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

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Information Service I

Sept. 1944

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September 1944

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

BULLETIN N° 209 September 30, 1944
1900 h.

AZZOLINI WILL BE TRIED IN THE SAME HALL AS CARUSO.

The trial against Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Bank of Italy, who handed over to the Germans the gold reserve of the Italian State, will be held in the same great hall of the Palazzo Corsini, where the former Chief of the Roman Police Pietro Caruso was sentenced to death, on the 9th of October, it was decided to-day by the President of the High Court of Justice, Vincenzo Maroni. The debates will last without interruption, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Four of five sittings are foreseen.

THE GOLD OF THE BANK OF ITALY.

GERMANS ENROLLED "ITALIAN SS" WITH THE MILIONS STOLEN FROM THE BANK OF ITALY.

One of the most important elements resulting from the preliminary investigation for the trial of the former Governor of the Bank of Italy, Vincenzo Azzolini, who will be tried by the High Court on October 9th, is the fact that the Germans, during the occupation of Rome, not only stole the entire gold reserve of the Bank, but systematically stripped the Bank of Issue of all the currency they needed, especially to engage the Italians who, attracted by the rich rewards, enrolled themselves in the SS, we learn to day.

On September 9, as soon as the Germans after the capitulation, had entered Rome, the Bank of Italy barred all its doors,

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On September 9, as soon as the Germans after the capitulation, had entered Rome, the Bank of Italy barred all its doors, gates, cans of entrance, for fear of assaults. On the morning of the 12, four German officers, with an interpreter, presented themselves at the principal entrance of the Bank in Via Nazionale and ordered that it should be opened. The great gate barred by a chain was slightly opened and they were informed that the Bank was closed, and notwithstanding the bullying insistence of the Germans, they were prevented from entering. But the following morning, at 9.45, the Germans, who had in the mean-

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time carefully studied the topography of the large building presented themselves at the entrance of Via Mazzarino 12, a secondary entrance where, not only the access to the home of the Governor, but also a small passage for the employees had been left open. This access was easily forced: the Germans displaying an order of their Command, asked for the immediate handing over of a colossal sum in bank notes of every value; nobody had the courage to resist this demand; shortly after a big van full of bank notes for a conspicuous number of millions came out from Via Mazzarino. This was the beginning of the systematic despoiling carried out by the Germans against our Bank of Issue; in fact during all the long months of their occupation the Germans, every time they needed money, presented themselves armed with an order at the Bank to carry off large loads of bank notes. Thanks to this system they were able to offer such large premiums of inscription for the enrollment of the Italian SS and other men ready to serve them; and thus it is explained how so many Italians leant themselves to serve the enemy.

For the depredation of the gold safeguarded in the deep "sacristy" of the Bank - an armoured room, guaranteed from fire, built in such a way as to render its flooding from the outside possible in case of emergency,- all precautions which did not serve at all with the Germans - the system adopted was another: this time the Director of the Reichsbank Doct. Bernhuber in person arrived at the Bank accompanied by a group of soldiers armed with machineguns, and demonstrated the detailed and specified documentation of the gold existing at the Bank, in as much as he had managed to get possession of these extremely secret documents at the Ministry of Finance. Faced with similar proofs the stratagem thought out to save at least a part of the precious metal was annulled, for about 60 tons (in all, the gold amounted to about 120 tons) had been walled up in a wall of the "sacristy", while with false documents it had been demonstrated that the hidden part had been transferred to the Potenza branch.

On the morning of September 28, the Germans, availing themselves of Italian workmen held under the menace of the German machine guns started pulling down the wall of the "sacristy" behind which the gold ingots had been stacked; the theft was accomplished in full daylight; in the great central courtyard of the Bank the lorries destined to the transport had been drawn up; massive barrels were emptied, filled with gold - all the Banks patrimony - and sealed [illegible]

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As for the personality of Vincenzo Azzolini, whose trial raises great interest in the Bank's quarters, his act of handing over the gold to the Germans, is differently judged and presents itself in a complex way. In fact there are many who declare that the Governor could have avoided the theft, had he displayed a little more courage, and others who say that before the arrogance of the Germans no one would have resisted.

It has to be considered that Azzolini was induced to surrender by some Fscists of his entourage who advised him to do so, making, of course, all that was in their power to have the depredation carried out.

Azzolini leaves among the personnel of the Bank a good name as thay remember that he secretly assisted with monthly premiums the families of three employees who had been arrested by the Fascists and were kept in jail for a long time, charged of being found, when in the Bank, reading the text of a speach pronounced by Minister Churchill.

ASSISI TO CELEBRATE WITH THANKGIVING SERVICE THE PATRON SAINT

Assisi, miraculously undamaged by war will celebrate Saint Francis day, October 4th with special solennity, this year.

Saint Francis of Assisi is the Patron Saint of Italy, and thakgivings services will be held in the antic Basilica with pilgrims attending from all part of Umbria.

"ITALY WOULD FIGHT JAPAN AS ALLIED NATIONS" writes "RICOSTRUZICNE".

Commenting on the joint Roosevelt-Churchill statement on Italy the newspaper "Ricostruzione", which is held as the closest to Bonomi, after having recorded tha Italian people's gratitude for the help promised, expresses the hope that the Armistice clauses will be revised.

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The moderate conditions imposed by Russia on Finland and Roumania should, in the newspaper's opinion, be taken as an example. As for the despatching to Italy of technicians and engineers "Ricostruzione" writes that the Italians would prefer to be left to do the thing alone as they have, owing to their poverty, a longer tradition of thrift and could get better results with less means and less control.

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After having confirmed Italy's desire to increase the war effort against Germany the newspaper adds that Italy can effectively participate, both with her fleet and ground forces, to the assault on Japan. "But we must not yet consider ourselves at war with Japan. It is right that, when we shall enter this war, we shall be considered Allies on a footing of rquality and under conditions taking into account our effort."

MINISTER OF JUSTICE TUPINI WILL SPEAK AT ASSISI.

The annual celebrations in honour of Saint Francis, who was proclaimed Patron Saint of Italy will take place at Assisi on the 3 and 4 of October. Minister of Justice Umberto Tupini will represent the Goevrnment at these celebrations.

As every year an Italian province renders homage to the Saint in the name of the others and of all the Communes of Italy, this year the region of Campania has been chosen to substitute the Veneto which had at first been designated. Campania will be represented at the functions by the Mayors of Benevento, Salerno, Avellino and Naples.

The evening of the third of October, vigil of the Saint's feast, the ceremony which commemorates the death of the Saint will take place at sunset in his Basilica and on his tomb, followed by the offering of the oil for the votive lamp given by the Italian Communes to Saint Francis.

On the 4th, feast of the Saint, Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated in the lower Church of the Basilica, solemn liturgy which unites spiritually all the Italian people.

Minister Tupini will on this day make a speech to all Italians, at Assisi where he will represent the Government.

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
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Via San Basilio 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

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BULLETIN N° 208

Sept. 30, 1944
1600 h.

REACTIONS OF ROMAN FINANCIAL QUARTERS TO THE REPORT OF THE TREASURY MINISTER

Many doubts and apprehensions in Roman financial quarters have been dispersed following the declarations made yesterday by Treasury Minister Marcello Soleri. For the first time after twenty years of fake budgets, exact and creditable data on Italy's financial situation have been published. Although the amount of the deficit and of the State debt is considerable, other elements, and particularly the strong increase of deposits in the Commercial and Saving Banks amounts, show the Italian people's confidence in the recovering of financial conditions. A certain apprehension, however, still exist regarding currency circulation in connection with the Allied banknotes emission, whose exact amount is not known and whose final settlement is ignored.

In this connection one points out that the effect of the inflation provoked by German and Fascist emissions has already had its course, that the Bank of Italy is not emitting anymore a single banknote and that the progressive depreciation of the Lira is partly due to the shortage of goods, but mostly by the Allied inflation. The shortage of goods is, to a certain degree, also determined by the purchases made by the Allies. The goods and services are paid by the Allies with banknotes which, up to today, have no correspective in foreign currency, which could be used by Italy to buy produces abroad. It's a fact that the stern clauses of the armistice foresaw that Italy had to pay occupation expences, but Italy, already very poor before the war, and frightfully empoverished in all her resources as a result of the war itself, is effectively not in a position to pay three occupying countries: the Nazi, the English and the American. One also points

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her fleet, her National Liberation Corps and the underground front, cooperation that Italy is ready to make still more effective, if given the opportunity, will bring to a revision of the Armistice clauses so that to the vast amount of Allied currency which is flooding the Country, a correspective should be given.

One of the first ways of compensating the occupation lire could be the shipment by the Allies of goods, and particularly of foodstuffs, to Italy. An important matter to be fairly defined in this connection will be the exange rate between the Italian lire and Allied currencies, in this debt and credit voices. Als if this question should be satisfactorily solved apprehension will persit regardin inflation. As the Allied authorities have shown interest in a recovering of the Italian lira, one thinks useless to let the Italian currency market be flooded by a stre of banknotes that later on will inevitably to be reabsorbed in one way or other.

ITALIAN INTERNEES IN UNITED COUNTRIES EXPECT LIBERATION SOON

(By our diplomatic correspondent)

The joint Roosevelt- Churchill declaration regarding Italy which is an important step towards the recognition of Italy's position among the United Nations, make Roman official quarters believe that all Italian Civilians kept in Concentration Camps by the Allied Nations, will be set free shortly. The detention of these Italian citizens is considered inconsistent with the Cobelligerancy Status.

The Italian civilians interned are about 45.000, according to figures transmitted today to Rome by the International Red Cross and by the Powers entrusted with their protection. In most cases the protecting Powers are Spain and Switzerland and their work has been highly appreciated by the Italian Government.

In England there are four Concentration Camps [illegible]

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In England there are four Concentration Camps totalling 3000 internees, In Australia three Concentration Camps with 5,000 internees, in Egypt twelve Camps with 7.000 internees, in Tanganika one Camp with 3 000 inernees, in Uganda one Camp with 900 inernees. In India four Camps with 400 int. The above figures are approximate and they include also the sailors of the captured ships. In the last months many old and sick people were set free.

In the U.S.A. there were 30 Concentration Camps and other sites for temporary internment with about 1.600 internees. They

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have been recently set free exept for 80 people detained for Police measures. The example was followed by the States of South America but not by the Countries of the British Commonwealth.

In North Africa severe Police and internment measures were taken against Italian Civilians. Their properties have been confiscated and the liberal professionist were prevented from doing their jobs, while Italian farmers are in serious difficulties lacking of the necessary means to run their farms. Also in Egypt the measures taken against the Italians have been very hard. The internees are still 3,000 and in some instances their properties were confiscated.

In the Italian Colonies, especially in Tripolitania and Eritrea, the situation is satisfactory.

The Italian Government has already made steps to obtain that the position of Italian Civilians abroad should be revised in the spirit of Cobelligerancy and that they gradually go back to their normal activities.

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BULLETIN N° 207 September 30,1944.
1300 h.

REPRESENTATIVES OF MARSHAL TITO IN THE VATICAN.

Two officers of Marshal Tito's Army, with the 5 point red star on their caps, went to the Vatican yesterday and asked to speak to Mons. Montini, Undersecretary of State. They were accompanied by a monk who acted as interpreter. The officers spoke with one of the secretaries who is charged with the Balkan affairs, and then left the Vatican.

This is not the first time that Marshal Tito's forces have tried to establish contact with the Vatican. Some weeks ago an authorised representative of Tito's met with some unofficial people of the Vatican for the purpose of explaining that Marshal Tito's forces do not intend opposing religion and especially the Catholic Church, but only enemies of Yougoslavia. This justification originates from the fact that some Catholic priests were killed during the struggle that has been going on for a long time. Tito's representatives say that this happened as isolated units acted in the past on their own initiative, and in a war like that now being waged in Yougoslavia it is quite possible that such unjustified incidents could occur. Now that Marshall Tito has all the liberating forces under control an incident of this kind would not be repeated because he intends that every religious faith is to be respected, and that priests be guaranteed freedom to carry on their work.

WHY LECCE LIBERALS REFUSE MERGE WITH DEMO-LIBERALS.

Professor Giovanni Cassandro, Vice-Secretary of the Liberal Party, left today for Lecce to clear up a question which has now come up in the Executive of the local Liberal Party which refused to merge with the Democratic Liberal Party, and issued a motion to show the disapproval of the Lecce Liberals for the decisions made by the Central Rome Committee.

Refusal on the part of Lecce Liberals to merge with the Demo-Liberals seems to be due partly to personal questions and contrasts among the leaders of the two Parties, and partly to the fact that the Lecce Liberals belonging to the left republi-

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Refusal on the part of Lecce Liberals to merge with the Demo-Liberals seems to be due partly to personal questions and contrasts among the leaders of the two Parties, and partly to the fact that the Lecce Liberals belonging to the left republican wing of the Party, refuse to collaborate with the Liberal Democracy which, especially in Southern Italy, seems to be represented by essentially monarchist elements.

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CRISIS IN ITALIAN SCOTTISH RITE FREEMASONRY.

The Supreme Master of the Freemasonry of Piazza del Gesù Raul Palermi, has resigned and is retiring to private life in his native isle of Sicily. Raul Palermi succeeded the late Evangelist minister Saverio Fera, who was one of the chief contrivers for the break-away of a group from Palazzo Giustiniani which provoked at the time such lively polemics in the massonic-[illegible] world and in the press. The Piazza del Gesù Scottish Rite, after being acknowledged by the same Rite in the United States and by the Freemasonry Congress of Bruxelles in 1935, tried under Palermi's guidance to save itself from Mussolini's law of Nove. 26th, 1925 to abolish secret associations. This attempt was carried out by trying to enlist in its ranks high former Fascist leaders like Roberto Farinacci, Giuseppe Bottai, Giacomo Acerbo, Leandro Arpinati and others, or like the late Michele Bianchi, Italo Balbo and others, and by offering to Arnaldo Mussolini the Degree of a 33... a supreme post in the Order. Mussolini himself admits this in his book entitled "The Life of Arnaldo". The Piazza del Gesù Freemasonry is now accused on account of the fact that these former big Fascists still belong to it and because many other compromised Black Shirts have been admitted recently. These accusations have come to the ears of the Allies. Piazza del Gesù is therefore undergoing a crisis and many of its brethren are leaving this Rite to join the Unified Italian Freemasonry.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS TO BE HELD AT THE CARACALLA BATHS.

A private enterprise has started to organise a series of sporting events, especially international, such as boxing, foot-ball etc. in the ample and interesting framework of the Caracalla Baths theatre. The Roman press recently published a strong protest by writers on Rome and archeologists against the idea to demolish the ancient theatre.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN Nº 206 Sept.30,1944
900 h.

FACING HARD TIMES AHEAD

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, writes: "The situation here is such that we cannot lose faith nor tire. In fact we must bear this truth in mind, that our hardest hour in the struggle is still ahead of us. Italy's real political problem has always been a moral one, and this holds good for today more than ever. All is summed up in one word: Courage. A courage to acknowledge to ourselves that years of sacrifice are necessary".

CAN ITALIAN ARMY PARTAKE IN WAR ON JAPAN

Under the title of "Italy and the Allies", Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action says: "The question of an eventual declaration of war on Japan and our consequent participation in the fighting has now arisen. Opinions on this vary. Socialists and Communists seem to be more than perplexed in having to face this initiative, while others favourably examine the political significance of such a gesture of solidarity with the Allies and its consequences.

"We are of the opinion', the paper concludes, 'that the Italian contribution to such a vast and complex undertaking can only be limited, on our part, to what the Navy, and eventually a rebuilt up Air Force, could do because the state of prostration of our Army and the physical and psychological devastion of the country would not allow us to entertain a more vigorous war effort than that of the Navy and Air Force. We believe that a loyal and truly felt collaboration with the Allies against Japanese Fascism, still so closely allied with European Fascism, is necessary for the international resettlement and re-ordering. It would besides be useful to again take up our road on the great open world routes".

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LAW AND ORDER FIRST

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Corriere di Roma, writes: "We must approve of an important point in Churchill's speech, that is the necessity for Italy to do away with tendencies and to avoid at any price situations which would drag her into a chaos of rioting and violence among her people. This misfortune would only exclude

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every possibile regeneration, and would, at the same time, renew to the world an unfortunate and even more deplorable aspect of a moral and social unpreparedness. This would without doubt be worse than the twenty years of the ill-fated Government created by Fascism".

ROME MOB EPISODE SHOULD NOT BE OVERVALUED

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, turns again to Churchill's declarations on Italy, and refers to the passage which defines the mob riotings in Rome as a negative factor in the Italian situation, adding that this evaluation of the violent episode is neither just nor justified.

"Only one single Fascist', the paper states, 'was attacked through popular fury, and just a Fascist mistaken for Caruso, the most hated of the rascals who served the Germans. Other peoples have applied Lynch Law in much greater measures and for far less offences, and yet no one would ever think those Nations are not the most progressive and civilized in the world. The Italian people instead only once let their wrath explode and this is a demonstration of the high degree of political maturity attained by them".

TREASURY MINISTER REPORTS TOTAL DEFICIT
IS 653 BILLION LIRA

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday Soleri, Minister of the Treasury, reported that the Fascist extravagant administration has left over to the new Italian State a deficit of 653 billion lira. The Roman papers report that the interest on public debts to be paid annually amounts to 17 billions, without taking into account debts created in Northern Italy and the bad notes consigned by Fascists to the Germans. The deficit now totals 653 billions.

For the current fiscal year the deficit is estimated at 100 billions, without calculating the expenditre for the political price of bread and the rise in salaries of civil ser-

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The Cabinet decreed to set up a National Commission for the patriots of Liberated Italy which would have the authority to control the partisans' activities, and to define their status for an official qualification. A fund of 250 millions had been appropriated to clear the roads and houses buried by the recent Vesuvius eruption.

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

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BULLETIN N° 205 September 29, 1944
1900 h.

POLITICAL MINDS IN ROME PUZZLE OVER CERTAIN WORDS IN PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

(by our Political Correspondent)

Prime Minister Churchill's point of view on the Italian situation, as expressed in his address to the Commons, left Italian political observers rather perplexed to-day. A series of question marks was naturally raised by some of the words and sentences used. President Bonomi and Marshal Badoglio, he said, are "friends"; was that, and the subsequent appraisal of Badoglio's acts and past merits, necessary to allay fears still lingering in some British circles about the former's disposition to keep the armistice terms ?

And why, some pointed out, should such emphasis have been put on the one-year-old armistice terms, which, two days after the Hyde Park joint statement, might rightly have been thought to be vanishing like the Cheshire cat ? The Italian Government, Mr. Churchill said, will enlarged and reinforced as soon as Northern Italy is liberated. On this point most political observers agree; but they also are concord in thinking that such an enlargement would result in a more definite shift to the Left. How could this be construed with the appreciative words about Badoglio and the Lieutenant General of the Realm ? Does it mean that the British Government would like to see the Bonomi Cabinet enlarged to the Right, to counterbalance the reinforcement on the Left ? Or is this only a new version of the unvarying British

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Mr. Churchill's words will not, however, be without effect on Italian political life. The outspoken condemnation of Caretta's lynching, the promise that Allied police forces will be

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ed in case of grave troubles, will surely strengthen Bonomi's hand in his dealing with the extreme groups of his combination. It might also help convincing large groups of Italian public opinion about the need for a more definite realignment of Parties on the basis of " democracy versus unlawfulness and authoritarianism "; which might eventually bring to the regrouping of importnat political forces, distant both from the reactionary Right and from the undemocratic Left, into one large Center Party, capable of governing the country with the support of the Catholic masses. This Center block would ensure to Italy the regime which Italians and Allied Governments seem to wish most: an enlightened Democracy in the rule of order and law.

" WE MUST HELP TO SOLVE THE JAPANESE PROBLEM " - MARIO FERRARA

The national consent reflected in the press on the question of the collaboration of Italy in the war against Japan, is interpreted by liberal circles as necessary and honest with regard to Allied public opinion.

" Up to now it seemed that the Italians wanted to ignore that for the United Nations and especially for America there also exists a Japanese problem which we must help to solve within the limits of our possibilities ", Mario Ferrara, member of the Liberal Party Executive declared.

Liberal Circles, as was written this morning in "Risorgimento Liberale", uphold Italy's intervention in the war against Japan, basing themselves also on the parallellism which they find between Italy's present situation and the situation of the Kingdom of Piedmont in 1855, when Camillo Cavour to introduce on the table of international diplomacy the Piedmontese question made the Kingdom of Piedmont participate in the Crimean War against Turkey.

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Churchill's speech is favourably commented on in its general lines. In liberal circles one justifies in full, even if one does not share it entirely, the trust and the praise which the Premier has expressed with regard to the Lieutenant of the Realm Badoglio, whom England recognises as expressions of those internal forces which headed the "coup d'Etat" of July 25, 1943 and the negotiations for the Armistice terms, and which on the other hand represent, in the eyes of Allied public opinion, the only conservative forces capable of controlling "the danger of savage and violent internal struggles" at which the Prime Minister hints in his speech.

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SOVIET LABOUR DELEGATES MEET WITH THE ITALIAN SOCIALISTS EXECUTIVE.

The Executive of the ItalianSocialist Party received in its offices the Soviet Labour Delegates this afternoon. The General Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, Pietro Nenni, and the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union Syndicates M.P. Tarasov, had a friendly exchange of view and information on conditions of workers respectively in Italy and Russia after years of war. At the end of the meeting Tarasov hailed the victory of the United Nations against the common NaziFascist enemy. Pietro Nenni paid homage to Marshall Stalin and the Red Army.

STEINBECK'S LATEST NOVEL CAUSES QUARREL BETWEEN ITALIAN PUBLISHERS

" The Moon is down " by John Steinbeck caused a quarrel between two Italian publishers. During the 9 months of the Nazi occupation many clandestine printing enterprises were set up in Rome and prepared the translation of the best known English and American novels forbidden by Fscism. When Rome was freed the book were put on sale before the publishers could settle their positions with the authors. " The Moon is down " was published by the " Editoriale Romana ". The Rome representative of the " Bompiani " publishers, whose head- offices are in Milan, protested because his firm had bought the Copyright for alla Steinbeck's books. The " Editoriale Romana " acknoledged the rights of Bompiani and both firm decided to compose friendly the quarrel. The " Editoriale Romana " will publish the first edition and Bompiani the following ones. While the book printed in Rome costs 72 lire, a translation published in London by Heinemann and Zsolnay is put on sale by the P.W.B. at the price of 30 lire.

ITALIAN PEOPLE ARE JUSTLY RESPONSIVE TO CHURCHILL' S FRIENDLY DECLARATIONS, SAYS " OSSERVATORE ROMANO "

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758046

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ITALIAN PEOPLE ARE JUSTLY RESPONSIVE TO CHURCHILL' S FRIENDLY DECLARATIONS, SAYS " OSSERVATORE ROMANO "

OSSERVATORE ROMANA, official organ of the Vatican notes that Churchill's declarations on Italy point up the road already travelled in one year from war to collabaration: that is a psycological conquest. What has been done is much more than what is still to be attained. The present condition of Italy is paradoxical, the paper says. Italy is an ally of non allied.

