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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI  
PER LA STAMPA ESTERA  
Via San Basilio 45 - Roma  
Telefono 41746

BULLETIN N° 47

July 31st, 1944.

IT TO BIG UP AND RECOGNIZE 320 ROMAN PATRIOTS IS  
DIFFICULT.

A horrifying document of Nazi ferocity will be given in a news-reel which is being taken just now at the "Fosse Ardeatine". This is the spot where last March 300 Patriots were slaughtered to retaliate for 32 German SS militia men killed in Via Cassala by a small number of Partisans. Corpses are already being exhumed under medical and legal supervision of Professor Attale Scarelli. Up to the present it has been possible to dig up 25 corpses, only four of which could be identified.

The bodies are nearly reduced to skeletons, with hardly any flesh on them. The skulls are crushed so that it is impossible to recognize them. The corpses have altered so quickly both on account of the darkness of the place and of huge rats that have fed on the victims' flesh.

"I have been able to reconstruct - Professor Scarelli says - the dreadful Nazi crime by the position of the corpses." The Roman Patriots had been tied up together into couples with their hands behind their backs and then knocked down by a stroke on their neck. Afterwards they were heaped up in the ditches. Nazi criminals took care to throw a layer of patch between one couple. Most of them had their skulls smashed by a shot aimed at the back of their head or at their temple from a very short distance. The hole where the bullet entered can be seen in the victims' skulls and did not blow up after the shot. Many of them did not die on the spot and we presume they had been waiting for death in a slow dreadful agony by the side of the man with whom they had been tied together. The stronger ones died of suffocation only a few hours later. No physician was there to control whether the victims were fully dead after the mortal shots of the Nazi stations had been let off. They were thrown all together in the common ditch, dead ones with wounded ones, the strong ones with the unwounded ones. A priest who had been watching the execution from a far, not far from there, went to the site of the slaughter the following day. He could still hear some faint groans coming from the ditch already covered with a layer of earth. He was saved by means of the mine.

The priest wanted to do something to alleviate the suffering of the buried alive which he supposed to be atrocious, but a group of SS on duty in the neighbourhood prevented him from getting near the place of the tragedy.



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Intending to make identification still more difficult the Germans put heaps of explosives between each layer of victims. Engineers who have to do the exhumation, have taken a fortnight to arrange the ditches, to put on light and water, to repair the tracks inside the caves and to build up shelters, cloak rooms, showers and first aid.

The work of identification goes on with the exhumation. A hundred legal medicine and scientific police experts are appointed together with a large number of photographers and motion picture operators. The police chief, Serrentino, has been entrusted by the Sindaco (Mayor) of Rome, by Col. Poletti and by Col. Bollock to superintend the scientific police branch. Professor Attilio Macarelli superintends the legal technico-medical branch.

The identification of the bodies will take a long time. The victims, owing to the disintegration of the corpses, will be identified by small personal objects such as watch-chains, rings scraps of clothes. In order to ask no mistake in the identification the relatives of each martyr have written down a recognition leaflet with the principal features of their relative and a description of the clothes they presumed he was wearing when seen for the last time. Another identification leaflet is filled up for each corpse on technical principles by officials appointed to the work.

The two leaflets are then handed over to the scientific police office where they are compared.

#### AMERICAN SOLDIER FACED NUDITY RATHER THAN GO WITHOUT DE CHIRICO'S PAINTING.

If the famous painter Giorgio De Chirico had only accepted, an allied soldier could have been seen walking in his bud's carrying a painting under his arm, through one of the smartest streets in Rome. The soldier entered the art shop where de Chirico's paintings are on sale and asked to buy one. But he had not enough money with him. So he proposed to settle his debt as soon as he could receive money from America and in the meantime leave as a guarantee everything he had on. But de Chirico did not accept the bargain.

Many Allied Officers and soldiers have shown great interest in De Chirico's exhibition, the first big art show to be held in liberated Rome. He seems to be known abroad mainly as "The painter of Horses on the S. shore", as this was one of his favourite subjects in his manner before last. Since then he has dedicated himself to costume pieces and landscapes closely resembling oleo paintings with a curious sheen, whose secret will go to the tomb.

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with him - according to De Chirico himself. Some of these paintings done under the German occupation to relieve him of the strain of sitting, can now be seen for the first time.

### GOERING'S COMPETITOR ARRESTED.

A Roman Competitor of Field Marshall Hermann Goering was arrested to-day. He is Guglielmo Polidoro, a Fascist Militia man, copy of the Germans' latest cook in the torture chambers of Via Tasso.

When he was arrested this morning at his home he was wearing about twenty decorations of the highest Italian and German orders. He confessed that he had stolen them partly from the Via Tasso prisoners and partly from the SS themselves before they fled. "I am attracted to decorations", he explained to the Police officials. "It is something stronger than myself. I cannot resist them."

### "WE WILL ACT QUICKLY", SAYS COUNT SFORZA.

"We must act quickly in punishing fascist crimes. The Italian people want justice", says Count Sforza, High Commissioner for Fascist Epuration, at a press conference to-day.

A single code for fascist epuration was necessary to coordinate the various orders and acts already enacted for such a gigantic task as a thorough cleansing of fascist disease in Italian public life, Count Sforza added.

According to the new code, firstly are to be punished fascist crimes. Secondly all state offices and Agencies of public interest are to be purged. Thirdly illegal profits are to be confiscated. Fourthly, all properties and funds of the disbanded Fascist organizations are to be nationalised.

The most interesting feature of the new code is that its last provisions consent to act according to a very simple procedure and speed up our epuration work. The establishment of a High Court of Justice for major crimes, which will be composed of 8 judges and will be presided over by Senator Casati, is very helpful to this effect. First to be tried by a High Court will be Mussolini, if and when he will be seized and brought back to Rome as prisoner and war criminal. Ministers of the Fascist Government and High up in the Fascist Régime will follow in their "last mile". Criminal Courts, the "Assise", will try the minor responsible, although in some instances even these would be sent before the High Court should the Assise prove to be slow in their proceedings.

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"We must act quickly" Count Sforza said again. The Italian people have the right to see to it that justice is done without further delay."

"It is also just - Count Sforza went on - that all those who were fascists in good faith, and even those who erred in their doings might as quick as possible live without fearing the sword of Damocles of our Commissary on their head."

"I will look for and punish all those who are guilty."

As to the confiscation of illegal profits, it is to be presumed that every Fascist big shot is "a priori" a thief, a grafter and a profiteer unless he can show evidence that after the 29th of October 1922 his money was made with lawful means. All profiteers will be prosecuted mercilessly.

"It will take time perhaps in investigating and trying all profiteers. They are too numerous. But they will not escape the law, even if our work requires ten years to be thoroughly carried out."

"Once the State Offices are purged of their Fascist heads it will not be advisable to chase the poor clerks deceived by so many years fascist propaganda high pressure. Each country has the right to have its poor fools," Count Sforza remarked. They however will be punished by the very fact that all their fancy or crazy dreams were shot to hell.

In the same way the drunkard is punished by a terrible headache the morning after...."

The new law makes it possible that every fascist coming under the fire of the Courts might deserve consideration and even pardon if he contributed to the destruction of the neo-Fascism. "They will be welcomed by us like brothers".

It is to be understood that such clemency will not be extended to wealthy fascist dandies who have lately besieged the Minister of War with petitions for their enlistment pretending to go to war against the Germans and meanwhile have managed to remain safely at home. Were they sincere in their alleged will to fight they would have found a very easy way to go, by joining the Partisans. "Where there is a will there is a way, is an English saying which we will keep well in mind."

Count Sforza announced that the High Court will start work very soon.

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BULLETTIN N° 46

31st July, 1944

1300

2. C. I. C. I. N. T. S.: As no Italian papers are published on Friday morning we omit the usual press review.

## GOOD SAMARITANS OF ROME

The Pontifical Commission for Refugees Relief is busy turning off thousands that found shelter in Rome. Motor columns flying Papal colours take back to their native or home towns Rome refugees, according to a well thought out plan which is being carried on by the Pontifical Commission in close contact with the Allied Authorities (Refugees Section of the A.C.C.) and the Italian Government (High Commissary for Refugees).

The Pontifical Commission for Refugees Relief was set up in March on the initiative of Pius XII and has proved to be one of the biggest boons to the charitable undertakings of the Vatican in its untiring efforts to rescue human wreckage of the war horrors and Nazi-Gestapo victims. It is presided over by Monsignor Alfredo Sordani, who is assisted by Don Carlo Luperon and Father Oscar Bellini. Its plan covers the entire Italian territory, including the Northern provinces with which contact is kept by means of the Vatican wireless.

The Commission, which has divided Rome for its various branches of activities into 20 districts, first, took a census of the refugees. The result of this census, as of July 10, gave in round figures 90,000 refugees from Abruzzo, Calabria, Latium, Campania, Basilicata and Apulia. Most of them are sheltered in overcrowded shabby buildings or private apartments; others are in barracks or public buildings and some are concentrated in open camps near Rome, namely at Cesena, Fregene, Val Melina. There are also hundreds of elderly invalids, disabled workers and sick people in the Rome hospitals and hospices.

The Pontifical Commission provided for the moral and material assistance of the refugees with great care of all individual cases. It is worth recalling that in the last part of May and the first days of June, it was only the Vatican Commission that endeavoured to feed the starving and shelter the homeless. The Nazi-Gestapo had overruled the nominal or fake relief agencies they had pretended to set up for showy or questionable purposes and fled from Rome to escape even temporarily, the approaching day of reckoning. The Pontifical Commission then took over all the responsibilities of looking after the needy. Supported by private charities it distributed more than one million in cash and two millions in clothing.



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other articles of prime necessity. Besides the relief work proper the Pontifical Commission operates jointly with the Italian Red Cross in a most valuable information and research service for families separated through war events and for missing persons.

The repatriation of refugees is carried out by means of motor vehicles belonging to the Vatican and flying the Papal colours. These are escorted by Papal gendarmes and headed by a priest in command of the travelling column. Hundreds of faithful social workers and catholic boy scouts are volunteering in the Pontifical Commission services, which are to be extended soon to the Island by special trawlers between the Peninsula and Sardinia.

#### THE POPE RECEIVES GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE HOLY SEE

The Pope granted a formal audience to Cardinal Granito Fighini, Ill. di Belmonte, Neapolitan Prince, ninety-six years old and Dean of the Holy College this morning, who wished to thank the Pope for the interest shown during his illness now that he has recovered. Soon after His Holiness received Mons. Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster, then Father Hughes, English agent of the Apostolic Delegation in Egypt; Mr. Brigg, Head of Public Services for South Africa and Mr. Carl J. Schoeninger from the United States. Lastly the Ambassador of Germany to the Holy See was received accompanied by Baroness von Weissacker.

#### THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

The first Congress of the Italian Socialist Party will be held at Naples on August 15. Leading members of the party, Socialist Ministers, two Delegates for each liberated province besides a good number of the Socialist Youth Federation representatives will be present at the Congress.

The Congress will deal with organization and political problems. Pietro Nenni, editor of the Avanti! and leading member of the party, will give a report on the political line of conduct of the party, whose three main points are: 1) The Constituent, 2) the Republic and 3) Social Democracy.

According to Mario Zagari, another leading member of the Socialist Party, such points are entirely agreed upon by the majority of the Party and it is presumed there will be no discussions on these three fundamental mentioned items. A report will also be given on organization, mustering of the party, masses and principal admission and subscription to the party.

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July 31st, 1944.  
1300 h.ROME AND NAPLES STOCK EXCHANGES TO  
PEOPLE OF AUGUST 1ST.

To-day the Ministry of Treasury in agreement with the Allied authorities issued an order permitting the reopening of the Stock exchanges in Rome and Naples, on and from August 1st 1944.

Trading is to be confined to cash transactions in the State securities and Public Services bonds only. The usual summer recession in the above mentioned markets which was to take place on the 1st of August is postponed to the 10th of the same month.

The Allied and Government provision is highly appreciated in financial circles, which were eagerly awaiting this first step back to normality, in the securities trading.

The Stock Exchange in Rome was closed June 2nd 1944. Only unofficial transactions went on over the counter. The resumption of official trading will be helpful for investors in state securities, who are mostly small-savings people.

The advisability of normalising the market was self-evident according to financial experts, who pointed out that trading, although unofficially went on with many investors interested, but owing to the lack of proper publicity and regular listing, prices fluctuated unreasonably, under the pressure of psychological and technical factors out of control.

The general impressions are that state securities will recover and keep on a fairly steady level to the advantage of small investors.

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GL. SUNDAY. ESUL:

BULLETTIN N° 45

July 30th, 1944

1300 h.

### TOLIAZZI AND THE PARTISANS' PROBLEM

Paolino Togliatti, Minister without Portfolio, leader of the Communist Party, in discussing the problem of organizing the Partisans lined up against the Nazi-Fascists, and actually fighting in the invaded provinces, states in the Unità, organ of the Communist Party, "that reactionary interests are conspiring behind the scenes of Italian public life, imperilling the united efforts because a large number of communists have joined the patriots' activities, and for this very fact many diehards consider the Partisans' efforts on a whole as suspicious".

"The Partisans, states the writer, are the most valuable forces of the nation, and in the Government's plans they must hold the place they rightly deserve. Everyone is talking about war and unity, but these words are too often a smoke-screen for intrigues that must remain in the background for party selfishness, personal ambitions and tricky manoeuvring in order to deal a blow at the truly democratic forces and undermine the unity of the nation at large. To reject Togliatti adds- the theory that the mistakes and confusion which are ripening in this field depend from the Allies. Accepting the question of the extent of war efforts which Italy is called on to make, we should be blamed for the prevailing confusion. The Government has decided on provisions for the Partisans and these, on the whole, are very good, but they fail to materialize owing to interference by obscure forces which cannot easily be singled out. To protest against all of this, our stand is very clear and cannot change. It is out for unity of the patriots' armed efforts under the direction of the National Democratic Government and of the National Front for Liberation".

### HOW TO ELECT THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Il Tempo, independent, in discussing the Consulting Assembly writes: "This Consulting Assembly will be somewhat similar to the Parliament also in the choosing of its members, but its power will be restricted. It will have no legislative power but consultative opinions will be obligatory. The Assembly will not be elected by the people because owing to the present condition of the country people cannot be called up to vote, but still it will have to originate from the political forces that now represent the nation's



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opinion. The Assembly might, in fact, consist of 300 to 400 members to be appointed on designation by the Government, for instance, one half by the national political parties and the other half by the provincial National Liberation Committees. For example 25-30 members of each of the six parties, and a representation of the other parties providing they are seriously organized & with a certain number of followers, and one half by the National Provincial Liberation Committees in proportion to their respective populations. The provinces still to be liberated would gradually send their members as they become freed".

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Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, writes: "The Soviet Armies are crowning their sweeping advance that in one and a half months had freed European Russia, a great part of the Baltic countries and Poland, with the entry into Warsaw's suburbs. In the heart of each man with a comprehension for historical and human values enclosed within the name of a nation or of a city, this news must awaken a deep echo which surpasses the greatness of the military events. And for Germany this warning that the war is getting nearer and nearer on her Eastern frontiers must be truly terrible. Hitler's first violent conquests are now being retaliating on him. The political and diplomatic situation of Poland appears less stronger and less "brilliant" than it was before resistance and the war began. The representatives of the country are also legally in contest between London and the Moscow Committee. Poland's soldiers in the East show allegiance to different ideals to those followed in the West. But in spite of all this Poland still lives. Through her 1939 resistance which can be summed up in the name of Warsaw she has again conquered as she did in the past centuries. With her heroic rebellions, the right not to be swept away from European conscience".

#### GULLO ON SICILIAN SITUATION

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, publishes an interview with Fausto Gullo, Minister for Agriculture, just back from Sicily where he has been campaigning for the People's Granaries. The Minister who represents the Communist Party in the Government, states that epuration in the Southern provinces is virtually at a standstill and high-ups of the Fascist régime have managed to retain the control in public offices besides influential positions to-

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gether with personal clients. This makes it partly difficult to carry out the work for the People's Canaries up to the required standard of efficiency. There are signs of passive resistance, according to the Minister. As far as Sicily is concerned, one of the most disturbing factors is the regionalistic movement.

Luiza, in commenting the interview, writes that in Southern provinces, and especially in Sicily, a fresh start in Democracy is hindered by groups of reactionaries who have got the upper hand in public offices. "Corrupted through twenty years of Fascist rottenness they have now become the corruptors. Prefects, mayors, directors of agrarian agencies, farmers' associations and public utilities willingly let the food situation in Sicily become deteriorated to foster regionalistic movements and undermine the National unity which is indispensable to wipe out Fascism".

#### MAGISTRATES' SHAKE-UP

A shake-up in the ranks of High Magistrates, the publication of a single code for the punishment of Fascist crimes and the confiscation of illegal profits were the main subjects discussed and decided on at last week's Cabinet Ministers' meeting.

There is no need to recall how Fascism had overstepped even the limits in the field of justice, but one must, however, remember that, with a few exceptions, the entire judicial body of Magistrates was able to resist all attempts of being overcome, and also to maintain its prestige. The Minister for Justice in Boncompagni's Government only had to remove a few high magistrates from one office to another, without having to transfer or put many on the retiring list.

The publication of the law for the punishment of Fascist crimes and against illegal profits of the Fascist leaders, was held to be a virtue by the Nation. A deep juridical spirit has inspired this law. Its severity will prevent any possible persecution or private revenge. The high authority of Count Sforza over all the country commands confidence and is a guarantee that the law will follow its course seeing that no evasions will take place nor will tricks be played. The law on the other hand reassures all those who held Fascist posts but did not make money or do anything to speed-up their careers, or take advantage to crack down colleagues or dependents. These men are not liable to punishment, but should they be sentenced by mistake they can enjoy the right to appeal being fully protected by the law. The problem of purification is paramount in the minds of the Government and people today.

Everybody agrees that it is indispensable that all public services and those depending from the State must be cleansed from Fascism. At the same time it is deemed advisable to proceed cautiously, as the danger of delaying or damaging the work of reconstruction and of war efforts exists. An operation not too well pondered might result in a confusion which would paralyze State activities. This would be to the advantage of reactionary forces and to the detriment in the rebirth of Democracy.

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# CIANCA INVITES ITALIANS TO FREE THEMSELVES OF FORCES RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR AND FASCISM.

"July 25, 1943, was a desperate attempt of the forces which willed the war to save themselves from disaster", said Alberto Cianca, Minister without Portfolio, leader of the Party of Action in a speech delivered this morning at the Teatro Brancaccio before a cheering crowd of more than three thousand. Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, Ministers Meuccio Ruini, Niccolò Carandini, Sergio Pencoaltea, Giuseppe Saragat, Mauro Scoccimarro of the Communist Party and other prominent Italian politicians were present.

Cianca's vigorous speech, delivered with great oratorical fire, was especially directed against Monarchy and the residues of Fascism. He attacked Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who, he said, is responsible for this war and for the disastrous September 8. Great cheering accompanied Cianca's words: "We say that a rebirth will not be possible until the greatest obstacle between the Italian people and their liberty shall not be removed: Monarchy".

Cianca approached the problem of the future peace: "Italy," he said, "cannot be condemned to a punishment-peace", as the Italian people fought a twenty year war against Fascism, in exile and jails. "Italians have defended through twenty years these principles for which the United Nations have been fighting four years," he stated, inviting listeners to a struggle against reactionary residues. He concluded with a quotation from Carlo Rosselli, a founder with him of the Giustizia and Libertà Movement in Paris: "The world is agitated by a great storm. We want to be on the crest of the rising wave not in the backwash of the descending one."

## THE COMMUNIST CELEBRATION

The 25th July was also commemorated by a member of the Direction of the Communist Party, Giuseppe Di Vittorio, at the Giulio Cesare Theatre this morning. A big audience of workers attended. Among those present was Palmiro Togliatti, Minister without Portfolio and leader of the Party. Di Vittorio stated that the main factors in bringing down the Fascist régime were firstly the big blows struck by the Allies against dictatorship and secondly the people's will which was made evident by a series of strikes which occurred in Milan, Turin and Genoa.

"It is unfair, he went on, to throw the blame for Fascist failure on the Italian people. The Fascist régime went down just because it lacked the support of the Nation".

