teachers live in the city and it is often impossible for them to find transportation, and if they do, they cannot afford the expense (34 lire for the round trip) out of their already inadequate salaries. The petition for means of transportation which has been filed with the Ministry of Public Instruction has not yet been acted upon.

4) The temptation of many of the poorer parents to put their children to work in some remunerative occupation of sorts.

According to the director, the Sisters of Charity of a local institution are working devotedly in conducting many of the children to school and back to their homes. On account of the economic and material difficulties of the present conditions, most of the parents cannot spare the time to take their children to school, and were it not

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b) Elementary School "Trento e Trieste", Via dei Giubbonari. Director, A. Barboni.

As the school house is situated in the heart of Rome, the problem of transportation does not exist. The number of pupils has if anything increased in comparison with figures for the past few years. The problems of this school are as in the previous case, the shortage of window panes, furniture and equipment, and the lack or prohibitive cost of textbooks and stationery. Much of the furniture was removed by the refugees, and some of it by a local section of Partigiani. The

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school still houses 35 refugees, who to the indignation of the directress have not yet been able to find other accommodation in spite of being in Rome for many months. She is very bitter against the Partisans who only recently carried off some of the furniture, at a time when war conditions in no way justified such highhanded actions.

c) Elementary School "Vittorino da Feltre". Director Mencarini. The school house, in spite of having temporarily housed refugees, is relatively intact. The school is "doubling up" and is sharing its space and facilities with one of the "homeless" preparatory schools (Scuola Avviamento Professionale"). Like all other schools it is handicapped by a great dearth of textbooks and of stationery of all kinds.

ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF ROMAN SCHOOL AND APPROPRIATION OF ITS PROPERTY

During the course of a previous interview, the directress of the elementary school "Trento e Trieste" in the Via dei Giubbonari in Rome, told a PWB officer of the "depredations" of the school wrought by the "Partisans" as to whom she expressed sentiments of considerable bitterness. On 26 March the PWB officer called again on the directress, Signora Barbone, from whom he obtained the following detailed information.

On 4 June 1944, a man who gave his name as Nello Montesi and said that he was the head of the Regola Ward Section of the "Armata Rossa" (Red Army) entered the school building and forcibly took possession of the school offices and most of the school rooms. All closets and desks were opened and quantities of personal property and supplies, stationery, books, aprons, etc., were removed from the premises. Montesi then proceeded to lodge in the school building 7 or 8 families forced to leave their own apartments which had been returned to their former Jewish owners. Later in the summer Montesi and his friends periodically carried off tables, chairs, benches and other articles of furniture. The School's library was also removed in toto.

During this period dinners were given and dances organized on the premises by the "Red Army squatters".

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When the school reopened in the autumn, the "Red Army" moved into the adjacent premises of the Fascio Femminile which they furnished with such of the school furniture as still remained in their possession. The "Red Army" at about this time changed its name to "Movimento Comunista Italiano", and Montesi was succeeded as head of the local section by a man named Alessandro. Montesi has recently been imprisoned for some common law offence. About three weeks ago the "Movimento" section became associated in some way with a so-called "Executive Center of the Partisan Vanguard" (Centro Esecutivo dell'Avanguardia Partigiano) which is headed by a man named Coletta. The latter organization has opened a "Partisans' Club" (Ritrovo del Partigiano) where meals are served and where black market transactions

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take place. Coletta and his friends still periodically burst into the school house and demand the use of space in the building which they believe to be available. A few days ago Coletta threatened to denounce the directress and the teachers as fascists.

When asked what she had done to obtain protection and redress, Signora Barbone said that she had written numerous letters of protest to the Diredtor General of Public Instruction and to the Questura, and had seen the police Commissioner, Caltagione, on several occasions; the latter had always been elusive and so far has taken no action.

Signora Barbone said that she had recently talked to a Communist, formerly a member of the Movimento Comunista, but now allegedly engaged in watching the activities of the "Movimento" on behalf of the Communist Party. According to him, the "Movimento" is a mere façade for the large scale black market activities of a local criminal gang, which owns automobiles and trucks, and runs a dancing establishment which nets some 6000 lire per day.

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FOOD PRICES ON THE BLACK MARKET IN ROME

September 194? to February 1945

The data contained in the following tables have been collected by the Banca d'Italia.

The most rapid price increase occurred during the period previous to liberation (June 1944), when Rome was practically cut off both from the North and South. For instance, the price of bread rose from L. 46 in March 1944 to L. 156 in June, or 240% in two months. Pasta prices rose 105%, flour 99%, etc..