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Logic cannot stand it, especially if it is a logic free from prejudices. Italian people should be given the opportunities to conquer peace as collaborator among collaborators, as friend deserving reciprocal friendship as ally among allies. The frank declaration of the British Prime Minister leave no room for doubing that all this is so well appreciated by the Allied Governments that it fully justified the gratitude with which are received today by the Italian people the new friendly words of Winston Churchill.

YOUTHS RESPONSIBLE FOR A THEFT IN THE HOUSE OF MARIO CANDELORI PLACED ON BAIL.

The first section of the Tribunal has this morning placed on bail two young men charged with a theft in the house of Mario Candelori.

The trial had drawn a considerable crowd, including numerous Communists, to the Palace of Justice, so much so that to avoid incidents, a strong police service had been organised. The political character of the affair was furnished by the victim of the theft, Mario Candelori, well-known Roman Fascist, very fanatical, a distributor of castor oil and trashings with the "manganello", later arisen to the high ranks of the Forest Militia, of which he became Consul.

But the debate could not even be started because the chief witnesses for the prosecution had sought refuge in the North and it was not possible to summon them. For this motive the President granted the two defendants bail, putting off the trial to a new session.

THE SOVIET LABOUR DELEGATES MEET REPRESENTATIVES OF ROMAN WORKERS.

A meeting was held today under the chairmanship of the head of the Soviet Labour Delegation, Michael Tarasov, to give the opportunity to the Russian representatives to come in touch with the Rome province workers, in the Hall of the

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Achille Grandi, Christian Democrat, one of the three Secretaries of the General Confederation of Labour spoke first summing up the work carried out till today together with the Soviet Delegates.

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Michael Tarasov then addressed the workers saying that he learned about the brave work done by the Italian partisans and adding that the Russian comrades feel very near to them in the common struggle. He then said that, as Fascism prevented the Italian people from knowing the truth about Soviet Russia, he desired to illustrate what Russia has been doing and what has permitted his Country to achieve such great victories against Nazism. He described the defense of Moscow as the first step of the later successes of the Red Army. Tarasov spoke for more than one hour and he got many good laughs out of the audience with rallies on the Fascist boastfulness. He then expressed his pride to be the first Russian delegate who got in touch with Italian workers and paid a tribute to the memory of Bruno Buozzi who died to achieve the Italian Labour Unity. Labour unity, also in the international field is an essential condition for world peace and for the wellbeing of the working classes.
"We are certain that the Italian people, under the leadership of the six democratic Parties and of the Democratic Government, will succeed in expelling the Germans from their Country and will find their place in the world among the freedom loving nations."
At this point he paid a tribute to the Allied Armies fighting in Europe. Finally he declared that the meeting had the aim to let the Italian workers know how the Italian workers are organised and invited the audience to ask him questions.

The first question asked was of how the factory Committees are organised in Russia. The Soviet Delegates answered that in Russia there are no Factory Committees on the Italian lines but that every factory has a factory committee and six sub-Commissions: one for work, one for salaries, one for cultural activities, one for Social Insurances, one for lodgings and one for food supplies. They then explained how the six Commissions are working.

Other workers then asked questions about the family in Russia, a matter which was so frequently calumniated by Fascism. To this Tarasov longtnily stating that in Russia family is considered sacred and respected more than in other places. He then illustrated some particular aspects of the organisation of Social life in Russia.

The questions have been extremely numerous but as it was getting late the Soviet delegates said that they intended to

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The questions have been extremely numerous but as it was getting late the Soviet delegates said that they intended to take up again the interesting debate in one of the next days. They also stated that on all these matters leaflets have been printed which they have already brought to Italy and which will be translated to satisfy the workers' desire for a more accurate knowledge of Russia.

To-morrow morning the four Russian delegates will pay a tribute to the Martyrs of the Fosse Ardeatine; at 11 o'clock they will visit the Head Office of the Communist Party and at 5 p.m. they will be received by the Executive of the Christian Democrats.

FIG 4

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Sunday at 9 a;.. the Soviet Delegation, together with the representatives of the Roman Labour Organisations, will honour the memory of Bruno Buozzi depositing a wreath on his tomb at the Verano Cemetery. At 10 o'clock they will join the Assembly of the Roman mail, telegraph and telephone workers which will be held in the theatre of the Finance Ministry.

CABINET DECIDES SETTING UP OF FOOD UNDERSECRETARIAT

The Cabinet in this afternoon's meeting discussed the food situation and decided to set up an Undersecretariat for food. Particular questions relating to this new office will be discussed separately in the next days by a Committee of Ministers among whom Niccolò Carandini, Minister without Portfolio, Giuseppe Saragat, Minister without Portfolio, and Agriculture Minister Fausto Gullo. The Cabinet meeting anded at 7.30 p.m. The discussion of financial matters started this morning with a report made by the Treasury Minister Marcello Soleri will be continued by the Finance Minister Stefano Silienti in the next Cabinet meeting which will take place Friday 6 of October.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Late this evening an official Communiqué will be issued containing Soleri's report of this morning. We will give an account of it in our first issue of tomorrow morning.

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BULLETIN N° 204

Sept.29, 1944
1600 h.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD IS MAIN CAUSE OF ROMAN POLICE CRISIS

" The Police cannot eat enough; in fact they really suffer from hunger; this is the principal aspect of the crisis the Police forces are going through at the present moment " said today the Police Chief Enrico Morazzini, quesioned on the motives of the alarming increase of law infringements in Rome.

In fact, both in Rome and in the whole of Italy, there exist an evident relaxation in the custody of citizens on the part of the Police forces. Neither the possessions nor personal safety are today guaranteed by the Police, recently overcome in the very Palace of Justice by the popular violence against which " it is necessary to adopt precautionary measures, also impregnated with authority ", as Prime Minister Churchill said in his speech at the House of Commons, speaking of "the shameful lynching" of Doctor Donato Carretta.

" The scanty nourishment is the primary cause of this crisis " continued doctor Morazzini. " While the Carabineers and the Customs Guards receive from the Allies a supplement of food for their daily meal, the Policemen have to live exclusively on their ration card. They cannot buy goods on the black market because their pay is too low. The black market, which they ought to suppress, manages even at times to corrupt them, since it is easy to corrupt those who are hungry. "

" Other causes of the crisis ", said the Police Chief, "are the epuration, the lack of personnel and the criticism of the press. The epuration has eliminated many policemen. The epura-

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" Other causes of the crisis ", said the Police Chief, "are the epuration, the lack of personnel and the criticism of the press. The epuration has eliminated many policemen. The epuration must strike those responsible, but must be rapid and end as soon as possible to put a full stop to this affair which renders many uncertain, others undecided and slack. For lack of men the Police Stations cannot function in the various dis-

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stricts of the City. The criticisms of the papers depress the Police. The press has a right of control and of criticism, but it would be desirable that their campaign be directed only against those guilty of actions and faults past and present, against persons and not against the institution of the Police in general, which remains thus discredited in the eyes of the citizens. To this state of affairs let us add that offices and Police barracks, for lack of light, remain the evening in the dark, making work difficult and even impossible. "

On being asked what does the Police do to prevent the multiplying of thefts, crimes, which have increased so in number lately, Doctor Morazzini replied: " We are enrolling men. We are creating a new Police Force. In the meantime we have asked Colonnel Pollone, Head of the Allied Police in Rome, whom takes such an interest in our problems, that the Allies should contribute to the feeding of the agents, while we hope that the Italian Government will solve the economic situation. To assure a tranquil life to the City we will send night patrols on round-ups, patrols on bycicles, motorcycles, to guard the streets and prevent acts of crime, as soon as we will be able to. For the present the struggle against criminals is carried out only by the mobile squads, about a hundred men in all. As for the common criminals who escaped from Regina Coeli and from the provincial jails when the war reached them, careful hunt has been organised. At least 60% of those who escaped have been caught again and imprisoned safely.

" And what has been done "- we asked - " to identify those responsible for the murder of Donato Carretta, former director of the Jail, lynched by the croud at the Caruso trial ? "

" Also for this the mobile squad si carrying out careful investigations. We hope very soon to come to the head of the entangled affair. "

" For the nocturnal safety of the City, would it not be advisable to set the curfew at an early hour than 12 p.m. ? "

" This is a useless measure, if one has not enough agents to enforce it. I consider that it would be more advisable to

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" For the nocturnal safety of the City, would it not be advisable to set the curfew at an early hour than 12 p.m. ? "

" This is a useless measure, if one has not enough agents to enforce it. I consider that it would be more advisable to render the closing of the front doors compulsory at an earlier hour especially now that dusk comes quickly and that at 8 p.m., for instance, three hours of darkness have already gone by. The more so that there is no light in the entrance halls and the door-keepers cannot exercise any watch. " Doctor Morazzini concluded: " As soon as this crisis is overcome the police will once more carry out its functions in the best way. Than the

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repression of crime will gice better results than was the ease in the past. "

VILLENEUVE TALKS ONE HOUR WITH POPE AND CALLS AT STATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Cardinal Villeneuve was received this morning by the Pope in an audience that lasted more than one hour. He presented the Pontiff with Roosevelt's greetings and homage, as he happened to have met the President before leaving America.

The Pope expressed his satisfaction that so many Canadian soldiers and Officers come quite often in audience to him, and required of the Québec Archbishop to bring his blessing to all Canadians.

At the end of the colloquy Cardinal Villeneuve introduced to the Pope several Canadian personalities, among which Mgr. A. Charest, Head of the Chaplains with the Canadian Airforce, Father O.Neil, Head of the Chaplain with the Canadian oversea Forces, Father M.V.Mac Carthy, Chaplain of the Canadian oversea Airforce, Father H.F. Sneaton, Chaplain of the Airferce in Italy and Commander Walsh of the Airforce in Naples.

Cardinal Villeneuve, who appeared very satisfied after the Papal audience, called at the State Secretary's Office, where he met Mgrs. Tardini and Montini, who are in charge of the Vatican Foreign Affairs after the death of Cardinal Maglione.

The Pope also received Rear-Admiral Hewit, General A.Richmond, Brigadier General R.W. Goodbody and the personnel of the American Military Hospital 103, complete with doctors, nurses and staff and its Commander Colonel A.Nylen.

The Pope expressed his praise for the humanitarian work they are carrying ...

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MGR. CUSHING APPOINTED ARCHBISHOP OF BOSTON

Mgr. Richard James Cushing, former Auxiliary Bishop and presently Administrator of the Boston Archdiocesis, has been appointed Archbishop of Boston, an exceptionally important post as usually the prelate who covers it is made a Cardinal.

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CABINET DISCUSSED BUDGET AND CURRENCY CIRCULATION

The Cabinet discussed this morning, besides routine matters, a detached report presented by the Treasury Minister, Marcello Soleri, on the Public Debt, the Budget and particularly on currency circulation. The report will be published at the end of this afternoos meeting. The Cabinet approved this morning the Budget relating to the first three months of the financial year.

WHY TRANSPORTS MUST HAVE PRECEDENCE ON ALL ITALIAN PROBLEMS

" The question of Transports and Communications must be met and solved with absolute precedence on all other Italian economic problems if one wants to overcome the crisis. This is the only way to feed conveniently the great towns, allow the return of refugees to their homes, forward a renewal of economic activity ". These are the conclusions of an accurate survey carried out by Italian experts on Communication matters and revealed today to SI.

" Italy has entered this terrible war - informs the survey - with a railway-net of 17 thousand kilometers in full efficiency; she possessed 6.584 locomotives of which 1.624 electric, 4.777 with steam-engines and 783 of different types; 8.500 passenger carriages, totalling more than 600.000 seats, and 130.000 railway-trucks with a capacity of 2.400.000 tons. The greater part of the railway-net is today completely destroyed or paralised by air attacks or ground destruc-

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line, all uniting North to South and the cross-line Torino-Trieste, connecting the rich industrial centres of the Po Valley. One should start by connecting Rome with the South so that many thousand refugees can go back to their homes and food brought up from the South. This would help both ways the difficult food situation in the Capital.

" Locomotives and railway trucks have been subjected to intense air bombing and to Nazi looting. At the end of the war, according to a fairly rosy estimate, about one third of the 6.584 locomotives will be available. To meet this shortage one will have to buy abroad, that is from the U.S.A. and Great Britain, at least a first echelon of locomotives to be employed straight away. Meanwile the Italian locomotives factories could be repaired and set to produce again.

" Also regarding railway trucks it will be difficult to save more than one third at the end of the war and purchases will have to be made abroad, for a few thousand passenger carriages and some teens of thousand goods trucks.

" The 21thousand Kilometers long railway-net will also require hard repair work. Nearly all the bridges have been destroyed and the roads themselves are disseminated with bomb craters or damaged by the intense traffic of tanks and other heavy vehicles. The road repairing work will have to be carried out more speedily than the railways both because the reparations are easier and because the Italian traffic will have to use mainly the roads in the first stage. Before the war Italy had 3.544 bus-lines, completing the railway-net and covering more than 120thousand Kilometers. It will be very difficult, nearly impossible, to start those lines again as almost all the busses have been taken away by the Germans.

At the end of 1939 Italy had 360 thousand automobiles, 110 thousand trucks, 10 thousand busses. At the end of the war she shall have prehaps 70 thousand cars, 20 - 30 thousand trucks and 2 - 3 thousand busses. The transport crisis, already very [illegible] will be felt more acutely when the reconstruction [illegible]

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Only roads in good conditions and an adequate number of trucks - concludes the survey - can alleviate the absence of railways, allow a quick circulation of goods and facilitate the agricultural recovering. The road transports should be however submitted to tarifs regulated by the State to avoid unscrupulous profiteering."

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

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BULLETIN Nº 203 September 29th, 194[illegible]
1300 h.

69.377 AMERICAN CLOTHING ARTICLES DISTRIBUTED TO CIVILIANS IN FROSINONE ALONE.
The first aid of Civilian War Relief.

"69.377 clothing articles made by American women were distributed in the province of Frosinone up to now," Mr. Mason Dobson, Vice Director of Civilian War Relief declared to us today. "The cooperation of Italian Red Cross and Italian helpers in relief work is highly appreciated by Allied Authorities" added Mr. Dobson.

Civilians relief is operated in two successive stages. First it is carried out in rearlines where the Allies avail themselves of the mobile units of the Italian Red Cross Hospitals, provided for the restoration of public services and lend first aid to homeless, doling out food and medicinals. Local civilians volunteer in assisting the first aid work. Then Italian physicians, surgeons and nurses are mobilised to organise the expanding services alongside of Allied colleagues. The AMG and CWR provide for ambulances, and look after the reorganisation of hospitals damaged by war operations or plundered by the Nazis. The Allied Armies furnish all equipments and installations necessary to get hospitals functioning properly, and set up emergency power plants for the operation of medical apparatus. The organisation is being extended and improved and a greater number of persons are being employed. It is realised what has already been done and what needs must be met. Inquiries are also being made on the orphanages, hospices, workmen's houses and on the most needy persons in general. The AMG and CWR are being aided in their work by civilians parish priests and mayors. Assistance Committees have been organised and serve as trait-d'union between the AMG and the CWR on the side, and the town councils and population on the other.

Clothes, food and medicines are distributed free without religious or political discrimination of the people to whom

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Clothes, food and medicines are distributed free without religious or political discrimination of the people to whom they are given. The only principle followed is distribution to help the most needy.

ITALIAN MILITARY CIRCLES APPRECIATE CHURCHILL'S DECLARATIONS.

Churchill's declarations on Italy and the assurance that a strohger force of Italian units will be employed in war

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against Germany and Japan are commented with expressions of appreciation in Italian military circles. A request for fighting alongside of the Allies -Italian military authorities point out - was made by the Badoglio Government on the morrow of the Armistice. But whereas the sharing of the Italian Navy and Aviation in war operation was in proportion of the Italian possibilities, that of the Army did not meet the Italian demands. It was hoped that a good many divisions would be employed to cooperate with the Allies for the liberation of the whole of the Country. But difficulties independant from the will to fight of the Italians interfered with our aspirations. In the first months which followed the Armistice the Italian war was mostly a partisans war. Hundreds of thousands of men from every part of Italy arose in arms against the Nazi oppressors and especially in the North gave, and are still giving a valuable contribution to the rescuing of the occupied provinces. The assurance given by Churchill that a larger number of Italian divisions will be called to fight alongside the Allies is what Italians were hoping for.

As to war on Japan military circles point out that there is no formal declaration so far. But a reference made to this problem by the statement made to "SI" by war minister Alessandro Casati yesterday, the declaration of the Undersecretary to Foreign Affairs in this regard and the call to arms of ten classes are to be taken as significant indications that Italy will throw all her resources into the struggle alongside of the United Nations against the barbarians of the Far East.

THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR FOR AZZOLINI TRIAL DESIGNATED

Cristoforo Villa, General Attorney of the Court of Cassation has been designated to function as Public Prosecutor of the High Court of Justice in the trial of Vincenzo Azzolini, ex-Governor of the Bank of Italy.

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WILL ITALY FIGHT JAPAN?
(by our Military Correspondent)

Italy hopes to fight Japan with all the forces which she can muster before very long, we learn today. Her participation does not, however, depend entirely on her own decisions and will be the result of technical conversations which have not been concluded. It is pointed out, however, that the participation of the fleet is freer from technical delays than that of the other Italian services as the dislocation of the ships and their employment depend exclusively from Allied orders which will be carried out immediately. As for the Aviation and the Army, their equipment, training, reorganization and mode of cooperation with the Allied forces, their embarkation and employment must be the result of agreements which usually take time to be reached.

Italian public feeling welcomes the prospective war with Japan for the following reasons:

1). The rapidity of the Italian Campaign, and the slowness to organize the Italian participation in the war to liberate Italy left Anti-Fascists unsatisfied.

2). Feeling of debt towards the Liberators which must be paid fighting a war which is, after all, but one section of the total war against aggression and Fascism.

3). Necessity to include Italian efforts into a world-wide pattern directed to the defeat of U.N.enemies. Italian labour must join the war on Japan at the side of the Allied labour as soon as preparations will be completed. Italian shipyards can bring their weight to bear as soon as possible.

4). Belief that participation in the war against Japan will improve Italy's international status. Italian soldiers will be able to show that they can fight well in a war in which they believein and in which they are well armed and equipped.

5) Possibility to give a job to a certain number of officers, soldiers, pilots, technicians; who otherwise would wander aimlessly and desperately through the ruins of Italy.

CARDINAL VILLANEUVE SEES POPE

The Pope received Cardinal Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec in private audience this morning. Later he also received Vice-Admiral Hewit, General A.Richmond, Brigadier-General R.W.Goodbody and the personnel of the American Military Hospital Nº 103. 1145

THE TEXT OF C[illegible]LLIS SPEECH [illegible]

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THE TEXT OF CHURCHILL'S SPEECH VARIES IN ROMAN PRESS VERSION

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, notes that Churchill's speech text given to the press by NNU Agency is definitely different from the text broadcast by Radio Stations and promises to correct the text according to later information. All Roman papers publish in full and prominently the translation of the speech parts which deal with Italy's problems. Only Unità, Communist,

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and Italia Libera, of the Party of Action omit some passages Unità omits the passages in which the Prime Minister speaks about Rome mob riotings and expresses his gratification for the friendly demonstrations on the part of the people during his stay in Italy. The paper omits also the passage declaring that the Prime Minister refuses to entertain any hard feelings against the great masses of the Italian people that were mislead and submitted to constrictions.

Italia Libera omits the passages regarding the "growing importance in the Italian events of the Lieutenant General of the Realm". The version given by Tempo, Independent, is integral but varies from the text given by the N.N.U.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 202 Sept.29,1944
900 h.

HISTORY WOULD REPEAT ITSELF,SAY LIBERALS

Risorgimento Liberale,organ of the Liberal Party,recalls that diplomatic relations with Japan were broken off September 8th,1943, following the Armistice.

"The Japanese Ambassador to Rome and his staff left hurriedly for North Italy. In Tokio and all territories occupied by the Japs, Italian residents were brutally treated and interned. Diplomatic agents were also lodged in concentration camps. News reaching via Switzerland, say that our diplomatic representatives are still undergoing hardships. The liner Conte Verde was scuttled at Shanghai by its crew. The captain was murdered by the Japs as a reprisal. Tokio Government extended its recognition to the Nazi-Fascist puppet Republic set up the Duce to demontrate the permanence of the ill-famed Tripartite. A declaration of war on Japan would now be the logical development of a state of war already existing de facto. But, the paper adds,will war be declared on Japan? Should this be the case then Italy would be ready to throw all her resources into the struggle alongside of the United Nations. What would our internation position be then? Still that of cobelligerency? Will our prisoners be left in concentration camps if their comrades go into action overseas? These are the political problems which must be considered, besides the military ones. War against imperialism which threatened world liberty is, however, a single war: Cavour went to war in Crimea to initiate the decisive struggle for the liberty of Italy".

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PUBLIC OPINIONE SHOULD BE CONSULTED FOR
WAR ON JAPAN, SAY SOCIALISTS

Avanti!, organ of the Socialist Party, in discussing Italy's share in the war on Japan, writes: "One fact is certain, that is our country is not at war with Japan. Another fact is that we stand solidly with the United Nations in the war they are waging both against Germany and Japan, and the sympathy of our people sides with the Chinese in their hard struggle against the Jap invaders, ever since 1931. But from these existing facts to the step to actually wage

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war on Japan, pondering is necessary. Italy at present is asking passionately and desperately to fight against Germany in the war on her soil, against the invaders of her country and the Antifascist war which tever efforts will be demanded for the fight in this field would find us ever ready. This is foremost and the condition for all of us. Beyond this limit, also for the war for liberation, which our soldiers and partisans are ready to fight even in conditions of undermined sovereignty, there are problems for which we ask permission to be allowed to reflect on them, and on which public opinion in any case should have its say. Some people whisper a reminder: Crimea. But history has not decided whether that expedition to Crimea Cavour's acuteness was more farseeing than Mazzini's indignation. Needless to recall that history never repeats itself"

WAR LIBERATION OF ITALY FIRST, SAY COMMUNISTS

"A new problem has been brought in front of tthe Italian people', writes **Unità**, organ of the Communist Party, that of the war not only till all our soil is free from Germans, and the total destruction of Hitlerite Germany, but the participation also in the total war against the Jap military and imperialistic caste. The invitation to take part in the effort to defeat Japan, coming from the two Chiefs of the great Anglosaxon Democracies in such an open way, cannot leave those Italian indifferent who feel it their duty to be grateful to these two great countries, who dealt the definite blow against Fascism and are today fighting to drive the Germans from our soil.

"This, however, is not sufficient to exempt us from examining the question carefully and to bring forth our reservations. That Italy has no direct interests in the Far East need not be mentioned and also that the great majority of Italians, after experiencing the catastrophe of the policy for expansion with its demands for

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"This, however, is not sufficient to exempt us from examining the question carefully and to bring forth our reservations. That Italy has no direct interests in the Far East need not be mentioned and also that the great majority of Italians, after experiencing the catastrophe of a policy for expension with inadequate forces and aims, do not want to follow this road. The present problem is, however, another. In what material conditions does Italy find herself after almost 4 years of war? What efforts can be asked from a country and people in these conditions? And should too great an effort be asked would there not be the risk to find oneself obliged to face most serious consequences? But the most important question is another. Before the Great Powers ask us to participate in the war on Japan should they not allow us and put us in conditions to carry out the war effort which we are able and willing to, against Germany, and above all to liberate out own country?"