Concerning the ever growing unity of action between the Communist and Socialist Parties, he called on Catholics to join in the common front. Wages are to be raised, he said, in proportion to ever increasing cost in living and work must be found for the overwhelming masses of unemployed. As to the partisans' problem Di Vittorio complained that patriots are not properly assisted and protected against their disarmament.

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BULLETTIN N° 44

July 29th, 1944  
1900 h.

HOW BIRTHDAY IS IT TO-DAY?

Under the sign of Leo, July 29th, 1883, Benito Mussolini was born. He is to-day 61 years old. No newspaper in Northern Italy will carry the news as it is strictly forbidden in Fascist Italy to mention the age of the Duce, who fancied himself a Peter Pan. Thus it is forbidden to call him "grandfather" while it is permitted to mention the fact that he has grandchildren.

#### 4.000 JEWS HELPED UNDER NAZIS' TERROR IN ROME.

Two hundred and fifty Roman Jews and one thousand Jews of various nationalities, who had come to Rome in order to avoid Nazist terror, left for the United States on board of Allied ships. After racial laws had been issued in Germany in 1933, thousands of Jews left German territory and asked for shelter in other countries. By 1938 as many as 8.000 had reached Italy. They were helped by the "Delasem" - Welfare and Aid Delegation for Jews, which put at their disposal a fund gathered among Italian Jews and a monthly grant of 10.000 dollars sent by the Joint Distribution Committee from the United States.

Later on anti-Jewish persecutions started in Italy too. Foreign Jews, however, were allowed to stay in our country, owing to the monthly grant of ten thousand dollars. The "Banca d'Italia" found it very convenient and handed it over to the "Delasem" after changing it into Italian Liras.

After the war broke out, nearly all Foreign Jews were put into concentration camps, where they remained till July 25, last year. When Mussolini was thrown out of power, they were set free. The "Delasem" helped them again. No more money could come from the United States, but the Joint Distribution Committee authorized the Roman Jewish Community to make a loan for facing the most immediate needs of their co-religionists. Meanwhile the refugees were increasing in number. In France the Italian occupation authorities had put nearly fifteen thousand Jews into concentration camps. After the events of July 25, 1943, 560 of them escaped to Italy and gradually reached Rome, till November. At that time Nazist terror had been going on for some months. The "Delasem" had to stop any open activity and started its underground work. Its offices were transferred into a Convent. (Note for correspondents: the Cappuccini Convent, Via Sicilia 159. We beg not to be



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tion it for obvious reasons) where Father Benedette was of great help to them.

A small printing press was installed in the cellars, where false identity cards were issued. It is estimated that over one thousand false identity cards were printed there.

Jews, to whom such documents were given, were put under the protection of a Foreign Consulate (Note for Correspondents: the Swiss Consulate. We beg not to mention this either for obvious reasons) so that they might obtain a regular residence permit for Rome. The same method was used to allow another 1500 Jewish refugees to obtain their ration cards. The poorer ones also received money, clothes and food. The Joint Distribution Committee guaranteed a loan of 15 million liras. By means of this sum 4000 Jews, of whom 25% were Italian and 1500 Foreign, had their lives saved.

#### A PURIFIED OFFICIAL SEAL FOR ITALY.

The official seal of the Italian State will be the old Seal which was used before Fascism, that is before 1922. It was traditionally preserved by faithful oldtime Civil Servants in the Ministry of Justice, the titulaire of which was called the Keeper of Seals. The "new old" State Seal omits the titles of Emperor of Ethiopia and King of Albania for Victor Emmanuel III and the "fasci" emblems in the Royal coat-of-arms of the House of Savoy.

#### SPAIN CHANGES RECEIVED BY BONOMI.

The English representative in the Allied Advisory Council in Italy, Ambassador Sir Noel Charles, was received by President Bonomi at Palazzo Chigi, this morning.

#### THE CHIEF OF THE BRAZILIAN TROOPS RECEIVED BY PIUS XII.

His Holiness granted a special audience to General Zenobio Da Costa, Commander in Chief of the Brazilian troops in Italy, this morning. General Da Costa was accompanied to the Vatican by the Brazilian Ambassador to the Holy See. After the Papal audience Da Costa introduced to Pius XII the members of his Staff.

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## A 4 MINUTES AUDIENCE OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

The Archbishop of Westminster, Monsignor Bernard Griffin, went to the Vatican and the Holy Father received him in a special audience lasting 40 minutes, this morning. The Catholic Bishops of England wore the uniform of field Chaplain, with a purple collar, and was accompanied by two other Chaplains of the British Army. Monsignor Griffin was introduced to the Pope by the British Minister to the Holy See who had just returned to Rome from his visit to King George VI.

It was the first time that Monsignor Griffin went to the Vatican as the highest dignitary of the Catholic Church in England. He is one of the youngest prelates of the Sacred Hierarchy, being only 45, and is the successor to Cardinal Hinsley who died in March 1933.

## BANK OF ITALY RULED BY ITALIAN PROTESTANT.

The appointment of Prof. Nicola Introna as Extraordinary Commissioner to the Bank of Italy has been favourably received in financial quarters as his competence of Italian economic problems and his integrity are widely recognised.

Prof. Nicola Introna was born in Bari 76 years ago. He is one of the rare Italian protestants of Valdesse denomination. He entered the banking career at 20 and worked his way up, hampered by the fact that his anti-fascist opinions were well-known, to become Director General of the Bank of Italy.

He was the closest collaborator of the pre-fascist Governor of the Bank of Italy, Bonaldo Stringer. He was responsible for the smooth working of the unification of bank-notes emission. For many years after Italy reached her unity, the emission of bank-notes was entrusted to three Banks: the Bank of Italy, the Bank of Naples and the Bank of Sicily. In 1926 the emission was unified and entrusted to the Bank of Italy.

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BULLETTIN N° 43

July 29th, 1944.  
1300 h.

## DUTY FASCIISTS' "HEROES" DOOMED.

Many Italians are trying very hard in these days to cancel every record of their past fascist activity, in order to avoid being sacked by the public and private administrations from which they depend. Both genuine and "dummy" Fascists are to be "purged". They are people who managed to obtain from the fascist bosses certificates attesting that they took part in the March on Rome although this was not true. The certificates were an aid for obtaining financial advantages and a speeding up in their careers.

This is the case of Adolfo Conti, employee of the Governatorato, the Rome Municipal Administration, who obtained a faked document by the former Governor, Prince Giangiacomo Borghese, attesting that he was a member of the Fascist "Action Squads". Although he has proved that it was not true, he has been sacked all the same.

## PARTY OF ACTION LEADER WILL ATTACK MONARCHY.

Alberto Cianca, the leader of the Party of Action, Minister without Portfolio in the Bonomi Cabinet and leader of the opposition, will deliver a speech to-morrow at 10 a.m. at the Salone delle Feste. Among other things he will state the reasons that make his Party consider the Monarchy directly responsible for the past and present Italian misfortunes.

## IGNAZIO SILONE COMING TO ITALY.

The well-known Italian antiFascist author Ignazio Silone will arrive in Rome in the next few days. He left Zurich, where he has been living together with his friend and Maecenas, R.K.F. (a Swiss gentleman, owner of a very valuable collection of impressionist paintings. They have arrived in Lisbon and will shortly proceed towards Rome.

Professor Arturo Castiglioni is also expected in Rome within a few days. He taught the History of Medicine at the Padua University and, being a Jew, was dismissed by the Fascist Régime. He left Italy in 1938 and went to the U.S. where he became a



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leader of the anti-Fascist movement. At present he is superintendent of the John Hopkins' Library in Baltimore.

BAR LIFTED ON ITALIAN PICTURE:  
"THE POSTMAN ALWAYS RINGS TWICE".

Count Luciano Visconti di Modrone has obtained from the Allied authorities the lifting of the Fascist-imposed ban on a film that he produced on a scenario taken from James Cain's novel "The Postman always rings twice". The Italian title of the picture is "Obsessione".

Count Visconti, together with Prince Doria Pamphili, now Mayor of Rome, with Countess Bezzi-Scala and Duke Sforza Cesarini, after the downfall of Mussolini, promoted a subscription for political prisoners. When later on the Germans occupied Rome he was arrested and kept in the two torture-centers of Via Tasso and Pensione Jaccarino.

PACCIARDI FAMOUS PATRIOT AND GARIBALDI WARRIOR  
BACK IN ROME.

Raffaello Pacciardi, who was Commander of the famous "Giuseppe Garibaldi" International Brigade during the civil war in Spain, is in Rome, we learn to-day.

He is a lawyer, and now at the head of the Italian Republican Party, and he has arrived in Italy from the United States where he spent two years as an exile, coming to Rome after a short trip through the Tuscan Maremma.

"During the few days I spent in Tuscany just liberated by the Allies -he told us- I came into contact with the disbanded partisans' formations. They told me they were disappointed not to be able to go on fighting for Italy's liberation at the side of the Allies. They asked me whether they could be mustered into real Partisan brigades.

During the Spanish Civil War Pacciardi, as Commander of the "Giuseppe Garibaldi" International Brigade, which included many prominent Italian anti-Fascists exiles, was many times mentioned in French and Anglo-Saxon newspapers.

After the Spanish Civil War he went back to France. There he mustered as many as 100,000 names of Italian antifascists willing to organize a new Italian brigade for the defense of France. After the French defeat he escaped to America where he made fresh attempts to form a brigade, with the purpose, this

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time, of fighting for the liberation of Italy. He was the founder of the paper "La legione dell'Italia e del popolo" (Italy and people's legion).

Arturo Toscanini, Gaetano Salvemini, Lionello Venturi, Giorgio La Piana, Giuseppe Antonio Bergese, have been working with him. He has the backing of many but the plan could not be carried out owing to technical difficulties.

After having reached Italy, he declared that he will leave nothing undone, till he succeeds in fulfilling the Patriots' desires, that of a greater and fuller cooperation with the Allied troops.

#### PALAZZO VENEZIA REDEDICATED TO ART. THE ALLIES' EXHIBITION.

Palazzo Venezia, which was the official residence of Mussolini, is going to be rededicated to Art and restored to its traditional dignity of a priceless Renaissance monument. Redeemed from the sinister occupancy of the past years it will suit, as a very becoming setting, the cultural and educational purposes of the exhibition of Italian Art masterpieces of the XV, XVI, and XVIII Centuries organized by the Allied Command in agreement with the Italian Government.

In the first part of August the stately Palace so rich in fine decorative works, lovely frescoes and antique collections will reopen its majestic halls to the Allied Soldiers on leave and civilian visitors for their spiritual benefit. All will be given a welcome opportunity to admire the most celebrated artworks of the past. At the same time, an exhibition of classical sculptures will be held in the near-by Capitol under the auspices of the Italian authorities. Some weeks ago the Allied Command informed the Italian Government of its project to organize a special exhibit of Italian masterpieces at Palazzo Venezia and the Italian Ministers did not hesitate in allowing the Allies to avail themselves of the most precious works which have been transferred to save from the Galleries of Florence, Venice and other cities and entrusted to the Vatican for custody against war dan-

The works chosen by the Allied experts for the Palazzo Venezia exhibition number about 50 masterpieces, among which are to be noted marvelous paintings by Raffaello, Tiziano, Tintoretto and canvases of Flemish, Spanish and French masters. The exhibition is under the direction of the American Art expert Lieutenant Percy Cot, in charge of the protection of the Latium monuments, assisted by Dr. Modestino Petruzzelli, Deputy Director General of Fine Arts.

for your files"  
background material

SPECIAL ISSUE.

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### POLITICAL PANORAMA OF LIBERATED ITALY.

Parties in liberated Italy can be mainly divided into three classes. They are:

- A. Parties existing before Fascism and abolished in 1925.
- B. Parties born under Fascist tyranny.
- C. Parties produced by recent events, some born since September 8th, 1943. (A few having connections of a sort with old groups which existed in 1922.)

To "A" belong the following:

1. Communist Party (Partito Comunista Italiano).
2. Socialist Party (Partito Socialista Italiano di Unità Proletaria)
3. Republican Party (Partito Repubblicano).
4. Christian Democrats (Partito Democratico Cristiano).
5. Liberal Party (Partito Liberale.)

To "B" belong the following:

1. Party of Action (Partito d'Azione).
2. Democratic-Labour Party (Partito Democratico del Lavoro).

To "C" belong the following:

1. Catholic Communist Movement (Movimento Cattolico Comunista)
2. Italian Communist Movement (Movimento Comunisti d'Italia).
3. Democratic Cooperation Union (Unione di Collaborazione Democratica).
4. Democratic Party (Partito Democratico Italiano).
5. Italian Labour Party (Partito Laburista Italiano).
6. Christian Socialist Movement (Movimento Cristiano Socialista)
7. Monarchical Union (Unione Monarchica).
8. Liberty Communists (Comunisti Libertari)
9. International Democratic Union (Unione per la Democrazia Internazionale).
10. Agrarian Party (Partito Agrario).
11. Progressive Party (Partito Progressivo.)

Besides these Parties or Movements which have political aims, there are other groups without any particular political colouring, as the Masons, Scotch Rites; the Order of Carbonari; the Intransigent Antifascist Union; Unione Studenti (Student's Union); Associazione Gliardica della Libertà (Students' Liberty Association), and many

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bers of various importance, ~~some composed~~ of a few men, some of several thousand.

Six of these Political Parties were recognised by the Allies, those which, after July 25th, 1943, met in Rome and formed the Central Committee of National Liberation. They are (reading from Left to Right): 1. Communists. 2. Socialists. 3. Party of Action. 4. Labour Democrats. 5. Christian Democrats. 6. Liberals.

The Central Committee of National Liberation was composed of One Chairman (Ivanoe Bonomi, Labour Democrat, present Prime Minister),

One Secretary (Sergio Fenoaltea, Party of Action, present Under Secretary of the Prime Minister),

and by the representatives of the six Parties:

1. Alessandro Casati, Liberal, now Minister of War.
2. Alcide de Gasperi, Chr.-Dem., now Minister without Portfolio.
3. Mauceto Ruini, Labour-Democr., now Minister without Portfolio.
4. Ugo La Malfa, Party of Action, now member of Executive Committee, Party of Action.
5. Pietro Nenni, Socialist, now Secretary of the Party, and Editor of the "Avanti!"
6. Mauro Scoccimarro, Communist, now Vice-Secretary, Communist Party.

The Central Committee of the CNL declared, in August 1943, after one of their first meetings, not to share with the Badoglio Government, the intention to continue the war against the United Nations. As the anti-Fascists disengaged themselves from the responsibility of the continuation of the war. After the Armistice, on Sept. 15th, when Italy was occupied by the German Armed Forces, the Central Committee, CNL, ordered to form, in every city and town, a local committee of six, to conduct underground resistance. The problems which the CNL faced with, during the underground months, were: 1. Cooperation with Allied Forces. 2. Resistance against Germans. 3. Solution of the Monarchical Question. The cooperation with the Allies and resistance against the Germans were organised by the joint resolution of all Parties concerned to obey Allied orders and to work in strict liaison with each other irrespective of Party Loyalty. The Monarchical Question was left for the Parties of Liberated Italy to debate, while the development of the difficult question was very slow, followed. After the arrival in Italy of Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Communist Party, and his initiative for cooperation in the Monarchical question, the CNL approved the inclusion of members of their Parties in the Coalition Cabinet. Badoglio then formed his Cabinet, with the help of a Committee of Ministers without Portfolio, who represented the Six Parties. After the liberation of



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... Bogliolo was obliged to hand in his resignation, and Ivan-  
 ... Bonomi formed the new Government. The new Ministers represent  
 the Six Parties in equal numbers (June 8, 1944). Their first meet-  
 ing, Salerno, June 10, 1944, was followed by an official communi-  
 cation, which said: "First Act of the Government will be the passage  
 of a law for the election of a Constituent Assembly by secret,  
 universal, and direct suffrage. As soon as the National Territo-  
 rial is liberated, the Assembly will deliberate on the Constitu-  
 tion of the State. All the members of the Government assume official-  
 ly they swear to exercise their functions in the supreme interest  
 of the Nation, not to accomplish acts which will prejudice the  
 future choice of the form of the State, until the convocation of  
 the Constituent Assembly."

Thus the Government recognizes a waiting stage in a truce  
 between itself and the Monarchy.

The "Problema Sindacale" (Trade Union Problem) was also to-  
 uled independently at the same time. Free Workers Syndicates  
 were reconstructed, which had been destroyed by Fascist and  
 the Corporate Laws. By the initiative of the three Parties which  
 were prominent in the organization of workers (Communists, Social-  
 ists, Christian-Democrats) a Confederazione Generale del Lavoro  
 (General Confederation of Labour) was reconstituted in Rome, June  
 12, 1944. Its organization is as follows: 1. A National Federation  
 for all branches of production, 2. A Camera Confederale del La-  
 voro (Federal Chamber of Labour) for every Province. 3. A local  
 and provincial Syndicate (Labour Union) for every category of  
 productive activity.

The political organization is as follows.

- a) Simple democratic system of elections for posts, with  
 proportional representation for minorities.
- b) Racial and respect for political and religious opi-  
 nions.
- c) No tolerance for Political Parties. Full permission to  
 all members to belong to any Democratic Party.

There is now a Directorate Pro Tem. composed of 15 members.

and a "Camera Generale" whose members are:  
 Giuseppe di Vittorio (Communist), Creste Elzadri, (Socialist),  
 and Achille Grandi (Christian-Democrat.)

June 16, Colonel Charles Poletti also solved the problem of  
 the Civil Administration of Rome, by appointing a Mayor of Rome,  
 Giuseppe Carlo Pamphili, a respected anti-Fascist Roman Prince,  
 and a Board ("Giunta Comunale") composed of 12 men, two for each  
 of the Six Parties. They are Mario Alicata and Giulio Turchi  
 (Communist), Vittore Bonfigli and Giovanni Canini (Socialist),  
 Valerio de Santis and Guido Iai (Labour Democrats), Guido Egidi

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and Ulderico Mazzolani (Party of Action), Franco Libonati and Enzo Strocchi (Liberal), Giuseppe Bersani and Giovanni Vicentini (Christian Democrats).

#### SHORT BIOGRAPHIES OF PROMINENT ITALIAN POLITICIANS.

Ivanoe Bonomi, Prime Minister.

Born in Mantua November 16, 1873. University degrees in Natural Sciences and Law. Elected deputy in 1909 electoral district of Ostiglia on the Socialist Reform ticket, abandoned the Party in 1911, together with Leonida Bissolati, at the Reggio Emilia Congress. Headed the Italian delegation to the Rapallo Conference, 1920, and received the highest Italian decoration, the Order of the Most Holy Annunciation. Prime Minister in 1921. After fighting a losing battle against the forces of Fascism, abandoned political life in 1924. In September 1943, he presided the CNL. He is flanked by seven Ministers without Portfolio, who form under him a kind of Supreme Council for the formulation of policies.

The Ministers without Portfolio are:

Benedetto Croce, head of the Liberal Party, who is considered Italy's most prominent philosopher and one of her greatest historians. He was born at Pescasseroli (Abruzzi), February 25, 1866. He gave himself to studies when very young, publishing the result of his researches in the Neapolitan historical magazine "Napoli nobilissima" and "Archivio Storico delle Province Napoletane." He contributed articles to the "Giornale d'Italia" and since 1903 has published his own magazine "La Critica" which he edits and writes with the help of a few pupils. Doctor "honoris causa" of the University of Freiburg and Oxford. A member of the National Academy "dei Lincei", which will take the place of the Accademia d'Italia of Fascist creation. President of the Academy of Political and Moral Sciences. Member of the Prussian Academy. Minister of Public Instruction in Giovanni Giolitti's fifth Cabinet. In the first years of Mussolini's rise to power he published an "Intellectual's Manifesto", signed by several hundred thinkers, scholars, artists, proclaiming the independence of the cultural world from politics. He is the author of more than forty volumes of literary, political, moral and art criticisms. He was appointed Minister without Portfolio by Badoglio. He has announced his intention to withdraw from the Cabinet (July 16th, 1944). His home is in Naples, where he owns one of the biggest libraries in Europe containing priceless books dealing with Neapolitan antiquity.