From 1939 to March 1945 prices increased some 50-60 times for many important food products. Bread prices were 56 times;pasta 78 times;wheat flour 63 times; as high; beans (dry) 59 times; olive oil 53 times: milk 54 times; eggs and salt 47 times. For certain products which come chiefly from the North, price increases were considerably greater: Rice cost 233 times as much; Sugar 165 times.

From June 1944 to March 1945, prices of important foods rose as follows :

Pasta	13%
Rice	113% (February)
Tomato Paste	33,3%
Milk	30%.
Sheep Cheese	35%
Ham	70%
Beef	130%
Sugar	152 %
Butter	10%
Lard	8%

The following prices, on the other hand, fell in this period, as follows:

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Sugar	152 %
Butter	10%
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The following prices, on the other hand, fell in this period, as follows:

Bread	26%
Wheat flour	24%
Olive Oil	53%
Salt	74%

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BLACK MARKET PRICES OF FOOD AT ROME

Source : Corriere d'Italia

	Unit	1942 Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1943 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1944 Jan.
Bread	Kg	20	20	22	22	30	32	46	64	140	156	98	102	90	82	76	80	
Pasta	"	35	35	35	40	60	80	102	151	220	210	190	200	=	165	180	180	
Wheat Flour	"	40	40	40	40	59	72	99	147	225	192	155	157	131	105	100	100	
Maize Flour	"	25	30	35	40	49	50	=	=	=	=	=	=	97	89	80	78	
Rice	"	35	45	55	65	80	90	125	149	245	235	250	248	=	=	=	=	
Dry Beans	"	30	27	37	48	65	75	=	100	203	170	160	165	137	130	125	127	
Potatoes	"	7	8	10	14	20	26	30	46	57	62	38	42	34	39	42	43	
Olive Oil	1	180	190	200	212	319	360	428	587	943	962	562	437	487	575	517	337	
Butter	"	125	150	165	170	375	400	490	550	685	812	718	700	=	737	800	825	
Lard	"	70	=	=	=	240	300	345	446	625	650	712	725	650	575	600	612	
Suet	"	=	=	180	200	=	=	275	=	650	700	600	=	=	=	=	=	
Tomato Paste	"	25	=	=	85	95	125	150	190	229	225	285	140	150	275	300	290	
Milk	l	5	5	8	12	15	18	23	25	38	50	42	30	37	38	47	55	
Cheese(parm)	Kg.	=	=	=	120	210	225	350	420	500	700	650	750	=	800	875	1200	
Cheese(sheep)	"	110	120	=	190	230	225	350	420	500	590	525	500	445	475	625	675	
SALAMIE	"	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	750	800	
Ham	"	=	=	=	=	350	325	365	400	450	512	487	500	575	720	775	787	
Meat Beef	"	70	82	110	120	152	157	165	212	265	310	352	370	375	350	375	420	
Meat Pork	"	=	=	=	=	250	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	500	550	=	
Meat Sheep	"	=	=	75	80	102	117	=	200	200	=	=	=	=	275	300	338	
Marmalade	"	18	=	=	=	80	100	125	165	275	340	=	315	320	300	=	325	
Sugar	Kg.	42	80	120	150	195	220	245	292	425	475	490	425	437	530	590	812	1
Eggs	n	6	8	10	12	13	12	12	13	17	26	40	28	23	27	35	34	
Salt	Kg.	-	-	-	70	60	90	125	190	282	275	266	225	180	150	165	160	

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BLACK MARKET PRICES OF FOOD AT ROME
Source : Banca d'Italia