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Telefono 41746

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BULLETIN N° 102 Sept. 28, 1944 19th

QUESTION OF DIVORCE NOT LIKELY TO BE RAISED IN POST-WAR ITALY.

Italy is still among the few civilised Nations that do not have divorce and is the only Nation that would have to make it an international affair, if she wanted to introduce it. All the questions relating to marriage were defined between the Holy See and the Fascist Government with a Pact signed the 11th of February 1929, which smoothed almost all the friction points between the Temporal and the Spiritual Power and set up, within the small boundaries of the Vatican City, a new European State. Also other States, Germany included, have signed agreements with the Church, to regulate marriage questions, but none had those agreements enbodied in a such far reaching Pact.

The question of marriage was settled by giving to the Canonic Laws full juridical effects, as if they were Laws emitted by the Italian State. Therefore, as the Catholic Church considers marriage a forever-binding Sacrament, divorce does not exist in Italy. The Church, however; always in accordance with the Canonic Laws; can annul marriages in some few, well defined instances. These instances refer to technical errors made in the documents, to a person being substituted by another or believed to be another, to swindles carried out to mislead the other part before the marriage, and, finally, to "vice of agreement", that is, for instance, if one person is compelled to marry with menaces or blackmailing. If one of these circumstances are fully proved, the Church Tribunal can declare the marriage null, that is, to all legal consequences, as if it was never celebrated.

Then there are two other causes, always according to Canonic Law, which can provoke the annullement of a legally celebrated marriage. They are the inability of having children and the physical inability to have wife-to-husband contacts.

The Canonic rules are bounding also for those Italian citizens who are not catholic and who therefore married at the Register

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Now that the situation in Italy has fundamentally changed, now that the political stage is held by many,perhaps too many Parties,all of whom declare themselves"progressive" and sponsor wide reforms,it is likely that the question of divorce shall be brought to the fore?We have questioned about it the Six Government Parties and we had following results:the Communists and the Action Party have not committed themselves,the Liberals,the Labour Democrats and,naturally,the Christian Democrats,have given a quite unfavourable opinion on divorce,motivating it with religious arguments,with tradition and with the fact that it would be unwise to open a quarrel with the Vatican.Only the Socialist Party is in favour of divorce,Here is their opinion expressed in four points:

1.)Our Party,from its constitution,has made an open stand in favour of divorce,thinking it necessary to give married people the right to dissolve their union when it should prove a hindrance for individual freedom,outside the limitation that they voluntarily accepted when they got married.

2/. We are deeply convinced that the reactionary and pro-Catholic policy of Fascism has obstaculated the development of public opinion which was favourable to divorce, also as a result of the intensive propaganda campaign led by the Socialists.

3/.In our opinion the influence of the Church and the existence of the "Concordato"(the Pact of February 11,1929)have been and are the only obstacle that has prevented Italy from introducing divorce.All prejudices,all hindrances,put forward by some particular social groups,find their origin in only one contest:the Church.

4/.Our Party has not yet considered if it will include divorce in its political platform."

Adding up,the Italian forces pro and versus divorce,considering the political and international consequences that a denouncation of the Pact with the Holy See would have,it seems extremely unlikely that Italy shall have divorce in the near future.

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VILLENEUVE HAS NO WRITTEN MESSAGE BUT SAW ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL BEFORE LEAVING

Cardinal Villeneuve archbishop of Québec, will be received in an audience by the Pope to-morrow morning. He declared that in coming to Europe he had the aim to meet with the Pope as soon as the actual conditions would permit it, and to visit the troops in his quality of Canadian Army Chaplain Bishop. The date for his voyage was already fixed before the Montréal meeting took place, he stated, and he has no official message for the Pontiff.

By this declaration the Cardinal means to deny the news according to which Churchill and Roosevelt trusted to him a special message to be delivered to the Pope, news that the canadian press spreaded about. The Cardinal however ad itted that he had occasion to meet the two Statesmen before he left, and this means, naturally, that, though he has no political mission to accomplish, he can give first hand information and views on the Montréal meeting.

The Cardinal, who belonged to the S. Maria Immacolata Oblati's order before being made a bishop, is living at these religious' house in Rome. Preoccupied to take care of such a guest in the present bad conditions of supplies, the Oblati applied to the Vatican yesterday to have an assignment of supplementary food that would permit them not to lose face before the honoured guest.

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NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS WITH SWITZERLAND TO BE RESUMED SOON

Ricostruzione, organ of the Labor Democratic Party writes that after the liberation of Northern Italy, Switzerland will be the only State with which Italy is able to restablish normal relations. Relations with others States will be dependent on our position of belligerents and therefore will be regulated by peace treaties.

Switzerland was straight neutral with her we resume the neighbourly relations as soon as Italy is wholly liberated. Italy owes a great debt of gratitude to Switzerland, that defended uncompromisibly her neutrality, refused to recognise the puppet Nazi-Fascist Republic and entertained normal relations with the legal Government of Italy. Furthermore all Italians feel heartful gratitude for the friendly refuge she gave to thousands of Italians who from September 1943 on escaped from Nazi-Fascist persecutions " We have to remember all this -the paper adds - and let forget the fascist intrigues which during the 20 years of fscist dictatorship which caused frictions between the two countries and for which our people cannot be held responsible.

WHAT ROMANS GOT IN 4 MONTHS WITH RATION CARDS

More than 1,600,000 people are presently living in Rome according to the data issued today by Rationing Office. Of them 1.361.647 are regularly drawing their ration cards. The others avoid every kind of control. They are nearly always refugees who should go back to their home villages and town or apply to the relief organizations in Rome. But many of them prefere not to denounce their presence to the Rationing Office and buy everything in the "black market" rather than be sent away from Rome or be put into Camp for refugees. As a matter of fact

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During the last four months the Roman population has receiv-

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following amounts of foodstuff:
PASTA - During May and June no assignation, during July 4.320 quintals, during August 455 quintals;
RICE - During May 7506 quintals, during June 1429 quintals, during July 11 quintals and during August 478 quintals;
OLIVE OIL - Nothing in May, 831 quintals in June, 822 in July 2092 in August;
FATS - 1163 quintals in May, 862 in June, 342 in July, 228 in August;
BUTTER - 573 quintals in May and nothing since.
SUGAR - 336 quintals in May, 2146 quintals in June, 2750 in July and 1557 in August.

TOP RANKING DIPLOMATS DISMISSED

Two top ranking diplomats came under epuration fire today when Ambassador Giacomo Paulucci de Calboli and Minister Plenipotenziary Count Massimo Magistrati were dismissed following a decree of Adjutant Commissioner for Antifascist Sanctions. Paulucci was for years Chief Secretary to Mussolini. He lead also a special mission of Fascist Party to Japan. Magistrati is a brother in law of Count Ciano and Minister to Switzerland. Marquis Lanza d' Aieta, one of right hand men of Count Ciano was also dismissed from the office of Minister to Lisboa. Lanza d' Aieta is a relative of Sumner Welles.

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BULLETIN Fº 207

Sept. 28, 1944
1600 h.

CHASTISING ROMANS
(Exclusive to SI)

" The fight to reform public morals must be carried on at the same pace as the political campaign for a healthier policy in the Country. The two problems are identical ", declared Mgr. Gillo Bregini, Director Generale " ad interim " of the Azione Cattolica Italiana (Italian Catholic Action Association) from which all initiatives in this line and the coordination of the activities of the Central Secretariat for Morals depends.

This Secretariat is the promoter of the Memorandum presented by the Executive of the Azione Cattolica to President Bonomi, and in which the Italian situation of public morals was examined, asking for new measures to provide for the re-establishment of a common sense of dignity and morality in all Italian social classes, ruined and corrupted through misery, as the outcome of unemployment and the scant application of law.

The measures mentioned in the Memorandum as necessary to stem the preading of questionable habits, refer chiefly to the reinforcement of the articles of the Penal Code on behaviour and safeguarding of the public morality, and to the Police regulations on decency. The called for legal regulations now in force should be further extended by other Police regulations in regard to censorship on public entertainments and the introduction and distribution of alcoholic drinks in public shops or on the black market.

Other new provisions are also suggested in the Memorandum among which some concerning the general safeguarding of public decency by the State.

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PIUS XII RECEIVES CZECOSLOVACHIANS CELEBRATING Saint VENCESLAO'S DAY

Czexoslovachians resident in Rome celebrated Sant Vencesiaus day in Saint Peter's Basilica where a solemn Mass was officiated by Father Bezdicek, Vice Rector of the Czecoslovachian College.

After the service they were received in group by Pius XII, who pronounced an allocution in which extolled the figure of the Saint Martyr, and recalled the vicissitudes of the Czecoslovachian history. The Pope added that our times are as rich as the past in events and expressed the wish that the Czecoslovachian people shall achieve their internal and international security, with equal rights for all.

POPE' S AUDIENCE OF THIS MORNING

The Pope received for the second time this morning Cardinal Elia dalla Costa Archbishop of Florence, who after a very short stay in Rome is returning to his Diocese on a car of the Allied Command.

The Pope received also Major General Williams, Major General W. Geake and Colonel Hiney.

TWO GESUITS REMOVED FROM ROME FOLLOWING POLITICAL UPROAR IN CHURCH

The Padre of the Gesuit order for the Rome Province has transferred today to very far away parishes two Gesuits, who last Sunday caused a loud political demonstration during the preaching, in one of the most fashionable churches in Rome. Padre Mauro Chiaromonte

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who made their fortunes with the Fascist Regime, the preachin. of the Padre did not completely displease the audience. But last Sunday another Padre, Antonio Pignatelli, who the evening before learned that his father and his brother had been shot as hostages by the Germans in La Verna, Tuscany, and who was already annoyed by Padre Chiaramonti's preaching, after having celebrated Mass, spoke of the Nazi and Fascist atrocities with brandishing words. He was interrupted by hushes and hostile remarks by some of the believers, used to listen to different commentaries. But the majority of the people merrily approved Padre Pignatelli's words and a loud, indecorous political quarrel was started in the house of God. The Provincial Head of the Jesuits took a Solomonic decision and transferred the Padres to two parishes far away from Rome and one from the other, so that they will never again have the opportunity of provoking, even if indirectly, political strives.

TWO GENERALS DEFERRED TO HIGH COURT

General Ettore Del Tetto and General Riccardo Pentimalli, against whom the Adjunct Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, Mario Berlinguer, completed the preliminary proceedings, have been today deferred to the High Court of Justice. The two Generals are charged with the crime contemplated by Art. 5 of the Law for the punishment of Fscist crimes, and with others crimes contemplated by the Military Penal Code of War. The main charges are of having collaborated with the Germans in Naples after September 8, 1943, and of having omitted to defend the military areas entrusted to them. The day for the trial has not yet been decided but it is known to be near.

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SOVIET DELEGATES INFORMED ABOUT SITUATION OF ITALIAN WORKERS.

The Italian Labour Leaders met again this morning the Soviet Delegation, to complete the exchange of informations.

Comunist Giuseppe Di Vittorio, one of the Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour, made a large report about the general situation in Italy, with details about the workers situation.

At first he explained how Fascism behaved against the people, making possible a strong concentration of Italy's economic richness into the hands of few bif personalities of the financial life, through the exploiting of the middle classes and a further empoverishment of the workers. Di Vittorio Went on describing the systematic destructions and plunderings made by the Germans during their retreat, provoking the hard situation the Country is in now: no industries, roads, means for transportation, raw material and cattle, but empty warehouses. This situation explains the particularly hopeless conditions of the vast Italian working class, and specially those of the war refugees. He then described the plans of the General Confederation of Italian Labour for the reconstruction of the Country, taking particularly into account the necessity of giving a job, as soon as possible, to the large mass of the unemployed. He outlined other plans to mobilize immediatly all the remaining resources of Italy, with the intentio of rebuilding our economic life and social reforms in the interests of workers.

The speaker concluded that the destructions in Italy are so vast, that it seems hardly possible to start economic activities, even taking every necessry measure at home, without receiving some help from the Allied Countries, who are able to do it.

We particularly need-he said-medecines, synthetic food for the sick and the badly nourished children, food relief to stop, at least to a certain degree, the denourrishment of the workers. But the most needed relief is that necessary to rebuild at least a part of the roads and the most important industries, as power-plants. The Italian people wants to live with his own work

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The speaker concluded that the destructions in Italy are so vast, that it seems hardly possible to start economic activities, even taking every necessry measure at home, without receiving some help from the Allied Countries, who are able to do it.

We particularly need-he said-medecines, synthetic food for the sick and the badly nourished children, food relief to stop, at least to a certain degree, the denourrishment of the workers. But the most needed relief is that necessary to rebuild at least a part of the roads and the most important industries, as power-plants. The Italian people wants to live with his own work and therefore asks to be helped to start this work again.

The Soviet Delegation followed with attention the speech, keeping in mind to re-examine the same matters in further meetings.

The conference started at 10 a.m. and ended at 1 p.m.

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BULLETIN N° 200

Sept.28,1944
1300 h.

RESTORATION VERSUS RECONSTRCUTION IN WAR-STRICKEN FLORENCE

Thanks to the interest of General Hume, a special Commission for the restoration of artistic buildings and monuments of Florence destroyed or damaged by war, has been recently appointed in the liberated city. The Commission is presided over by Bernard Berenson, the American historian of Art, world renowned, and is composed of 3 Italian members, Michelini an architect, Ranuccio Bianchi Bardinelli, an archeologist and Prince Paolo Guicciardini.

The problems confronting this special Commission are of fundamental importance for guiding properly the rebuilding in urtistic towns and restoration to their original characteristics. As far as Florence is concerned the problem consists in preserving the artistic unity of the edifices, of the streets the Lungarnos and the bridges of this monumental city, and to take advantage in the framework of a comprehensive plan of the extremely valuable aid the Allied authorities are giving for saving our historical and artistic treasures. Not only the Italian people but the entire civilized world are grateful for what the Allies have done and are doing.

There are, however, Italians who would like to <u>reconstruct</u> rather than <u>restore</u> the war-stricken towns, along the lines of a grandiose up-to-date planning. This would better suit the deals of real estate speculators, who in several instances are former Fascist profiteers under new disguise, than culture and art interests. Everyone can see how the most distinct features of the Italian cities were disregarded or altered by the showy pompous Fascist city planning, even in the very heart of Rome. This should not occur again. Italian artistic towns should be restored to their original aspects and blending characteri-

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Restoration versus reconstruction: this is the problem which will first be put to test case in Florence.

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CARDINAL VILLENEUVE BEARS ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL MESSAGE TO POPE.

Cardinal Rodrigo Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec, who arrived in Rome yesterday, bears a message from Roosevelt and Churchill for the Pope who will receive him in a private audience.

According to Vatican circles the message is most important for its contents, and well informed circles state that it will probably be an answer of the two Anglosaxon Statesmen to the views, recommendations and solicitations in regard to peace and the present conditions of European countries, which Pius XII expressed to the British Premier on the 23rd August last when he visited the Pope at the Vatican.

The papers announced at that time that Churchill was about to meet the American President again. It is clear that the two Chiefs of the great Anglo-Saxon countries spoke in their recent conversations also about the suggestions and recommendations coming from such a high spiritual authority as the Head of the Catholic Church. Their message therefore should be, as we said, also an answer. The fact that they have entrusted this message to a Cardinal of the British Empire, and that attention can been keenly called to this in the British and American press, makes us think that the Pope's ideas must have had a positive repercussion on the Montreal conversations, and such as to satisfy the Vatican's expectations.

THE SHADED SENATOR SPIES' FEE

A spicy detail in the affair of the Fascist Senators, accused of spying activities against their colleagues, has now come to light through the preliminary investigations which have led to the arrest of three of them, and warrants for the arrest of another three, the lawyer Cesare Genovesi, the former Prefect, Giuseppe Guadagnini and Professor Paolo Vinassa de Regny who are all in Northern Italy.

In the secret documents of Guido Buffarini Guidi, former Undersecretary for the Interior and which were confiscated in Rome by the Inquiry Authorities, it results that the monthly fee for each of these delators figured out at 10,000 lir-

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In the secret documents of Guido Buffarini Guidi, former Undersecretary for the Interior and which were confiscated in Rome by the Inquiry Authorities, its results that the monthly fee for each of these delators figured out at 10,000 lire. Really and truly the six Senators only saw one half of the sum. Buffarini Guidi, present Minister for the Interior of Mussolini's puppet Republic will have to answer as to where the other half went.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 199 Sept.28,1944
900 h.

HYDE PARK DECLARATION CLEARS ITALIAN HORIZON

Avanti!, organ of the Socialist Party, writes: "The battle is about to invest the Po Valley and yet there is not the least sign of relenting in German resistance. The Nazi armies called here by Mussolini and the King seem to want to exploit up to the last moment our mountains, rivers and towns to prolong the war which has now become aimless. Each passing day only aggravates the frightful deficit left over from the disaster into which Fascism drove the Country.

"To become truly conscious of the fact means that we must again consider the double necessity of our Country, that it to mobilize every force that is left to hurry on the end of the war, and to keep the mass forces ever closer together to undertake the work of reconstruction as soon as possible and under the most favourable conditions. Considered from this point of view both the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration and that by our Government, have cleared the political horizon and this will allow the consideration of Italian reconstruction problems to gain more trust.

"The Hyde Park declaration', the paper goes on, 'is however, far from those claims formulated a few days ago by Benedetto Croce, and which tend to have Italy considered not as a conquered country but as one whose people have ever since 1939 made the Allies' cause their own, and contributed to the Allies' success with what was left them by tyranny. These considerations even go further than the requests formulated by the Socialist Party Congress at Naples.

"Our people', the paper adds, 'hail the Hyde Park declaration on the point where the American President and the British Premier encourage those Italians who want the political regeneration of their Country and the

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"Our people', the paper adds, 'hail the Hyde Park declaration on the point where the American President and the British Premier encourage those Italians who want the political regeneration of their Country and the destruction of Fascism".

ITALY HAS TO DECLARE PEACE TO THE WORLD

"The decisions of the two Anglo-American Governments have a great importance for the present and may have still greater one in the near future", writes Unità, organ of the Communist Party. "The declaration of the Italian Government', the paper says, 'is a far-seeing policy, and the coincidence of the two events has a fundamental line for our people and for the Italian State.

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"Some people still attempt to minimize Fascism', the paper states, 'by presenting it as a "mentality", an "attitude" or a "way" of putting up and solving political problems. Fascism was really an organization to defend the interests of an imperialistic caste and it is still, in the measure that it exists, the expression of these interests. The terroristic forms of Fascist Tyranny were just those for defence by the plutocratic groups, who, while suffocating every worker's aspirations to freedom and well-being in the Country, carried on a policy of brigandage and robbery abroad. Let us decide to declare peace to the world today but to fight accordingly within our Country all those who still would like to declare war on us for their own mean interests".

WHAT ARE THE REAL POWERS RESTORED TO ITALY

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, writes: "The Roosevelt-Churchill declaration recalls the lynching of Carretta and perhaps gives too much importance to,it. What powers will really be restored to the Italian Government? We do not know, the paper states' but they should be sufficient to allow autonomy in movement and decisions that up to now were lacking according to the exact terms and spirit of the Armistice clauses. That the A.C.C. will henceforth be called A.C., that is Allied Commission instead of Allied Commission of Control, seems to us rather a secondary and outside factor".

ITALY ASKED WAGE TOTAL WAR ON JAPAN

The Executive of the Liberal Party passed a resolution yesterday which endorses most earnestly the Six Parties' agreement and underlines the appreciation by the Italian people of the Hyde Park declaration.

The resolution, reported by the Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, reads in part: "The Party [illegible]

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ITALY TO JOIN WAGE TOTAL WAR ON JAPAN

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The resolution, reported by the Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, reads in part: "The Party holds that the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration implies a pledge for the repatriation of scores of thousands of Italian prisoners, who should be allowed to take part in the reconstruction of the Country and in the war for world freedom from all tyrannies. The Party also expressed its vote that Italy shall employ right away all her energies and resources not only in the war against Germany but against Japan as well".

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STATE PATERNALISM SHOULD BE REPUDIATED

Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, turning again to the Roosevelt-Churchill statement, holds that it would be a great mistake to appreciate the Italian efforts for reconstruction solely in terms of Government policies.

"The results already attained, the paper points out, 'are to be credited to the sacrificing spirit of the Italians people and their sense of restrain, notwithstanding some violence which was ill-advised and particularly the mob rioting in Rome recently which justly shocked the American and English people, but are only exceptional episodes. Italian rebirth should not be appreciated only in terms of Government policies for it would be impossible to wipe out Fascism hangovers in Italy through State paternalism. In the world of today, policy from above is Fascism, whichever name you give it. To wipe out Fascism is impossible without overcoming the old prejudice of the forcible and questionable prestige of a State-Providence".

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BULLETIN Nº 198

Spet. 27, 1944
1900 h.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DECLARATION ON ITALY GIVES NEW CONFIDENCE TO BONOMI GOVERNMENT

(By our diplomatic correspondent.)

The common declaration issued at Hyde Park by Roosevelt and Churchill on Italian problems was received in Roman authotative quarters as the first milestone reached by the Italian people in its long and bitter road towards a new life. For the first time it has been solemnily recognized that the Italian people has shown during twelve months of sacrifices and fighting their clear will to take place among the United Nations fighting for freedom and justice, and therefore his right to see their position put in a clear light and recognized.

This recognition took the form of a series of measures, partly formal and partly substancial, that change noticeably Italy's position towards the United Nations.

To those who are acquainted with Italian psychology the formal measures, like the suppression of the title of the High-commissioner for the British representative and of the word "control" from the name of the A.C.C., appear as undubtely important. In this connection it must be rightly emphasized the invitation sent to the Italian Government to appoint direct diplomatic representatives to London and Washington. The lack of direct communications among the Italian Government and the leaders of the Western Democracies, while since many month diplomatic contacts had been established with Russia, was particularly lamented in Italian quarters. The invitation has come to the Italian Government as a pleasant surprise. In connection with the post of Ambassador to Washington one thinks that a professional diplomat will be appointed while for London

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As for the substancial measures decided upon, the granting of a gradual wider authonomy of action to the Italian admini-

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stration corresponds to some of the requests more frequently presented by Italy to the Allies.This concession is dependent from the maintenance of order and the regular administration of justice from the side of the Italian Authorities.The declaration approved yesterday by the Cabinet reaffirming the Six Parties' will to support the prestige of the State,is a guarantee to this end.The fact that the declaration was issued on the same day of the Roosevelt-Churchill statement is a mere coincidence.Bonomi only learned from the radio about the Anglo-American decision.

As for the sending to Italy of Anglo-American engineers and technicians it is noted in Rome that their work can give very good results especially if they will draw the attention of thier Governments on Italy's requirements of raw materials indispensable to start reconstruction. In this connection the announcement that the regulations applying to commerce with enemy Countries will be modified, was very favorably received.