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2. Giuseppe Saragat, Socialist. Born in Turin in 1898. University degree in Economics. He joined the Socialist Party after 1922. Since 1925, a member of the party's directorate. In 1926, he emigrated, first to Austria, where he met Carlo Kautsky and Otto Bauer, then to France where he belonged to the anti-Fascist coalition. He there wrote several books, among these "Marxism and Democracy", "Marxist Humanism". After July 25, 1943, he returned to Italy and began organizing the Socialist Party, continuing with his work after September 8, until arrested by the Germans in Rome. He managed to escape miraculously. He accepted the post as Minister without Portfolio in the Bonomi Government.

3. Alberto Cianca, belongs to the Partito d'Azione. Born in Rome in 1885, graduated in Law. He started journalism very young and was editor of the "Messaggero" and the "Ora" di Palermo. He then became collaborator and afterwards editor of the "Londo" with Giovanni Amendola. He conducted a Press campaign against Fascism after Matteotti's murder. After Giovanni Amendola had been killed he escaped to Corsica on a sailing boat in 1927. He then went to France where, together with Emilio Lussu and Carlo Rosselli, founded the anti-Fascist movement called "Giustizia e Libertà" (Justice and Freedom). After a plot of "giellisti" (this is how those who belonged to the secret society "Giustizia e Libertà" were called) his brother Renato and his nephew Claudio, still living in Italy, were condemned to thirty years jail by the Fascist Special Court ("Tribunale Speciale"). After France was defeated he escaped to the U.S. and came back to Italy after July 25 and he now occupies a post as Minister without portfolio as representative of the Partito d'Azione in Bonomi's Cabinet. X

4. Muccio Ruini, belongs to the Democratic Labour Party. Born in Reggio Emilia on December 1887. Graduated in Law. Very young he entered the civil service occupying a post in the Public Works Ministry (Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici). In 1912 he was made General Director for the South of Italy. In 1913 he was elected State Counsellor. After 1917 he was compelled to retire, owing to his anti-Fascism. He had been a member of Parliament (Deputato) for the Radicals and Undersecretary at the Labour Office during Orlando's Cabinet, and Minister for the Colonies with Nitti. He organized the Institute for Civil Servants' Homes. In 1923 he founded and was Chairman of the National Democratic Union, which gave origin to the present Democratic Labour Party; at that time he tried to build up an anti-Fascist coalition together with the other parties.



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5. Alcide de Gasperi. Born in Trento 1881. In 1911 he was elected member of the Austrian Parliament. During the Great War he was the leader of the Italian members of Parliament in Austria. In 1919 he was elected Chairman at the First Congress of the Partito Popolare (Catholic Party). In 1921 he entered the Italian Parliament as leader of the parliamentary group of the Partito Popolare. He succeeded Don Luigi Sturzo as Secretary of the Party in 1921, until the party itself was no longer allowed to exist. Since the 8th of September he represents the Christian Democrats - the old Partito Popolare - at the C.L.N. He occupies the post of Minister without portfolio in Bonomi's Cabinet.

6. Carlo Sforza. Independent. Born at Lucca (Tuscany) in 1872. Graduated in Law, he entered the diplomatic service when still very young. He went to China and to Turkey. He was called as Foreign Minister during the Nitti and Giolitti Cabinets in 1920. He worked with Bonomi on the Rapallo Treaty between Italy and Yugoslavia. Being Ambassador in Paris in 1921, he took part in the Ambassador Conference giving his tribute to the solution of the questions of the Polish-German boundaries (the so-called "Sforza Line"). He resigned in 1922 when Fascism came into power. He left Italy in February 1927 and went to China as correspondent for English newspapers. He then went to France and Belgium and lastly to the U.S. He is member of the Carnegie Institute for Peace. He held many lectures at the Columbia University. After July 25th he came back to Italy and was present at the meeting of the Bari Congress. He was Minister without portfolio in Badoglio's Cabinet and now under Bonomi.

7. Niccolò Carandini was born in 1895 and took part as an Alpine officer in the 1914-18 war and in the campaign during 1919 to reconquer Libya. After returning home he joined the Veteran Soldiers' Movement, militating among the liberal group and flanking the anti-Fascist opposition, up to the violent extromission in 1925 of those not showing a free conscience in this Association. He has taken an active interest in industry and agriculture, firstly and for many years in the flourishing wool industry, and then in agriculture to which he still devotes much of his time. He is an expert in all the complex problems of this most important branch of national economy. Niccolò Carandini, in spite of his being Minister without portfolio, will bring an efficient contribution to the renewal of life in rural centres besides in agrarian industries. He has always been an opponent to Fascist dictatorship and never gave way even to the most attractive of promises or in front of threats, and has always kept far away from any activities whatever connected with the Fascist Government. He became a member of the Liberal Party and greatly

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contributed to its movement of renewal and has now assumed the Presidency of the National clandestine Committee, representing the Party also on the National Liberation Committee. He is one of the founders of the "Risorgimento Liberale" and is still a collaborator to this paper. On assuming the post of Minister without portfolio formerly held by ~~Benedetto Croce~~, his companions in work and struggle state that they trust him for his thorough preparation, spirit of sacrifice and working capacity.

### THE PARTIES

Socialist Party. - In Italy the workers' movement began at the same time as in other European countries, towards 1864 when Carlo Marx founded the Workers' International Union, and it spread to Italy with an anarchic tendency, mainly on account of Michele Bakunin's teaching. Andrea Costa was the first leader of the Italian section of the Workers' International Union and was arrested by the Government of Marco Minghetti in 1874 together with other members of the "Republican Union". Anarchists, Republicans, opposers to the Monarchy, Garibaldi's followers, anticlerical followers of Mazzini and admirers of Marx's theory contributed to found the first Italian Workers' Party based on strong theoretical and practical principles. The worker's holiday, the 1st of May, was celebrated for the first time in 1892, and in the same year Filippo Turati founded the weekly "la critica sociale", which introduced critical marxism. At the Italian Workers' Congress in Genoa, 1892, the socialist split off from the anarchists, anti-law branch. The former founded the Socialist Party of 10 lines workers in Reggio Emilia in 1893 (Filippo Turati, Andrea Filisicotti, Marino Lazzari). In 1901 the Minister Giuseppe Zanardelli granted the right of organization within law limits to workers' organizations and recognized full freedom to strike. The party grew increasingly when the General Labour Confederation was founded in Turin in 1906, with a reformist tendency. Thus inside the party appeared a reformers' group headed by Leonida Bissolati and Filippo Turati, hindered by the revolutionary Socialists and Syndacalists. In 1911 a split took place between the Reformers (Bissolati and Bonomi) and the Revolutionary Socialists (Mussolini). The latter was expelled from the Socialist Party in 1925 for the attempt to make to introduce a Nationalistic and Imperialist mentality in the party; moreover Mussolini was an "interventista", that is he wanted Italy to go to war against Austria. He was followed by a certain number of Syndacalist and National Socialists with whom he later founded Fascism. On January 24, 1921 the Communist Party was formed by Serrati and Antonio Gramsci, split from the Socialist Party. At the end of July 1922 the Socialist Party started a general strike which failed owing to the Fascist armed opposition. After the March on Rome, Oct. 26, 1922, the Socialist

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Party went to the opposition together with the Liberal and Democratic Parties (gathered under the name of Democratic Union) and the Catholic "Popolare" Party (1923). In 1924, Giacomo Matteotti the Socialist Member of Parliament, who never tired of denouncing Fascist crimes to the House, was killed by Fascists. On January 3rd 1925 the Socialist Party was abolished like all other Parties and started its underground life. During this time the Party merged with the "Proletarian Union" and to-day it is called "Partito Socialista Italiano di Unità Proletaria" (P.S.I.U.P.). Its paper is the "Avanti!" whose editor is Pietro Nenni, the Party's Secretary.

Giuseppe Saragat (Minister without Portfolio), Pietro Mancini (Public Works) Mariano Costa (Undersecretary for Industry, Trade and Labour), G. Corsi (Merchant Fleet), are Socialist Ministers in the present Cabinet.

Communist Party. - The Communist Party's origins are more recent than those of the Socialist Party. It is based on Marxism and Socialist theory according to Lenin's principles and the example of Russian Communist Party methods. In Italy Communists were a part of the Socialist party representing the Bolshevik tendency until the split at the Leghorn Congress, 1921, when the majority refused Terrati's proposal of expelling Filippo Turati as "reformist and social patriot" from the Socialist party. Communists had previously expressed their own theoretical tenets in the Turin paper "Ordine Nuovo", whose editor was Palmiro Togliatti, before 1920, and in the other papers "Il Comunista" and "L'Unità", which showed certain differences between the Communist section and the official Socialist Party. The actual Italian Communist Party was founded on January 24th 1921, when 58,000 Communists headed by Antonio Gramsci, left the Socialist Party. Since January 3rd 1921 it started its underground life. Its leader, Antonio Gramsci, was put into jail and died there. Palmiro Togliatti, who meanwhile had gone abroad, was named official leader of the Party after 1927. In September 1942 the P.C.I. and the P.S.I.U.P. have settled a pact of unity of action for the fight against Nazis and Fascists. The P.C.I. paper is "L'Unità" edited by Velio Spano. Palmiro Togliatti (Minister without Portfolio) and Fausto Gullo (Agriculture) are Communist Ministers in the present Cabinet. Antonio Persenti (Finance) and G. Molinella (Labour and Industry) are the Communist Undersecretaries.

Christian Democrats. - A Party appealing to the masses, gathers its members among industrial and agricultural workers. It was founded in 1919 under the name of "Partito Popolare" and it was the first official political party authorized by the Roman Catholic Church. Until 1920 the Church emphasized the difference



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between Roman Catholics who were Members of Parliament who might belong to any Party and Roman Catholic ("Popolari") Members of Parliament. Luigi Sturzo, a priest, born at Caltagirone (Sicily), was its leader and developer. Soon after the March on Rome the Partito Popolare took a clear antifascist stand. Don Sturzo had to go to exile. During the secret fight the party was rebuilt under the name of "Partito Democratico Cristiano" and contributed greatly to the fight against Nazism. After Rome was liberated, the Party joined the General Labour Confederation together with the Socialist and Communist Parties, its representative being Achille Ardigò. Its paper is the "Popolo", whose editor is Guido Gonella. Alcide De Gasperi (Minister without Portfolio), Umberto Tupini (Justice), Giuseppe Spataro (Press and Information) and Giovanni Gronchi (Labour) are Ministers in the present Cabinet.

Italian Liberal Party. - This Party's economic doctrine is based on a reformed, modernized version of economic liberalism, and its political creed on the right of every man to civil, political and religious freedom, without any limits, except those put by constitutional law. The Italian Liberal Party claims to have originated from the Party of Count Camillo Benso di Cavour, whose energy led Italy to the conquest of territorial and political unity. To-day the Italian Liberal Party represents all constitutional and moderate tendencies. Although it made no open statement against monarchy, it clearly took an attitude of protest against the constitutional violation by the Monarchy. Its martyr is Giovanni Amendola, who, during the Parliamentary "strike" ("Aventine movement") following Fascist crimes in 1923-25, was Member of Parliament for the Liberal Democrats and leader of the movement of protest and secession of the parties. Giovanni Amendola was attacking daily the Fascists with his editorials on the "Lavoro", revealing their crimes. He was beaten five times. Finally after the last beating in Montecitorio, in 1926, he died of wounds. The Liberal Party took part in the activity of the C.N.L. during the German occupation. Its paper is the "Risorgimento Liberale", whose editor is Mario Panunzio.

Renato Croce, who has announced his desire of retiring to private life, Marcello Soleri (Treasury), Alessandro Casati (War) are its Ministers under the present Cabinet.

Action Party (Partito d'Azione). - Its program is liberal-socialist. It attempts to conciliate the liberal necessity of individual political freedom with the Socialist economic theory. It claims its origin from Mazzini's Action Party, promoter of several rebellious attempts during the Italian Risorgimento. Its more recent origins are found in the San Simpliciano Action Party, founded by Emilio Lussu in 1927, and in the secret Antifascist movement called "Giustizia

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"Libertà" founded by Alberto Cianca in 1929. Both movements have been fighting a good deal against Fascism and their plots gave rise to various well-known trials of the Fascist Special Court. After July 25, it took part in the C.N.L. It is clearly against the Monarchy. Among the members of the Central Committee are Ugo La Malfa, Alberto Cianca, Federico Comandini. Its paper is "Italia Libera", editor Carlo Muscetta. Alberto Cianca (without portfolio), Stefano Siglienti (Finance), Guido de Ruggiero (Education) are Ministers in the present Cabinet; Sergio Forzoltea (Presidency) is the Undersecretary.

Democratic Labour Party. - Its program akin to that of the British Labour Party. It includes Socialist reformers and Liberal-Democrats, who want wide agricultural and industrial reforms. Its leader is State Counsellor Eusebio Ruini, who founded the Democratic Union in 1923, a fusion of the Democratic Antifascist Party. Its paper is "Ricostruzione", whose editor is Eusebio Monigliani. Eusebio Ruini (without portfolio), Francesco Cerofano (transport) are Ministers under the present Cabinet.

Lt. Drayton

S SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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BULLETIN N° 38.

July 27th, 1944  
1900 h.

## BIG FASCIST PURGE IN NAPLES.

Among Fascist bigshots whom the Purge Committee, held in Naples, has swept out of Neapolitan industry, are to be particularly noticed the following members and directors of Fascist firms:

1. Roberto Farinacci, who is at present in North Italy, former National Councillor as member of the Fascist Grand Council, is one of the better known political personalities of Fascism; Minister of State, editor of Cremona "Regime Fascista", "Ras" of Cremona province, during the Great War he was occupying an unimportant post in the State railways and managed to avoid military service. Being one of the founders of Fascism he made himself known for the ruthlessness with which he acted against members of the Socialist and "Popolare" Party in Cremona province. During the Fascist régime he succeeded in getting a law degree and in becoming quickly a prominent selfappointed lawyer, mainly for big enterprises; he took part in the Ethiopian war and lost his left hand in a fishing accident which enabled him to be rewarded with the silver war decoration. As secretary of the Fascist Party from 1924 to 1925 he described himself as a "wild man" and boasted he would act as such towards anti-Fascists. But the threat was more bark than bite.
2. Guido Donagani, who is at present in Milan, formerly National Councillor at the Chemistry Corporation and member of the Managing Board of the Southern Electrical Company and several Joint Stock Companies. He was also Managing Director and President of the "Montecatini" which is one of the biggest Chemistry trusts in the world. In Italy the "Montecatini" had the monopoly of the chemical industry and artificial manures production.
3. Giovanni Conzato, who is at present in Naples, former National Councillor for the Water, Gas and Electricity Corporation, he was dictator of hydroelectrical industry in Southern Italy, as President and Managing Director of the Southern Electrical Company. Besides he was manager of various companies connected with the "Meridionale". He belonged also to the managing board of the

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Southern Railways Company, of the Sorrento Tramway Company, great consumer of electricity, and of the Naples Gas Company.

4. Giuseppe Frignani, at present in prison at Naples, former National Councillor as representative of the Fascist Party, he was General Director of the "Banca di Napoli" and member of the Managing Board of various Joint Stock Companies.

5. Niccolò Castellino, at present in Rome, former National Councillor as representative of Newspaper Vendors' Federation and lecturer on Labour Medicine at Naples University. For some time he had been the owner of the "Giornale d'Italia" and of the "Ora" of Palermo. He was member of several important Joint Stock Companies, Insurance Companies etc.

6. Alfonso Maffezzoli, former National Councillor for the Builders' Corporation, as representative of the Fascist Party, he was lecturer at Naples University. He occupied various managerial posts in hydroelectrical and land-reclamation Companies.

#### ANTI-JEWISH OFFICE CLOSED TO-DAY.

The "General Direction for Demography and Race", a Fascist organ set up by Mussolini for the persecution of the Jews, has been abolished to-day. This Office was dependent from the Ministry of the Interior. It excluded the Jews from national life, paralysed all their activities and confiscated their belongings.

The Fascist bosses found in this Office one of the main sources of their unlawful enrichment. Among the ones that profited most, there are Guido Buffarini Guidi, the Undersecretary for the Interior and now Minister for the same Office in Nazi occupied Italy, and Profetto Le Pera, General Director of the aforesaid Direction. The two acted in full agreement and shared immense profits. Jews were blackmailed into buying certificates which proved them 100% Arians. One of those documents cost about 1.000.000 lire, when 100 lire were worth about one pound sterling.

#### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT CRISIS.

The "Osservatore Romano" official organ of the Vatican, in reviewing the critical situation in Japan outlines the political and military background of the downfall of Tojo's Government and asserts that the experiment of a single party aligned with the throne and headed by Tojo himself has proved to be a failure. The paper recalls that one of the first acts of the Tojo Government was the attack against Pearl Harbour, and to prosecute the unprovoked war against the United States the former Prime Minister did not hesi-



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tate to alter the Constitution and to place the whole economic and political system under his personal dictatorship. The principal reason for such sweeping measures, the paper adds, was to secure the supply of raw materials for the war effort which was always one of the main points of the so-called "New Order" in Asia. This task was to be fulfilled by mastering all the country's resources and activities in a "single party" supporting the Throne. But the war that in its first stage, from December 1941 to the second half of 1942, seemed to be advantageous for Japan, by expanding in the South Sea Islands, soon turned back against the homeland.

This military set-back must have played a leading part in the resignation of Tojo, who, according to official utterances from Tokyo, had to be replaced by a stronger man.

It is likely, the Osservatore concludes, that the policy of the new Prime Minister, Koiso, will be to carry out to the utmost the mobilization of all Japanese resources to face the war striking right at the homeland after the American reconquest of the Pacific bases.

As to the relations with foreign countries the Osservatore Romano notes that the new Government reaffirms the usual points of the Japanese Alliance with Germany, without mentioning any longer the Axis, which is significant, and the agreement with Russia. Only future events will tell whether Koiso is the "strong man" that the official Agency Domei wished for Japan, the Osservatore concludes.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS: Cabinet debates are still going on at 1900 h. There is no belief that exceptionally big decisions will be taken. A communique will be issued during the night by the Government..

NENNI CALLS FOR MORE ENERGETIC NON BUREAUCRATIC "PREFETTI".

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"The appointment of new Prefetti, heads of the Provincial administration, is of the utmost importance for a sound administration of liberated Italy" told us to-day Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party and Editor of the "Avanti!". "This has to be done even at the cost of picking the new Prefetti from outside the administration personnel."

He explained that many Prefetti presently in charge have worked under the Fascist Régime and are mere bureaucrats not suited to impart to the administration the necessary revolutionary drive.

"To-day the provinces under Italian rule, except for the big towns, are ruled by a few hundred petty-officers (Marescialli) of the Carabinieri, who are, without doubt, excellent persons but cannot fulfill the tasks of the new Government."

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This question has already been discussed at a Cabinet meeting, following the initiative of the Socialist Ministers, and will have a solution pretty soon. We will see to that with a press campaign of our own."

In this light one must consider the Order of the Day that the Direction of the Socialist Party voted to-day and which "calls the Government's attention to the urgent necessity of putting at the head of the Provinces Prefetti who will put in action the democratic will of the Country in connection with the anti-Fascist purpose, the repression of black market speculations and the promotion of a new economical and civil life from which the physical and moral health of the Country depends."

The Order of the Day also states that "the action of political and economic reclamation cannot be done by the Administration without popular push, help and control. The Direction of the Socialist Party asks therefore for the immediate setting up of Provincial Boards entrusted with wide powers of investigation, and initiative, formed by the representatives of political, labour and cultural organisations."

#### FASCIST ARRESTED IN ROME. CLAIMS TO HAVE KILLED TITO'S OFFICER IN ITALY.

The Italian Police arrested a Roman Fascist who cooperated closely with the SS. we learn to-day. The Fascist, Desiderio Caregnato, soidisant engineer, claims to have killed an officer of Marshal Tito in Italy, by shooting him. Desiderio Caregnato was known among his "squadrists" comrades and the Black shirts of Lieutenant Pietro Koch by the nickname of "Bruno". "Bruno" says he has killed a Yugoslav captain aboard the Rome-Milan express, after recognising him. Caregnato declares that his Commander rewarded him for the killing, with the revolver which was carried by the victim as a special gift.