	1944												1945			
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Percentage Increase from 1939 to Feb. 1945
2	22	30	32	46	64	140	136	98	102	90	82	76	80	100	100	115 5600
5	40	60	80	102	151	222	210	190	200	=	165	180	183	230	220	235 7800
0	40	59	72	99	147	223	192	155	157	131	105	100	100	120	135	145 6300
5	40	49	50	=	=	=	=	=	=	97	89	80	78	90	=	105 7500
5	65	80	90	125	149	245	235	250	248	=	=	=	=	=	500	= 23256
7	48	65	75	=	100	203	170	160	165	137	130	125	127	160	160	175 5900
0	14	20	26	30	46	57	62	38	43	34	39	42	43	58	58	60 8600
0	212	319	360	428	587	943	962	563	437	487	575	517	337	470	450	445 5300
5	170	375	400	490	550	685	812	718	700	=	737	800	825	800	800	900 5300
	=	240	300	345	446	625	650	712	725	750	575	600	512	6	6	700 7700
0	200	=	=	375	=	650	700	600	=	=	=	=	=	550	600	=
	85	95	125	150	190	229	225	285	140	150	275	300	230	=	300	200
8	12	15	18	23	25	38	50	34	20	37	38	47	55	55	60	65 5400
	120	230	225	350	420	500	700	650	750	=	800	875	1200	700	725	800 5500
	190	230	225	350	420	500	590	525	500	445	475	625	675	=	=	
	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	750	800	=	1060	950
	=	350	225	365	400	450	512	487	500	575	720	775	787	800	825	875 5000
0	120	152	157	165	212	265	310	352	370	375	350	375	420	525	700	700 7900
	=	250	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	500	550	=	600	600	725 7300
5	80	102	117	=	200	200	=	=	=	=	275	300	338	470	500	700
	=	80	100	125	165	275	340	=	315	320	300	=	325	320	300	410
0	150	195	220	245	292	425	475	470	425	437	530	590	812	1100	1100	1200 17000
0	12	13	12	12	13	17	26	40	28	23	27	35	34	29	25	26 4700
	70	60	90	125	190	282	275	266	225	180	150	165	160	130	75	70 4700

APPENDIX II NO. 63

FAMILY FOOD BUDGETS IN ROME

The Central Statistical Institute has calculated two Index Numbers of the Cost of Food for the City of Rome, based on the year 1938 = 100.

SERIES A : relates to food costs for a typical employee's, family, consisting of father, mother and 3 child en below 14 years of age. Daily calorie requirements are calculated at 2200 per adult person.

SERIES B : relates to a typical worker's family of 5. Calorie requirements are 2400.

The two series were started experimentally and end in October, 1944.

Series A show that from 1938 to Oct. 1944 food costs rose 2153%. The maximum was reached in June 1944 with an increase of 3209%, when 70% of the necessary calories had to be bought in the Black market. From June 1944(when Rome was liberated) to October 1944, food costs fell 32,8%, and the rationed (or free) market furnished 37% more of the required calories. Series B shows similar developments.

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APPENDIX II - DOC. NO. 63

FAMILY FOOD BUDGET IN ROME (Central Statistical Institu
A = for a typical employee's family (254,700 calories m
B = for a typical worker's family (277,900 "

Period		Calories bought on Legal Markets % A	% B	Calories bought on Black Market % A	% B	Monthly Expenditures on Legal Markets % A	% B	Monthly Expenditures on Black Market % A	% B	Total A
1938										448,-
1939										448,-
1940										563,-
1941										653,-
1942										1208,-
1943										1725,-
1943	sett.	48	48	52	52	47	46	53	54	2747,-
"	ott.	58	58	42	42	46	48	54	52	2125,-
"	nove.	49	49	51	51	31	30	69	70	2903,-
"	dice.	68	69	32	31	42	40	58	60	3115,-
1944	genn.	74	74	26	26	40	37	60	63	3260,-
"	febb.	64	66	36	34	32	48	68	52	4771,-
"	marzo	51	54	49	46	30	32	70	68	5219,-
"	april.	46	48	54	52	30	31	70	69	10426,-
"	maggio	42	44	58	56	27	26	73	74	14322,-
"	giugno	43	45	57	55	30	31	70	69	14377,-
"	luglio	52	52	48	48	30	29	70	71	12481,-
"	agosto	61	59	39	41	35	37	65	63	11142,-
"	sett.	57	56	43	44	29	28	71	72	11192,-
"	ottb.	58	58	42	2	24	25	76	75	9646,-

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FAMILY FOOD BUDGET IN ROME (Central Statistical Institute)
A = for a typical employee's family (254,700 calories monthly)
B = for a typical worker's family (277,900 " ")