The Hyde Park declaration is the result of a patient and long work, started when the Italian Government was in Brindisi and Salerno, to sponsor to the Allies the case of Italy. This work whose successes and failures cannot yet be revealed, was carried out nearly entirely by a small group of persons of the Foreign Office, backed by the political leaders and by the press.

It is already known that the Italian point of view was presented to Washington more than once by Ambassador Kirk, and more privately by General Donovan, Mr. Sam Reber, till lately representing America inside the political section of the A.C.C., and more recently by General O'Dwyer. As for Great Britain the visits to Italy of English Statesmen had a decisive influence, particularly the meeting Churchill- Bonomi when the British Prime Minister was handed a memorandum containing the requests that have now been satisfied. Formal contacts were mantained daily with Ambassador Sir Noel Charles and with Captain Stone and Mr. Harold Caccia of the A.C.C.

Many other matters have not yet been settled. In the next month Italy must show her ability to pay her passage home. The efforts and the sacrifices will look more bearable both

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Many other matters have not yet been settled. In the next month Italy must show her ability to pay her passage home. The efforts and the sacrifices will look more bearable both to the Government and the people after the psychological shot-in - the - arm of the Hyde Park conference.

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SELECTING TRUE PARTISANS

Premier Bonomi received today members of the National Comnitee of liberation for discussing the organization of a National Association of Italian Partisans under Government auspices. The new Association will operate as the competent agency for protecting partisans interests and will be given the authority to select the true partisans and define their official statut. It is believed that those qualifying for the official recognition as partisans are : 1) patriots who went to action against Nazis and Fascists; 2) Patriots who committed sabotage or gave valuable informations to the Allies; 3) Patriots who helped or assisted armed partisans regardless of personal risks

YOM KIPPUR, FEAST OF EXPIATION, CELEBRATED IN ROME.

For the first time after six years, when it was celebrated only in a half-private form, owing to the well known anti Jewish laws of the late Fascist Regime, the yearly Jewish Feast of the Yom Kippur started tonight in the great Jewish temple, the Synagogue of Rome, with solemn ceremonial and large partecipation of believers. This feast is considered as the most important of the Jewish year, just for its character of purification, and particularly this year is celebrated with special intentions. The greatest characteristic of this solemnity consists in a very strict fasting, beginning at the sunset of today and ending after 26 hours, tomorrow evening. During the fasting it is forbidden to the believers to swallow any food and even to smoke. In the meantime in the temple the very ceremony takes place, consisting in the reading by the celebrating Rabbis of certain parts of the Holy Books. Meanwhile the "Sefer" that is the text of the Sacred Scriptures kept safe in the Holy Arch, are circulated among the believers who approach them to be blessed, and, if they cannot reach them, they are contempted to touch them with the "tallede", a white silk cloath they wear on their shoulders. The Holy Function, which ends about 8 p.m. starts again next day, early in the morning and ends also at 8 p.m. The ceremony is concluded with the tunc

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compaining the reading of the Holy Books.Similar ceremonies are held particularly for Allied soldiers of Jewish religion at tthe Teatro Eliseo.

Today's ceremony in the Synagogue was celebrates by the Chief-Rabbi prof. Zoli and other 4 plain Rabbis,called"cazzan". The chorus,formed also by some boys of the Jewish comunity in Rome,is conducted by maestro Gino Modigliani and singe ancient Hebraic tunes.

FOREIGN UNDERSECRETARY EXPRESSES ITALIAN APPRECIATION FOR THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL DECISIONS.

Commenting on the Roosevelt-Churchill joint declaration on Italy,the Italian Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs,Giovanni Visconti Venosta,declared this evening:

"The document bearing the signature of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill is a document of such vast score it includes so vast possibilities,that it would have required a careful,long and calm examination,before speaking about it. But the Prime Minister agreed with me thinking that it is necessary to say today and not tomorrow that the Italian Government appreciates allthe importance of the historical document.During the last 12 months the Italian people beared pains and sufferings and knows that very difficult hours are still ahead.That this truth has been recalled by the two high personalitieswho,together with Marshall Stalin,occupy the first places on the political stage of this war,is a deed of supreme justice as a deed of justice is the recognition of the will of the Italian People to partecipate to the war at the side of the United Nations.It is a deed of justice to have abandoned the description of A.C.C. and substituted it with A.C.Perhaps one will be able to call it later Commission of Collaboration and cooperation.We do not consider to have reached our goal,but we are certain that we have come out of a dead-lock,which lasted a long,perhaps too long time,and that we entered in a period of development and progress that can reach the standpoint of a complete normalization of our international relations.A period is closed;another opens and it will be of herd work.In Salerno and in Rome we worked with tenacity and confidence.We have known particularly difficult hours.With determination and a great confidence we will

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FOREIGN UNDERSECRETARY EXPRESSES ITALIAN APPRECIATION FOR THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL DECISIONS.

Commenting on the Roosevelt-Churchill joint declaration on Italy,the Italian Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs,Giovanni Visconti Venosta,declared this evening:

"The document bearing the signature of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill is a document of such vast score it includes so vast possibilities,that it would have required a careful,long and calm examination,before speaking about it. But the Prime Minister agreed with me thinking that it is necessary to say today and not tomorrow that the Italian Government appreciates allthe importance of the historical document.During the last 12 months the Italian people beared pains and sufferings and knows that very difficult hours are still ahead.That this truth has been recalled by the two high personalitieswho,together with Marshall Stalin,occupy the first places on the political stage of this war,is a deed of supreme justice as a deed of justice is the recognition of the will of the Italian People to partecipate to the war at the side of the United Nations.It is a deed of justice to have abandoned the description of A.C.C. and substituted it with A.C.Perhaps one will be able to call it later Commission of Collaboration and cooperation.We do not consider to have reached our goal,but we are certain that we have come out of a dead-lock,which lasted a long,perhaps too long time,and that we entered in a period of development and progress that can reach the standpoint of a complete normalization of our international relations.A period is closed;another opens and it will be of hard work.In Salerno and in Rome we worked with tenacity and confidence.We have known particularly difficult hours.With determination and a great confidence we will proceed with our persevering work certain that reconstructing and normalizing Italian life we will bring back Italy to the position assigned to her by destiny and that we will bring an essential contribution to the rebuilding of New Europe.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778516

HYDE PARK STATEMENT GIVES NEW CONFIDENCE AND HOPES TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE : CASATI, WAR MINISTER DECLARES TO SI

Alexander Casati, War Minister, Liberal, made today the following statement to SI in commenting Hyde Park declaration.

" Italian Government efforts for mobilize all country's energies in total war against Germans are well known. Obstacles of various nature which hindered up to now Government's plans and the Nation's enthusiasm in this direction are also well known. Some of the obstacles as the methodical destructions operated by the enemy in the territories he was forced to leave under the victorious pressure of Allied Armies, still exist, Other obstacles, as transpportations difficulties and scarcity of efficient arms will be overcome thank to the promised aids. The last decisions of President Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister give a renewed sense of confidence and hope to the Italian people ". " The Allies may rest assured that their brotherly aids will be fully employed for the supreme task: that is the fight alongside the United Nations till total victory is won against Germany and Japan."

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS

At the end of our report about the meeting of Soviet and Italian Labour leaders, please note that the meeting of all Labour representatives in Rome will be held FRIDAY and NOT Saturday, as w erroneously wrote.

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

BULLETIN N° 197

Sept. 27, 1944
1700 h.

SOVIET DELEGATES MEET ITALIAN LABOUR LEADERS

The Soviet Labour representatives Michail Tarasov, head of the delegation, Piotr Avsenov, Piotr Shiuplezov and Dimitri Shevliaghin, who recently arrived in Rome, met this morning the three secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, Achille Grandi, Christian Democrat, Oreste Lizzadri, Socialist, and Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Communist, for a first exchange of informations on the labour situation.

The Head of the Soviet delegation, Tarasov, adressed the meeting outlining the principles according to which the exchange of informations should take place. He added that the Soviet Delegates know very little of the actual conditions of the Italian workers and begged the Italian representatives to supply them with ample data.

Achille Grandi expressed the thankfulness of the Italian workers for what the Russian workers are doing to better Italy's conditions and to free Europe from Fascism and Nazism. He briefly demonstrated that the great majority of the Italian people never backed Fascism and obstructed the war the Fascist Dictatorship declared on the Democracies and Russia. He the underlined the importance of the fact that Italy has achieved Labour unity with aim also of collaborating after the war with the working classes of all countries with the belief that this will develop economic, social and cultural relations in the international field and help to consolidate peace.

Socialist Oreste Lizzadri putlined then the situation of Italian Labour. After a short historical summary, he explained

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Socialist Oreste Lizzadri outlined then the situation of Italian Labour. After a short historical summary, he explained how agrrement was reached among the Socialists, Communists and Christian Democrats to build up an apolitical General Confederation of Labour. He enphasized the contribution given to this work by Bruno Buozzi, killed by the Nazis a few days before the Allies arrived. He the described the practical difficulties hampering the development of the Labour movement and what is being done to overcome them.

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The Soviet Delegates then asked a score of questions to which Communist Giuseppe Di Vittorio amply replied.

Before the end of the conference , Tarasov read a message of the Soviet Delegation to the Italian workers. After a warm salute to the Italian workers and particularly to the Patriots fighting in North Italy against the Nazis, the message adds that the Russian Labour organisations has sent the delegation to Italy to let the Italians know about the eager struggle that the Russian people and the Red Army are fighting, under the leadership of Marshall Stalin, for Russia's independence and for the freedom and happiness of all progressive humanity. They have come to Italy to know each other better and to establish, through personal contacts, friendly relations between Russian and Italian Labour organisations. The main Tasks for the peace loving peoples are the destruction of Hitlerism, the punushment of Nazi-fascist crimes, the establishment of democratic freedoms, the economical reconstruction, the setting up of a solid and lasting peace and the bettering of life standars for vast popular masses.

The message ends expressing the belief that the fiendship between Russian and Italian Labour organisations will strenghten the friendship between the two people and help to create a strong international Labour unity which will contribute towards setting up a lasting peace.

To-morrow the Russian and Italian representatives will meet again for a new exchange of informations. Next Saturday the leaders of all Labour organisations and factory workers committees in Rome will be assembled to give the Russian delegates the opportunity of establishing a wider contact with Roman Workers.

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BULLETIN Nº 196 Sept. 27, 1944
1600 h

HOW CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT'S DECISIONS WILL AFFECT ITALIAN ECONOMY

(An exclusive interview to SI by Mario Zagari, Member of Socialist Party Executive)

" Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt's declarations on economic matters are the first sympton of a precise and real interest on the part of the United Nations in the extremely serious Italian Economic problem ", today declared Mario Zagari, one of the leader of the Italian Socialist Party and an expert on economic problems; in an exclusive interview to SI.

" We never ceased " Zagari went on to say, " one single instant to bring up before the Italian and the international public opinion the extreme seriousness of the economic problem. The extreme anemic state of Italian economy after the immense war destructions and the systematic Nazi plunderings, could not help foreseeing the complete collapse of the Italian economic organism with inestimable social and political consequences. It was useless to try and cure the symptoms of the disease; it had to be got at right at the bottom. The struggle to restart Italian life must necessarily be carried on contemporarily on three fronts:

a) Rebuilding of a permanent fund;
b) Opening of commercial channels with foreign countries;
c) diminution of the Allied Control, to make it possible for the economic Italian machinery to work in an atmosphere imbued with a feeling of responsibility;

The change of name of the A. C.C. into A.C. shall of course - so we hope - correspnd to real changes in the structure of its organization and in the powers it held till now.

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It is desirable that the controlling should be really limited to the most important matters of the State Administration. Till now the controls have weighed on the organization and functioning of the Government Offices. Sometimes the controls reached such a degree in dealing with matters of small interest as to encumber the work of the Ministries, and slow

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down the putting into action of the measures so that they look out of date or unnecessary when at last applied.

We think that the abolishment of the denomination " Control" does not imply that the Commission should renounce to his former activities. As it seems certain that the controlling action of the A.C.will not cease, we think it would be useful to come to a mutual understanding to define clearly the field of action of the A.C., abolishing control for matters of small importance and keeping it for the major ones.

Sometimes the action of the various Subcommissions is too particular and the working of the Government is impeded.

This was the case with wages: the refusal by some of the Subcommissions to grant the required authorization for wages raises has provoked economic disturbances, although no political troubles as the working masses have maintained discipline ."

" It would be useless " Zagari concluded, " to start the battle for economic renewal if there was not a coordinated plan to tackle simultaneously the economic and the social problem. Italy does not want merely relief but desires that her workers can be put in a condition of earning their living through a vast plan of work uniting all the productive forces; a vast plan that will help to expand Democracy in the world".

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Churchill - Roosevelt declaration on Italy

" A CONTRIBUTION TO EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION " - SFORZA

" The Churchill - Roosevelt declaration on Italian problems is the first important step towards the setting up of normal and fruitful relations between Italy and the two Great Democracies ", declared today Count Carlo Sforza to SI.

" Before now ", Sforza added, " Italy has been in a contradictory situation; from one side she was told " Go on ", and from the other she was tied up by innumerous controls that prevented her from going ".

This ambiguity is finished or going to end. Italy will gain by it, but also the British and American Democracies will have an advantage for it. Above all the cause of material and moral reconstruction of Europe will be favoured".

PART OF FERRARA PROVINCE FLOODED BY GERMANS

The Germans have demolished the right bank of the river Po in the Ferrara Province, according to underground informations received today in Rome. The consequences of this criminal action can be reckoned only taking into account that part of the Ferrara Province, one of the richest in Italy agriculturally, is a very depressed area, lying 4-12 meters above sea, but below the Po level. The extention of the flooding can be calculated only on past experience; during a flooding in the last Century more than 600 square miles were covered by the water for a height of 120 cm.

Through the area probably flooded pass the Bologna-Venice-Budapest railway, flanked by Highroad 64, and Highway 16 from Ferrara to Ravenna.

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BULLETIN N° 195 Sept.27,1944
1300

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS JOINING THE ALLIES
(exclusive to "SI")

"The exasperation for Nazi oppression in the interior of Austria is spreading to the Austrian soldiers on the front line", declared us today Dr.Peter Anton, prominent in Austrian circles in Rome.

Dr. Anton in commenting news from Swedish sources that a considerable number of Austrian soldiers had laid down arms in Northern Finland, moving en masse southward, added that an entire Austrian unit deserted to Marshal Tito's forces in the vicinity of Zagabria recently, and that in Slovenia also the Austrian soldiers has ceased to fight.

Dr. Anton asserted that: "Ever increasing numbers of Austrian deserters on the various fronts during the last few weeks and the joining up of entire Austrian units to the Allied Forces are an evidence of the determination to resist actively against Hitler's war".

"The Austrian soldier knows very well on which side he has to fight the true enemy. Only the numerous German elements , sometimes up to 70% of the force in Austrian regiments and a strict control prevent most of our soldiers from deserting and joining the Allied troops to fight alongside of them for the common cause" concluded Dr. Anton.

CLARA PETACCI, DUCE'S DUBARRY AND HER FAMILY FACE EXTRADITION FROM SPAIN

Rumours reaching Rome that the famous Claretta Petacci, Mussolini's "sweetheart", succeeded in crossing the Spanish frontier under an assumed name together with her sister, gave rise to speculation as to a possible move on the Italian Government to list the ex-Duce's mistress among the Fascist fri-

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 745016

BONOMI'S REPUDIATION OF MUNICH SHOWS ITALIAN SYMPATHY FOR CZECHS

The deliberation taken unanimously by the Italian Cabinet to annul as if never concluded, the Munich Agreements of 29 Sept.1938, and the so-called Vienna Arbitrate of 2 November 1938, is such as to formally ratify a"de facto"situation which existed since the German coup de force of March 15,1939.

The occupation of Prague and the creation of the so-called Bohemia and Moldavia Protectorate, about which the Italian Government was informed "fait accompli", and to which it dared raise no objection because is was already sold to Nazism, represented aggression in violation to pledges undersigned for the guaranteeing of the new Czecoslovak State frontiers. Munich agreements were "de facto" void since then.

The Italian Government's decision must be interpreted as a spontaneous act of moral reparation of the Italian people for the outrage which Nazi-Fascism inflicted on the Czechs, to whom our Country is bound by traditional friendship and common interests. Furthermore the Italian gesture comes very timely, because it is meant to stress a complete adherence of the Italian Government to the Allied peace plans which foresee the restoration of Czechoslovakia to its original territorial integrity. The Munich Agreement amputated Czecoslovakia to the extent of not upsetting completely its natural structure and its geographic, economic and demographic features, as may be easily figured out from the following statistics:

30% of the territories assigned to Czecoslovakia by Peace Treaties was carved out from the Republic, which retained 63.913 km; sq. out of 140.443. The new Czecoslovak population that totalled 14.729.536 according to 1930 census, was reduced to 10.500.537, and Germany took over 3.576.719, Hungary 992.496 and Poland 230.283.

From an economic point of view, although the agricultural characteristic of the country prevailed, yet its industries were very hard hit.

In fact Czecoslovakia lost through the Munich Agreement and the Vienna Arbitrate 66% of its coal mines, 80% of its lignite beds, 70% of its iron and steel works, 90% of its textile and China industries, 80% of its cement industries and

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778016

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Industries which were totally lost were the chemical, textile, Gablonz articles, glove and other minor ones. These

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radical changes in the economic structure of the country clearly threatened the safety and the normal independant development.

Six years of Nazi tyranny have confirmed the extent of the catastrophe inflicted on Czecoslovakia through the Munich and Vienna decisions. The heroism of its sacrifices and the full comprehension for the justice of its cause, that Italians are proud to have shown for the first through President Bonomi's last night's announcement, are sure guarantees for a near future regeneration of that Republic which, under the guidance of Edward Benes had reached such a prestige in the opinion of all free peoples.

JUDGE JUVENAL MARCHISIO RECEIVED BY PIUS XII

The Pope received this morning Ambassador Myron Taylor who presented Judge Juvenal Marchisio, President of America Relief for Italy Inc. of New York. The Holy Father also received in private audience the Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba, Michele Figueroa y Miranda and the American Brigadier-General I.W.Ott.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN Nº 194 27 Sept.1944
900 h.

ROMAN PRESS APPRECIATES ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL DECLARATION

In commenting the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration, Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, writes: "The declaration issued at Hyde Park represents a decisive step towards giving back Italy to Italians. Recent events, such as the the disorders at the Palace of Justice, and which are even mentioned in the Allied Communiqué, have caused the necessity of urgent provisions to be felt. Today's Anglo-American decisions lean towards Italian requests and constitute decisive progress for their full acceptance. If no mention is made of transforming our cobelligerance into an alliance, the invitation, however, to the Italian Government to appoint representatives to London and Washington, and the new diplomatic rank of the Allied representatives to Rome, clearly indicate how Italy is on the road to a definite recognition of parity of rights with the other Nations fighting alongside of the Allies.

"If no mention is either made of a decisive transformation of the Control Commissions, it is however announced that Italy will be allowed greater possibilities for self-government, and that points out what fresh prestige the Italian Government may obtain in our public opinion, following a freer use of its power and the extending of the sphere of her responsibi-

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"If the "Lend-Lease" law is also not mentioned, a modification is however announced of the American law regarding "Trade with the enemy", which will allow Italy to again take up her overseas' trade. The news that technical experts will be sent to Italy to restart economic cooperation, and above all the invitation sent to the UNRRA to contribute with essential supplies to save Italians from starvation, sickness and fear, open up a new horizon for the economic possibilities of our Country.

"The acute political perception of our people', the paper concluded, 'is such that they will immediately realize the scope of these new and cheering initiatives".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775016

COMMUNISTS HAIL HYDE PARK STATEMENT

"One of the chief claims of our Country', writes Unità, organ of the Communist Party, 'meets response in the decisions taken by the Anglo-American Governments at Hyde Park: that is the extension of our Government powers. With heartened confidence we now look forward to the recognition of another of our fundamental claims, that the Italians be allowed to fight more efficiently for the common cause, besides that our brave soldiers and partisans be allowed to fight in an ever increasing number alongside of the gallant Allied soldiers against the common enemy and invader of our Country".

ANTIFASCIST COALITION IS THE ONLY STAUNCH DEFENCE FOR UNITY

Corriere di Roma, in commenting the outcome of yesterday's Cabinet meeting, writes: "Those who too readily predict the smashing up of our National Front, forget that the war is still going on and that the Antifascists will never separate, not even to follow their own political lines, and that the war will last until the every representative of those criminals and butchers, the Nazi-Fascists, will not be driven from the tortured soil of Italy. Our Country is already too broken down to allow the demolition of the only staunch defence that gives us a guarantee for recovery.

"Every citizen should offer to the Government, while awaiting to see this new and sounder fusion of political will, his share in trust, law abidance, conscientious respect for the law, and willing solidarity, which, along with unity creates strength".

COMMUNISTS STAND FOR NATIONAL UNITY FIRST

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, says that once again the will of the Six Parties to cooperate has prevailed over reactionary manoeuvring. The attempt to divide the forces in the Nation's government has definitely failed. The common aims are to continue the war against Nazi invaders and their Fascist accomplices, to punish Fascist crimes, to purge the public life and to democraticize the Country. To achieve such ob-

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"We are pleased to note', the paper adds, 'that Government declarations coincide with those made recently by our leader

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Togliatti. We are pleased because it proves that we Communists, although not represented in the Government in predominant proportions, yet we are able to realize above all the particular interests and the pressing necessities for the Nation's life and future. Furthermore the Government's declarations are of special significance because they single out pricisely and explicitly the main obstacles hindering Italy's recovery; that is reactionary forces which the Six Parties are resolved to face squarely".

IMPORTANT STEP TO REGENERATION

Italia libera, organ of the Party of Action, hails the Six Parties re-assuring political solidarity as a new step on the road to national regeneration. Recent disturbances and Party quarrels had given rise to political unrest and a provocation campaign by Fascist hangovers.

"Today's declarations', the paper points out, 'definitely reaffirm the democratic Antifascist nature of the Government, and the implied pledges which will stand good until after the Italian people have decided freely and under full sovereignty on their course".

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS UNDERLINE GOVERNMENT CALL FOR ORDER AND LEGALITY

Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, in commenting yesterday's Cabinet meeting, writes: "The official communication issued last night by the Government is of great political importance. Is also evidently implies that one cannot recur to agitatore' measures of a revolutionary nature, such as the arbitrary taking over of land and factories. The Six Parties have pledged themselves to resolve eventual contrasts within the Government itself. One should also underline the fundamental declaration in the communication on the foremost necessity of order and legality. At the same time', the paper adds, 'it is clearly to be seen that the Government is ready to oppose with force if necessary, any attack by or return of antidemocratic forces".

ITALY PROVES HER UNITED WILL TO RECOVER

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ITALY PROVES HER UNITED WILL TO RECOVER

"The Cabinet after a complete and accurate examination of the situation and loyal and explicit declarations on the part of all its members', states Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, 'has reaffirmed the necessity to reinforce

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union among the great liberal, democratic and socialist Parties to carry out the systemization of the country, to continue the war, and to start reconstruction. The firm recall to respect the truce pact, both for the institutional and social questions, is also a reminding of the political reality and the necessity for order and discipline which it imposes.