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### ITALY'S TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIPS

"There is one sentence in the Prime Minister's speech which should be made clear and completed", writes the Unità, organ of the Communist Party, that is when he mentioned "the bad dream of aggressive imperialism which ended in Mussolini's abandoning the old road for the new one. The Prime Minister referred particularly to Italy's international friendships and the old road was that which lead to traditional friendship with England, France, Russia and the United States, the new one to friendship and alliance of Italian Fascism with the two aggressive countries: Hitlerite Germany and Japan".

"Not a single Italian can refuse to approve and applaud this, and every Italian cannot help feeling the new and ancient bonds of blood and friendship which bind our country to France and the United States, besides all that our national Risorgimento, both past and present, owes to England. And finally each one feels himself bound to the Soviet Union in the world's acknowledgement to the Red Army and for its decisive contribution towards this war of liberation".

### I.R.I. AND SPECULATIONS

Il Tempo, an independent paper, writes that: "In some political and financial circles there has been a live contest as to the State's role in industrial corporations", on which we already gave some ideas in our Bulletin N° 31. "To bring relief to increasing economic tension during 1929-33", the paper goes on, "the State had to intervene in the industrial and banking concerns taking over the worst distressed and major ones. The State therefore became owner of a vast and complex business which after formed part of the State property under the I.R.I. (Institute for Industrial Reconstruction) capital amounting today to scores of billions of lire, even considering the enormous war damages besides those caused by Nazi occupation. There is a discussion on whether the Treasury or the Ministry of Finance is to manage the funds, and secondly there are large capitalist groups who would like to invest their ready cash in State running concerns although in the name of liberty they invoke the return of these concerns to private initiative".

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## I.R.I. SPECULATIONS

The Avanti, organ of the Socialist Party, continues on this subject suggesting first of all an antifascist purge among the managers of the I.R.I.. It makes a strong stand against all attempts the part of big business groups to get back cheaply those interests which they had to turn over to the State receivership. The paper declares that the capital of the I.R.I. now belongs to the State and must dispose of it only in the framework of a general plan for the national economic reconstruction.

## CIANO'S DIARY MANOEUVERING

The Unità, organ of the Communist Party, in discussing Ciano's diary, states: "In regard to Perfirio's indiscretions we might say that, although seeming to be vain journalistic 'revelations', apparently justified by the legitimate desire to bring light upon Italian politics during these latter years, they are, however, only one of the many symptoms of what is going on secretly to delay if not even to prevent the publication of the entire diary. There is a vast and diverse political and financial gang, which is extremely interested to destroy or prevent Ciano's diary from being known".

## OPEN BOOKS ON PRESS FINANCING

The Avanti, organ of the Socialist Party, in commenting the new press regulations issued by the Undersecretary for Press and Information in a circular addressed to the Prefects of the Provinces under Italian administration, writes that "In the new press regulations the most urgent and most necessary of all the regulations is lacking; that is the compulsory publicity of press financing. People should know how and by whom newspapers are financially supported and which interests are backing them. The Avanti is ready to demand a public control on the sources and management of its funds".

## VATICAN DENIAL

Il Tempo, independent, publishes: "In authoritative Vatican circles it is stated that they are unaware of alleged conversations on the German situation".

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BULLETIN N° 35

July 26th, 1944  
1900 H.

# WOMEN AND CHILDREN HELPED THE PARTISANS.

"I did have some good thrills during my political life last winter". This was what little Daniele, 7 years old, told us to-day, when we called on his mother, Signora Luisa Usellini, Viale Garibaldi, one of the most active underground fighters during the Nazi occupation.

Little Daniele started his political career with a blunder. He told one of his playmates: "In our house we are working for the freedom of Italy. We are all Socialists." This was related to his friend's mother and through the channel of servant gossiping descended from the fifth floor to the janitor who was suspected of being a police informer. Signora Usellini had a very difficult time in convincing the janitor that the charge was not true. Then she had a very serious chat with Daniele. He said: "My heart is now divided in two: in one side I keep the things I can say, in the other the ones that are secret." The proudest day of his life was when he was ordered to bring a message to Eugenio Colomi, editor of the clandestine Socialist newspaper "Avanti!" who was killed by the Nazis in a Roman Square the Sunday before the Allies arrived.

Signora Usellini told us of the extremely useful work that the Roman women did for the Partisan movement. Being less easily suspected, they were entrusted with the distribution of clandestine newspapers and leaflets, with the carrying of bombs, explosives, weapons, which were very often hidden in their shopping bags among the vegetables. The women provided the partisans with food (very often subtracting an egg, or a piece of cheese and a slice of bread from the not too well furnished family cupboard), and gave them shelter during the night, and cured their wounds.

According to an Italian popular saying "the woman knows one thing more than the devil." This was certainly the case of Letilde Manzani, who, having been arrested by two SS in civilian clothes broke loose from them and started running. She was shot at and wounded in the leg. But she kept on running. Suddenly two uniformed policemen emerged in front of her. She shouted to them: "I am followed by false policemen, they want to steal my bag." And while the four sleuths were struggling together and trying to arrest each other, she managed to get away safely.

Signora Luisa Usellini, together with Eugenio Colomi, was running an underground printing press in a suburban villa which

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was raided by the police. She also took part in the attempt to blow up the Roman Radio transmitting pylon and plotted the kidnapping of the German Ambassador in Rome. But he left before the plan could be carried out.

#### SPECIAL FUNCTIONS FOR JEWISH SOLDIERS.

The Jewish Council has placed at the disposal of the Jewish soldiers serving in the Allied Forces, the Temple of Castro in Via Balbo. There every Friday a special function takes place, celebrated by the Allied Chaplains.

Also a Club for Jewish soldiers has been opened in Piazza Poli.

Normal functions for civilians take place in the Synagogue, twice every day.

#### GREEK LEADERS, REFUGEES IN ROME, LEAVE FOR CAIRO.

Alexander Zannas, former Venizelist Minister and Admiral Theodor Con'uriotis, a son of the famous Greek Patriot and President of the Greek Republic left Rome by air for Cairo, a few days ago, it is learned to-day. They were interned in the Regina Elena Hospital in Rome during the Nazi occupation and managed to escape deportation to Germany, where several Greek political leaders, including General Constantine Manettas former War Minister, have been interned.

#### WESTMINSTER ARCHBISHOP IN ROME.

The arrival in Rome of the Archbishop of Westminster Dr. Bernard Griffin, is awaited shortly. He is one of the youngest high Catholic prelates, being only 45. He was born in Birmingham in 1899. Before his elevation to the Chair of Westminster he was Auxiliary Bishop of his native town, whence he was promoted Primate of England as a successor to Cardinal Hinsley who died in March 1943. Monsignor Griffin is after Monsignor Spellmann, Archbishop of New York, the first non-Italian Bishop to come to Rome for "ad limina" visit, since war broke out. Travelling difficulties have prevented non-Italian Bishops to pay the "ad limina" visit to Pope, which in normal times occurs every other year.

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BULLETIN N° 34

July 26th, 1944  
1300 h.

## UNOFFICIAL SECURITIES PRICES AT A STANDSTILL IN ROME

Prices in Government and industrial securities, which are being unofficially traded in Rome, where the Stock Exchange is still closed, are now at a standstill, slightly under the highest prices of last week, according to financial circles. The prices, which rose from July 11 to July 20, showed a slight decrease on July 26. Here are some unofficial, over-the-counter quotations:

	July 11, 1944 (highest)	July 20, 1944 (highest)	July 26, 1944 (highest)
Rendita 3,50%	103,50	108	107
Redimibile 3,50%	75,75	84	83,20
Rendita 5%	85	92,75	91,50
Buoni del Tesoro 4 1/2 (49-50)	75,85	84	83,20
Buoni del Tesoro 5 (50-51)	85,50	82	91,40

All these prices are lower than the last official quotations, registered on June 2, before the Allies entered Rome, the last day the Stock Exchange was open. Rendita 3,50% was then quoted 118; Redimibile 3,50% at 93; Buoni del Tesoro 4 1/2, 89; Buoni del Tesoro 5%, 92,80.

The reasons for these fluctuations are difficult to establish in the absence of official trading. It is however believed that the persistent closure of the Stock Exchange in Rome and Naples, and the prohibition to open private safe deposit vaults in the Banks (where many people stored money and securities in the troubled weeks before the liberation), force investors to sell out in order to obtain cash.

In Rome, there are virtually no transactions in industrial securities over-the-counter. A scanty trade is reported from Naples. The latest prices (unofficial) quoted in Naples, Rome and Milan are:

	2.6.1944 (Rome)		Latest (Naples)	Latest (Milan)
Montecatini	850	under	600	1300
Meridionali d'Elettricità	2950		2000	4000
Cotonieri Meridionali	2950	under	2000	7000
Pugliese Eletticità	---		900	---
Aquedotti Palermo	2500		2400	---

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## VATICAN NO 1 ATTRACTION FOR ALLIED SOLDIERS

More than 150,000 Allied soldiers have been received by the Pope during the audiences which His Holiness grants daily to members of the Allied Forces on leave in Rome, it was estimated today.

The audiences take place at noon in the Hall of Benediction, which is the largest in the Vatican Palaces. It is figured out that from two to five thousand soldiers attend them daily. During the first days rosaries were distributed to the soldier-pilgrims. The supply ran out quickly. They ought to be replaced by medals bearing the Pope's profile, but the Vatican is also short of these. Now on the Papal Chamberlains distributes a small leaflet with Pius XII's portrait.

Many catholic soldiers take along a plentiful supply of rosaries and other sacred articles to be blessed by the Pope, as he proceeds along the aisle. The Pope enters the majestic Hall borne on his chair and returns down the aisle walking, which enables many of those present to kiss his ring and chat with Him.

During each audience the Pope delivers a short address in English in which the Holy Father welcomes, blesses and well-wishes those attending. He repeats his words in French when members of French Forces are present in considerable numbers.

The people of Rome are full of admiration for the devout behaviour of American catholic soldiers in the churches. They are touched by their liberality in giving alms, during the services. On Sunday morning 100,000 lire were collected in St. Peter's Basilica. Such generosity has never been seen before at a single service.

Most devout in their reverence are South African negroes. Some days ago a negro private went to the Pope's Chamberlain and expressed his desires to take Holy Communion from the Pope's own hands. He was badly disappointed when he was told that it was impossible. Two couples of American soldiers and Roman girls went to St. Peter's in order to get married but they were told that formalities were required and were advised to be patient and to celebrate the wedding at the end of the war, wishing then that it will soon be over.

## THE MINISTER'S CABINET

The Cabinet meets tomorrow at 4 p.m. at the Vatican Palace. This is the second meeting in Rome, after the liberation.

Besides ordinary administration matters, the Cabinet will take up the final text of the laws for Fascist purge, amended according to the decisions taken in the previous Cabinet and the session of the Minister without portfolio which took place yesterday.

The text is ready to be signed by the Lieutenant-General. It will be registered by the Corte dei Conti and will be published in



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The Gazzetta Ufficiale: It consists of four sections:

- 1) Fascist Crimes' punishment
- 2) Epuration of the personnel of State administrations
- 3) Confiscation of the estates originated by Fascist profiteering
- 4) Transfer to State ownership of all properties and funds of the disbanded Fascist Party.

The antifascist law will be enacted as soon as the necessary formalities for its enforcement will be carried through.

#### CARUSO'S TRIAL MAY START SOON

Mario Berlinguer, newly appointed Assistant High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, has today asked the A.C.C. to allow the Italian law to be applied before the 15th of August, when the Rome area will be transferred under Italian administration. If this request should be favourably received the trial against the former Chief of the Rome Police, Pietro Caruso, would be the first to be held. Caruso was charged of cooperation with the Nazis and of being responsible for massacre of 320 innocent hostages. The preliminary proceedings will take a long time as Caruso has implicated any persons whose responsibilities must be checked.

#### RABBI EXPRESSES TO POPE JEWISH GRATITUDE.

"What we did is nothing more than what was to be done". With these words the Pope answered yesterday Prof. Israele Zolli, Chief Rabbi of the Jewish Community in Rome, who visited him to express the gratitude of the Jews for all the material and moral aid the Vatican gave them during the Nazi persecution. The audience lasted 25 minutes.

#### ENGLISH AND FRENCH PARATROOPS RECEIVED BY POPE.

This morning the Pope has granted an audience to 5000 Allied soldiers, among whom there were a Regiment of French paratroops under the command of Colonel Frederic Jeille, with the Regiment's flag, and 500 English paratroops under the command of Brigadier General C.H.W. Pritchard.

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July 26th, 1944  
900 h.

### NEW COMPLAINT AGAINST THE POPE

"Nazis are not satisfied at all with what is going on at the Vatican", writes *Il Popolo*, organ of the Christian Democrats, "and they call attention to the remarkable difference between the relations of Germans and Fascists with the Vatican before June 4th and those now with the Allies. In fact the Pope has never officially received Nazi Generals - so the Germans say - during the last 40 days, while scores of Allied Commanders have been received including Gen. Alexander".

"Why should the Pope receive the Nazi authorities"? - the paper goes on to say. "Is it necessary to remind all how Nazi-Fascists committed the most terrible and inhuman crimes here in Rome right under the nose of Rome's Bishop, the Pope? There are also remote causes which may be recalled such as the audience which Hitler did not get in May 1938. Further one must remember that on the contrary to Hitlerite Germany the relations between the Holy See and the Anglo-Saxon countries, although not based on Concordats and with only slightly developed diplomatic representations, for about the last 20 years, they always steadily improved and even became excellent".

### RELATIONS BETWEEN ALLIES AND ITALY

The *Italiana Libera*, organ of the Party of Action, writes: "Never perhaps in the history of wars has a nation been treated with greater trust and broader understanding by occupying troops still waging war, even though they are liberators. If clouds arise they are naturally due to co-administration, co-belligerence and confusion of duties and aims. The Allies are waging a war also to our advantage and they are winning it".

### THE CARUSO CASE

The *Unità*, organ of the Communist Party, makes an appeal for the reopening of the trial of Rosario Bentivegna the patriot sentenced by the Allied Court to 18 months for excess of legitimate defence. The paper says that it is unconceivable that while a patriot like Bentivegna is tried and sentenced, loathsome and inhuman crimes, the Police Chief under Nazi occupation, is still to be tried.

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July 25th, 1944  
900 h.

## BONOMI AND THE ARMISTICE

The Corriere di Roma writes:

"Yesterday, July 25th 1944, Prime Minister Bonomi stated: "What we ask is to give our blood". He was speaking about the war of liberation, against Germany, side by side with the United Nations. On the 25th of July 1943 the Prime Minister Marshal Badoglio declared: "War goes on". He meant war against the United Nations, side by side with allied Germany. This is why, in considering the harsh Armistice, one must take into account the fact that in September 1943 the Fascist dictatorship was liquidated Italy was still an enemy of the United Nations. In so far as the Armistice was a consequence of the policy of aggression, tyranny and robbery, the eventual amelioration of the Armistice clauses, the peace pact will be a direct consequence of the new Italian policy of a friendly collaboration with the Allies, and the contribution to the anti-German war, and the new democratic system enacted in Italy. War is not waged only in the trenches or on the fluid partisans' front. When technical difficulties prevents fighting with rifles it may be fought by fulfilling one's duties faithfully, by co-operating with the Allied military authorities, by making sacrifices with ~~spat~~ <sup>pat</sup> nce and conscience. Bonomi's Government is a war Government. The Italians must support it with confidence".

## WORK FIRST

Pietro Mancini, Minister of Public Works, in the Avanti, organ of the Socialist Party, makes a stand against indulging in abstract theories and disputes and writes: "If one looks from Cassino, razed to the ground, towards Naples or towards Rome, it takes one's heart blood and one must deplore that Fascism which is still untrouched among us, is awaiting its punishment. I have now returned after a painful journey to Valmontone, Frosinone, Ceperano and Cassino. I shall leave to the reader's imagination what I have seen, but he will never be able to realize all. Those who are roofless should not complain and those who can sit down to a meal, however small, should turn their thoughts to the inhabitants of a small hamlet of Cassino where they have even been without bread for some days. Life has its rights, and claims out urgent and immediate intervention. The thing is certain: the towns and villages of Italy must be rebuilt by Italians".

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JULY 25, 1944  
1900 h.

## COUNT CARANDINI TAKES CROCE'S POST

Count Nicolò Carandini replaced today Benedetto Croce in the Bonomi Cabinet as a Minister without portfolio, following the unanimous decision of the Liberal Party.

Benedetto Croce who resigned when the Government was transferred to Rome, personally asked Count Carandini to accept.

The new Minister was born at Modena in 1895. He is an Attorney at Law. He fought as an officer of the Alpini on the Italian front, during the first world war, from 1916 to 1918. He is an expert in agriculture and in the wool industry.

During the nine months of Nazi occupation in Rome he presided the National Committee of the Liberals and was a member of the National Committee of Liberation. He was one of the founders of the Liberal organ "Risorgimento Liberale".

## GERMANS CAUSE CAPTURE OF CHIEF OF ROMAN FASCIST POLICE

"What has caused the capture of Pietro Caruso, the former head of the Fascist Roman Police, responsible for the massacre of 320 patriots on the Appian way."

This was revealed today by doctor Enzo Tripolini of the Municipal Hospital in Viterbo, who was the first to give medical assistance to Caruso injured in a car accident.

Caruso who left Rome in a blitz-flight when the Allies were approaching the town, was personally driving his car and was on the point of reaching Viterbo when a goat penetrated in his eye. He was temporarily blinded and lost control of the car which went off the road and turned over. Caruso was badly injured and carried first to Viterbo hospital and later to Bagnoregio. There the advancing Allied troops caught him, as the Germans had left him in the lurch.

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JULY 25, 1944  
1300 h.ONLY ITALIAN POLITICAL EXILED LEADER WHO FAILED TO  
COME HOME

Don Luigi Sturzo, former head of the Popular Party, one of the most powerful parties before Fascism, is the only Italian leader who failed to get home so far.

The reason is that Don Sturzo is in very poor health. He has to wait for the restoration of normal traveling conditions. Don Sturzo, lives at present in Ocean Avenue in Brooklyn. He was born in Caltagirone 74 years ago. He left Italy and went to London in exile, after Fascism, in 1926, suppressed constitutional guarantees in Italy. In 1940 he went to the United States, as a guest of a former servant of his family who emigrated years ago to America. Don Sturzo is affected by heart trouble. Worried for the fate of his Country he had a serious breakdown, for which he was a patient in a hospital in Florida, whence he returned recently to Brooklyn in the home of the faithful immigrant from his own home town.

## SERGIO SPADARI'S ARREST

The morning papers have published the news of the arrest of Dr. Sergio Spadari, right hand man of Lt. Piero Koch who was the Chief of the Fascist super-police which was active in the famous Pensione Saccarino.

Sergio Spadari was one of Koch's few followers who remained in Rome after June 4th. His presence in Rome was revealed by "Giorgia Teresa" a member of the Communist Party who had penetrated into the ranks of the Koch band to spy on their activities. She was present at the departure of the members of the super-police and was thus able to ascertain that Spadari was not among those who had left. This piece of news was confirmed to the Political-Military Department of the Roman Central Police when they received a report written by Spadari himself, about the middle of June, in which Koch's right hand man attempted to white-wash his past. This report was handed in to the Police by Marquis Francesco Maria Filon, Commander of Partisan bands, who having been arrested by Koch's men, felt indebted towards Spadari who had helped him at the time. Spadari endeavoured to prove, in his report, that he had been playing a "double game". He also named all the members of the Koch band.

Sergio Spadari was born in Rome in 1914. He is a doctor in Economic and Commercial sciences and was an Officer in the Fascist Militia. Though it occurred some time ago, his arrest was only revealed today in order to permit that all those who could give information regarding him might do so. Absolute secrecy is kept regarding the procedure of Spadari's arrest, by Dr. Colasurdo head of the Political squad who personally directed operations.

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JULY 25, 1944  
1900 h.THREE MAIN POINTS IN BONOMI'S  
SPEECH

Main points in Bonomi's first speech as Italian Foreign Minister this morning (see our special issue, 1400h.)

1. Italy will increase her help to the United Nations in war against Germany in accordance with the aide-memoire which was added to the Armistice Terms, dated from Quebec, stating that application of the terms will depend on Italy's contribution to the common struggle.

2. Italy will revert to her traditional foreign policy, friendship with the Western Democracies, the Allies of the First World War.