Weight on Legal Market % A	Weight on Legal Market % B	Weight on Black Market % A	Weight on Black Market % B	Monthly Expenditures on Legal Markets % A	Monthly Expenditures on Legal Markets % B	Monthly Expenditures on Black Market % A	Monthly Expenditures on Black Market % B	Total Lire A	Total Lire B	Index Number A	Index Number B
								448,-	517,-	100	100
								448,-	534,-	109	103
								563,-	624,-	126	120
								653,-	763,-	148	147
								1208,-	1300,-	270	251
								1725,-	2012,-	385	388
52	53	47	46	53	54			2747,-	3084,-	613	595
42	43	46	48	58	52			2429,-	2686,-	541	519
51	51	31	30	69	70			2903,-	3305,-	680	638
32	31	42	40	58	60			3115,-	3513,-	695	678
26	26	40	37	60	63			3260,-	3722,-	728	719
36	34	32	48	68	52			4771,-	5312,-	1065	1025
49	46	30	32	70	68			5249,-	5737,-	1172	1108
54	52	30	31	70	69			10426,-	11201,-	2327	2162
58	56	27	26	73	74			14322,-	16064,-	3197	3101
57	55	30	31	70	69			14377,-	15609,-	3209	3013
48	48	30	29	70	71			12481,-	14041,-	2786	2711
39	41	35	37	65	63			11142,-	11832,-	2487	2284
43	44	29	28	71	72			11192,-	12776,-	2498	2365
42	24	24	25	76	75			9646,-	11028,-	2153	2129

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REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ARTICLES NO. 9

WEEK ENDING APRIL 11, 1945

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The opinions expressed in this Review are those of Italian Journalists and not necessarily those of the Editors.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SITUATION

The recent abolishing of the "political price of bread" and tax revisions, etc. have meant an improvement of 28 billion lire to the Government budget. 18 of these 28 billion were immediately allocated to the payment of higher salaries for Government employees and other expenditures, leaving a net improvement of 10 billion, and an estimated deficit of 97 billion for the current fiscal year.

During May 1944 to March 31, 1945, the volume of paper money in circulation (not counting AMG lire) was increased by 10,7 billion, to a total of 176 billion for Liberated Italy. The total Italian circulation, that is, including the occupied North, (and 52 billion AMG lire) is estimated at 310 billion.

Among the papers of the right, "L'Italia Nuova" (April 4) comments through its editorial writer V. Lucci, that in view of these facts the real significance of the current Government loan is that it will tend to absorb large quantities of liquid cash and thus obviate the need of printing additional paper. The loan is considered especially advantageous to the saver who "cannot expect to be offered more in the other big loans which will be launched." The paper invites its readers to subscribe, and not have any illusions that the war profiteers would subscribe. "To save our money means saving years of work."

Professor L. Einaudi (Governor of the Banca d'Italia) writes in "Risorgimento Liberale" (April 5) that subscription to the loan, without being physically or morally forced to do so, is "a vote of confidence for the Govern-

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Professor L. Einaudi (Governor of the Banca d'Italia) writes in "Risorgimento Liberale" (April 5) that subscription to the loan, without being physically or morally forced to do so, is "a vote of confidence for the Government." Those who subscribe seek to limit the issue of paper money, that is, brake the rise of prices.

Among the papers of the center, "Il Popolo" (March 17) calls attention to the fact that no public issues have been floated for 30 months, and that in this period the volume of paper money in circulation has increased at an accelerating rate. The floatation of the loan at this time, therefore, represents a return to normalcy, and a factor tending towards equilibrium. The volume of current savings is unknown. Only a part of it is evident through postal and bank deposits. The loan is intended to reach especially those savings which have not yet found proper investment channels. The estimated result of 10 billion lire, mentioned officially, is considered extremely modest, as the last two loans

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brought in 25 billions each. Those who now hoard paper money will welcome the loan as an opportunity for switching their present confidence in the lire from an inactive to an activeasset. In a later article (April 4) the same paper calls this loan the last opportunity to make such a favorable investment.

In "Ricostruzione" (April 4) V. Marrama examines the country's financial situation in view of the Treasury's proposal to re-sell essential "First Aid" imports to the highest bidder. This operation, he says, can have significant results only if Italy can import on credit. Imports that are paid for with exports can show no profit to the Treasury, as to the extent that imports cost less than domestic goods, thus earning a Treasury "profit", export goods would have to be subsidized, as their cost of production is higher than world market prices. (Editor's note: See also Nº 7 of this Review, where Einaudi, Papi and Battera comment favorably on this proposal.)

In another article "Ricostruzione" (April 5) says that the Italian savers should be particularly anxious to subscribe to the loan for the moral reason of having favored fascism at its beginning and in its later years. To subscribe shows that the savers have confidence in it themselves, and this is the only way to inspire others.