"The dissolution of State urgans attempted by the pseudo-Fascist Government, the ruin caused by the war on our soil, the necessity to provide for the most urgent requirements of our people, and at the same time to stem inflation by preparing the stabilization of our currency through a restarting of trade and industry, are all practical factors which impose a unitary political formula for all parties. This Government now has the formula and offers the proof to the world that Italy knows how in one of the gravest moments of her history, to find concord in intentions and feelings which becomes a positive fact, besides a will for the material reconstruction and a political and moral regeneration. This unity which today is re-affirmed represents a not indifferent force to reconquer our international prestige".

ABRUZZI DISTRESS IS DIRING

Avanti!, organ of the Socialist Party, writes: "Abruzzi provinces are about to pass into our hands for their administration. Their material requirements are serious. This province has suffered badly from the war; Frane villa a Marc, Ortona, Tollo, Orsagna, Guardiagrele, Pescara and several other places are completely destroyed. 107,000 people are roofless and of these 70,000 have lost even their last rag to wear. Scores of thousands sleep on straw. There are neither hospitals nor medicines. For instance, in the industrial towns such as Popoli, misery is so great that workers cannot even pay for rationed food. Food supplies are everywhere insufficient and the black market is perhaps the only existing activity".

"It is clear", the paper adds, "that no human force is capable of changing this state of things from one day to another, but on the other hand much of a moral and social character can be undertaken immediately, and which would give the suffering people that sense and proof that something is being done for them, also according to a spirit of justice".

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Telefono 41746

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BULLETIN N° 192

Sept. 26 1944
1900 h.

HOW THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION FOR RELIEF INITIATED BY MYRON TAYLOR WILL WORK IN ITALY

(By our Vatican correspondent)

Just three months after his return to Rome from the United States the personal Ambassador of President Roosevelt to the Holy See Myron C. Taylor has succeeded in working out a well thought plan for setting up a National Administration for distribution of relief in Italy and getting it started efficiently. The administration is already functioning in connection with the American Relief for Italy Inc. of New York, but it is set up as a natural agency, in which the italian Government is represented by Bonomi, as Honorary President. Prince Filippo Doria Panphili is the President of the Centre Committee. The Vatican is represented by Prince Carlo Pacelli general Counsellor of the Vatican State and Italian Red Cross by his President Zanotti Bianco. Ambassador Taylor is represented by Mr. Barr of the American Red Cross as consulting adviser. The first relief shipment consisting of condensed milk and vitaminic products will be assigned to children's aid. Clothing foodstuff artisans tools etc. will follow for general relief and assistance of Italian Needy workers. All Italians are grateful to Myron Taylor for his noble initiative which make it possible for the neediest to face to face the coming winter hopefully. Myron Taylor has taken permanent residence in Rome along with his wife. He visits frequently the Pope. A lover of Italy Taylor is familiar with Italian problems and requirements. A great industrialist, a successful businessman, a philantropist and Maecenas of arts Taylor surely deserved his name of " peace maker" because he never failed for his

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appointed Ambassador to the Holy See a high personality said that the United States could hardly find a more worthy man for such an important office. His appointment was also justly considered by It liand as an homage to their Catholic Rome. Ambassador Taylor did not confine humself to promote and endorse the new relief agency for Italy to which he contributed one million lire. He is not sparing his efforts to give his valuable assistance to the success of his initiative which is a blessing for the destitutes in the war stricken areas in Italy.

VATICAN REGRETFULLY ABANDONS PLANS TO SAIL OWN SCHOONERS

(By our Vatican Correspondent)

Vatican sources inform that the request presented to the Allied authorities by the Holy See for a small merchant fleet flying the Papal colours, to carry foodstuffs for the Italian population, only regarded 20 schooners. In Southern Italy there are presently about 600 of these schooners at the Allies' disposal. The Vatican initiative aimed not only at giving relief to the more needy populations, but also to Stabilze prizes by imitting a greater amount of goods on the market.

As all the schooners and the harbors are reserved for military requirements, it is hoped that they will be made available for civilian purposes, as the war advances North. The ACC is also studying the possibility of doing itself the work that the Vatican proposed to carry ont.

Regarding the ships loaded with goods for the Vatican City, lying in the Spanish ports, the Vatican points out that they are Spanish or Argentine chips, not flying the Papal colours, and that they are waiting for authorisation to sail for some harbours near Rome.

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

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ITALIAN MINISTERS PROMISE TO BRY HATCHET UNTIL WAR IS OVER

(By our political correspondent)

Bonomi faced the Cabinet today with two alternatives: either respect the truce which the Six National Committee of Liberation Parties had accepted, both in political affairs and in the newspapers, or see him step aside and abandon them to their fate. The Ministers chose the first alternative. From now on , bothe Right and Left will behave well publically and privately until the war for the liberation of Italy, the destruction of the Nazi foe, and pacification of Europe is over. The, as soon as a Constituent Assembly will be convened, the Parties will resume freedom of action.

The Cabinet Ministers could not afford to see Bonomi go. The Left was afraid of a reactionary solution of the crisis, a manouvre which would have brought Marshall Pietro Badoglio or Vittorio Emanuale Orlando, or some such political men, to the helm. The Right was afraid of a Leftish solution to the crisis which would have sharpened confliots within the Country making it necessary for the Allies to maintain stricter control over Italian political life. The Center, the Christian Democrats who would have been forced to go the way of the Left, were reluctant to see things come to such a point that they had to make up their minds publically.

The peaceful solution, which had been foreseen by us, was to-night wellcomed by all. The Allies, Bonomi, the Right, the Left the Center congratulated themselves on the political maturity and the civic spirit shown by the Italian Ministers.

THE ALLIANCE OF SIX GOVERNMENT PARTIES STRENGHTENED

To give Italy an efficient and authoritative Government it was decided at today's Cabinet meeting to strenghten the alliance among the Six Government Parties, pact signed during the underground war, with the aim of intensify the

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778046

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nisations to give to the pubblic opinion the impression that the six Government Parties are cooperating.

In the present moment the Government proposes to take the necessary step to solve the problems of food, transports, agriculture and of the more urgent reconstructions aking not only for the help of the great Democracies but the active collaboration of all the progressive forces of the Country. To this end special Committees of political and technical personalities will be set up.

BONOMI REPUDIATES MUNICH PACT

Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi received yesterday the new Czecoslovakian envoy to Rome, Consul General and Plenipontiary Minister Vladimir Vanek, and told him that Italy repudiated and considers as non existent the Munich Pact of September 29, 1938 regarding Czecoslovakia, the so-called Ciano-Ribbentrop arbitration of Vienna of November 2, 1938, and all other diplodiplomatic instruments connected with the above said Pacts.

The Cabinet meeting endorsed today Bonomi's statement and Prime Minister Bonomi begged the Czecoslovakian representaive to give official communication to his Government of the fact adding that that the new antiFascist Italy wants to resume with Czecoslvaki those relations of friendship and collaboration which have their roots in the Risorgimento traditions and were consacrated by the blood shed by the Czecoslovakian Legions during the War 1914-18.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758016

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BOLOGNA SEAT OF LEARNING AND
CITY OF EPICURES

The following is a thumbnail sketch of Bologna, city of the oldest Italian University and of the best noodles in the world, on which Alexander's armies are triumphantly pointing. This material may be useful as background for your next stories.

Bologna, with about 270,000 ijhabitants, was before the war one of the most glorious cities of Italy, a famed seat of learning which attracted in the XII and XIII centuries students from all parts of Europe, its University being the only one which could compete with Paris and its chair of Roman law, the only one which withstood the Germans barbarians invasion in Middle Ages.

The most ancient authors of the Italian literature were students in Bologna, including those of the Sicilian School, It was in Bologna that the Italian language came of age thanking to the practicing of students of all dialect regions of Italy convening in the celebrated University. The poet Guido Guinizelli whom Dante venerated as his master was from Bologna.Irnerio, Accursio, Graziano were the immortal masters of its Studio for juridical sciences when acted as the most authoritative advisors of Popes and Emperors and Stronche defensors of political liberties for Italian Commons.

Bologna was a city of scholars. The soubriquet of Bologna " The learned ". But Bologna is famed also as a city of Epicurs: a center of attraction for pleasures and luxuries, coupled with the cheer kindly wit of its people,

A favourite son of Bologna, the modern poet Lorenzo Stecchetti, perhaps the most popular in Italy as love verse writer, in the gay nineties, called his beloved city the Carnalist. In

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1600 h

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A favourite son of Bologna, the modern poet Lorenzo Stecchetti, perhaps the most popular in Italy as love verse writer, in the gay nineties, called his beloved city the Carnalist. In reality Bologna was not inordinate or passionate city of festivals. It was a city of enjoyable life and good natured inhabit-

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ants, sitting in the midst of the most opulent Po Valley districts, proud of its ancient glories and majestic monuments, of its studies, arts centres, its science laboratories and its own way of enjoying leisure time . Bologna experienced indeed a splendid revival of its best traditions as seat of learning and arts in the last decade of the past century. Giosue Carducci the most celebrated of the modern Italian poets, held in the University of Bologna the chair of literature, with the same love for liberty that distinguished the masters of the ancient Common of Bologna " the learned ". It would take too long to review even summarily the glories of Bologna as historical and monumental city which stands high amidst the sister cities of North Italy. Its origins go back to the VII Century. B.C. When the Umbrians founded a dwelling place of huts which grew up as a city proper with symmetrical streets and houses of bricks and stones under the Etruscans and was given the name of Felsina. In the V Century B.C. it held the supremacy over the surrounding districts of the Po Valley and was flourishing as industry and trade centre of the entire region. Its name was changed in Bononia when was occupied by the Gaules, then came the Romans who made of Bononia a magnificent city of temples forums and thermas which flanked the via Emilia running from Rimini to the Po Valley. With this double legacy of Etruscans and Romans Bologna gained special prominence in the Middle Ages and going through the successive dominations of Ghotes, Byzantines, Goths, Longobards, Byzantines emerged in the XI Century as one of the most magnificent centre of studies and liberty of Italy.

Monuments of this glorious past are well preserved and Bologna is now like an architectural museum of centuries from the medieval palace of King Enzo, the majestic church of Saint Petronio, the palace of the Podestà (Town Major) and the aerial porch of Santa Maria dei Servi church. The famous architects Antonio di Vicenza, Lorenzo da Bagnomarino, Aristotile and Fioravante Fioravanti, il Vignola, Galeazzo Alessi contributed to make of the town an architectural masterpiece.

Bologna, before the bombings half destroyed it, was a flourishing centre of agriculture and industry. Chemical and mechanical plants, textiles factories, the biggest tobacco manufactures, paper and hats factories gave wealth to the town. As a while 500 enterprises were working in Bologna. Its

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Its the better known culinary specialities are the mortadella (a kind of salame) the tagliatelle (a homemade pasta with flour and eggs) and the tortellini (small pasta noodles with meat filling cooked in consommé).

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 1/4506

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BULLETIN N° [redacted] 191 Sept. 26, 1944
1600 Hr

BONOMI CALLS SIX PARTIES
TO ABIDE BY POLITICAL TRUCE

Prime Minister Bonomi won a plitical battle when at today's Cabinet meeting he put as a condition for his permanence in office that all the Six Government Parties should abide by the political truce, to which they pledged themselves when the coalition Government was constituted, as we learned in well informed circles. Bonomi appealed that all kind of political struggle and embittered newspaper polemics should cease.

The Prime Minister's appeal was accepted by all the Ministers.

The Leader of the Communist Party, Palmiro Togliatti, just yesterday reaffirmed the willingness of his Party to continue collaborating with the Government. Togliatti added that he will see to it that the present coalition stands good even after the liberation of North Italy.

The Left Parties, always according to well informed quarters, will stick to the present combination because all negotiations between Socialists and Communists on one side and Christian Democrats on the other for a political alliance broke down and the Christian Democrat Leader, Alcide De Gasperi, declined the Socialist and Communist bid to replace Bojomi as Prime Minister.

The Socialists and Communists do not wish to carry alone the full responsibility of the Country's administration in the present particularly difficult moment.

At today's Cabinet meeting the question of raising wages and salaries to meet the high cost of living was also discussed but not completely defined. The conclusion was however reached

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783016

BULLETIN N° [redacted] 191 Sppt. 26, I944
I600 Hr

BONOMI CALLS SIX PARTIES
TO ABIDE BY POLITICAL TRUCE

Prime Minister Bonomi won a plitical battle when at today's Cabinet meeting he put as a condition for his permanence in office that all the Six Government Parties should abide by the political truce, to which they pledged themselves when the coalition Government was constituted, as we learned in well informed circles. Bonomi appealed that all kind of political struggle and embittered newspaper polemics should cease.

The Prime Minister's appeal was accepted by all the Ministers.

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The Cabinet meeting started at 9 this morning and ended at I;I5 p. m.

1105

I 4 9 5

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778506

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA OFFERS CLOSER COOPERATION TO ITALY

The Czechoslovakian representative to Rome expressed the desire that the relations between Italy and his Country should assume a character of friendship and of active cooperation, it was revealed by Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi at today's Cabinet meeting. The Italian Government answered with a message expressing thankful acceptation. An official communique will be issued later in the day.

The Italian Government will send, as soon as possible, to Czechoslovakia a Consul General with attributions of Plenipotentiary Minister.

THREE FASCIST SENATORS ARRESTED.

Three Fascist Senators, Alfredo Felici, prof. Giacomo Curatolo, and Doctor Stefano de Ruggiero, known as Mussolini's iformers, were arrested this morning in Rome on a warrant issued by the Adjunct High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, Mario Berlinguer. Their charges are based on Article 3 of the Epuration law which contemplates the contributions given in support of the Fascist Regime. Senator Felici has been one of the first fervent Nationalists and made himself conspicuous by chanting the praises of Fascism in the Senate. Senator Curatolo is an historian who also helped with his activity in strengthening Il Duce's dictatorship. Senator de Ruggiero is a former Prefetto (Head of Provincial Administration) and has been secretary of a Senate committee for internal and juridical affairs. It was a well known fact that all statements made in the Senate lobby contrary to the Regime in the presents of five Senators, among whom the three arrested today, was immediately reported to the highest spheres. That was

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

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775016

RECORDS OF MATTEOTTI'S TRIAL TURNED OVER TO SUPREME COURT

The records of the trial for the murder of the Socialist Deputato Giacomo Matteotti, a Fascist crime committed in 1924 which provokes such a wave of indignation that almost overthrew Mussolini, have been forwarded today, by the High Commissioner for Epuration, Count Carlo Sforza, to the Supreme Court (Suprema Corte di Cassazione). The documents are accompanied by a report asking that the sentences against the murderers and the accomplices should be annulled. Also photographs of the dossier of the trial held by the Senate against Senator Emilio de Bono, who at the time of Matteotti's murder was Chief of Police, have been also handed over to the Supreme Court. De Bono, one of the four leaders of the March on Rome, has since died by an execution squad at Verona, as a traitor to Mussolini. The Fascist Government subtracted the records of the de Bono trial from the Senate's files, but they had been secretly photographed before hand. The request for the annulment of both trials is motivated by the fact that the proceedings were submitted to political compulsion which prevented justice from following the right course.

POPE RECEIVES FLORENCE's ARCHBISHOP

Pius XII received this morning Cardinal Elia della Costa, Archbishop of Florence, who arrived yesterday in Rome on an American military automobile. The audience lasted more than one hour and the Cardinal reported to His Holiness about conditions of the Florentine population and described moving epysodes of sacrifice and unselfishness which took place while the battle was raging outside and inside the town. The Cardinal told the Pope about the missionary work accomplished by the priests of Florence in the midst of raging warfare.

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AUXILIARY BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM

1498

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AUXILIARY BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM RECEIVED BY POPE.

The Pope granted a special audience this morning to the Auxiliary Bishop of Birmingham, Monsignor Onofrio Breigh and to Brigadier General D.F. Aikenhead.

SPELLMAN RETURNS TO ROME AFTER VISIT TO FRENCH FRONT.

Archbishop Francis Spellman of New York returned to Rome today by air from North France. The prelate visited the American Units fighting in the French campaign in his quality of Military Chaplain.

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BULLETIN N° 191 Sept.26,1944
1300 h.

"THE ELIMINATION OF MIDDLE MEN IS SOUGHT BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL PRICES", SAYS SARAGAT
(exclusive to "SI")

"The elimination of middle men is one of the first tasks which the Government deems necessary for controlling prices", declared Minister Giuseppe Saragat, in an interview, exclusive to "SI" today.

Prices problems is of great concern for the Allied Authorities and the Italian Government, declared the Minister. The Allied Authorities have realized that prices are not of the same structure throughout Italy and are to be coordinated, without delay.

"The Italian Government', Saragat explained, 'decided to set up a central organ for price controlling, that is an "inner Cabinet" of Ministers to be assisted by an Executive, the Central Commission for prices, which is composed of representatives of Consumers, the General Confederation of Labour, the Labour Chambers and other experts. In the provinces a local Commission is organized, under the presidency of the Prefect, and representatives of Consumers, Labour organizations and experts as members.

"The most important feature of these provisions consists in the fact that the superior authorities for establishing prices in the Inner Cabinet, which may entrust other Ministers or officials with the power to fix prices, are not to decree their enforcement, which is the competence of the Inner Cabinet alone. Two schools of thought are noticeable among the various members of the Italian Government: one would stand to release blocking prices, the other would prefer a gradual revision taking as reference point the present level. But whichever of the two theories prevails the Government will proceed to coordinate at once: 1)Prices for foodstuffs, es-

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Minister Saragat further explained that: "In order to proceed to a sound policy of prices it is necessary to first remove several obstacles now hindering a speedy return to

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normal.

"The first obstacle, as was already represented to the Allies', he said, 'is the currency problem, inasmuch as the Lira continues to lose ground and the Italian Government has no power to control the money circulation.

"The second obstacle is the transportations problem, because it is necessary to collect goods in the producing centres to abblish the present interprovincial barriers, improve communications for gathering up to date indications as to the amount of goods available in the various parts of the country, organize with the Allies' aid, an efficient transportation service, eliminate the work of middle men which weighs heavily on the merchandise cost. Furthermore adequate seances are to be organized, because the distribution of goods is to be carried out on a democratic system, by fostering the cooperative system. The Communes, even the smallest, should organize their own local cooperatives. Finally the institution of centeens would be helpful".

The third point which Saragat considers important, is a good coordinated plan between the Allied and Italian Authorities to enact mixed Commissions for the purchasing of goods needed by the Allies on the Italian market.

Opposition Parties have criticized the Government for the creation of an Inner Cabinet, reminiscent of a similar organ enacted by Fascism in its last years.

"It is easy to criticize', affirmed Minister Saragat, and added in concluding his interview that: "The opposition should take into account the economic and political conditions of our country which are so serious that the steps taken could not be avoided".

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 189 Sept.26,1944
900 h.

WHY AMERICA IS WINNING

Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, in commenting Roosevelt's first electoral speech, writes: "Both the great British and American Democracies are giving proof, and not only today, of what the persistent and conscious efforts of free men are capable. It would suffice to remember the field of work where worthy admiration is evident for the workers of the U.S.A. and who in a régime of free unions, completely outside State control and with complete respect for every liberty, have known how to build those immesely powerful war weapons which are proving their strength on the battle fronts. All this goes on without a sign of unrestful social revolution against discipline, without a'mythical'claim, or listening to pseudo-messianic sermons which could in no way satisfy even the most just aspirations".

"For this reason we say that the example set by the American Republic is significant. The Americans are winning the war not only because of their power in weapons but also because of Democracy, which to be real, must embrace the entire country's life, both private and public, inspired by true freedom and guaranteed justice".

POINTING THE RIGHT WAY TO RECOVERY

Corriere d'Roma writes: "There are urgent problems which interest in the same way both the idealistic liberal and the most hot-headed marxist. Italians should give heed to the concord voice of the political Parties for a clear Government programme. They should cling around the Government joining forces for the reconstruction of the country, thinking at this dark hour of what could be done rather than

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TOO MANY UNINTERESTED IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Avanti!, organ of the Socialist Party, writes that one of the most serious aspects of the Italian situation is the tendency of a large number of citizens to keep aloof from public affairs. Too many people are deliberately secluding themselves in their private world and looking after their own selfish interests. Democracy cannot work without social solidarity and common efforts for common ideals. The present attempts to break up national unity is, according to the paper, the political expression of a selfishness which tends to isolate everyone in the narrow sphere of personal interests.

TEAM WORK IS NEEDED FOR TRUE DEMOCRACY

Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, says that undermining the Government's power and stirring up the mob is a dangerous game which is bound to evoke sinister spectres of the recent past on to the Italian political scenes. This is no time for wild uttrances and disorderly demonstrations. Stern discipline, thoughtful action, and team work of all men and parties that want to reconstruct Italy on a sound democratic base, is what Italy needs mostly today, less reactionary forces try to stage a comeback.

This is the warning of Alberto Tachiani, a prominent Italian Antifascist exile, in an article published by the paper. He adds: "Ideals and bold plans should not be held back, provided they are sound and practically applicable and do not represent perturbing theoretical formulas in the interest of individual parties. They should be truly instrumental for a general rebirth of the country".

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BULLETIN No 189

Sept 25, 1944.
20 h.

INDUSTRIALISTS PROMISE RELIEF TO WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS.

Representatives of the Italian General Confederation of Industry declared themselves favourable to the workers' requests presented to them yesterday by the General Confederation of Italian Labour. They promised to grant the workers an account of future raisesx as from Aug. 16, 1944. Undersecretary to the Ministry of Labour, Mariano Costa, who took part and presided over the meeting between Labour and Industrialists representatives, will report to the Government in order that the long [illegible] situation may be solved speedily. According to the requests presented by the Confederation of Labour each individual worker will get a bonus of 60 lire a day in Rome, 40 lire in other parts of Liberated Italy. Achille Grandi, one of the three Secretaries of Confederation of Labour, insisted that the bonus should granted every worker, notwithstanding the number of people dependent on him. He explained that otherwise employers would prefer giving employment to single workers to married ones.

MERCY SHIPS FLYING PAPAL COLOURS STILL SOUGHT BY VATICAN AUTHORITIES.

The Vatican is still working on its charitable initiative for a fleet of small cargos flying the Papal colours in the Mediterranean, it was learned today. In his last radio message to the world, Pius XII gave some hints about negotiations carried out by the Holy See for obtaining motor schooners or other ships to be used for transporting food stuffs to Rome or taking back home war refugees.

The first time the problem of a Papal fleet came up last winter, when, following the Pope's appeal for war

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The first time the problem of a Papal fleet came up last winter, when, following the Pope's appeal for war relief, a substantial load of foodstuffs, medicines and clothing was gathered together in Spain to be shipped to Italy on Spanish cargos. Argentine joined the initiative and the cargoes were about to sail for Italy when international negotiations failed to secure the necessary permits. Last March, when Rome was virtually isolated from North Italy through Allied bombings, the Vatican turned again to the problem of supplying the starving Capital. This time small

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ships flying Papal colours would have to carry to Rome from North Italy the food stuff which could no longer be carried by rail. The Holy See had intention to lease boats lying idle in Genoa and place them under the Papal flag on the route to a small port in Central Italy, for carrying solely wheat and food stuff. For the second time the initiative was unsuccesful. Negotiations, however, were never dropped but little hope is entertained in Vatican circles about their outcome. It is believed that, should an agreement be reached about any of the several Vatican initatives, as soon as war conditions should permit it, the Allies help to Italy will lighten by as much as the Papal ships will carry.