3. Italy will try to erase the guilt of aggressions committed after June 10. In the case of Yugoslavia, Bonomi pointed out that Italy has already given arms and men to help Tito in his struggle against the Germans.

"I have sure proofs and symptoms which encourage me to believe that Italy may participate, with ever increasing wideness to the liberation of her territory and to that larger struggle to free the world from the threats of exasperated nationalism and of aggressive militarism," said Bonomi at one point. Well informed people read in his words the possibility of Italy's future contribution to the War in the Far East, either with her fleet, or her Army, or both.

## NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN RED CROSS

Count Umberto Zanotti Bianco has been appointed President of the Italian Red Cross. Count Zanotti Bianco fought in the First World War 1914-18. He was decorated and handed back his decorations at the time of the Matteotti crime. He took part in the expedition to Russia immediately after the war to help the populations of the Volga. He was also Director of Archeological researches in the neighbourhood of Pestum with results that were greatly appreciated by scientific circles.

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BULLETIN N° 31

July 25th, 1944  
130 1.

I.R.I.

The next Ministers' Cabinet on the 27th of this month will take up the situation of the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction, I.R.I. Particularly it is to be decided whether the I.R.I. should be an agency of the Ministry of Finance, or the Ministry of Treasury, or of both. This was learned today from well informed sources.

The Institute for Industrial Reconstruction, I.R.I. (Institute parastatale) was organized as Holding Company to meet the great economic depression of 1929-32. Originally its programme was to finance the shaky industries of Italy and to restore the national banks to a fair degree of liquidity. I.R.I. was during the depression the industries hospital indeed. This hospital has to cure several big concerns, which after recovering, had to be turned over again to private property. It financed several corporations that notwithstanding the depression, had proved to be sound. I.R.I. continued to take part in the rehabilitation of the big industries over which it had control, and to endeavour to nationalize their activities by providing the merging of those working on similar lines, by financing new plants and fresh initiatives.

Circumstances did not allow I.R.I. to restore to private ownership the companies handed over to its control. Thus I.R.I. is now in possession of a very sizeable amount of industrial securities and banking shares bought at high prices. These assets could not be resold now, some Government officials think, by the State at lower prices without a great loss to public finance. Besides I.R.I. is considered one of the organisms best qualified for the industrial rehabilitation in Italy.

## THE GOLD SOVEREIGN AT 5300 LIRA

The gold sovereign is priced on the black market at 5300 lire today. Under Nazi occupation it reached its highest point of 13,000 lire owing to the hurried demand of the big buyers, that is Nazi officers and Fascists. As soon as Rome was freed the price went down to 6000.

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July 25th, 1944  
1300 h.

The price decrease is interpreted also by experts as a proof of growing confidence in the lira, which, in spite of temporary fluctuations due to particular circumstances, is bound, in the public eyes, to regain strength. Much capital, which was invested in gold coins and various goods, is now needed to start new enterprises. Such sales, of course, lower the price of gold.

#### COST OF LIVING AND WAGES. CAMERA DEI LAVORO FIGURES.

The highest provincial Trade Union body, the Camera del Lavoro of Rome, has finished a survey of prices, wages and cost of living in the City. Such figures are needed by Italian and Allied experts, who are now studying the price situation.

Cost of living, according to the Camera del Lavoro figures, has risen from Nov. 1940 (100) to 751 in June 1944. Salaries have increased, from 100 in Nov. 1940, to 190, prior to AMG decision, on June 13, to raise them to 230. The gap is still 521 points. It will be bridged when prices will decrease, as soon as the transport situation will improve, more products from Southern Italy and the Isles will be on sale in Rome, and farmers will reconstruct their activities. In the meantime, the Camera del Lavoro experts propose the granting of special premiums in the measure of 40 lire for wages inferior to 50 lire a day, of 35 lire for wages inferior to 100, and of 30 lire for wages exceeding 100 lire. This arrangement has already been adopted by some Roman firms. It is hoped that by the use of temporary premiums the workers will be enabled to provide themselves with the necessities of life in this difficult moment, without compromising for the time being the very intricate problem of wage increase.

#### DE GASPERI ON COMMUNISTS' SUGGESTIONS (From our political Correspondent Mario Ferrara)

Alcide De Gasperi, Minister without portfolio, outlined last Sunday the political programme of Christian Democracy. De Gasperi is head of the Party today. But as far back as 1919 he was the leader of the Parliamentary group of the Popular Party, founded by Don Luigi Sturzo. The Christian Democratic Party is the Popular Party rebuilt with a more pronounced independence from Vatican instructions. De Gasperi was one of the principle exponents of the opposition during the parliamentary struggle against Fascism. He was arrested by the OVRA and sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment. This is why no one could be better qualified to outline the principles of Christian Democracy. His speech last Sunday was also addressed to Benito Togliatti, who had invited the Christian Democrats to join the Communist Party to the effect of enacting a really social republic in Italy.

The Director of the Christian Democratic Party had already kindly declined the suggestion. De Gasperi took the matter up again.



DUMMATTIN N° 31

PAGE N° 3

July 25th 1944  
1300 h.

making it the first subject of his speech. He also had to reply: NO to the Communists' suggestions. His refusal has been well grounded from a Christian Democratic point of view as well as from a democratic general standpoint. De Gasperi opposed to the Communist conception the necessity of educating man to Liberty, to recognize to man the right to private property and first of all to be free from totalitarianism. This as a general criticism is principle to the Communist creed. But De Gasperi also wanted to make it clear with a gentle humour, that abstract economic principles do not stand the realities, and that Soviet economics have been revised and somewhat freed from that excessive State interference.

The approach made by the Communists has thus been repelled by another of the so-called "masses Parties", the others being the Communist and the Socialist. This is the most important aspect of De Gasperi's speech in the field of home politics.

De Gasperi has also discussed all important problems of Italian policy, the Armistice, Italy's participation in the war effort, the prisoners' question, the Constituent Assembly. In connection with that matter it is interesting to notice that the Minister has spoken of "referendum". He had already submitted that question to the Cabinet without, however, calling for a straightforward decision. Now he has tried to reopen the discussion on the matter, perhaps under the pressure of the members of his own Party. We don't know if his initiative can meet a success as the Act of relating to the Constituent Assembly, not foreseeing a referendum, was carried with a favourable vote of De Gasperi himself.

The leader of the Christian Democrats has also exposed the King's responsibility in the Fascist Government policy, thus provoking an outburst of republican enthusiasm among the audience. Confronted with the reaction of the public he could not hide his perplexity and that of his Party, in connection with the constitutional programme, he did not openly back the republican cause. He entrenched behind the truce that was agreed upon by the six Parties, appealing to a general agreement and cunningly recalled the Communist example.

Summing up, the Christian Democrats do not adhere to the merge of the "masses Parties" proposed by the Communists, reserved their decision on the constitutional problem and asked for a setting up of a new State structure, openly democratic. The foundation of this State should be found in a greater freedom of action of the provincial organs and in development of regional political life. The new Constituent Assembly should be safeguarded by a Supreme Court for constitutional guarantee.

NOTICE FOR CORRESPONDENTS: In an hour's time you will receive the complete text in English of the speech that the Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini, delivered at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 681

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Telefono 41746

July 25th, 1944  
900 h.

#### NO CELEBRATION OF JULY 25th

This date is to be considered, all papers write, as an ordinary working day and no particular celebration will take place in Rome, although the memory is still alive in the minds of all Italians now engaged in chasing the enemy out of the country.

#### COURT AND KING 25th JULY 1943

"One year has passed", writes Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, "and we can now ask ourselves whether the date of July 25th must be considered in our history as a memorial day or only as a disgusting and grotesque episode of deluded ambition and hidden fear. The records show no worthy facts. The Fascist Grand Council meeting was only a quarrel among the frightened chief retained, worked by Count and Duke Acquarone over the telephone wires. The part played by the Court and King although most dextrous in all details, failed in the political aim which ~~should have~~ supported the "wonderful deceit". The King ended by sitting in an ambulance, bowled over by events, while 21 years before he sat in a sleeping car on the Milan-Rome express triumphant and well satisfied with himself".

#### 25th JULY

The Avanti, organ of the Socialist Party, writes: "Just as you after Mussolini's downfall from power the Italian socialists hailed this event as one of the most important in Italian history. We must however, add that Fascism has not disappeared and only few steps have been taken to eliminate it. Fascism will be definitely crushed when we are in a condition to do away with the political institution and deal a death-blow to those social interests on which Mussolini dictatorship was built".

#### DEMOCRACY PROGRESSING

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The Unità, organ of the Communist Party, writes: "The balance of these twelve months is undoubtedly in favour of the Italian people, thanks above all to the gallant Allied troops and to the heroic

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PAGE N° 2

July 25th, 1944  
900 h.

activity of partisans. Over one half of our Peninsular has been liberated from the loathed yoke of the German invader and the people have acquired strength and unity to face the remains of Fascism and occult social reaction. Democracy has decidedly made a forward step".

#### ALLIED MIRACLES AT LIVORNO AND ANCONA

"On retreating from Livorno and Ancona" writes the Corriera di, "Germans believed they had left all razed to the ground and therefore unservicable. And yet only after a few days from the liberation of both towns the Allied military engineers can well be satisfied with the work they have done and are now doing. Dynamite was used to destroy and now dynamite is used to reconstruct, blowing into debris massive blocks at the bottom of the ports. Organization and power: the two factors that have broken the moral unity of the Germans and which will soon open the doors for the invasion of the Third Reich".

#### "MERCATI GENERALI" UNREST

The Unità, organ of the Communist Party, in referring to yesterday's disturbances in the Municipal Food Bureau and the "Mercati Generali", asserts that "Former Fascist officials of the Food Bureau and jobbers took advantage of a misunderstanding which arose between the authorities and retailers, to provoke public disturbances and seize an opportunity to destroy compromising documents and records of their misdeeds in the offices."

The Roman Communist Federation states that no member of the Party promoted the manifestations or took part in them.

#### DIPLOMACY PURGE

The Unità, organ of the Communist Party, writes that a purge in the Italian diplomatic ranks must be carried out efficiently and completely.

"At present - the paper adds - there are Italian diplomatic representatives in Argentine, Eire, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Switzerland, Russia and at the Vatican. In Argentine, Eire and Turkey there are career men, and in Russia a capable non-Fascist Pietro Quaroni. In Lisbon there is Ciano's former First Secretary rich in "Fascist merits". In Sweden Renzetti, the friend of Goerring and Hitler. In Spain Paulucci, for many years Mussolini's First Secretary. At Bern Magistretti, Ciano's brother-in-law. At the Vatican Babusci - Lizzo, also former First Secretary to Ciano and one of the organizers of the aggression against Albania.

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BULLETTIN N° 29

PAGE N°1

JULY 24, 1944  
1900 h.

### BOMBS MISS KEAT'S TOMB BY FEW FEET

A huge pine tree, its roots half torn up by a bomb, is leaning dangerously over the tomb of John Keats, who died in Rome at the age of twentyfive, in the "Poet's Cemetery".

All around, a number of graves of famous English, American, Russian and German artist and aristocrats lie open and shattered, their tomb-stones broken in small pieces and partly recomposed on the green grass like a pious puzzle.

The repair work was started this morning with the rebuilding of the ancient Roman wall which incloses the Cemetery. Except for the masons and two bespectacled American officers, the place was deserted. The Officers stood in front of Keat's grave and read the moving epitaph:

"This grave contains all that was mortal of a young English Poet, who, on his death-bed, in the bitterness of his heart, at the malicious power of his enemies, desired these words to be engraved on his tomb-stone :

Here lies one  
whose name was writ on water."  
Feb. 24th, 1821."

One would not know that the famous English Poet was buried here if it were not for the epitaph on a twin grave, standing right next to Keat's, that of his best friend Joseph Severn, British Consul in Rome for many years.

The graves near that of Keats that have been destroyed by allied stray bombs, probably aimed at the nearby railway station of San Paolo, are those of John Eyre, a doctor, of Julius Wimper, of John Shute, a Devonshire Squire, of landscape painter Jacob More and of William Grote, Cavalry Chieftain of Catherine II of Russia.

Shelley's grave is placed at a safer distance from where the bombs hit the ground. On its tomb-stone there is engraved "Cor Cordium", the Heart of all Hearts, followed by three verses of



BULL TIN N°29

PAGE N°2

JULY 24, 1944  
1500 h.

Shakespeare's "Tempest":

"Nothing of human doth fade  
But doth suffer a sea-change  
Into something rich and strange".

The Poet's heart is not however, buried under this stone. Shelly's body was burned in the Homeric fashion on the beach of Viareggio where he was drowned. But the heart would not burn and Lord Byron took it to England where it was Buried at Bescombe.

The Protestant or a-Catholic Cemetery was originated in 1722, when James II of the Stuart Family obtained from the Pope permission to bury inside the walls of Rome one of his Courtiers who was a Protestant.

Thickly shadowed by pine trees and cypresses, protected by the solemn town walls and by the towering Pyramid of Caius Cestius, the a-Catholic Cemetery is one of the most peaceful and romantic spots in Rome. Before the war it was a gentle tradition of Roman people who fell in love to bring flowers to the graves of the two English Poets.

#### FRUIT RETAILERS RIOT

One man was questioned today as a result of this morning's riot at the Municipal Food Bureau, when discontented retailers stormed the Offices and throw papers and files out of the windows.

He is the former chief of the Food Inspectors, Tullio Melicci. The Municipal Food Bureau Management offered the Allied authorities the names of sixty officials to be purged. The presence of Fascist officials was one of the grievances for which the retailers rioted this morning. Other grievance was the 3% tax, sales tax, which was to be imposed to them.

#### NOT TO CORRESPONDENTS

The 3% tax on vegetables and fruit retailers was not REPEALED as we erroneously reported this morning. It was SUSPENDED by the 687 Director of the Municipal Food Bureau, Signor Imbornone, until new orders, as was apparent from an order written on the "Mercati Generali" blackboard this morning.

BULETIN N° 29

PAGE N°3

JULY 24, 1944  
1300 h.

## BONOMI'S MESSAGE TO BRASILIANS

Ivanoe Bonomi, Italian Prime Minister sent a telegram message to Getulio Vargas President of Brasil, on the occasion of the landing of Brazilian troops on Italian soil. The message reads : "In the moment when your troops land on Italian soil, which for many of them is the soil of their forefathers, I wish to let you know that all the Italian people will welcome them with fraternity of soul and spirit. It is on this newly begun fraternity of ours and on the old, solid, indestructible bonds of civilization, culture, blood, that we place, Mr. President, our certainty in the renewed Italo-Brazilian friendship.

## PARTISANS WANT TO FIGHT WITH THE ARMY

"I beg you not to forget the partisans' situation"

With these words the War Minister, Alessandro Cesati was greeted this morning when he stepped out of his car in Via Venti Settembre in front of his Office. They were addressed to him by Adriano Bruni one of the most active patriots who headed a group of partisans in the Pesaro Mountains. Encircled by the Germans he managed to break through the enemy lines and to join the Allied troops. He said to the War Minister in behalf of his men, he wished to be soon called to fight with the regular Army.

He told us that between Pesaro and Riccione the Germans have blown up all the villas along the sea-side and transformed the ruins into pill-boxes. Further south the Gothic Line has been completed for a width of 20 KMs. "But the line will not hold long -- he added.

## SPECIAL ISSUE FOR THE 25th of JULY

## HOW MUSSOLINI WAS ARRESTED

"In the name of His Majesty the King I order you to arrest Benito Mussolini today at four o'clock".

It was General Ambrosio, Chief of the Italian General Staff that at noon of July 25th last year, gave this order to a newly appointed Commander of the Carabinieri, Angelo Cerica.

The plan for the coup d'état was a deep dark secret. Every body knew however, that there was a great unrest in the General Staff and everybody realized that war was lost and something had to be done to disengage Italy from Germany. There was in Rome an atmosphere of "pronunciamento". But the will to act was doubtful. Ambrosio would never act without taking orders from the King. And the King was wavering. The Commander of the Carabinieri Angelo Cerica was fully unaware of what was in store, and it is very easy to fancy how he was taken aback when he received the above mentioned order.

Had all the precautionary measures been taken in Rome? Did they realize that Rome was full of Nazi, Militia men and Fascist Policemen? Did they know that on Via Cassia there was an entire Division of the Fascist Militia with fifty "Tigre" tanks? Did the Generals act according to constitutional principles or were they simply stageing a military "putch". Duke Acquarone, who was present at the interview kept him better posted.

Acquarone, Minister of the Royal House, close adviser to Victor Emanuel, was one of the principal figures of the coup d'état. He informed Cerica on what had happened at the Fascist Grand Council. Mussolini was no longer the Head of the Government: the King would accept his resignation on that afternoon at Villa Savoia, and soon after, on coming out from the Royal gardens the Carabinieri, pretending to protect him from the mob would arrest him.

Grandi went to Villa Savoia in the morning hoping to come out Head of the Government, as Acquarone had let him and other big Fascist believe in encouraging them to overthrow their displaced Chief.

SPECIAL ISSUE

PAGE No 2

Meanwhile General Cerica went around to the Carabinieri barracks and the Police Offices to choose trustworthy men and arrange for an Ambulance to carry Mussolini out of Villa Savoia in the afternoon, after the ex-Duce's interview with the King.

The Ambulance was driven into Villa Savoia furtively. Nine people were on board besides the driver: the three officers who had to arrest Mussolini, three non-commission officers of the Carabinieri and three Agents armed with machine-guns. Fifty men were hidden behind the Villa ready to intervene should Mussolini and his escort react. A little before 4 p.m. Badoglio arrived and after a twenty minute interview with the King, came out. Mussolini was late. Acquarone was restless, and he gave the last instructions to the effect that Mussolini's escort should stop as usual outside the Villa, and with them also Mussolini's driver believed to be particularly faithful to the Duce. Then he had to arrange things in such a way that the men hiding behind the building could know the exact moment in which the Duce would leave the King's presence.

Mussolini arrived about twenty-five minutes after his successor to be, Badoglio, had come out. He got out of his car with his driver to Secretary and entered the King's residence, he looked very tired. He wore a light blue suit and a shabby brown hat. His escort had stopped outside the gate.

Mussolini's interview with the King lasted exactly forty-five minutes. The King told him that he had come to the decision of replacing him. Mussolini made an attempt to convince the King to change his mind, but he did not succeed (I found a man with whom any argument was impossible, he said later). The will of Victor Emanuel, the stubbornness of an old man who wanted to save the Dynasty at all costs, was stronger than Mussolini's pliancy this time. At five twenty Mussolini came out. His car was waiting for him but there was also an Ambulance at a short distance. The Duce's driver had disappeared. He had been told to go to answer a telephone call, and once there he was caught. Mussolini came down the steps and a servant of the Royal House standing at the bottom, the only person that Mussolini would see withdrew quickly. It was the pre-arranged signal. It meant that Mussolini had come out and within a few seconds he would have had to be dealt with. Mussolini walked towards his personal car which was not ready at the foot of the steps, as it should have been. He appeared depressed. He looked terribly aged. A captain of the Carabinieri, a tall young man, approached him while a few yards away stood three police agents armed with machine-guns. The Captain was followed by soldiers. It was Captain Vigneri who gave Mussolini the military salute, clicked his heels and standing at attention told the Duce, with a strong southern accent: "Duce, His Majesty the King instructed me to escort you to protect you from the mob."

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SPECIAL ISSUE :

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Mussolini replied :

"We need for that. Never mind. Will you come along" and tried to enter his car.

Vigneri insisted "Get in your car. Take this." and pointed to the Ambulance.

The soldiers hidden behind the Villa were keeping ready to intervene should it be needed. But Mussolini did not react at all. Only before boarding the Ambulance he hesitated a little. But Captain Vigneri pushed him and forced him to enter the Ambulance where Mussolini dropped on the stretcher. He was first taken to a Carabinieri barracks in Trastevere where he was kept under custody for a while. The ex-Duce entered a room which was the Officers' Club, walked a few steps then stopped, opened his coat and drew up his trousers with a coarse gesture.

Mussolini's Secretary who had been taken along also, asked Captain Vigneri : "Can the Duce get out from here?" "No" Vigneri replied.

"Can the Duce use the telephone?" "No" was again the reply.