"L'Italia Libera" (April 7) explains how this loan is one of the indispensable steps for the defense of the lira, and that it should appeal especially to those who have made large easy profits. If they were to turn instead to other investments, they would sooner or later have to assume heavier fiscal burdens. Referring to the expected early liberation of the North, the paper writes that a healthier financial situation in Liberated Italy would benefit from the lower prices in the North; financial chaos here, on the other hand, may well promote an economic crisis in the North.

Among the papers of the left, "L'Avanti" (March 28) says in an article entitled "Inflation Pulls the Government", that during the past weeks prices have risen steadily and considerably. It accuses the Government of not

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Among the papers of the left, "L'Avanti" (March 28) says in an article entitled "Inflation Pulls the Government", that during the past weeks prices have risen steadily and considerably. It accuses the Government of not having followed the abolishing of the political price of bread with other measures to meet the situation. It would have been necessary to seek new sources of Government income; to review all government contracts; confiscate the profits of the fascist regime; review tax exemptions; impose a progressive tax on capital; find the hoarded cash (for example by means of stamping bills), and absorb a part of it; reduce the cost of the redeemable obligations by lowering their interest rates, etc. The present Government agrees that a situation is "ripe" when it is already rotten. "We shall thus find ourselves at the bottom of the abyss of inflation, and shall have to support privations and sacrifices greatly in excess of what would have been necessary under present conditions. We must decide, either to remedy the situation, or to be ruined."

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In another article in l'"Avanti" (April 6) P. Battara explains that at present 80% of the bank deposits flow into the Treasury, and that therefore nothing would be gained if the loan were subscribed with bank deposits instead of with cash. The operation would, on the contrary, amount to a loss to the Government, because the cost of launching the loan exceeds 10% of the total subscribed. As regards the estimated result of the loan, the paper mentions that a recent 1 billion lire loan, floated by the City of Milan, was sold in a few hours; and that a reconstruction loan of the French Government has brought in 200 billion francs out of 700 billion in circulation. Proportionately, the present loan should exceed 50 billion lire. It asks the savers to consider that any financial improvement is to the benefit of the savers themselves, and that the loan be given maximum publicity, especially in the rural centers.

"La Voce Repubblicana", organ of the Republican Party (April 4) writes that though it is opposed to the Government, it nevertheless asks that in the name of Italy all Italians will subscribe to the loan in order to rehabilitate the Treasury.

"Il Lavoro" (April 7), Organ of the Confederation of Labor, observes that workers do not earn the minimum necessary to assure their existence, but hopes that the money hoarders will subscribe and thus give proof of their solidarity.

The economic papers devote much space to the loan. In "Il Globo" (April 5) R.S. (Renato Spaventa) applauds the fact that the provisions intended to improve the financial situation are applied gradually. He hopes that as soon as possible the Government budget will be balanced, and thus a condition for the stabilization of prices be created. On April 7, Vaccaro (Editor of "Il Globo") criticizes the loan as follows:(1) It has not been sufficiently discussed, but was decided upon by a small committee of Treasury experts; (2) the rate of interest is too high, and this has been reflected by the stock exchange. "This high interest rate puts a premium on the money in circulation which to a large degree represents war and black market profits." It is

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"Il Secolo XX" (March 25) criticizes the method followed in taxing agricultural excess profits and says that in practice this puts the Government in opposition to some 4 million potential subscribers to the loan. In a later article (April 7) the paper appeals to the savers to subscribe,pointing out the high interest rate on the Treasury Bonds, which, unlike hoarded money, produce an attractive income.

Among the independent papers, "Il Momento" (April 4) in an article entitled "Is it still possible to Defend the Lira?" discusses the consistency of the monetary circulation.

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It concludes that the situation is not hopeless, but that recovery is possible. To accomplish it, further currency issues must be blocked, and loans must be resorted to in meeting the budget deficit.

"La Tribuna del Popolo" (April 4) writes that the financial plan of the Government apparently falls into three main parts "reconstruction loans, extraordinary capital taxes, and monetization of the 'First Aid' plan". Other points are revisions of budgetary expenditures and increased government receipts. The paper agrees with this program which, it says, is in contrast with other political proposals that demand the adoption of more drastic measures. In another article (April 5) the same paper comments on the fact that public opinion is unanimous in its "full and daily recognition of the evils of inflation." To subscribe to the loan means to reduce these evils in part. To the rest of the world it gives proof of Italy's ability to recover.

"L'Epoca" (April 5), though critical of the loan, hopes that it will succeed. The author (Gennuso) holds that an improvement in the financial situation should be attained by means of a drastic reduction in the interest rates on public obligations, a consolidation of the floating debt, and an extraordinary capital tax.