ROME REACTION TO UNRRA
DECISION MIXED.
(by our Diplomatic Correspondent)

Comments were widespread and controversial in Rome today on the decision of the UNRRA Council in Montreal about relief to Italy. While people acquainted with the mechanism of Anglosaxon political psychology pointed out that UNRRA help may later gradually be extended to other sectors than those of the "innocent part" of the Italian population (children, but not women and old people), many observed that nothing was really gained by New Anti Fascist Italy on the "road home" on which she must work her way, except generous, humanitarian charity. One year after the Armistice and the proclamation of co-belligerancy, thousands of Italians having been killed by Germans in battle or in clandestine fighting, Italy is still technically known as an "enemy" country. The charity itself which has been awarded her must not be construed as a precedent for other "enemy" countries. Lacking more information, the scanty news received in Rome could not help raising bitter disappointment. Particularly in those who took to their actual value the promises and encouragements given, for technical, military, and immediate reasons, by the Allied broadcasts during the last years and months.

Denial of extension to Italy of the Lend-Lease facilities, which Undersecretary Stettinius said was being taken into

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Denial of extension to Italy of the Lend-Lease facilities, which Undersecretary Stettinius said was being taken into consideration and which President F.D. Roosevelt later on said he had "never heard of", has come to increase this sense of bitterness. It is particularly evident in political circles connected with the Committee of National Liberation, of which the Bonomi Government is the expression. These circles are being attacked both right and left, because they fail to get from the Allies the confidence they should receive. They ask themselves whether to Allied leaders it is clear that Bonomi is the last man on whom Italy may count, in the present

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circumstances, for the establishment of solid, not-extremist democratic Government. In this state of things, the Liberation of Northern Italy is going to bring into the picture more and graver problems, whose shadow is being already cast over the present.

GERMANS' SLAUGHTERING IN NOTH ITALY ON THE INCREASE

An underground message received today from North Italy states that " German persecutions are running wilder and wilder".

" They are torturing political prisoners and summarily massacring hostages".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775016

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BULLETIN N° 188 Sept.25,1944
16[illegible] h

WHY THE SAN MARINO REPUBLIC DECLARED WAR
ON GERMANY

Seventyfive soldiers of the San Marino Republic aided the Allies in sweeping Germans out of their land. Three hundred volunteers asked to be allowed the honour to enlist and fight against the Germans longside of the United Nations, but sufficient uniforms could not be found for them all. Only 4[illegible] uniforms existed in the stores, a number just equal to that of the soldiers the Republic has in its "regular army". Dress uniforms had to be used for the others.

San Marino declared war on Germany three days ago, but the Republic is really at war with a part of Germany, Austria, ever since 1915. After taking part in the first world war with 15 volunteers, of whom two died and the others were wounded, and contributing with a camp hospital also, the Republic of San Marino was not invited to sign the San Germano Peace Treaty. Distracted diplomats forgot to include the tiny Republic among the signing States and San Marino, although an unwilling party, was obliged to remain at war with Austria up to the present day. Intervention in the first world war originated from a nationalist move as San Marino claimed the Isle of Arbe from where its first inhabitants originally came. This explains the volunteering pheromenon.

"In this war", declared Marquis Filippo Serlupi Crescenzi, Plenipotentiary Minister of San Marino to the Holy See - the only diplomat of the Republic with a Minister's rank as all others are either Consul Generals or Chargés d'Affaires - to a "SI" correspondent, the Council of Regency prevented the enlistment of volunteers on the side of the Axis Powers. This provision was taken for that same reason of feelings which in 1861 ispired the Regent Captains then to offer the honorary citizenship to Abraham Lincoln who was fighting to abolish slavery, and again in 1918 to Woodrow Wilson, [illegible] of their

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778016

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"On the 28th of July 1943, three days after the downfall of Mussolini, San Marino also had a 'coup d'état'. The Gozi family was overturned and power passed into the hands of the Babboni family followers. When later in September, Italy asked

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for Armistice, some turbulent people took over power and appealed to the Germans for aid. They came to San Marino and occupied its territory. The citizens, however, founded a Holy Alliance. A Council of Regency was appointed and in which 5 of the political exponents and 15 of the newcomers took part. All faced the invader and Germans were obliged to clear out while 300 citizens stood guard along the boundaries to defend the neutrality of the Republic.

"The 26th June this year", stated Marquis Serlupi, 'San Marino was bombed from the air by unknown aircraft. A protest was immediately sent to both belligerent sides. The United Nations answered through the Holy See that they confirmed their respect for the independence and neutrality of the Republic. Germany followed suite. But when the Germans withdrew from Urbino towards Rimini, they crossed the San Marino territory. They could have used two other roads to withdraw, but they preferred to violate our neutrality. The reply was straight away with the declaration of war".

The Most Serene, as the Republic of San Marino is called, whose origin dates back to the middle of the IV century, is a tiny independent State situated between the Marches and Romagna provinces, only measuring slightly over 60 sq.kms.and with a population of from 13 to 14 thousand in peace time, living mainly on agriculture and grazing. This number has now greatly increased owing to refugees from Rimini and other neighbouring places, who hoped to find refuge from Germans there because of the extraterritorial rights of the Republic. There are now from 70 to 80 thousand people living in San Marino.

The State is held by two Regency Captains, elected every six months, on the 1st of April and on the 1st of October, taking over office on these dates with a solemn festival called "Ingresso" (The Entry). The Republic coins its own money and has its own stamps and a permanent militia of 40 men.

War traditions may be said to date from the X century. In fact at that time the Most Serene for the first time built a fortified wall around its territory with three towers, called the Rocca, the Fratta and the Montale Towers, to defend them-
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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War traditions may be said to date from the X century. In fact at that time the Most Serene for the first time built a fortified wall around its territory with three towers, called the Rocca, the Fratta and the Montale Towers, to defend themselves against invasions by Hungarians and Saracenes. The fight between Guelphs and Ghibelines also extended to this tiny State, but later the Republic was successful in its struggle against the Malatesta family, the Lords of Rimini.

They were not so successful in their attempts against the Church to occupy and annex their land, which happened in 1556 when they were beaten by Pope Paul IV, and in 1739 when Cardinal Alberone occupied the territory for a year. Cardinal Luigi Valenti Gonzaga besieged the Republic in 1786. In 1851

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shelter was given in San Marino to some former members of Parliament, and this caused it to be invaded by the Austrian and Papal troops who wanted the refugees to be handed over. In 1934 Ezio Balducci, a San Marino Fascist, attempted to have the Republic annexed to Mussolini's Italy. He was therefore condemned to 20 years imprisonment.

Napoleon recognized the independence of San Marino in 1797 and in 1815 Metternich followed suite at the Congress of Vienna.

" ITALIAN COMMUNISTS NUMBER 200.000 "- TOGLIATTI

The Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti, at the end of the meeting of the Rome Province Communists, pronounced a speech asking for a greater participation of Italy to the war and for the reduction of ACC control over Italian affairs to the minimum allowed by war necessities. Thus the Communist Party fully backs the requests already put forward by the Socialists.

Togliatti particularly lamented that the Italian Patriots are put aside as soon as they establish contact with the Allied troops, while they would like to be permitted to fight on against the German enemy.

In his speech Palmiro Togliatti defined his Party's policy as aimed to unite all the antifascist democratic forces. While the working class is still building up its organisation, disrupted by Fascism, the reactionary, capitalistic forces have remained intact under Fascism and are now uniting against the workers' interests.

As for the contribution given by the Communists to the war effort, Togliatti revealed the strenght of the Communist Partisan units in North Italy up to June 30th. In Lombardy there were 2 Garibaldi Brigades made up of workers, I Brigade composed of Patriots Action Groups, II Garibaldi Detachments. In Piedmont 3 Garibaldi Divisions, 5 detached Garibaldi Brigades, 122 squads for the defence of Turin. In Liguria 2 Garibaldi Brigades, 300 squads for Genoa's defence. In Emilia 2 Garibaldi Divisions of 3 Brigades each, 8 detached Garibaldi Brigades, other 2 indepe.-

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Altogether the Partisan units organised by the Communist Party totalled to 6 Divisions, 24 detached Brigades, 5 Action Brigades, 450 defence squads; That number has since increased. The total number of Communist members is about 200.000.

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As for home politics Togliatti declared necessary to constitute a Central Food Committee and local Food Committees adding that to the supply question many other problems are connected and that they must be met in a spirit of national cooperation. The problem of national cooperation is also connected with Italy's position in the international field and in this regard Togliatti thinks that the mistrust surrounding Italy can only be eliminated when the Italian shall prove that they are becoming a reelly democratic Nation.

He ended by underlining the colose cooperation of Communists and Socialists and expressed the hope that the cooperation already existing with the Christian Democrats in the Labour field shall be extended to the political ground. After Togliatti two Communist comrades, Grico and D'Onofrio, both recently arrived from Russia, held a speech. The former took part in the defence of Moscow and was awarded with a Soviet decoration.

Among the orders of the day voted during the three day meeting, one affirms the right of dividing up the lands confiscated to the Fascists, another asks for a revision of agriculturals contracts and another for the assignation to the farmers of land propertios left unproductive by the great landowners.

INSIDE STORY OF ITALIAN STATE GOLD REVEALED

(Special to SI)

We learned today from the dossier of the preliminary judicial proceedings against the former Governor of the Bank of Italy, Vincenzo Azzolini, that half of the Italian State gold was firts hidden behind a hastlily built wall in one of the Bank's vaults, but later handed over to the Germans by the same Azzolini. The Governor of the Bank of Italy, who will be tried by the High Court of Justice October 9, claims to his discharge that the Germans didscoverd the trick from documents seized at the Headquarters of the Italian General Staff and that therefore he was obliged to hand over the gold.

The charge against Azzolini is of having consigned to the Germans I20 million gold and having thus " collaborated with the enemy ". This crime can be punished with death penalty. The High Court of Justice will be presided by Judge Lorenzo who takes definitly the place of President Ettore Casati, in- 1092
disposed. He presided over the trial against Pietro

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

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The charge against Azzolini is of having consigned to the Germans 120 million gold and having thus " collaborated with the enemy ". This crime can be punished with death penalty. The High Court of Justice will be presided by Judge Lorenzo who takes definitly the place of President Ettore Casati, indisposed. Marchi also presided over the trial against Pietro Caruso. Azzolini's Defence are solicitors Luigi Biamonti, Annibale Angelucci and Andrea Serrao.

When last September the Germans seized Rome it was feared that they would put their hands on the State gold kept in the vaults of the Bank of Italy. General Calvi di Bergolo, then Commander of the open town of Rome, tried to convince Azzolini to put the gold in a safe place and offered to produce a fake

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documentation to discharge Azzolini of any responsibility. But he did not have enough pluck to accept the proposal. Later on,as the danger of a German intervention became greater, the Subsitute Governor of the Bank,studied the best way of sub tracting to the Germans at least half of the gold.To this end a forged letter was sent to the Potenza branch of the Bank of Italy ,stating that about 60 tones of gold had been sent to that town.The letter was dated September 20,1942.Mean-while, with the help of the most trustful people of the personal,60 tones of gold were hidden in an empty space between two walls in one of the vaults.A small door which lead to that empty space was blocked with concrete and a work dried up with electric ventilators.At dawn of Sept. 20,1943,the work was completed.

The same day Azzolini after having met Prof. Cambi,then Finance Minister,convoked the Bank's Managing Board and declared that the German Ambassador in Rome had asked for the Italian State gold to be handed over,menacing otherwise to take it away by force.The Governor added that it was necessary to give way to the German request as the Germans had seized in the archives of the Italian General Staff,documents among which a detailed report about the gold of the Bank of Italy which had been sent to Giovanni Acamfora,Minister for Foreign Currency, in the first Badoglio Cabinet.After this declaration Azzolini had the fake letter to the Potenza Branch destroyed and took the 60 tones of gold out of the hiding.

When the Germans first called on the Bank of Italy they intended to take away the gold reserve by plane.But afterwards,having realized the practical difficulties of this plane,they had the gold sent to Milan by railway.The transport took place between the 22nd and the 28th of September.Azzolini went on to collaborate with the Germans and with Mussolini's puppet government, which imposed him to put at the disposal of the Nazis a great part of the robbed treasure.

When the Allies entered Rome,they found Azzolini still in his post ;but he did not stay there long as he was first given arrest in his home by the Allied Authorities and then arrested

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758016

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rest in his home by the Allied Authorities and then arrested
by the Italian ones,following an order of High Commissioner for
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The defendant will base his defence on the circumstanee that
if really documents had been found by the Germans relating to
the Bank of Italy gold reserve,his action could not have taken
a different course.This however does not appear at all proved
from the statements of the numerous witnesses heard during the
preliminary proceedings.Former Minister Acanfora states that he
never asked for the above mentionned documents and addes that

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he never handed them over to the General Staff.He admits however that he might have talked about it with Azzolini but only as a hear-say.The reports relating to the gold were compiled by the Bank Offices but it was not ascertained if and when they were sent to the former Finance Minister,who,according to Azzolini, would have required them in Aug. 1943.The Substitute Governor Introna points out that when Azzolini decided to hide the gold away he never mentioned that reports on the question had been written.At last the then Head of the General Staff,Francesco Rossi,denies that his offices have requested reports about the gold reserve.

The simpathies for Fascism of the Governor of the Bank of Italy appear very clearly from the statements of the Bank employees.

Azzolinifis spending his days in the Regina Colei jail writing a longmanuscript that he will submit to the High Court of Justice.

In the imminence of the trial the President of the Bank for International Settlements,Thomas Harrington,wired to the Minister of Treasury, Signor Soleri,who received the message this morning informing him that"the General Assembly acknowledged the reimbursement of the Italian debt towards the Bank for International Settlements which the Bank of Italy garanteed.The Assembly favorably received the news that the gold corresponding to the value of the aforesaid debt hade already arrived in Switzerland last March;the news of the reimbursement was favorably received both the importance of its amount and for the exceptional circumstances in which the gold was sent from Italy to Switzerland in a particulary difficult moment.The Assembly is keen on congratulating and thanking Governor Azzolini to whose tenacity and will reimbursement is due.I have the honour of letting Your Excellency know in the imminence of the trial against Azzolini,founder and councillor of this Bank where he was highly appreciated.I beg you to inform of this the Authotities called to judge Governor Azzolini.*

A copy of this dispatch has beed fmrwarded to the President of the High Court of Justice and to the Highcommissioner for Antifascist Epuration.

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

As news agencies are forbidden, the greatest care should be taken not to allow our material to stray from your hands. It is STRICTLY for foreign correspondents in Italy. There should be no leak.

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

BULLETIN N° 187 Sept.25,1944
1300 h.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS: - As no Italian papers are published on Monday mornings we omit the usual Press Review.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN ITALIAN SOCIETY OF AUTHORS AND EDITORS WITH FOREIGN ASSOCIATIONS
(exclusive to "SI")

Dr. Mario Vinciguerra, who has just taken up his post as Commissary for the 'Società Autori ed Editori'(Authors and Editors' Association), made the following declarations to a "SI" correspondent, on his own particular work concerning relations with the same type of Authors' associations abroad.

"The Società Autori ed Editori of which I have taken over the Commissary's post in a particularly difficult moment,' said Vinciguerra,' and following the abundant swindling of funds by Fascist administrators, must first of all be put in order and reorganized in its economic system.

"This is my foremost and most urgent task. But there are many important problems of a professional nature to which I must dedicate my time as early as possible to try and bring back importance and dignity in front of the foreign associations. To begin with, I have got into contact with the Anglo-American and French authorities, who now represent the rights of the authors and editors of their countries, to reach an understanding for authors' exchange of rights. I must admit that relations are already most satisfactory and are marked by the desire to reach an agreement which could safeguard the rights of all. I have the intention of appointing a consultative commission to work with me in a wholehearted spirit. I feel sure that I shall gain much from the advice of competent and well intentioned men.

1089

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 745016

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"I shall have the Buccardo Theatrical Library opened to the public as soon as possible. It is full of many books, prints and relics, and is in a pleasant Renaissance surrounding. I also feel sure that foreign guests who are fond of literature and art will visit the Library with pleasure and interest".

CATHOLIC COMMUNISTS TO MEET FOR THE FIRST TIME

The first meeting of the Left Catholic Party (formerly Catholic Communist Party) will take place on October 8th, and work will continue throughout the next day also.

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It will be held i.. the Great Hall of the Liceo Visconti, which is by tradition the most Catholic Communist among the high schools of Rome. ts head master, Professor Angelo Pier- is a Catholic Communist, that is a follower of the doctrines of which two of his former pupils, Franco Rodano and Fedele d'Amico, are the chief xponents.

It is foreseen that during the work at the meetings the Leftist problems of the Christian Democrats will be discussed, and that the Catholic Communists, now hidden behind the name of Leftist Christians, will try to entice the more extreme Christian Democrats over to their side.

VATICAN NUNCIO IN FRANCE HAS NOT BEEN FOUND YET.

The Vatican has not received any news of Monsignor Valerio Valeri, Nuncio in France, who resided in Vichy, since the liberation of the Country. At one time it was thought that Valeri had gone to Paris, but this information, received through devious routes, has not been confirmed. Neutral Countries, on the days previous to the arrival of the Allied Armies in Vichy, had withdrawn their representatives, among whom the Vatican Nuncio was thought to be, and some are known to have reached Paris. But where is Valeri? It is believed that, should he have reached Paris safely, or any other city where there is an Allied HQ, he would have telegraphed the Holy See of his whereabouts. Why has he not done so? The Secretariat of State refrains from making suppositions but is worried. However, no news has yet been received of all French Bishops and Cardinals in Liberated France, which may mean that trasmission difficulties are the cause of the lack of news. Steps are being planned to interest authorities in the fate of the Missing Prelates.

POPE RECEIVES DUKE OF ANCONA

1088

The Pope today received in private audience Eugenio di Savoja-Genova, Duke of Ancona, a colonel in the Italian Corps of Liberation. With the Duke was his wife, Luisa di Borbone-Napoli, a descendant of the Kings of the Two Sicilies, and their little baby, Maria Isabella, in her nurse's arms. The little child, who is not yet one year old, came at the invitation of His Holiness, who wanted

1528
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775016

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

1530

Following are thumbnail sketches of the Italian Cities on the path of the advancing Allied Armies beyond the Gothic Line:

Forli: A city of 25000 inhabitants, an agrarian center, like all Romagna cities, surrounded by a fringe of smaller villages, farmhouses, villas, cottages, which gradually merge into the city proper. Main business: land cultivation, by means of an ancient, wise and tenacious technique. Fruit, wheat, hemp (the richest crop), sugar beets (which are transformed in the great sugar factories of the region) are among the main products. Other products: hot headed politicians, among whom Benito Mussolini, who was born in nearby Predappio .

Forli was Forum Livii of the Romans. It began having a history of its own in the XIIth Century, when it became a free Ghibelline City State (Comune) and headed the Ghibellines of the Romagna, against the Guelfs (mostly French) which were sent there by Pope Martin IV. The battle was a famous and bloody one. Dante recalls the "sanguinoso mucchio" or bloody mound of killed Frenchmen. Torn asunder by two feuding families, the Orgogliosi and the Ordelaffi, in the XIIIth Century, found peace after the Ordelaffi won and imposed their rule which lasted until 1480. Guests of the Ordelaffi were, among many, Dante and Boccaccio. The rule passed to Girolamo Riario, who held it with energy until the City was sieged by Cesare Borgia the Duke de Valentinois, son of Alexander VI Borgia, brother of Lucrezia Borgia, and the Prince of Machiavelli's Prince. The city was defended with great courage by Riario's wife, Caterina Sforza. When Forli capitulated, Caterina was taken to Rome and imprisoned in Castel Sant'Angelo. Caterina later became the mother of the greatest Italian condottiero, Giovanni dalle Bande Nere. After the fall of the Borgias, Foli passed to the Ordelaffi, and, later on, to the rule of the Church. It was always a problem-region, of anti-papal, ghibelline feeling. Indocile, ready for rebellion, even after the union of Italy, Forlli kept Republican faith, proud of having given birth to Aurelio Saffi, who, with Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Armellini, ruled the Roman Republic of 1849.

1087

Of so many historial vicissitudes not many

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Of so many historial vicissitudes not many monuments are left. From the XIIIth Century comes the Rocca Rivaldina, built or re-built by Spanish Cardinal Gil Albornoz, who also built the Palazzo Comunale. The Palazzo del Podestà is of the XVth Century. Most important monument is the Church of San Mercuriale with its beautiful steeple built 1480. The little City is filled with palazzi of all Centuries, monuments to the pride of small nobility and landowners. In the local Museum the Forlivesi preserve, among many others, the paintings of the local Master, the great Melozzo da Forlì, pupil of Pier della Francesca.

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R a v e n n a: It is impossible to think that Ravenna may be damaged by war without a feeling of anguish. This City is the testimonial of a world and of an art which cannot be found elsewhere. It is the most perfett example of Bizantino architecture, mosaics, sculpture, of the West. From the beginning of the Vth to the first half of the VIIth Ravenna was enriched with Churches, Palaces, mosaics, basr liefs, sculptures. Galla Placidia, sister of Emperor Onofrio, built there her Mausoleum and asked the best artists to decorate it with the best mosaics still standing of that period, in which classic and oriental elements are merged together. She also ordered the construction of the Church of San Giovanni Evangelista, an important example of a style which later spread to all Italy. Afterwards, Theodoricus chose Ravenna as the Capital of the Gothic Kingdom (hence the name chosen by Kesserling for the Line which skirts Ravenna), and adorned it with churches and Palaces. His sepulchre, sealed by a dome carved out of a gigantic monolith, and Sant' Apollinare nuovo, are the best works of his period. Afterwards the Bysantine Emperors (Rulers of the Eastern Roman Empire) made Ravenna Western ~~timeim~~ Capital, beginning from Giustiniano. The Church of San Vitale, adorned with the most beautiful mosaics in Italy.

Only here one can study that wonderful epoch in which decadence coupled with exhuberant artistic florishing. Here are the models for an architecture which will later become Italian, later on European. Here one can study the development of the mosaic, which, from the Roman-Christian style, blossomed forth into the Byzantine, becoming richer with gold and colors and the design becomes more and more emblematic.

Other works of art, left in Ravenna by the rule of the Polenta Family and by the Serenissima Republic of Venice, do not break the charm of this rare world of the Vth and VIth Century, which has miraculously survived, almost intacts, in its ~~mmmm~~ unique beauty. Among these latter are the ~~xxxxxxx~~ church of San Francesco, re-built in Trecento (XIVth Century) on another older one, the ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ graceful Venetian Loggia on Piazza Maggiore, the Church of Santa Maria in Porto, with XIIIIth Century frescoes of the Rimini School.