Then Mussolini and his soldiers came out again to the Ambulance and went to Via Legnano, to the Carabinieri Cadet Legion. They had to cross a great part of the City to get there. The Ambulance went at high speed. Mussolini was boastful of "living dangerously" this time appeared very uneasy. He asked Captain Vigneri to slow down. The speeding up of the Ambulance was the answer. The Ambulance was to be taken to a port in the outskirts of Rome. The coup d'état had been carried through smoothly and efficiently.

SPECIAL ISSUE FOR THE 25th OF JULY.

A Year Ago, July 25, 1943 Mussolini  
Became Overnight a Humble Prisoner  
in an Unknown Port in the Outskirts  
of Rome and Italy Found her Soul Again.

It happened one night, in the few hours between sunset and dawn, exactly a year ago. The Fascist Chieftains, collected at the Grand Council, decided to ~~throw overboard~~ their Duce, whom they had willingly and profitably served for years, in order to see whether the Ship of State, freed from such a heavy ballast, would float again and they with it. The Grand Council of Fascism, met at Palazzo Venezia, in the usual atmosphere of Venetian Renaissance, of masked plots, Borgian prisons and sword-blow hidden under brocade tapestries. All wore the black Fascist uniform, which made them all look like Hamlets or undertakers. What exactly happened?

Mussolini was to explain his trip to Feltre. Would Hitler send help, divisions, weapons, coal?

When Mussolini entered the room, wearing the Fascist Militia uniform, he whispered to Carlo Scorza, Party Secretary, who accompanied him: "Are we entering a trap?"

When he opened the sitting relating the military situation, his report was confused and clearly showed that he was no longer able to control the military machine. "The working of the Supreme Command - he referred - is imbued with astuteness, misunderstandings, lies. Lies dominate this war."

He then tried to draw a picture of the consistency of Italian Forces, of the help promised by Hitler but he was uncertain about the figures. His listeners looked at each other mystified.

When Mussolini finished, Marshall Emilio De Bono, one of the Quadrumvirs, rose and uttered a romantic defence of the Army. Then Roberto Farinacci, ex-Party Secretary at the time of the Matteotti crime, complained of the mistrust towards the Germans. After a non-committal but hostile speech by Cesare Maria De Vecchi, another Quadrumvir, Giuseppe Bottai, fascist reformer of the Italian educational system, said abruptly to Mussolini: "You

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have convinced us that an efficient defence of Italy is technically impossible. Your report the last blow to our illusions."

Next Count Dino Grandi, former Foreign Secretary and Ambassador to London, Mussolini's most dangerous competitor, read an order-of-the-day suggesting that the Crown, the Grand Council, the Cabinet, the Parliament and the Corporations must resume their constitutional functions and that the Supreme Command of the Forces must be offered to the King. That meant Mussolini's sacking.

Grandi explained his proposal with violent eloquence. His speech was the one that the most embittered anti-Fascist could have held. "The Dictatorship has lost the war - he shouted pointing his finger at the Duce - You have imposed on Italy a historically immoral dictatorship. You have compelled us to wear this ridiculous black shirt when it no longer meant anything. When you had to choose a man for an important post you always picked out the most stupid one". Thus saying he pointed at Gaetano Polverelli, Propaganda Under-Secretary, who sat there speechless, wiping his brow. For the first time Mussolini looked to his "faithful" as a sad wreck, smashed by reality, trying to find petty excuses for the disaster into which Italy was thrown.

"You - went on Grandi - cannot go on pretending to be the only, infallible arbitrator of the Country's destiny. It is not enough that you take upon yourself all responsibility. We also, also the People have something to say. What have you done in the seventeen years that you have been at the three Military Offices?"

Under the storm of Grandi's charges, Mussolini seemed to collapse. He sank in his chair, as pale as a sheet without uttering a word.

Then Farinacci, acting importantly and dramatically, made a strong stand for Nazi Germany. He had an order-of-the-day of his own. It is now known that Farinacci's was the same as Grandi's with the addition of an eloquent praise of the Nazi Ally, and the expression of faith in Hitler's victory.

Mussolini managed to calm the outburst of criticism. Federzoni followed emphasising the fact that a formula of "Fascist war" had divided the Italians and weakened the home Front. Then Scorza made a move for the adjournment of the Grand Council. Grandi objected. Mussolini asked for an intermission.

During the short intermission (cheap soft drinks, opened by an attendant, were drunk out of paper cups) Grandi succeeded in securing the signatures of twenty members for his order-of-the-day. Mussolini at the same time closetted with Scorza in his study prepared a counter move, another order-of-the-day.

When the sitting was re-opened, Giuseppe Bastianini, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that the entire Nation was on strike against the Regime. Tringali Casanova, President of the Special Tribunal, delivered a threatening speech against Grandi and his followers. Mussolini felt a little reassured. He tried to throw all blame on his followers, he said that he would show them up to the Nation as impostors and grafters.

PAGE 3

He asserted that he would disentangle himself from his precarious situation. "I have a mysterious key to solve the worst problems" he shouted.

The Assembly was amazed at this statement. It remained for a while silent and perplexed. "I will not tell you ..... but I've got a key ..... " Mussolini went on.

Secorza, called Grandi a traitor. The Grand Council was about to be transformed in free for all fight. Mussolini assumed a distrustful, absent attitude. Ciano, Bottai and Grandi added a few explanations in support of their order-of-the-day.

Secorza called the votes and said: "As Secretary of the Party I vote No!" He tried to impress the others with his example. Then came De Bono. He answered: "Yes" in a clear voice. De Vecchi, Grandi, De Marsico, Acerbo, Paroschi, Cianetti, Federzoni, Balella, Cettardi, Alfieri, Ciano, Bastianini, Albini, voted "Yes".

Bigini, Polverelli, Tringali Casanova, Frottari, Buffarini Guidi, Galbini, voted "NO". Ciarlo, President of the Senate, one of the six signatories of Grandi's order, was afraid to vote. He sat down crying and said nothing.

No other order-of-the-day was proposed as Grandi's had obtained majority.

Mussolini is said to have discussed afterwards with Secorza the possibility of mustering the Black Shirts in a last minute's effort to save their Duce.

The morning after, Grandi and Federzoni went to inform the King of what had happened. Mussolini pretended to attend calmly to his routine business at Palazzo Venezia. He received the Japanese ambassador. He even ventured to visit by car a popular suburb which had been bombed recently.

At half past three in the afternoon, he went to Villa Savoia to report to the King.

Two hours later he was arrested and transferred first to Carabinieri Barracks, and immediately afterwards to a small Fort in the outskirts of Rome. When he was shown the room he was to occupy, a white washed simple soldiers room, he said plaintively: "You have forgotten I am an old man of sixty".

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BOLL. TIN N° 28

PAGE N°1

JULY 24, 1944

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS: As no Italian papers are published on Monday morning we omit the usual Press review.

#### FOOD MUNICIPAL BUREAU STORMED AND DAMAGED

The Rome Food Municipal Bureau was ~~stormed~~ and damaged this morning by thousands of fruit vendors who had gone on strike to protest against the re-enforcement of a tax on sales of fruits and vegetables.

At seven o'clock this morning at the General Markets, several thousands of fruit vendors staged a stormy manifestation instead of carrying on the normal business of buying the products stored in the Municipal store-houses. They were protesting against the re-enforcement of a 3% tax for the use of public stalls, and were asking for a reduction of 2% of the tax arrears.

Cesare De Simoni, the newly appointed Director of the Municipal Food Bureau, pledged himself personally to suspend the collecting of the taxes for today pending a new decision, but the mob boarding trucks, abandoned the Markets and forming a riotous procession proceeded towards the centre of the City, in Via Garibaldi 103, where the Offices of the Annona (Municipal Food Bureau) are located.

They went through Via dell'Impero, Piazza Venezia, the Corso Vittorio and Via del Tritone unmolested by the Police. They gathered before the Offices and proceeded to storm them, shouting "Death to Giacomini!" (the former Director of the General Markets still on the Staff of the Annona). They damaged the furniture and threw out of the windows files and documents.

The rioters hailed the former Director of the General Markets Francesco Lucchietti, carrying him in triumph. After a while the Police came on the scene and proceeded to arrest some of the rioters who were freed by the crowd. The Regional Commissioner, Colonel Charles Poletti, the Mayor, Prince Filippo Doria, the Chief of Police Enrico Morazzini, and Municipal Aldermen arrived for an inspection. They met in the main Office to make a preliminary investigation on the origin of the disturbances. The repeal of the 3% tax was decided on.

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JULY 24, 1944  
1300 h.THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GENOA RECEIVED  
BY THE POPE

The Duke and the Duchess of Genoa were received in special audience by the Pope. The audience lasted twenty minutes. The Duchess wore the formal Court dress, a long black gown and a lace mantilla. The Duke wore the uniform of an Admiral. The Princely pair were received in the St. Damasus court-yard by a Papal Chamberlain, and were escorted with the honour due to their rank to His Holiness's apartments.

FORMER LITHUANIAN MINISTER RECEIVED BY  
PIUS XIIth.

Stanislas Lo Roraitis former Lithuanian Minister, at present in Rome, was received in special audience by His Holiness this morning.

## RUNSTEDT HAD BEEN OFFERED TO OVERTHROW NAZIS

On July 25, 1943. von Rundstedt, learning the news of Mussolini's arrest, said: "If we only had a King in Germany we would have done something similar long ago". This was learned today from an Italian official who was stationed in Paris at the time and who had many contacts with the German High Command.

Von Rundstedt was surrounded at the time by purely monarchical and anti-Nazi officers of the German General Staff. One of the officers closest to him, Captain von Salviati, well known in international Horse-Show circles, explained at one time that a group of German officers had already offered von Rundstedt to lead an anti-Nazi coup d'état, but the old Marshall explained he was too old. He was close to seventy at the time. While doing his duty as an officer, von Rundstedt was always very careful not to mix his military activities with repressive police tasks. He let the SS. exclusively handle all reprisals against French civilians and the fighting against partisans.

## STOCK-BROKERS ASK FOR REOPENING OF EXCHANGE

The Roman Stock-brokers have decided today to form a national socio-political Association and have appointed a temporary Council composed of Mr. Massimiliano Ceon, Dr. Arnaldo Rolli and Mr. Elio Marchetti. The Association will follow the rules regulating a similar Association in 1920. They have forwarded to the Financial Division of the A.C.C. and to the Italian Treasury an order-of-the-day asking for the reopening of the Stock Exchange.

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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BONOMI OUTLINES ITALY'S  
POSITION TO OFFICIALS OF  
ITALIAN FOREIGN OFFICE

Ivanoe Bonomi, this morning, spoke to the assembled officials of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as he took over the office of Minister. He specially explained Italy's status according to the Armistice terms.

Here is the complete text of the speech:

I take again contact with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after twenty years of disgraceful (scingurate) events. In 1921-22 I participated, as Prime Minister, in the International Conferences at Paris and Cannes in full parity with the Ministers of Great Britain and France. Then Italy was among the three Great Powers to which were then entrusted the destinies of Europe. Today I must sorrowfully remind you, who will be my collaborators in a hard and patient task, that Italy, as a consequence of the lost war, is temporarily submitted to the Armistice statute of a conquered nation.

Let us look straight reality in the face without vain fictions. Strong people rise again building on reality and not on illusions. Italy had to accept the conditions proposed to her by the conqueror. These conditions are very stern. All our internal and external life, all our economic and financial activity, the direction of civil and military administration are submitted to the watchful will of the United Nations.

We have inherited this situation after having known it exactly. By express desire of the United Nations all Ministers were given the Armistice terms to study for the publication of which (when ever it is deemed necessary to publish them) we have already given our consent. Naturally, as it is the obligation of peoples who want to have a continuity of life, we have accepted the pacts signed by those who represented Italy and we have declared to be willing to observe them entirely.

By undertaking this pledge to respect them with loyalty we have had the comfort of a solemn promise. In the added aide-memoir dated from Quebec and attached to the Armistice conditions, we have read these words: "The Armistice conditions do not contemplate the active assistance of Italy in the war against the Germans. The measures in which the conditions will be modified in favour of Italy de-

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depends on the strength of the contribution given by the Italian Government and People to the United Nations "against Germany in the remainder of the war".

It was as a result of this promise that that part of Italy torn from Fascist Tyranny and therefore free to follow the impulses of her real sentiment, asked for and was granted, since October last, to be considered as co-belligerent at the side of the United Nations. And even today for almost a year it is in the light of these promises that the Italian people fight on this and the other side of the fighting line with their soldiers, their flyers and her ships, or the heroic drive of their Patriots' Bands, when the Italian Government considers an integral part of the war effort of the Nation.

We are firmly decided to increase this warlike activity of ours. With this we feel we are carrying out our duty towards our country, which must not be freed from German occupation only by the effort of the United Nations, but also by the voluntary sacrifice of all Italians, conscious of the fact that people rise again by their own virtues and through the proofs that they may offer to the world's expectations.

I trust that our co-belligerent friends will help the increase of our war participation. What we ask is to give our blood. What Italian mothers ask is to offer their sons so that not only the Mothers of the United Nations should wear mourning for the liberation of Italy. Therefore I do not doubt that there will be ample help for our warlike effort. Material help is necessary, as in modern warfare instruments and means have increased importance. But I believe that we shall not appeal in vain to the spirit of understanding of the United Nations. I have certain proofs and encouraging symptoms that make me believe that Italy will participate with ever increasing magnitude, to the liberation of her soil and to that wider struggle to free the world from the threats of exasperated nationalism and aggressive militarism.

In order that this co-belligerency of ours may give its fruits it is necessary that our foreign policy support and illuminate it. Therefore I wish to tell you, my collaborators, which are the direction and goals of our action in the field of international relations.

We must pursue one clear and definite aim: to bring back our foreign policy to the old furrow of our traditional past.

From the dawn of our Risorgimento, friendship with the Western Democracies has always been a fixed point in our policy. Friendships with Great Britain and France were the two great constellations under which that marvellous movement which produced the unity of our country took place. Later on; even when through complicated events Italy was to ally herself to the Central Empires, she kept her unaltered friendship with Great Britain and avoided all irreparable clash with France. The traditional bonds with Great Britain and France were so strong that, even during the Triple Alliance duration, Italy was able to conciliate her duties as an Ally ~~xxx~~ to a renewed friendship with Western Democracies. And here I am glad to proclaim that the sponsor of that return of Italian policy to its great traditions was the Father of my present collaborator, Giovanni Visconti Venosta, who will be able to find in family memories the inspiration and the moving spirit for this work of reconstruction.

What Italian policy was during the Last Great War is well known. Italian souls so powerfully felt the instincts of their past and the appeal of their interest and their ideals that Italy freed herself from the Alliance with the Central Powers and waged war

at the side of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Her military contributions have two names: Piave and Vittorio Veneto.

After then a bad policy dragged Italy from the old furrow. In the first years, the man who had conquered the country by force and had, through a police regime, withdrawn Italy from the Italians, followed an uncertain and wavering course. The sentiment of friendship with Western Democracies was so strong and widespread in our people that the dictator himself knew he could not uproot it. Only when drunken with ephemeral successes, he thought he could safely follow, at the side of Nazi Germany, a mad dream of aggressive Imperialism, Italy abandoned the old road for the new, in other words, abandoned the road which had brought us to victory, for the one which brought us to the greatest catastrophe which our history records.

We must, therefore, come back to our past. We must turn again to the Nations that have been our great Allies in the last War: Great Britain, France, Russia, America. It is necessary, to use Churchill's recent words, ~~namam~~ "that the British and Italian people shall live again their old historic friendship". It is necessary for the popular feeling to respond, as it already did, to the noble words that General De Gaulle has recently pronounced in Rome. It is necessary for Democratic Italy to express her intimate solidarity with Soviet Russia and America, whose powerful contributions are assuring to all people in the world freedom and lasting peace.

But it is not enough to come back to the principles of our past policy. We must also cure the horrible wounds that the imperialistic folly has inflicted on that policy and to the spirit which inspired it. Fascist Italy, after that fatful June 10, 1940, has attacked our neighbours in a way that makes one burn with the shame for those aggressions. She attacked France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Russia. It is therefore necessary for our policy to correct the faults of others, faults which falling on the guiltless Italian people, and this grieves us most.

We have already started ~~xxxxxxx~~ correcting and restoring. Not only we solemnly rejected the so-called Italian claims, which already Francesco Crispi, whose name and authority in this matter cannot be suspected, described, in a speech held in Florence in 1890, as "dangerous follies and causes of disastrous wars", - but we have also declared ~~xxxx~~ the Armistice with France to be non-existent and we have ~~namam~~ declared our wholehearted friendship to all peoples attacked by Fascism and for whose freedom and integrity we are ready to become guarantors. And I want to add here that to Yugoslavia, attacked by Fascism, we have given not only words of friendship but also help in weapons and men. Italy will stand shoulder together with Slav blood so that the peoples on both sides of the Adriatic sea shall have the possibility - as the Great principles of the Atlantic Charter point out - of living in sincere agreement.

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agreement.

With these principles and such healthy return to our best traditions, I hope Italy can put trust in the promise made by the Allied Nations and find a way out of the present situation. I hope so, and my hope is based on equity.

It would not be right if the same destiny should join together the States that are even today are Germany's Allies and still fight on her side, and Italy, which already for the last eleven months has taken a stand at the side of the United Nations. We remind ourselves and our co-belligerents that since September 8 we opened our country to the already victorious Anglo-American advance and ordered our Fleet to make for the ports that ~~xxxxx~~ were considered hostile till then. This very action - accomplished with the discipline for which the Country will always be grateful to the Fleet - has given the United Nations full mastery of the Mediterranean.

I have faith in the victorious power of Justice (equità). I am confident that this power will work for Italy's resurrection. I am supported in this hope by the lively spirit of understanding of the men who guide the destinies of the United Nations and by the power of Public Opinion which are always responding to all appeals for Justice.

Let us work then with patient tenacity. What we have accepted we accepted loyally. What we hope for we desire openly and fervently. Within these boundaries our work will take place. And for the accomplishment of this work I ask for your intelligent cooperation and for your ripe experience.

Italy is looking at us with a renewed and purified spirit.

The End

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(Single Sunday Issue)

BULLETIN N° 27

PAGE N° 1

JULY 23, 1944

1300 h.

PRESS REVUE

## AMBASSADOR OF TRAGEDY

"Il Popolo" organ of the Christian Democrats writes that "so far news from Germany do not afford us a clear picture of the situation. We must confine ourselves to following whichfully the events. As to the future, we can only repeat with Lady Macbeth all the rivers of Arabia could not wash clean Hitler's hands".

"There are analogies and differences between 1918 and 1944's events, "Il Popolo" adds. But there is a significant occasional difference, that is the presence of Mussolini in Germany, the well known Ambassador of Tragedies, who had the big idea of commemorating in such a lugubrious way the anniversary of his famous ride in a Red Cross Ambulance last year".

## BREITON WOODS CONFERENCE AND ITALY

"Ricostruzione" organ of the Democratic Labour Party, in commenting the monetary conference in Bretton Woods, writes: "it is to be seen which position Italy is going to have in the plans adopted by the Conference. Our gold reserves exhausted. 600 million gold liras have been handed over to the Nazi. What is left of the Italian gold is in private hands. The Government could muster, by paying a very high price for it, this hoarded gold, in order to stabilise the currency. Gold could be obtained by means of exportations of our products, and by remittances from abroad. It is said that remittances from the Italians in the United States are ear-marked in America and their equivalent is transferred to Italy under the form of occupation lire. It is an asset, but we are unable to estimate its value exactly. It means however, that the situation is grave but not hopeless." The paper pleads for a liberal immigration policy on the part of the Allies because 45 million people cannot subsist in the overcrowded peninsula, and emigrant remittances used to be the most important item of Italian invisible exports.



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JULY 23, 1944  
1300 h.

## BENTIVEGNA'S VERDICT

The Communist organ "l'Unità" in commenting the verdict sentencing to 18 months imprisonment Rosario Bentivegna, a student and a patriot who was found guilty of excess in legitimate defence, in killing a Lieutenant of the Customs' Guard, Giorgio Barbarisi, writes : " The first political trial debated before an Allied Court in Rome, ended with the sentence to imprisonment of a patriot. It causes disappointment among the Italian patriots who want recognition of the place they deserve in the common war against the common enemy. Bentivegna should have been acquitted. The trial should be re-opened.