"Il Tempo" (April 10) writes that everybody wants to see the budget balanced, but no one is willing to pay the taxes. Many Italians have lost everything and live today from soups for the poor; many others have profited from the war. The latter are not easily found, and the taxes therefore fall upon the old contributors, the merchants, industrialists and real estate owners. The paper hopes that part of the paper money in the hands of the black marketeers will be subscribed to the loan, but demands that after the subscriptions have been closed, the Government will take strict measures regarding the rest. Today the motto of the Treasury seems to be, "Woe the Honest."

EMIGRATION

In "Il Globo" (March 20) S. Jacini warns that "it would be a dangerous illusion to think that after the war Italy

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EMIGRATION

In "Il Globo" (March 20) S. Jacini warns that "it would be a dangerous illusion to think that after the war Italy could expect as large an emigration of its people as,for instance, in 1913. The total annual emigration which could at best be organized would not exceed 200,000 persons." The general lack of means of transportation, he believes, will be one of the big obstacles to mass emigration. Meanwhile he proposes the reestablishment of an Emigration Commissariat, and the creation of trade schools for the training of prospective emigrants.

"Il Secolo XX" (March 27) comments that the question of emigration is a very vital one, because Italy cannot guaranty her sons "freedom from want", and her one exportable article today is hand-labor.

"Il Globo" (March 27) quotes and agrees with Professor

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Papi to the effect that emigration promotes a more efficient world economy in putting to work resources which would otherwise remain idle. For this reason it should be facilitated.

"Il Secolo XX" (April 2) discusses the proposal made by Great Britain to Italy for the employment of 15,000 Italian workers in the reconstruction of the island of Ceylon. Its objection is that the matter is being discussed without the representatives of labor. Though this is intended as a temporary emigration only, Italian workers might find opportunities for settling there. A new Government Emigration Office should be created, to supplant the fascist "Direzione degli Italiani all'Estero" - to study all emigration problems.

In "L'Economista" (March, 1945) A. Pennone comments on a notice which appeared in a Rio de Janeiro newspaper regarding a statement of the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture who is planning the immigration of 100,000 Europeans into the Province of Minas Greas. Italian immigrants are said to be preferred, and they are to be composed of 20,000 families of 5 each, and are to be given full sanitary and technical assistance. Each family is to be given 60 acres of land. Pennone writes that the prefe rence for Italians is due to their industry and the ease with which they are able to assimilate in their adopted countries. He thinks that this emigration should be prepared in Italy on a cooperative basis, particularly as Brazil intends to have the land developed by farm cooperatives.

RECONSTRUCTION NEWS - (from the Italian Press) -

Salt - ("Secolo XX" April 7) -

The production of the Volterra Salt Mine, which in September, 1944 amounted to about 40 tons, had risen to 300 tons in March,1945. Before the war this mine produced 16,000 tons per year.

Railroads - ("Secolo XX" April 10) -

On April 11, passenger service on the line Rome-Avezzano, which currently goes as far as Mandela, will be extended to Arsoli. Two trains will run daily, exclusive of Sundays. On April 9, train service Rome-Frascati has been doubled with four trains daily.

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Petroleum - ("Secolo XX" April 1) -

The Oil Refinery of Bari has in 17 months refined a record quantity of more than half a million tons of raw oil, imported from the Orient. The refinery is the largest on the Mediterranean coast.

Glass - ("Secolo XX" April 5)

An optical glass factory, undamaged by war, produces 110,000 unfinished optical lenses a month. In addition it produces 2,000 lenses for sunglasses and has begun the manufacture of colored glass for railroad signals, as well as of ordinary window glass.

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Farm implements - ("Il Globo" April 4)

Near Ravenna an AMG agricultural officer has found a large hoard of parts for farm machinery, valued at more than 15 million lire. The parts are now being sold to farmers at AMG-fixed prices.

Ceramics - ("Il Globo" April 5)

The Richard-Ginori Works at Florence currently produce some 60 tons of ceramics a month; they could produce more with more coal. Of 25 furnaces badly damaged by the Germans, 13 have already been rebuilt and are in working condition.

Transportation - ("Il Globo" April 6)

Another 160 of the promised 1700 American trucks have arrived - making a total of 1194 thus far.

Trade School - ("Il Globo" April 7)

A school to train specialists in house construction has been inaugurated in Rimini.

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