Greatest treasure of all in Ravenna, is Dante's tomb, built in the XVth Century, where poets, thinkers, artists of all countries came here in pilgrimage. Lord Byron, in his stay in Ravenna, when he was in love with Countess Guiccioli, crossed the city with much pomp to bring homage to the tomb of Dante. He wrote that he liked to hear the Ave Maria bells rising to the sky , in Ravenna. He dedicated to the Ave Maria bells one of the most moving stanzas of his Child Harold.

Ravenna's Pineta, the Pine Woods, sung by Dante in the Divine Commedia, and ideally transported by him to the Paradiso, was described by Boccaccio in one of his best stories, in the Decameron. There, now, perhaps

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Ravenna's Pineta, the Pine Woods, sung by Dante in the Divine Commedia, and ideally transported by him to the Paradise, was described by Boccaccio in one of his best stories, in the Decameron. There, now, perhaps monstruous German war machines are preparing useless defences. The Pine Woods may be given back to Italy scorched and destroyed by war. Trees will go on growing, however. Monuments may be maimed forever. One thinks of the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, with its gold mosaics; Sant'Apollinare in Classe, the great basilica of Giuliano Argentario; Sant'Apollinare Nuovo, with its two mosaics facing each other, one of Theodericus' time and the other Byzantine; San Vitale , the purest glory of Byzantine art in the West, whose mosaics, in the octagonal walls, preserve portraits of Emperor Justinian, Empress Theodora of the sinful past, officials, priests, generals, noblemen of their court; the two Baptist ies, the Aryan and Chrisian

1086

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and the smaller churches ; the remainders of the Byzantine military barracks, the mosaics, the frescoes, the statues, the paintings, the priceless ancient brocades and damasks preserved in the Museum, cannot grow again like the pine trees. They belong to the world.

C e s e n a. Perhaps founded by Liburnian or Umbrian populations, it was even in Roman days, an independent little comunity, which became bigger as the region became wealthier. In the Middle Ages it followed the fate of Ravenna. It was ruled by Theodoricus' Goths, who conquered it after a strenuous siege, and later the Byzantine rule of the Ravenna Exarchs (Byzantine Viceroys in Italy). Of the old City, destroyed in the Xth Cent. by Berengarius, we have few mementoes left. Its glorious history begins from the XIth Cent., when it organized itself into a Free City State and defended its Liberty against the neighbouring towns and cities. It fought both Ravenna and Forli. Cesena's love of Liberty was sung by Dante. The Ordelaffi of Forli eventually dominated the town, and enriched it with a fortress, la Rocca (XIVth Cen.) The rule of Francesco Ordelaffi fell in 1357, when Cardinal Gil Albornoz submitted all Romagna to the Church. Cesena resisted the Cardinal through a memorable siege in which the entire population was reduced to the Rocca, under the command of an heroic woman, Cia degli Ubaldini, wife of the last of the Ordelaffi. The Church greted Cesena to the Malatesta family, of Rimini, and they filled it with monuments, armed bands, goods, and artists. At the death of the greatest of late Malatestas, Novello, the Church resumed direct rule, with the short parenthesis of the domination of Cesena by Cesare Borgia. Until 1870 Cesena was an unruly, rebel, rioting city of the Church State. In 1832, for instance, it rose in revolt against the bad government of the priests.

Most important monuments are those which the Malatesta family built: the Cathedral, built by a German architect, Undesvalto, along the lines of the Bolognese church of San Petronio; the Palazzo de' Malatesta, with the famous Library, one of the clearest examples of early Renaissance style.

A small, drowsy town, in normal days, fed by the rich, intensively cultivated countryside and by the large daily catch of fish which is landed every morning on the port queys, Cesena is not very important. It is picturesque, the sails of fishing boats coloured with ochre and red, with the distinctive designs which allow people on shore to recognize boats from afar, crowding the small port. It is a summer resort for people who like to spend little

1355

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As news agencies are forbidden, the greatest care should be taken not to allow our material to stray from your hands. It is STRICTLY for foreign correspondents in Italy. There should be no leak.

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

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775046

PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN N° 186
(single Sunday issue)

Sept. 25, 1944
1300 h.

SMALL COUNTRIES COALIZING AGAINST AID TO ITALY

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, discusses the outcome of the demand to the U.N.R.R.A. for aid, and writes: "The results are rather modest but must be considered as a first step and not as a conclusion. It is Roosevelt's declarations that lead us to believe this. Many difficulties lie ahead of us. Italy's request to be admitted into the UNRRA and to have the right of vote in its organizations has met with resistance. Even America's proposal to send relief to Italy has caused opposition. We may say with satisfaction, however, that the greater Powers of the United Nations, and not only England and the U.S. who are in direct contact with our problems and our suffering, but even France has voted in favour of giving us aid. One single hostility, which might be interpreted as provincial narrowmindedness, otherwise unexplainable, comes from Norway. It is probable that other small countries have joined in a coalition against us, but we have no founded news to assert this. Cut out from higher politics, paralysed by the war truce, isolated on our own territory through the war and military and diplomatic war consequences, we have no possible way to bring direct influence to bear on events and neither can we follow them with a certain amount of surety. At times we even get news of our most inherent problems only casually and through foreign channels. The Armistice is a secret, nothing is known of it as the text is shut up in a safe, but an Italian journalist, Franzero, has been allowed not only to read it, according to what the review Politica estera writes, but to reveal part of its contents in a large English paper. Wouldn't Italians have a greater right to know it, all those Italians who live in their own country and have to submit to its clauses? May be it is only considered an useless curiosity on our part. But can't

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UNRRA SHOULD NOT ANTICIPATE PEACE SETTLEMENTS

Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, in referring to news from Montreal that UNRRA Conference resolved to treat the inhabitants of the Dodecanese Islands as part of Greece

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population for relief purposes, writes: "This is very likely an expedient for organizing relief and therefore a technical move, especially in view of the fact that not all the inhabitants of these Isles are Greek. But that the Montreal Conference should have contrued the return to Greece of these Islands as an already established fact, is a journalistic anticipation, wholly arbitrary and which can hardly be reconciled with the principles of self-determination proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter".

FASCIST PROFITEERS' ESTATES TO BE DEVOTED TO COOPERATIVE FARMING

Avanti, organ of the Socialist Party, publishes an interview with Count Sforza on epurations. "An important point regarding the nationalization of the Fascist profits and the punishment of Fascist crimes', writes the paper, 'seems to be the plan for an organic utilization of the land and other Fascist estates that will be confiscated. It is to the interest of justice and reconstruction that the benefits from the confiscation should be constituted as a national concern and destined for reconstruction according to a determined plan. Gamblers have placed at our disposal large landed estates with which we can generously begin to revolve in an experimental way, to give Italian peasants a slight breathing space to start life. We must be ready for this high ideal by accepting with equal good faith experiments with large cooperatives, and small holdings, true and real Kholkos".

FASCISTS HAVE TAKEN THEIR REVENGE

According to Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberals, the shooting of 20 patriots in the neighbourhood of Bologna as a reprisal for Gentile's execution is another horrible crime. "It is only one more', states the paper,' added to the long list of crimes committed by the Fascist régime, that Government which now represents all that is hated in the North. This reminds us, in case we may have forgotten, that the

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"May be', the paper goes on to say, 'that Mussolini's Government has the illusion that by shooting Italy's best men, this may be considered as a show of strength and vitality, whereas it is only a dangerous reprisal, not guided by any law or spirit of justice. Fascism is in this way killing itself through its own crimes. We think of this other slaughter with indignance and horror as free men, but above all the idea that these suddenly set up courts are formed by Italians. This perturbs us still more owing to the fear that a new and hideous dictatorship may drive civilized men to obey the 'laws' of a Government of murderers".

ROME THRILLED BY ITALIAN ARMY COMEBACK

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, notes that"the Roman people were thrilled yesterday on seeing Italian armoured forces march through the streets of the Capital. Roman citizens had the opportunity yesterday to see that Italy is still alive that her soldiers are fighting and winning, and the Allies have several times praised their bravey in action. We wish well', the paper adds, 'that our people may see numerous columns of our soldiers marching on to action, towards the future. Our people deserve it".

END OF THE PRESS REVIEW

THE PO VALLEY IS THE CORE OF ITALY

After the conquest of Rimini on the other side of the Gothic Line, one of the most prosperous and fertile regions in the world, described as Europe's granary by Napoleon to his troops, is now open to the advancing Allies Armies.

This part of Italy, comprising under this name of Po Valley also the Alpine mountain chain, covers a surface of 40% of the whole Italian territory. Its inhabitants number 20 million, that is 46% of the total Italian population.

The Po Valley forms the core of Italy as it is the centre of the great majority of Italian industries. The inhabitants of the Po Valley were in contact with the development of it

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The Po Valley forms the core of Italy as it is the centre of the great majority of Italian industries. The inhabitants of the Po Valley were in contact with the development of the industrial civilization in Europe before those of the other regions and accordingly this area is the most advanced and cultured of the Country, where the standard of life is higher and education more widespread. It has very good roads and

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and a railway network flanked by navigation on the Po river, the biggest in Italy, 652 kms.long with a wide canal network.

The highest Alpine valleys form excellent natural watersheds, fed by the glaciers, which run very modern electric power producing plants with an output of 72% of the whole Italian production. For this reason the most important steel works and shipbuilding yards are in the Po Valley. The entire production of motorcars, motorcycles and bicycles is North of the Gothic Line, such as the FIAT, LANCIA, O.M., BIANCHI, ALFA ROMEO works. The eleven most important paper mills are also in the Po Valley. The chemical industry has also its main centre there while, the production of medicines is almost entirely concentrated in this region.

Milan and Turin, with the PIRELLI, DUNLOP and MICHELIN plants, monopolize the Italian rubber industry.

In the Veneto and Emilia areas 70% of the sugar-beet [illegible] is produced while the sugar factories give an output there equal to 75% of the whole Italian production.

The greatest commercial and savings' banks are in the cities of the Po Valley, such as the Banca Commerciale Italian, Credito Italiano, both in Milan, the S.Paolo Institute, in Turin. The Milan Savings' Bank was, before the war, the biggest institution of its kind in Europe, and today administers deposits for the amount of 10 billion lire. Deposits in the numerous banks in the Po Valley amount to 65% of the entire Italian savings. Most important also the natural silk manufacturing, considered as 'Italy's goldmine', totalling 93%. Agriculture and cattle breeding is most flourishing. Of the entire Italian cereal production the Po Valley answers for 99% rice, 40% wheat, 80% rye and 93% mais.

In spite of the fact that the Po Valley has suffered from air bombings, the Nazi looting experts reckon that if a speedy conclusion of the war could save this region, it would constitute the bulk of Italian industrial reconstruction.

ARDEATINE CAVES VICTIMS COMMEMORATED

1081

Pedoni Communist, of the Party of Action Executive, this morning commemorated the victims of the Ardeatine Caves summary massacre at the Cola di Rienzo Cinema. In referring to the present political situation, Pedoni asserted that the

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Sept.24,1944
1300 h.

EARLY CLEARING UP BETWEEN PARTIES REPRESENTED IN THE GOVERNMENT

A clearing up in the relations between the Parties of the Committee for National Liberation and the Government is foreseen very shortly in Rome political circles. A recent journalistic polemic,brought forth by the motion of the Socialist Party , which called for a more decided policy on the part of the Government in facing the reactionary attempts to prevent the starting of the political and administrative reconstruction in Italy, has made that crisis which has accompanied the forming of the Bonomi Cabinet since the beginning, more acute.

It is almost certain that the Liberal Party, the Labour Democracy and the Christian Democrats have threatened the Government to abandon their ministerial posts if the Communists and Socialists do not show that they are ready to ready to respect the truce undersigned by the Six Parties of the NCL,and they continue to undermine through their papers the authority of the Cabinet formation to which they themselves belong. Actual conditions already render the position of the Government precarious. Italy is a country that is not really living but only pretending to live. The lack of foreign politics, limits imposed by the war and Allied control on home policy do away with a great part of the Government's prestige. Struggles between parties and journalistic polemics threaten to submerge what little authority the Government now enjoys. Should the threats of the Liberal, Christian Democratic and Labour Democratic Parties become real, then the left Parties would find themselves obliged to face the responsibility of governing the country on their own, a thing they do not want to do, at such a difficult moment. It does not seem that the Communists and Socialists want to take over this ungrateful task. On the contrary, the discussions going on these days in the Communist Federation Congress go to show the will for collaboration on the part of the Communists.

A private meeting between the Portfolio-les, Ministers and some of the more representative party Ministers, which according to well informed sources will take place early next week, will end in clearing up decisions on the participation of the single Parties in the Government and

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according to well informed sources will take place early next week, will end in clearing up decisions on the participation of the single Parties in the Government and the transformation of the Bonomi Government which is today only represented by the Six Parties in a true National Concentration Government.

In circles close to the Government it is said that President Bonomi will ask for a different Government arrangement in view of an extended authority which will soon be had through the transferring to the Government itself/of greater power from the ACC. Portfolio-less Ministers functions would be abolished.

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The only exception would be of Count Sforza's post, as High Commissary for the Punishment of Fascist crimes. Some of the present Ministers would again have Government posts, substituting an equal number of Ministers in today's Cabinet. The left Parties by not wanting to take on their own shoulders the weight of the Government, and by not showing that they want to be absent from the administration of the country, would pledge themselves to loyaly support the Ministry in exchange for a participation in the Government equal to the strength of their parties. The Government thus reconstituted should have a greater cohesion and greater moral force to be able to face without having too many obstacles in its way, the serious problems of the moment.

THE POPE'S AUDIENCES TODAY

The Pope received in private audience this morning Col. Chamberlain, and a group of British mobilized women belonging to the Catholic Action, the Chigi della Rovere and Nasalli-Rocca families who presented the fiancés Count Carlo Nasalli-Rocca di Corneglíano, Noble Guard to the Pope, and Donna Flacia, the daughter of Don Francesco Chigi della Rovere, Commander of the Noble Guards.

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

SUNDAY LITERARY SUPPLEMENT N° 3 Sept.24,1944
1300 h.

ITALIAN AUTHORS WHO WERE RESISTERS

The present discussions on the Italian literature of the past twenty years, that is under Fascism, are not likely to be illuminating for foreigners as one can prove by quoting the American and English press. Discussions are often conducted by literary groups and schools which are divided owing to rivality, and political arguments are used, even in good faith, to hit their opponents. During the last 20 years Fascism in fact asked writers for a propaganda literature for the purpose of spreading Fascist doctrines among the people, and to extol Régime accomplishments to flatter the Duce, and they were also asked to take as subjects of their novels and plays, episodes of Fascist chronicles. Such a literature was solicitated with all kinds of enticements and sometimes ordered. With the exception of Gioacchino Forzano, who staged dramatic plays fancied by the Dictator, Francesco Pastonchi, who wrote a play extolling the Fascist reclamation projects, Ardengo Soffici and Giovanni Papini, who are much more gifted artists than the former, but have disgraced themselves by indulging in the most flattering platitudes to please Mussolini, excepting these and a few other insignificant writers who are not worthy of mention, it is fairly safe to assume that Italian literature refusedto be Fascist, or to be more precise, was not Fascist and turned to passive resistance to defend the freedom of art. Many hold that if Italian literary men resisted the propaganda assignments, they also secluded themselves from international movements to become purely formalistic. In this regard the fact should not be overlooked that despite censorship, so biased and misinformerd under Fascism, Italian intellectuals succeeded in keeping posted with what was going on abroad and in every line of cultural endeavours, artistic experiments and social research. Even bolshevist literature was not ignored. Surrea-

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Furthermore Italy was not entirely absent in the progress of European culture, and art, during the past 20 years. On the contrary she gave valuable contribution to international minds because the doctrines of Benedett Croce were the object of

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studies in Universities all over the world, and Pirandello's plays taught an original Pirandellian way of thinkingand a new scenic technique. Never was La Critica, the famous magazine edited by Croce, so eagerly read in Italy as during the past twenty years. All youths listened to Croce, whose doctrines turned out to be one of the most valuable weapons for writers to defend their artistic independence. It is, however, not to be denied that a good many writers, refusing to take an interest in public affairs, preferred to retire into their proverbial 'ivory towers', or indulge in 'guerres de plumes'. Finally some writers accepted academic honours from Mussloni, and became subservient to the Dictator who used this trap to make art and culture tools of his tyranny. But even among the members of the Mussolini Academy, there were some who stood up not hesitating to propose Elio Vittorini, the well known Communist writer, for academic prizes. With the exception of Cecchi, Baldini, Bacchelli, Ungaretti and others, who are much discussed these days either as former members of the Mussolini Academy or as artists, Italin literature of the past 20 years prides itself with authors like Pirandello, novelists like Alfredo Panzini, Aldo Palazzeschi, Massimo Bontempelli, Enrico Pea, Corrado Alvaro, Alberto Moravia, Arturo Loria, poets like Umberto Saba, Eugenio Montale, of high merits and distinctive character.

To-day the Italian literary world is a very divided house, especially after the constitution of/leftist 'authors' association which is expected to make a stirring stand/against the literature of the past 20 centuries but even against that of the past centuries, branding it as bourgeois, academic, scholastic, servile, to assert a new proletarian literature. It is still to be seen whether the exponents of this left wing, among whom are many of renown, will tie up their art to serving political propaganda or whether it will give rise to new social and moral progress for mankind.

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BULLETIN No 185 September 23, 1944.
1900 h.

SFORZA ISSUES ARREST WARRANTS AGAINST SIX FASCIST BOSSES HIDING IN LIBERATED ITALY.

Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist Crimes, ordered today to issue warrants for the arrest of six Fascist big shots, who are supposed to be hiding in Rome or in other places in Liberated Italy. The six are: Giuseppe Bottai, former Minister for Education and Corporations, member of the Grand Council, the theoretician of Fascism, Luigi Federzoni, former leader of the Nationalist Party, merged with Fascism shortly after the March on Rome, Chairman of the Senate and of the Academy, a member of the Grand Council, Edmondo Rossoni, former Agriculture Minister and permanent member of the Grand Council, Gaetano Le Maitre and Guido Cristini, former Presidents of the Special Tribunal, set up by Mussolini to crush political opposition, and Zenone Benini, former Undersecretary for Albanian Affairs.

Count Sforza explained that as a rule he is contrary to [illegible] trials against absentees, because epuration in Northern Italy will be handled following principles different from the ones applied today. But, he added, the individuals for whom arrest warrants have been issued are presently in Liberated Italy and therefore can appear before Justice, if they want to plead for their cause. Otherwise they will be tried as absentees.

Since some time a rumour has been widely circulating in Rome to the effect that Bottai, Federzoni and Rossoni are still in Rome but outside the Italian jurisdiction.

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One of the murderers of the Rosselli brothers, Carlo and [illegible] Nello, of whom we have written in this morning's Bulletin (N°184) of 1300 h, has been arrested today by order of the High Commissariat for the punishment of Fascist Crimes. He is a certain Emanueli. He has confessed to having participated materially in the murder of the two Rosselli brothers together with two other persons who have fled North. Emanueli has revealed that the murder was carried out by order of Galeazzo Ciano. The culpability of the dead Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs is proven with certainty, not only by the confession of the murderer, but also by other elements. The part which Mussolini may have had in the odious crime has not yet been ascertained.

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WAR DAMAGES SUFFERED BY THE SMALL TUSCAN TOWN OF PIENZA.

Among the war damaged towns Pienza, one may say, has been the most fortunate. Damages here were not so serious and practically all can be repaired with the exception of a famous painting by Vecchietta. This tiny town was built in little more than three years between 1458 and 1562, ordered by Pope Pius II, Enea Silvio Piccolomini, near to the village where he was born. One single architect did the work, and he was Bernardo Rossellino, a pupil and collaborator of Leon battista Alberti. The cathedral in the background, the public palace opposite, Piccolomini Palace on the right and the Bishop's Palace, formerly belonging to the Borgia family on the left, make this square a Renaissance masterpiece. The battle raged around this tiny town and the following things were hit either from the air or from the ground: the apse in the cathedral, which is unsteady on a landslidy height and several times restored, one of the interior naves, the wonderful loggia and some other parts of the Piccolomini Palace. The most serious damage was certainly that caused to the Cathedral, but it can, however be repaired. As soon as the Allies entered the town, Count Silvio Piccolomini, a descendant of the famous humanist Pope, handed over the sum of 50,000 lira for the work of restoring Cathedral, and undertaking to restore his own palace himself. We trust that this example will soon be followed by others as the hastening in restoring damages is the best means for preserving them from greater damage.

ITALY IS UNABLE TO LOOK AFTER HERSELF BECAUSE IS NOT INDEPENDANT.

"Voce Repubblicana" organ of the Republican Party, in referring to the news from Montreal that some delegations to the Conference of the UNRRA took exception to the extension of relief to Italy says that the countries which would be opposed to aids for the neediest of the Italian population are not revealed, and adds: "If Italy were an independant and sovereign country she would be able to provide with her own means for her requirements. Those who have assumed the honour of keeping her in a state of

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towards the united world anti-Fascist front. It would be about time that others did their duty for the Italian people."

GERMAN JOURNALISTS EXCLUDED
FROM FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION IN ROME.

The Foreign Press Association Council has decided to forbid the admittance to the Association premises to some German correspondents, who remained in Rome and repudiated Nazism only a few days before the Allies arrived.

The decision was taken in occasion of the election of the new Council composed as follows: Reynolds Packard of the "United Press", Chairman, Christopher Lumby of "The Times", Jean D'Hospital of the French News Agency, ... Visnevsky of the "Tass", A. Koppler of "Der Bund" and L. Mariones of the "A.E.C.", Counsellors. The composition of the new Council was very favourably commented in Roman quarters where the above mentioned journalists are highly appreciated for their professional capacities and their understanding of Italy's difficulties.

The New Council decided that all foreign correspondents should make new applications for membership to clear the Association from unwelcome persons.

A ROMAN SUBURB DEVOID OF MEN.

The Quadraro suburb, on the outskirts of Rome, has remained completely devoid of men, rounded up by the S. on the night from 17 to 18 April 1944, as a reprisal for the frequent ambushes and sabotage actions carried out by its people, as was ascertained by a survey completed to-day by the Union of Italian Women of the Communist Party.

Every man living in this suburb had an average of 7 children. The situation of the families left without their head is appalling. A deputation of ten women, together with a representative of the Union of Italian Women, will call on the Prefetto, (head of the Provincial Administration), in the Town Council, on the

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CREATION OF THE REPUBLICAN YOUTH FRONT.

The youth of the Republican, Action Labour Democratic, Christian Socialist and Socialist Parties, publish today a manifesto announcing that they have united in a Republican Youth Front.

In this manifesto, among other things, it is stated that "considering the present Italian political situation stagnating on account of the indecision of anti-fascism to conduct coherently an action capable of opening the way to a Democratic solution... decided to take an open stand against every attempt of reactionary forces or at least of conservative forces.... have decided to lay the foundations of a concentration of the Republican Democratic and Progressive Youth assuming the task of a preparatory action in view of the Constituent Assembly."

The manifesto ends with an invitation to all the young men of the other parties to adhere to this pact.