The "Unità" asserts that the verdict is a mistake. The Prosecutor, the paper adds, emphasised the necessity of setting an example for the sake of order and liberty. In the name of the Four Freedoms for which the Allies are fighting and the preliminary conditions are the destruction of Fascism, we do not agree with the political motives which inspired the verdict, once the thesis of legitimate defence had been admitted". The paper says besides, that Caruso, the sinister Chief of the Nazi Fascist Police in Rome, should be the first to be tried and executed.

## SACRED SERVICE STOPPED BY WOMAN'S SHOUTS

"Il Tempo" independent daily, relates that during the celebration of Holy Mass for the repose of the Fallen for Liberty, in Rome, in SS; Apostoli Basilica yesterday, the Service was dramatically held up by the enraged shouts of a woman, who pointing out one of those present indignantly exclaimed "There he is ! He is one of the Italian SS who sacked my house ! I recognize him !" The man was arrested, but he denies the charges.

## Background for a Story on How Rome has Changed

The main changes to be observed in the life of Rome since the Allied occupation, by one who knew Rome before the War, are:

The Daily Newspapers. In place of the two or three well known papers which were stopped according to instructions and printed almost exactly the same headlines and the same words in the same place, the news stands are filled with a great variety of sheets, representing every shading of opinion, from Communism to Royalism. People buy them eagerly. The cost is high. Once people bought the "Messaggero" and peered for 50 centesimi inside Il Duce's own hand. Now they have to spend nine lire to get inside one thousand words. Financial necessity is forcing readers to choose. Most popular is "Avanti!" socialist daily.

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July 23, 1944  
1300 h.

Political Discussions. The old fashioned Italian habit of discussing politics at great length in cafes and eating shops has been revived. People talk in loud voices, looking around for approval. They used to talk in whispers and looked around with fear.

Cafe Life. The Allied Authorities closed Roman cafes between 1300 and 1700 h. They made many Romans unhappy. They wander about in the afternoon looking for a place to sit and conduct business. Most business deals, meetings with old friends, interviews were carried out traditionally at cafe tables. Special blow to Romans was the requisitioning of famous and old

Aragno. This florid, "Umbertino", overdecorated cafe in Corso Umberto, has been the meeting place of politicians, newspapermen, artists for more than fifty years. Even under Fascist rule the tradition remained for shadows of the older order gathered at certain hours to exchange news and views. After 1922, to the old faces were added the spies. The spies were always the same and eventually ended by becoming part of the landscape like the former Deputati and the flat footed waiters. Younger recruits joined the old groups every year and there, at Aragno, the younger generation of writers, journalists, artists, lawyers and professional men, learned from the old habitués what Freedom is. Aragno is now the mess of an American Military Unit.

The Excelsior Bar. The meeting place of gilded youth and lovely women. Foreigners just arrived, out of town people, men who had been at war or across the world for years stopped up at the Excelsior and there found their friends. News were gathered there at aperitif time. It was the "well informed circle" and "reliable source" of the Fascist Regime. The most beautiful women were to be easily met. Now the Excelsior Bar is part of the Vth Army Rest Camp. It is still filled but by uniformed men from the States, who enjoy their leisure and their drinks in the interlude between battles. Friends meet again at the Bar, but not Romans. The girls are still there.

Via Veneto. The Smart Street where the most exquisite neckties, men's coats, mustaches, and oily hairwaves were provided during the hours of aperitif. Lovely women walked by with dogs on leashes. The young men's names and the dogs' were usually similar. The best custom-built Alfa Romeos parked at the curb as decoys. It was an amusing street of loafers and easy adventures. Now the place has been flooded with jeeps, the sidewalks are crowded with khaki, military traffic roars by in incessant rush. The girls are still there.

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JULY 23, 1944  
1300 h.THE NAP OR ~~"SONNELLINO"~~ OR, MORE PRECISELY, ~~"PENNICHETTA"~~

Romans take no breakfast. They work from 900 till 1300 and then rush home for an ample meal, which is followed by a restoring nap. They go back to the office between 1600 and 1700 and work until 2000 or 2100, if necessary. Now all that is changed.

Very busy A.C.C. officers give appointments at 1430, without realizing that they violate a millenary habit. Allied offices are open and work during the nap hours. Traffic, which used to cease completely during the hot part of the day, roars by with gusto. Officers in Roman apartments play victrolas during the same hours, without realizing the sacrilege they commit.

And when the poor Roman goes to see an important Allied Officer in his office, at about 1800 hours, the right time to carry on business, when the sun has abated, and the mind works more smoothly, he has told that the officer went to dinner. There is, however, a division visible in the Allied camp over this matter. The British, who know hot countries, would like to sleep like the Romans. But the Americans, who never sleep, want their free time at the end of the day and not at the middle. They figure if there are pleasant hours in a hot day, they should not be dedicated to work but to leisure. They may be right.

## POPE RENEWS CONDEMNATION OF CATHOLIC COMMUNIST

This morning the Pope has directly renewed the Church's condemnation of the Catholic Communist Party, already expressed yesterday by the Vatican organ "Osservatore Romano". During an audience granted to the members of the St. Peter's Club, a relief organization that runs popular kitchens and dormitories for the poor, the Pope declared that the Church does not oppose but encourages the movements that strive to solve the social problem. 670

"But - He went on - we have to complain that some of our sons, although they go on calling themselves Catholics, follow theories that have been formally condemned and appear to have forgotten the more important and sacred teachings of the Church".

Cardinals, Tedeschini, Lizzarro and Caccia Dominioni, Members of the Club, attended the audience. The St. Peter's Club in recent times has distributed through its thirty popular kitchens more than two million meals a month to the Roman needy.

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JULY 23, 1944  
1300 h.

## DE GASPERI. ON ARMISTICE CLAUSES

The "Long Armistice" between Italy and the Allies does not compromise the future of Italy, stated this morning at a public meeting the Secretary of the Christian Democrats, Alcide De Gasperi, a Minister without portfolio, who in 1921 was at the head, together with Der Sturzo, of the Italian Popular Party.

"No port or railway system will be mortgaged and no territorial pledges have been taken".

He exposed frankly the responsibility of the Crown in the in the Fascist adventure. Dwelling on the relations between Russia and Poland, he expressed the hope that a way will be found to conciliate Russia's interests with Poland's freedom.

The speaker then examined the relations between Communism and Christianity and said: "There is something immensely attractive and alluring in the universal trend of Communism". He ended exhorting the Christian and Communist masses to a close collaboration and described Christ as a "proletarian of the Christian International".

Various members of the Government, the representatives of all political Parties and more than 3.000 people attended.



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BULLETIN N° 26

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JULY 22, 1944

1900 h.

## UNEMPLOYED IN ROME BETWEEN 200.000 AND 180.000

There are in Rome and estimated total of between 180.000 and 200.000 unemployed at the present moment, according to the figures forwarded to Allied authorities by the "Camera del Lavoro" (Chamber of Labour) in Piazza Esquilini, the highest provincial trade union body. The figures were reached by indirect estimate, because at the present moment all the filed data which would be kept in normal times are lacking. The estimate is the total number of men employed by industries and firms (both workers and clerks) which are now closed, because the Germans have stolen the machinery, or for lack of raw materials, lack of fuel, lack of electricity, and lack of contracts. To this figure, however, were detracted those workers who are now employed by firms operating partly, with reduced staffs and reduced hours. Only in the mechanical and metal industries the unemployed are 44,000.

These figures, reached with this empirical wartime technique, are only slightly higher than reality, as a few workers have found temporary employment in one of the many family enterprises which have flourished in the last few weeks. Only family enterprises (officials of the Camera del Lavoro pointed out), can, at moments like this, modify their production, make use of small quantities of raw materials which may be found in the normal or black markets, may be transported from Southern Italy on Italian trucks, and face the various demands with skillful use of the machinery and possibilities available. A good example of this is the transport system in Rome, which is being organized privately by owners of horse carts, small trucks, and motor-cycles. However, it is as yet impossible to estimate the exact number of public and private employees, who have been left without jobs by recent events.

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JULY 22, 1944  
1900 h.

## VATICAN WARNS CATHOLIC COMMUNISTS

Can a Catholic be a Communist? To this question, brought forward by the foundation of the Catholic Communist Party, the Vatican, through its official organ "Osservatore Romano", gives this evening an outspoken negative answer.

The Catholic Communism is a party formed by young Italian people, whose program is that to conciliate the teachings of the Church with Lenin's theory and practices. They proposed the abolition of private property and the setting up of a "violent" dictatorship by the industrial working class to do away with poverty and luxury alike.

The "Osservatore Romano" recalls that the present Pope in one of His Encyclicals clearly stated that "nobody can be a good Catholic and at the same time a real socialist". That applies with more reason to Communism.

The Vatican goes on the newspaper, has always condemned Marx's materialism, the class struggle, and has, on the other hand, defended the right of private property. As for the plan of setting up a workers' dictatorship the "Osservatore Romano" points out "tyranny can descend from Olympus or rise from the slums: it will always remain tyranny".

"If they don't correct their standpoints - that is the Vatican's final warning - they will be lost as Catholics".

## ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND MASTERPIECES RESTORED TO VIEW

The war, still raging north of Rome is finished for the famous monuments of ancient Rome and for Renaissance masterpieces which are shedding their armor and protective shrouds. 667

The simplest protective works such as wooden scaffoldings and sand bags are the first to be removed. One of the first monuments to be freed of similar structures is Constantine's Arch, standing between the Colosseum and the Roman Forum. It is one of the most famous and better preserved Roman triumph Arches, which re-appears today in all its majesty. Raphael's frescoes in the Farnesina have also been restored to the view and admiration of many visitors. Famous frescoes such as Cavallini's, Lippi's and by other great Masters, to be found in the many Churches of Rome, have also been restored to view. Other paintings and monuments will be freed of their shrouds at a very early date, among these the first will be Anthony and Augustus Columns, Titus's Arch and such famous vestiges in the Roman Forum as the Rostra, the tombs of Romulus and Caesar, the statues of the Vestals in Livia's house. The greater part of these defensive works were in masonry and some in concrete. These require longer time and special equipment for their removal.

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JULY 22, 1944  
1900 h.

## ROSARIO BENTIVEGNA GETS 18 MONTHS

The first verdict of the Allied General Court in Rome was pronounced this afternoon when Rosario Bentivegna, college student and a Communist, was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

The defendant was found guilty of the killing of Lt. Giorgio of the Custom Guards Corp, in Rome on the 5th of last June.

The Bentivegna trial, which was held at the Palace of Justice in the same hall where the Special Tribunal of Fascism was, decorated for the occasion with the American and English colours aroused among the Roman population a lively interest. Bentivegna was one of the most active Communist partisans in Rome, during the Nazi-Fascist occupation. It is said that he had a leading part in the famous Via Rasella action against Nazi troops. On his head the Nazi put a price of a million and a half Lira.

The Allied Court was composed of Col. H.G. Willmer, President. Lt. Col. Ida Campbell and Major R.C. Hendrickson, Magistrates. Public Prosecutor was Lt. Lewis A. Sabatino. The Defense was Adelmo Nicolai.

Bentivegna pleaded for legitimate defense and asserted that he was compelled to shoot at Barbarisi in order to protect himself. According to his statement he had seen Barbarisi tearing down from the walls of Via Tre Cannelle Communist posters, near the offices of the Communist newspaper "Unità" where he was on duty. He invited Barbarisi to follow him into the "Unità" Offices but Barbarisi refused and threatened him with a pistol. Bentivegna reacted impulsively and killed in self defence.

It is to be considered the fundamental fact that in that day the Roman atmosphere was still war-like. The Allies had just entered the City. The streets were still patrolled by armed Patriots and Partisans.

From the witnesses statement resulted that Barbarisi was also a Partisan. He was not a Fascist as it was rumored at first. The witnesses in their great majority, admitted that Barbarisi was armed with a revolver when the incident occurred. During the hearings however, clear evidence was not obtained that Barbarisi actually tried to shoot first.

The procedure of the trial was the usual procedure of Allied Courts. The penalty however was applied according to the Italian Codes.

The Court was jammed during eight days by the public. The Court made every effort to bring to light every detail of the crime. All the questioning was conducted both in English and in Italian for the benefit of all concerned. So were the witnesses statements and the Defence's plea. Adelmo Nicolai claimed that Bentivegna acted in legitimate defence. Should the Court have refused this thesis, Adelmo Nicolai pleaded for a light penalty

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JULY 22, 1944  
1900 h.

holding Bentivegna responsible for a preterintentional homicide.

The Public Prosecutor maintained that Bentivegna had overstepped the limits of legitimate defense.

The Court pronounced the verdict by which Bentivegna was found guilty of preterintentional homicide for excess in legitimate defense.

The Defence asked a minimum sentence and a suspended sentence.

The public Prosecutor objected to this request, stating that the Allies came to Italy to renew the moral standard of the Country's life, and to see to it that order and harmony should be restored. He also pointed out the advisability of setting an example of justice.

The maximum penalty might have been 5 years, the minimum 6 months. Bentivegna got 18 months. Public opinion in general holds that the Allied Court verdict was fair.



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BULLETIN N° 25

July 22nd, 1944  
1300 h.

FIRST STEP IN ITALIAN ECONOMIC HELP TO THE ALLIES  
(from our Economic Correspondent)

Italian collaboration with the Allies must start with Italy, taking some of the burden of her own communications, reconstruction, feeding.

Catastrophic conditions in which the Germans' retreat left Italian industries, railways, ports, electric plants, make it almost impossible for Italian life to subsist at present without direct Allied help.

First step, therefore, in withdrawing from the Allies the weight of Italian economic life is the organization of a system of communications which will enable the exchange of goods from one part of Italy to another. Thus coal could come from Sardinia, iron ore from Monte Argentario, foodstuff, fruit, wine and olive oil from Southern Italy. Industries could start anew. The production of picks and shovels and wheelbarrows for instance, could give Roman unemployed means to start work at once on roads and railways, bridges and ports, flood control in the Pontine Marshes, etc.

But the Government cannot establish communications in order to get the materials which will, eventually, allow them to re-establish communications. The vicious circle is broken by the re-organization of what is left of the Merchant Fleet.

The Cabinet, in their last meeting decided the awarding of the Merchant Fleet to the Ministry of Communications, withdrawing it from the Minister for the Navy. The decree has not yet been published but the Ministry of Communications is preparing to make a survey of available possibilities, to plan the construction of small wooden ships which are best for Mediterranean coastal communications, and the construction of river craft for inland navigation.

The Ministry of Communications does not expect miraculous results from its present activity. Effects will be slow to show. It is, however, felt that, conditions being what they are, an influx to Central Italy of Italian coal, iron ore, sulphur, and other material, will lighten the Allies' burden and quicken as much as it is possible the end of the war.

BULLETIN No 25

PAGE No 2

July 22nd, 1944  
1300 h.

## INSIDE FASCIST GRAFTING

The Commissioners appointed by Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner for Rome, to investigate the profiteering piled up by the six biggest contractors in Rome, that is Vaselli, Tudini-Talenti, Federici, Igliori and Scalera building firms will go over the books of the most spectacular grafting which shocked the public under the Fascist régime. These firms were the pets of the Fascist spendthrift financial carnival. The Vaselli Firm, founded by Romolo Vaselli, was in 1919 an obscure small business that was engaged in transporting sand and gravel from the Roman caves into the building yards. Now it is a two billion lire firm. There is hardly a president like this one of a get-rich-quick in Italy. The manager of the firm who is still Romolo Vaselli, owns one tenth of the real estate in Rome. His protector was Buffarini Guido, the Minister of the Interior, also in the puppet Republic. Vaselli rewarded the former President of the Special Tribunal, Guido Cristini, with a palatial mansion on the ventine for his aid in obtaining a huge contract for showy public improvements.

The Tudini-Talenti Firm was the offspring of Farinacci grafting. Interested in this firm were also the Quadrumvirate millionaire De Bono who was shot together with Ciano at Verona. The Scalera Firm sprang up from its next-to-nothing activity owing to the favour of the Fascist Confederation of Agriculturists. The Ulisse-Igliori, with the Gold Medal Igliori at its top, obtained through a fake auction the exclusive garbage and refuse contract. The citizens of Rome were overcharged 70% for this service in order to swell the profits of the firm by 25 millions yearly. To get surreptitiously rich fat contracts and enjoyment of monopoly of public works not only in Italy proper, but in Ethiopia, Albania and in Libya were necessary. The six firms made an agreement which was illegally carried out, and by which the complicity of the Fascist big shots they pretended to compete among themselves in the State auctions. In fact they divided the spoils. The most striking of these dirty affairs was the shadow construction of a so-called African wall in Libya for which the defenceless Italian taxpayers had to tighten up their belts. This African wall was only a Fascist bally hoo, for war propaganda consumption. The millions made on such imbroglios were divided in equal shares between the Quadrumvirate De Bono and Scalera brothers. Another ghostly war to be called Littorio was set up on the Alps by the Federici firm. When this war was supposed to be ready Mussolini praised Federici. At that time he was up against Germany. It is said that some sample pill-boxes were erected and they were turned over to the Nazis to be used against the Allies and Italians too.

BULLETIN N° 25

PAGE N° 2

July 22nd, 1944  
1300 h.

## SPELLMAN IN ROME

(from our Vatican correspondent)

Archbishop Francis Spellman of New York will see the Pope this afternoon in private audience. The high American prelate arrived last night in Rome from Naples. He had crossed the Atlantic by plane, "a most happy voyage" (according to persons close to his person). He stays at the Collegio Americano, on the Gianicolo Hill. This morning he travelled to the Vatican by car, and he arrived at 6.7.45. He celebrated Mass at 8 o'clock in St. Peter's Basilica, at the Altar of the Cathedra, served by Monsignor Carroll of the State Secretary's Office. Spellman had already been in contact with the American authorities and the American diplomatic personnel in Rome. The Archbishop is the only foreign prelate who was able to reach the Vatican during the war across enemy lines. He visited the Vatican in 1942, provoking a storm of rumours about peace proposals and plans throughout the world press.

## POPE RECEIVES MESSE

His Holiness received Marshal Giovanni Messe, Head of the Italian General staff this morning in private audience.

## "ROMMEL ONLY A NAZI GENERAL"

Rommel should be considered among the chieftains who remained loyal to Hitler following the revolt of the anti-Nazi ~~German officers~~, according to a statement addressed by General Kesselring ~~to the Italian officers~~ in the Autumn of 1942 in North Africa.

Rommel is only a Nazi General bluntly asserted Kesselring on that occasion. This is recalled today by an Italian officer who was present, Col. Bertone, Marshal Bastico's secretary, who returned to Italy some time ago and is presently in Rome.

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BULLETIN N° 25

PAGE N° 4

July 22nd, 1944  
1300 h.

## HOW GERMANS COULD NOT GET ITALIAN SECRET ARCHIVES

At 10 a.m. of September 14th, 1943, a German parachutist platoon with a big truck halted in front of Palazzo Chigi in Rome, the seat of the Italian Foreign Office. Two squads with machine-guns stood outside the old building on guard; the door was swept open to permit the entrance of the truck and then closed again. While people gathered on the opposite side of the palace, staring in dead silence at the yet unusual scene, a German major and four men armed with tommyguns marched up the stately staircase, crossed the empty anti-chambers, reached the so-called Ambassadors' Room.

Leaving his men there, monocled Major Kurt Stampf asked to see the Secretary General. When in his presence, the German officer produced a piece of paper by which the German High Command ordered the archives of certain specified bureaus to be handed over. Ambassador Rosso countered that he did not feel bound to obey any German order; but as violence was used upon him, he was not in a position to oppose any action which the German High Command's envoy wanted to carry out. He then summoned an official of his staff, and instructed him to put himself at the disposal of Major Stampf.

The officer asked first to be shown the documents which were filed in the Cabinet's archives; that is, the most secret and precious. The Italian official had no objection; he had the keys of all the safes; he opened them one after the other. The first one was empty; so was the second, and so were the third, fourth and fifth. When the sixth and last was opened and nothing was to be seen inside, Major Stampf saluted. "Gut - he said in German - I understand. You have done your duty".

The same Italian official to whom the chivalrous words were addressed, count Filippo De Grenet, formerly First Secretary to the Italian Embassy in London, was murdered six months later at the Fosse Ardeatine, as a hostage for having pursued his duty as a partisan.

Major Stampf proceeded to other offices. He made a careful search of those concerned with filing in the Balkans; evidently the Germans wanted to find proofs of the preparations for the Italian Army's "betrayal" in that area. Nothing of very little was found; a few files had been purposely left over, because of their innocuous contents. These were heaped on the waiting truck, which hurried away towards the German Embassy.

No secret document fell in German hands that day. On September 10th, when the defence of Rome showed itself to be impossible, all files of greater importance were burnt in the ancient Roman sarcophagi which lay around Palazzo Chigi's courtyard. The documents of the last two years of Fascist foreign policy turned in a few hours to ashes.

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BULLETIN N° 21

July 21st, 1944  
900 h.

## THE ATTEMPT AGAINST HITLER A MILITARY PLOT

L'Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, writes "that the attempt on Hitler's life was evidently organized in military circles and this is confirmed by all news from Germany during the last few days. The fact that all communications with the outside world were interrupted the day before the attempt probably indicates now, as it always has done before, that this attempt had been preceded by serious troubles unknown to us".

## FAKE BOMB?

L'Italia Nuova, organ of the Democratic Party, in commenting writes: "It cannot be excluded that this attempt, like the one in November 1939 at Munich, was prepared by the secret police so that Hitler may appear to Germans as the invulnerable hero against whom neither the hatred of foreigners nor that of Germans can prevail, and to show that he is the man who God has decided, today more than ever, to keep as head and guide of Germany".

## "PEOPLE'S TRIBUNES FOR FASCIST PURGE": SFORZA

Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner for the Fascist purge, interviewed by Risorgimento Libero, organ of the Liberal Party, states that he will proceed speedily in his task. No red tape and no delay. "My work will be divided into three branches: punishment of crimes, purge in the administrations and confiscation of Fascist profits and liquidation of Fascist estates. About half a dozen Commissars will cooperate acting as kind of People's Tribunes for investigations. My work, said Sforza, will be one of justice not of revenge, of purification not absurd hypocrisy that would divide Italy into righteous and unrighteous".

## CRAZY I SACKED

The Unità, organ of the Communist Party, in commenting on the Graziani case writes "that Marshal Graziani accomplice of the worst Fascist crime, butcher of the Italian youth, slips away like a rat from the sinking ship of Fascists and Nazis, or it means that he has been sacked as a traitor after having sold Italian youth to Hitler".

BULLETIN N° 21

PAGE N° 2

July 21st, 1944  
900 h.

## HITTING ON TOP

L'Unità, organ of the Communist Party, writes in discussing the Fascist purge: "Those on top must be caught and the poor saved, and this should be accomplished by laws and through regularly installed Commissions because this is what a true orderly democracy requires. It should be done seriously and not as a pretext, and it is high time that all attempts to save those who must be punished come to an end."

## FASCIST PROFITEERING

L'Unità, organ of the Communist Party, in commenting the price of bread writes that "wages and salaries should be raised and on the other hand State revenues must increase. Therefore money must be taken where it can be found, that is from those who illegally made their wealth on the backs of the poor".

## ROME LOOKS FORWARD

The organ of the Party of Action, L'Italia Liber., in emphasizing the return of Rome under Italian administration by the 15th August, points out: "this Allied decision is of a great moral and material value. Rome, however, under Italian administration is a clear sign of trust shown in Italians and the Government of National Liberation by the Allies. Order, freedom and work under the Italian Government must be kept up to the same standard as they are now under the Allies, and even increase. Rome must become instrumental in fostering the efforts of national reconstruction and war prosecution".

## WAR PRISONERS

In rough figures, 1 million are the Italian war prisoners according to the organ of the Christian Democrats, Il Popolo, which pleads the cause for their return home, at least from those countries under Allied control. The paper figures out that about 500,000 Italians were taken by the Anglo-Americans, 50,000 by the Russians. More than 100,000 have been deported or are detained in Germany.

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BULLETTIN N° 20

PAGE N° 1

JULY 20th 1944  
1900 h.

## NEXT CONCLAVE PLAN

Pope Pius XIIth is comparatively young and enjoys very good health. Nevertheless He has recently ordered the hastening the work of preparation for up to date accommodations for the Cardinals, for the next Conclave, in the Vatican, which have been completed in record time, it is learnt today. The Holy Father was induced to take these measures to obviate the discomforts to which the Cardinals were subjected during former Conclaves through the lack of suitable apartments for the Princes of the Church coming from all parts of the world to elect the new Pope.

Before 1878 Conclaves were held at the Quirinal Palace which later on became the King of Italy's residence. The four Conclaves preceeding the election of the Reigning Pontiff were arranged in the Vatican Palace in such a way that several Cardinals were crowded in small apartments, and some in the Pope's own private apartments or in the historical Borgia apartments where the Pope's electors were obliged to sleep amidst museum pieces of huge ancient armour. The seventy new two-room apartments are reserved for the Cardinals as the so-called "completum" of the Sacred College is supposed to number seventy members, all though it is had present far short of this figure. Twenty, out of the seventy apartments have been set up in the ancient garrets of the Vatican Palace and equipped with all modern comforts, but there are nevertheless right under the roof and therefore hot or cold according to the season. As a compensation the Cardinals may enjoy from the small windows one of the finest panoramic views in the world. According to the Conclave rules the apartments are drawn by lots for assignment to the various Cardinals.



BULLETIN N°20

PAGE N°2

JULY 20th 1944  
1900 h.

## BENTIVEGNA'S TRIAL WILL END TOMORROW

Trial of Rosario Bentivegna, the partisan who is charged with the killing of an Italian "Guardia di Finanza" officer on the 5th of June, will probably end tomorrow. Witnesses hearings have been concluded today. The Defence, Adelmo Nicolai will plead tomorrow. He will be followed by the Public Prosecutor Lt. Lewis A. Sabatino. Then the Court will issue the verdict.

## LOW FUTURES FOR "PEOPLE'S GRANARIES" IN ROME

Out of an estimated total of 72 000 tons of wheat produced in the Province of Rome this year, only 7 500 tons have been so far handed over to provincial wheat storehouses ("Magli del Popolo") and extremely low figure is due to lack of communications, and may increase later on, and conditions will improve. However serious concern is felt in some quarters about the tendency of farmers to bring products from the official market. The proximity of the City of Rome may be a cause, as the peasants find an easy and accessible market close at hand, where with farm produce he can get manufactured goods which are indispensable to his livelihood, and which the Nazis have carried away with them.

## NORTH OF THE GOTHIC LINE

What is happening on the other side of the Gothic Line? The answer is a picture of destruction starvation, reprisals, according to a partisan whose name cannot be given, who crossed the no-man-land and arrived in Rome today. His observations concern the districts of Cesera, Pegaro and Fano.

The last one hundred hours of Nazi occupation - he told us - are hardly describable. It usually begins like this. The peasants are gathered in the main village square and a German officers speaking guttural and broken Italian, abuses them grossly and tells them he knows they are waiting for the Allies to come. They must be punished for that. The looting can then begin. When suitable things have been taken away, every piece of furniture is smashed or burnt, every house set on fire blown up or mined. Hostages are taken their families are told that if hidden foodstuffs are not immediately brought out they will be shot. That happens very frequently because the depaupered peasants cannot produce the food required in a satisfactory amount.

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JULY 20th 1944  
1900 h.

Before leaving, the Germans deposit on the ruins the digested remains of the looted food. This has become among the Krauts a conventional mark to indicate to following troops that the place has been completely cleared out.

Further North where the wave of the uniformed and regular war has not yet arrived, the guerilla led by the partisans is raging. It is a dramatic story of military trucks ambushed, bridges blown up, blocked roads and cruel reprisals that involve innocent people, women not excluded.

This partisan action is conducted sometimes by strong groups, more often by teams of two or three men. At Pesaro for instance, when the Armistice was declared Colonel Graziano led the whole 2nd Artillery Regiment to the mountains of Carpegna. Thousands of young men since joined this strong partisan unit, which is ready to strike at the right hour. They won't wait much longer.

At Cesena a so-called isolate patriot, acting always alone, and whose name cannot be revealed is spreading terror among the Nazis and Fascists, disguised from time to time as a German soldier, as a priest, a woman, a Fascist Republican officer he has killed them by dozens. He has become a legend, and a million lire reward has in vain been promised for his capture.

In Nazi occupied Italy six classes from 1920 to 1925 have been called up. The number of deserters reaches 80%, in the regions near the front lines, drops to 40% further north to rise again in the whole Alpine belt. Usually the Italian soldiers are kept without weapons. Only the ones who volunteer for the Italian SS. are given modern M.G.'s. and are lead by German officers and non-commissioned officers. They are well fed and receive about 80 lire a day.

Generally speaking, the towns are ruled by Fascist hobs while the country-side is partisan domain. But even in the towns no German or Fascist dare to go about alone at night.

The German authorities show openly a deep contempt for their Fascist Allies. Every time a town is evacuated, which happens rather frequently, cars are taken away from the Fascist bosses who are left to flee on foot.

The food situation which untill recently was good in the Romagna, is rapidly deteriorating.

At many points the Gothic line is not yet completed and the Germans are feverishly rounding up Italian workers to speed up the building of defences.

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July 20th, 1944  
1300 h.

### CURING CRIPPLED TRANSPORT

The severely crippled transport system in Italy has determined a very peculiar situation in the local markets of the various provinces which seem to be going back to regionalization, reminding of medieval times. There are small centres almost self-supporting owing to the particular farm produce; others almost starving. There are rural districts congested with unexportable truck-garden produce in comparison to others: in need of the most indispensable food supplies. Tramping services are booming in certain parts, in others one cannot even thumb one's way. In general the black markets for any kind of transport and emergency travelling is auctioneering fares. To obviate such painful situations and following a legislating decree of the Government, the E.N.A.C. that is the Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti Consorziati, is being set up under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications. This agency is entrusted with the organizing, coordinating and regulating of freight transports in liberated Italy by utilizing all motor vehicles available and establishing a transport service network to substitute or to aid the railroad services which are steadily being got into order.

### CONFLICT IN THE LABOUR MOVEMENTS

The General Confederations of Labour set up in liberated Southern Italy have refused to merge with the General Labour Confederation founded in Rome, it is learned today. They deem it advisable to wait for the liberation of the whole of Italy before taking any steps in these directions in the absence of the great masses of workers of the crowded industrial centres of Northern Italy. They seem also apprehensive in regard to any forms of centralization of labour movements which would be reminiscent of the Fascist system. The free syndicate units so far organized in Southern Italy follow regional lines. There is a rational farmers' association in Taranto, a general industrial confederation in Naples and two distinct general labour confederations in Naples and Bari which are recognized by the various local syndicates of Southern Italy. These two confederations endeavour to restore the labour situation as it existed before Fascism, when there were two confederations, one called 'red' and controlled by left parties, and the other called 'white' controlled by Catholics.



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July 20th, 1944  
1300

A strange situation results in Southern Italy from this fact. The industrial workers joined the red confederation but they are not so numerous in the southern provinces as they are in the

northern. The rural workers who are by far in the majority joined the white confederation which is consequently more successful.

The workers in Rome founded labour unions as soon as the Capital was liberated. They replaced by doing so the disbanded Fascist syndicates that did not take into account the labour unions previously organized in the freed provinces of Southern Italy. They grouped together to form a general confederation of labour which took over the property and funds of the Fascist syndicates and invited the certain unions to join. So far these unions have refused to recognize the Rome confederation. It is likely that similar syndical separatist tendencies will crop up among the northern mass workers when the rest of Italy will be rescued from the Nazis and the problem of coordinating the labour movements on a national basis will be brought up again.

#### THE ITALIAN POLICE DEPUTY CHIEF

Alfredo Salvatore has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Italian Police. He was born in Naples 1888. He was Prefect at Campobasso in 1940.

#### CALORIES IN WORKMEN'S DIET

Over 2000 calories was the minimum in workmen's diet when the standard went down on Nazi occupation. The most valuable for the workmen's alimentation was a special soup of 429 calories (81 from potatoes, 69 from cereals, 209 from soup ingredients, 68 from fats and 2 from tomatoes) which was served at the factory canteens. The competent authorities are providing to restore the serving up of this soup again which will be most helpful for work efficiency. The distribution of soup, which is important in the Italians' diet, is considered the first step in Italian industrial reconstruction. Experts have pointed out that the fall of efficiency due to malnutrition has passed all expectations.

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PAGE N° 3

July 20th, 1944  
1300 h.

## CARDINAL MAGLIONE'S TEMPORARY REST

Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, left Rome today by motorcar escorted by the Italian Police for a week's stay in his native town of Casoria whence he will proceed to Agnano (near Naples) where he will undergo a treatment of mud-baths owing to an attack of neuritis.

## "COUNT CAVOUR" LEADS ITALIAN FOREIGN OFFICE

The Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Bonomi Cabinet, Giovanni Visconti Venosta, is no newcomer in the diplomatic field. His father, a famous Risorgimento patriot, was several times Foreign Minister, first in 1863 when he was only thirtyfour and lastly in 1901. His whole life's work was dedicated to achieve a lasting rapprochement between France and Italy.

It is less known that among the titles which the marchional family of the Visconti Venostas now bears are those of the Cavour family. Camille Cavour, the founder of Italy's unity and independence, died a bachelor; his elder brother's daughter married into the ancient Piedmontese family of Alfieri di Sostegno, whose last member, a woman, married into the Visconti Venosta family. The present Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs has therefore the right to bear both the name of the man to whom modern Italy owes most, and the name of one of her most brilliant Foreign Ministers.

Marquis Giovanni Visconti Venosta started in life as a career diplomat himself. He entered the Foreign Service in 1908 and, after having seen active service in World War I, abandoned it when Fascism came to power. His last post was at the head of the Consulta, the old Foreign Ministry, as one of the secretaries of Count Sforza. During the Fascist régime, he lived as a retired gentleman, keeping aloof from public life.

Great shadows of the past turn around him, while he pursues the difficult task befallen to him of starting Italy again on the way to become a free and respected Nation. The desk itself at which he sits for his daily work bears memories of a distant past; it was Napoleon's gift to Empress Marie Louise.



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BULLETIN N° 18

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20th July, 1944  
900 h.

#### PARTY OF ACTION UNSATISFIED

L'Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, writes "that after the constitution of the Bonomi Government the Party of Action has maintained its pledges. We must, however, admit today that we cannot consider the situation satisfactory. While we maintain our pledges others fail to do so. The Government, one may say, walks on the edge of a precipice and is threatened from every side. The situation is catastrophic but we must be able to enforce a loyal, courageous policy of our own, coherent with the premises on which the Government was founded".

"All parties talk of democracy, so let us create one but a truly serious and modern democracy".

#### BENEDETTO CROCE IN EUROPE AND ITALY

In an editorial entitled Europe and Italy Benedetto Croce writes in the Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, "What have we to oppose to the diversion waves that Fascism has raised against us? First and essentially what we now are doing through our strenuous efforts to recover. But we cannot allow ourselves to wait silently that wave which should quiet down. Those faded away the admiration that in all the world that manifested itself toward Fascism to which was dedicated flattering literature in all languages. To the confidence in the natural course of human things we must add a more active confidence which consists in letting us speak our minds and to be heard by the statesmen who are guiding the world destinies. To them it is worth while to say: Be aware! Should Italy be downhearted and mortified you would fail to fulfill your intentions. You will seek compromise, the noble work to which you are dedicated because Europe could not get along without the spiritual forces of Italy deriving from her millenary history. First of all one must be careful in avoiding to repeat the Fascist sins and to believe that it may be possible to cure homeopathically by increasing peccata mundi what Jesus wanted to eliminate. The world of peace and cooperation that you and everyone are advocating requires different means".

BULLETTIN N° 12

PAGE N° 2

20th July, 1944  
900 h.

CIANO'S DIARY  
( continued from our Bulletin N° 12 )

The Risorgimento Liberale continues its serialized publication of Ciano's Diary by Porfirio. It deals with the signature of the so-called Steel-Pact. "Ciano asked me my opinion on the situation. I told him that in my opinion the war was lost and that if it were not so it would be far worse for Italy because we would be enslaved by the Germans for centuries. Count Ciano approved my opinion thoroughly. It is so. I understood that his earnest desire was to let all know his anti-German sentiments. What about the Steel-Pact, I asked? He frowned and said: Oh! as to that one day it will be known how it was arranged. Allow me to tell you the story. I started by saying: you left Milan to meet von Rippentrop. The understanding between you and Mussolini was that you would have phoned the reapproachment with Germany as a card to deal with England exactly. But when in Milan you were called up on the phone by Mussolini who instructed you to offer to Germany a military alliance. You tried to make some objections but Mussolini insisted: I told you to offer a military alliance, shouted Mussolini. This is exact, Ciano agreed. Then I went on: you offered to Rippentrop a military alliance and the German Foreign Minister was astonished as you were in receiving Mussolini's instructions. Rippentrop requested a few days to consider it and to receive instructions from Hitler. Two days after the Steel-Pact was signed. This is also exact, Ciano replied. "

THE ARMY PURGE

The Communist Party organ, L'Unità, writes in an editorial "army purge must be carried out to the extreme, because there are too many generals and superior officers who have built up a career under Fascism."

"Their permanence in the ranks, the paper continues, creates mistrust among the officers and men and patriots, and it represents an obstacle to an efficient linking-up of the Army with the heroic battalion of partisans."

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BULLETTIN N° 17

JULY 19th 1944  
1900H.

### Notes for Correspondents

In today's news "Rome shortly to come under Italian control" please read "Frosinone" instead of "Frascati" as we erroneously reported.

### SECOND NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS

On Friday, July 21, you shall receive extra a full account of the events of July 25th in Rome, last year, when Benito Mussolini was ejected from office and thrown into jail. This account will be written on the basis of many trustworthy witnesses stories. It will be sent in time for stories to be printed on July 25th, remembering the first anniversary of the event.

### POPE'S CRUSADE FOR REFUGEES AID

A moving appeal to all the Roman faithful to join the Pope's Charity Crusade, was issued today by the Pontifical Commission for Refugee Aid. Catholic young men are canvassing from block to block the inhabitants of Rome who might be helpful in providing food, clothes and cash for the needy who are scheduled to be repatriated to their home towns by columns of Vatican cars, according to the "Osservatore Romano".

How many refugees are there in Rome? Who are they? Where do they live? So far no one exactly knows. The Pontifical Commission is investigating individual cases and compiling general statistics. This is the first step for the repatriation of refugees under Vatican auspices. The Commission has already organized the exodus of priests who had taken refuge in Rome from Southern Italy. In the priority list for repatriation stand higher the poorest, the convalecents in the Roman Hospitals and the farm workers.



BULLETIN N° 17

PAGE N°2

JULY 19th 1944  
1900 h.PARTISANS WILL JOIN THE ITALIAN  
ARMY

Following the deliberations of the Italian Cabinet, the Ministry of war, in agreement with the Allied authorities issued orders for the formation of volunteer Divisions to be incorporated in the regular Army. These formations will be enlisted as battalions in the Italian Liberation Corps which is fighting side by side with the Allied troops, and the rank and file of which will be considerably swelled. All the volunteers who will outnumber the prescribed limits will be recruited as special rearguard troops, and will be incorporated in the regular Army as soon as the opportunity arises. All volunteers will be discriminated, A special Commission of discriminated officers will attend to it. In the first day of recruiting, 14,000 have enlisted. The Partisans' General Staff insists on the advisability of preventing that the Partisans' Battalions should be influenced by the various political movements. In this regard the Government's decision to absorb partisans in special battalions forming part of the regular Army has met general approval.

CITY OF NAPLES TO REMAIN UNDER ALLIED CONTROL, ROME  
AND OTHER PROVINCES BACK TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

The transfer to the administration of the Italian Government of the Provinces of Rome, Frosinone and Littoria by the 15th of August means that from that date all executive legislative and judicial powers in the above mentioned Provinces will be discharged by officials of the Italian Government. Next to the high Italian officials who will head the various Divisions of the Italian Administration, will be a deputy of the Allied Control Commission according to the plan already carried out in the southern Italian provinces handed over to the Italian Government.

Another important step will be taken in the next few days in this direction, when the Italian jurisdiction will be extended to the Provinces of Avellino, Benevento Foggia and Naples, excluding the City of Naples itself which will remain under Allied control.



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