The Young Communists who participated in all the discussions for the creation of an only Youth Front are evidently not agreed on the advisableness of a Republican Front, in as much as they have kept out of it, together with the Democratic Christians of the Left. The Socialists notwithstanding the pact for unity of action which binds them to the Communists have evidently deemed it more just to follow their own political line of the extreme left, supposing, according to what one whispers, the dispositions received in this regard by the Direction of their Party. The Communists consider this gesture of the five abovementioned Parties as contrary to unity and harmful to the policy of a national front which today the Parties at the Government follow, and are studying the best way to counteract it.
Will the Young Communists enter the Republican Youth Front which they have up to now so fiercely opposed, or will they not?

VELLETRI MADONNA PRESENTED TO POPE.

Also the inhabitants of Velletri in the period of the

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VELLETRI MADONNA PRESENTED TO POPE. 107

Also the inhabitants of Velletri in the period of the War which was hardest for their City, transported to Rome the venerable image of the Madonna of Graces which is preserved in their Cathedral. When a century ago this image was stolen by brigands this gave rise to a tumult among the population. This image which was enclosed in a silver shrine was deposited in the Church of the Gesù. Today it will be taken back to Velletri and therefore a group of the citizens of that town, accompanied by the Auxiliary Bishop had come to withdraw the image from Rome and [illegible], starting at one o'clock, along the return journey.

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Before leaving Rome the inhabitants of Velletri had an audience with the Pope to whom they presented the ancient image. Pius XII gave a short address to them, saying among other things that Velletri which had suffered so much from the war should place under the Virgin's protection the work of reconstruction not only of the buildings but also of the souls.

ITALY MAY CLAIM OWNERSHIP
OF ALL STOLEN MACHINERY.

The Italian Government is sending a circular note to all neutral nations warning them that machinery stolen from Italian factories may be placed for sale by the Germans in foreign markets, we learn from unofficial sources today. The neutral Countries are warned not to purchase such machines as they are illegal possession of the Germans and will be claimed back by the Italian Government at the end of the war. A similar note was already recently sent with regard to the Italian Art masterpieces and Italian Government gold. It is believed that the sale of machinery to Foreign Governments will be unlikely, as it is bulky and difficult to transport over the frequently bombed German railways at the present moment. It is however considered useful that foreign Governments should be officially warned, according to Roman informations.

Scoccimarro warns Communists
to Organize for Post War Problems.

Mauro Scoccimarro, Communist Assistant for Anti Fascist Purge declared to the Provincial Congress of the Roman Section of the Communist Party today that the Party must get ready to meet new struggles for the reconstruction of Italy by means of sound organization and "centralized democratic" procedure. Scoccimarro warned against violent, disorderly methods and emphasized the importance of Party organization, which must be hastened in

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ITALIAN ACADEMIES SHOULD BE RE-DEDICATED TO SCIENCE -- CROCE.

Italian Academies must be restored to their traditional dignity, declared Benedetto Croce today to a "SI" reporter. "The very idea of what is an Academy was disfigured and impoverished by the late Regime, which, instead of dedicating the Academies to the service of culture, made them all tools of corruption and machinery to produce flattery", Croce explained. "Mussolini went so far as to evade himself for the furthering of pet theories of his own about the Italian language, which all learned Academicians laboured to confirm, but which were only useful to [redacted] aid his imperial aims. Furthermore, he disgraced the fuctions of the Artist by bestowing on him, along with Academic honours, an official standing which is inconsistent with the free exercise of Art."

Croce holds that Academies should not harbour pure artists, like the French Academy which is mainly for writers, but above everybody scholars, pursuing researches in every discipline of learning, who embody all scientific progress.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 774506

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

BULLETIN n° 184 Sept.23,1944
1300 h.

THE MISSING FLORENTINE MASTERPIECES

Numerous art works of Florence are missing from the 14 villas North of the City, where they were transferred for safekeeping, it is learned to day. Major De Wald and the two Italian officials, Emilio Lavagnino and Giorgio Castelfranco, lost no time as soon as Florence and the surrounding districts were liberated, in inspecting the country villas, the proprietors or keepers of which had been entrusted by the Superintendant of the Galleries of Florence with the custody of the most valuable works removed from the city. Out of the eight villas south of Florence, only one was found completely sacked of the art works, the Germans having carried them away on the pretence to transfer them to North Italy for better safety. The proprietors and keepers of the remaining 14 villas north of Florence, where valuable masterpieces are missing, say that German officers, bearing orders signed by Kesselring, compelled them to consign the art works received in deposit. The Germans handed over a receipt in which it was stated that the works had to be removed to Bologna for better protection. It is now to be seen whether this is true or if the priceless works have simply been stolen and sent for sale on neutral country markets or have gone to enrich the illgotten collections of Goering. The missing masterpieces are of extremely high value and interest. An idea of the losses to the Florentine collections may be had only by mentioning a few such as the matchless San Giorgio, by Donatello which was in the Bargello Museum, the 'Circle' of Michaelangelo's so-called Donatives, and Botticelli's Birth of Venus, which were at the Uffizi Gallery are among the treasures taken away by the Nazi plunderers.

MUSSOLINI IS A GHOST PARLIAMENT.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 178016

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MONTECITORIO IS A GHOST PARLIAMENT.

Ninetyseven former Members of Parliament have obtained permission for entry into the Chamber of Deputies during the present Parliamentary vacation. The youngest Member is fiftyfive years old. Since 1926, the last year that elections took place in a free régime, they had never passed the doorstep of Montecitorio Palace and they kept away from any political activities after Mussolini's dictatorship was established. They enter there today not knowing whether they will have the luck to take their

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seats again as representatives of the people after the next elections. The semicircular benches are all covered with cloth like the armchairs in an abandoned drawing room. Changes have been made in the assembly hall. The tablet put up on the centre of the wall to commemorate the foundation of the Ethiopian Empire, has been taken down, and the Prime Minister's box has been replaced at its former level. Mussolini wanted to sit higher than all the other Cabinet members and had his seat lifted 20 cm. higher. Three other Fascist souvenirs have been removed: a bust of Arnaldo Mussolini, the Duce's brother, placed in the reporter's room and those of Michele Bianchi and Italo Balbo, the two Quadrumvirs of the March on Rome. The new Presidency of the Assembly, now held by the Hon. Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, cannot do more for the present.

"We are here for the custody of the Palace, to keep the offices going and the archives in order", the Hon. Giuseppe Micheli di Borgo, Vice-President of the Chamber, told a "SI" correspondent. No Parliamentary work can be done yet.

During these last few days, the political Secretary of the Christian Democracy has become promoter for the founding of a Committee of experts to study regional systems. A letter has been sent through the President of the Chamber to the other Parties asking that a representative may be appointed to this Committee. The Labour Democrats have replied by appointing the Hon. Giuseppe Persico, Rome's Prefect, as their representative and the Hon. Giuseppe Micheli will represent the Christian Democrats.

The Committee's work will only be strated, one may say, when some Parliamentary activities will again begin. Few former Parliamentary members will take part. The others, now to be seen in the so called Pas-Perdu Corridor, which leads into the meeting hall are satisfied with less. The members to be seen there most frequently are Papero, Mazzolani and Molè. They read the papers and they make good use of all the services at the Chamber, such as the telegraph office, telephone, barber's room and refreshment rooms. Formerly refreshments were free but now they must be paid for. It is just a slight war consequence.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778506

CROCE AND THE "YOUTH PROBLEM".

"The so-called Youth Problem does not exist", said Benedetto Croce today in speaking at the Liberal Party's seat to a meeting of Young Liberals.

"To talk of special problems for youths is like talking of the special problem of blossoming. Flowers are born on their own." Then he added that the habit of considering youths as "a class similar to that of the peasants, workmen or artisans" was broken off in Italy by d'Annunzianism and reinforced by Fascism which exploited the inexperience of youngsters to hurl them into a struggle where old people would not have followed them.

"We are not a party which tends to build up groups of men to be hurled like stones against other Parties", he concluded thus showing his disapproval for youth associations which are today beginning to build up within party surroundings.

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS ON ROSSELLI'S MURDER IN FRANCE.

Startling evidences on the responsabilities of Fascist bosses in the mysterious killing in France of the well known anti-Fascist leader Professor Carlo Rosselli and his brother are being gathered by the High Commissary for Anti-Fascist sanctions, we learn to-day. One of the criminals has already been indicted and arrested. It is one of the most sensational political crimes of Fascism which comes under thorough investigation, throwing a sinister light on the inner circles of the past Régime. It was during the questioning of a Fascist leader, who is among the first arrests that a cue was discovered for tracing those responsible of Rosselli's case and lay hands on the right men.

The killing of Rosselli was plotted in Rome by topranking Fascists, who hired members of the French terroristic organisations CSAR, famous "hooded" or "cagoulards".

Rosselli who held the chair of Political Economy at the University of Florence, was condemned to

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Rosselli who held the chair of Political Economy at the University of Florence, was condemned to banishment on the isle of Lipari on account of his dangerous antiFascist activities. He succeeded in escaping from this island in 1930 along with two other anti-Fascist exponents, Emilio Lussu and Fausto Nitti, who managed to reach first Corsica, in a sailing boat, and later the Southern coast of France. Their flight was keenly followed by the press in every Country.

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In Paris Rosselli was one of the founders of the movement for "Justice and Liberty" which was to carry on an active and continuous struggle against Fascism. The other leaders of the movement were Alberto Cianca, Minister without Portfolio in the present Italian Cabinet, and Emilio Lussu, one of the leaders of the Party of Action, in Rome.

On account of Rosselli's unceasing anti-Fascist fight in France, high Fascist spheres in Rome decided to get rid of him, and engaged the "cagoulards", with whom secret relations had been established, for his murder.

Rosselli was murdered with his brother by a group of "cagoulards", which attacked him while he was passing in a lonely country road in his car, on his way to a health resort for a cure. Some of the assailants were arrested by the French police who also identified the organiser of the assault. No light was thrown at that time on the responsibility of the Italian instigators, although the organ of the "Justice and Liberty" openly accused Mussolini, but evrything concerning the crime was dropped.

At a distance of seven years the crime has been "re-exhumed" in Rome by the Commissariat for Epuration of Fascist crimes, with the discovery of the true instigators.

The preliminary investigations, over which the competent authorities still keep an understandable reserve, have almost come to an end, and the arrest of one of the instigators will be followed by that of the other people responsible.

The trial for this political crime will not have an easy procedure because the assailants were French citizens, which brings up the delicate question of international rights.

PENSION STOPPED TO "WIDOWS OF THE REVOLUTION".

The "Widows of the Revolution", the former wives of the Fascist big-shots, who died during the Fascist Régime, will not anymore draw the special pensions assigned to them by Mussolini, it was officially announced this morning.

"The widows of the revolution" are 15 and they received about 12000 lire a year each. Only Signora Emanuela Florio, widow of Marshal Italo Balbo, former Air Minister, Governor of Lybia, who was shot down by mistake by the Italian A.A., while flying over Tobruck, ranked very high over the others with 100,000 lire a year.

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Among the widows whose pension has been stopped there is Signora Cornelia Bolletti-Censi, widow of Michele Bianchi, quadrumvir, together with De Vecchi, Balbo and De Bono, of the March on Rome, and Signora Ebe Caldera, widow of Luigi Lanfranconi.

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Lanfranconi was the clown of the Fascist Revolution and the author of most of the anti-Fascist jokes. Once Mussolini summoned him and reprimanded him sternly for his jokes. "After all", the Duce told him, "Fascism is a serious thing". "I never put out this joke" answered Lanfranconi.

TO-DAY'S PAPAL AUDIENCES.

The Pope has this morning received in private audience Lieutenant General Sir Richard MacLeary, and Monsignor Gaetano Malchiodi, Vicar of the Loreto administration who gave the Holy Father an account of the damages suffered by the famous shrine during the bombardment carried out by the Germans.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 183 Sept.23,1944
900 h.

COMMUNISM EMBODIES LEGITIMATE HOPES FOR ITALY

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, in commenting the Provincial Federation Conference of the Communist Party, which opened with a report on its organization, writes: "In the twelvemonth that has passed since the Amistice was signed, two great positive elements are affirmed and have opened up the way to legitimate hopes for Italy. The first is the increasing war efforts by the partisans and the second the constitution of a unified national Government in the liberated territory. These two results have been obtained thanks in a great measure to the Communist Party and the influence of its masses. Our comrades should therefore remember that Italy will reconquer her freedom and well-being all the more rapidly, the stronger the Communist Party becomes".

SOCIALISTS NOT UNDERWRITING BONOMI GOVERNMENT

"The Christian Democrats and the Liberals again turn in their papers to the question of the double tracked policy that our Party is following", writes Avanti!, organ of the Socialist Party.

"We stand with the Parties of the CNL", states the Avanti!; "every time that they are out to struggle against reactionary forces which have not disappeared with the downfall of Fascism. We stand with the Government in its efforts for the reconstruction of a burocracy, of a police force and armed forces completely disengaged from Fascism and reaction. This policy, however, calls for continual criticism against the Right Parties of the CNL, and against the Government when it hesitates or comes to a halt, which means stepping backwards".

ARMISTICE CLAUSES SHOULD BE REFORMED

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, in commenting Croce's speech, writes: "We listened to Benedetto Croce asking that we may be recognized as allies. Decil-

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ARMISTICE CLAUSES SHOULD BE RECORDED

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Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, in commenting Croce's speech, writes: "We listened to Benedetto Croce asking that we may be recognized as Allies. Cecil Sprigge, to whom Croce was replying, has spoken in an article of his, on the incomprehension of many Italians for the suffering and sacrifices of Great Britain. Croce reminded him how upright Italians suffered when London was martyred through bombing and invasion gloomed in the distance, seeming that all was over for England. He recalled that Cecil Sprigge may not

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have been aware of this because he was not in Italy at that time. But is it only England that has suffered? Haven't Poland, Yougoslavia, and France suffered, and Italy where the war has passed over every inch of her ground knowing all the horrors of war? Neither is it worth recalling Italy's faults. Everyone committed faults because Fascism was an epidemy which infected everyone more or less. And now all are paying. Haven't we the right to be considered seriously when we ask that the clauses of the Armistice "which bind and hinder in every way the work of the Italian Government", be abolished or radically reformed? Does not our right coincide clearly with the interests of the occupying Powers that the fatally inadequate burocracy of the latter should step up with a greater and better goodwill to fit in with the requirements and charactcristics of our country and its inhabitants"?

WILL FASCISTS REVENGE CARUSO'S EXECUTION

Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, says that "Caruso and Occhetto are only minor figures in the general picture of Fascist responsibilities, and it is not of a great symbolical value that these debased men were the first to be brought to the bar. Others must follow in the roll-call of the High Court of Justice. This is why all mob violence must be avoided. The Fascist Radio', the papers adds,' announces that 40 political hostages would be shot as a reprisal gainst Caruso's execution. We would not be suprised at such a horror because the Italians are considered by Fascists as enemies. It would, however, represent a new big crime, which will disgrace our country.

ITALIAN AUTHORS OF BIG FASCIST CRIME DISCOVERED IN FRANCE

Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, reports that investigations carried out by the High Commissary for Antifascist sanctions, have resulted in the identification of the instigators of the murder of Carlo and Nello Rosselli in France. One of the responsible men has already been traced and arrested.

"Rosselli brothers,' writes the paper,' were killed in Normandy in 1937 by a gang of eight affiliated to the terroristic organization Cagoule. Some of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 757016

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"Rosselli brothers,' writes the paper,' were killed in Normandy in 1937 by a gang of eight affiliated to the terroristic organization Csar. Some of them were discovered and arrested. It was always believed that Mussolini himself was the instigator behind the scene for the murder of Carlo Rosselli, the brave Antifascist promoter of the movement "Justice and Liberty". Evidence was, however, lacking as to the true instigators in Italy and their accomplices in France. The crime was veiled in mystery as a network of complicity then connecting Italian Fascism with the Western Powers' Fascism. It would be a lucky chance', Italia Libera says,'if democratic Italy should be called to do justice for this horrible political murder"

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BULLETIN N° 182

September 22, 1944.
1900 h.

CABINET APPROVES IMPORTANT DECREES.

During the Cabinet Council held this morning at the Viminale Palace, under the Presidency of Bonomi and at which the members of the Government participated, various important decisions were taken. Among other things the appointment of an Interministerial Committee for the coordination of prices was approved. This Committee will have its offices also in the provinces so that the work be carried out in the most uniform manner possible in all the Country.

The Cabinet further approved the regulations for the formulation of the electoral lists for the future administrative elections. These regulations however concern only the material organisation of the future elections. The question of the Women's vote remains for the present undecided and will be examined at another time.

The Cabinet has approved a law inflicting graver penalties for prostitution and especially for accosting.

A law decree of the Lieutenant to revise the sentences of the Special Tribunals has been approved.

Finally the Cabinet approved the raise in salaries and wages already agreed with the Allies.

A limited Interministerial Committee will meet this afternoon and will publish an official Communiqué in this regard.

SOVIET LABOUR DELEGATES IN ROME.

1064

The delegates of Soviet Labour organisation arrived in Rome to-day. The Delegation, which is sojourning at the Grand Hotel, consists of four members: Tarasov M.P. Secretary of the Central Committee of the Syndicates of the Soviet Union, who is the head of the Delegation; Askanov V.D., President of the Central Committee of Syndacates of Mechanical Industry Workers

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The Soviet Delegates will visit Italian Labour organisations to engender good relations and a mutual good will between the two peoples of the Soviet Union and Italy.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775046

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ROMAN MOB RIOTINGS IN NEWS REELS.

Various crowd scenes inside and outside the Palace of Justice were filmed by Allied camera men the morning of September 18th. The greater part of them have already been sent to England and the U.S. But the operators of one of the most complete reels has courteously agreed to the desire expressed by Count Sforza that the film remain some days in Rome to be shown to Police officers, magistrates and witnesses to establish eventual culpabilities of individuals who thought they could substitute themselves to the Law.

MARONI TO BE APPOINTED NEW PRESIDENT OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

A preliminary inquest promoted by the High Commissioner for Anti-Fascist sanctions on the police services for the first audience of the Caruso trial has convinced the Government that not all the precautionary measures required by the situation were taken, very likely beaause the President of the High Court Ettore Casati was ill at home. Justice Maroni, who was the acting President for Caruso's trial and conducted the Court proceedings with high dignity and effectiveness, is designated for the appointment of permanent President of the High Court of Justice.

CARUSO'S EXECUTION. 1663

Caruso appeared to-day, shortly before 2 p.m., in front of the same wall of the Bravetta Fort, where this winter many of his victims fell hit by the volleys of the Fascist firing squads. He arrived in a grey police van from which descended first about ten Carabinieri, the last of whom was carrying a pair of crutches, and a priest. Caruso got out of the van with some difficulty, helped down by a Carabinieri N.C.O. who almost took him in his arms. Caruso was wearing the same blue lounge suit that he had on during the trial. With the left hand he was fingering [illegible] a rosary. His face was grey and he looked completely worn out but calm. The place where he got down from the van was only a few yards away from the chair on which he

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

England and the U.S. But the operators of one of the [redacted] plete reels has courteously agreed to the desire expressed by Count Sforza that the film remain some days in Rome to be shown to Police officers, magistrates and witnesses to establish eventual culpabilities of individuals who thought they could substitute themselves to the Law.

MARONI TO BE APPOINTED NEW PRESIDENT OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

A preliminary inquest promoted by the High Commissioner for Anti-Fascist sanctions on the police services for the first audience of the Caruso trial has convinced the Government that not all the precautionary measures required by the situation were taken, very likely because the President of the High Court Ettore Casati was ill at home. Justice Maroni, who was the acting President for Caruso's trial and conducted the Court proceedings with high dignity and effectiveness, is designated for the appointment of permanent President of the High Court of Justice.

CARUSO'S EXECUTION. 1083

Caruso appeared to-day, shortly before 2 p.m., in front of the same wall of the Bravetta Fort, where this winter many of his victims fell hit by the volleys of the Fascist firing squads. He arrived in a grey police van from which descended first about ten Carabinieri, the last of whom was carrying a pair of crutches, and a priest. Caruso got out of the van with some difficulty, helped down by a Carabinieri N.C.O. who almost took him in his arms. Caruso was wearing the same blue lounge suit that he had on during the trial. With the left hand he was fingering [illegible] a rosary. His face was grey and he looked completely worn out but calm. The place where he got down from the van was only a few yards away from the chair on which he had to be tied. He asked with a very low voice that his crutches should be given to him. A Carabiniere helped him to put the crutches under his arms.

Caruso covered the short distance walking almost serenely. When he got to the chair he could not manage to sit down on it astride, owing to his wounded leg, and had to be helped by the priest and a jailer. When he had sat down with his back to the firing squad, a Carabiniere tied his arms, his legs and his waist to the chair with a thin rope.

[redacted] 5 7 9

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Then all went away and left Caruso alone with the priest. The latter leaned down and talked to Caruso inaudibly for a few minutes that seemed never to end. Caruso repeatedly asked the priest to let him kiss a small silver Crucifix.

Meanwhile the firing squad, composed of 25 policemen, lined up in two rows behind Caruso's back at 5 or 6 metres' distance. A N.C.O., whom Caruso could not see, made a sign to the priest to hurry up.

The first row of the firing squad knelt down and all aimed. A few seconds before the Commander gave the order to shoot Caruso shouted aloud: "Long live Italy!" and then, with a still louder and firmer voice:"Ain well!" It was 2,06 p.m.

Caruso was killed instantly having been hit at the head by nearly all the 25 bullets. As soon as the medical officer made sure about the death the firing squad left the Fort's Court and the cameramen rushed to photograph the corpse. Soon after a motor hearse appeared in the Court. Caruso's body was laid in a rough wooden coffin and the priest knelt down next to it to recite the prauers for the dead.

Before dying Caruso, who had been given a morphine injection before leaving the jail, appeared perfectly conscious of the significance of his execution. He said that he would have been satisfied if his death could have served the cause of Italy. He admitted himself guilty of many crimes and added that he was gladly forgiving all his enemies.

Besides Italian andAllied authorities only a very small number of Allied and Italian journalists assisted at the execution.

1092

CABINET'S DECISION ON RAISE OF WAGES.

In connection with the already announced raises in salaries and wages, an official communiqué informs that the Allied Control Commission has approved in its general outline the proposal forwarded some time ago for a special subsidy to meet the high cost of living amounting to 50 lire a day for workers and private employees living in Rome and of 40 lire for those in the rest

1580

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The Cabinet further decided to grant to the Civil Servants an anticipation of a thousand lire or a minor sum corresponding to the double of their monthly salaries or wages.

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NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS. We beg you to add to the first piece of news of this morning's Bulletin Nº 181, "Roman Statistics" the following data:

"The mortality in 1940 amounted to 14,628, and has risen to 19,315 in 1943 and to 7.788 in the first three months of 1944. In these figures are included the 3.067 deaths caused by air bombardments and aerial machine gunning from 1940 to the end of March 1944, according to the work of control carried out till to-day and still going on."

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SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

As news agencies are forbidden, the greatest care should be taken not to allow our material to stray from your hands. It is STRICTLY for foreign correspondents in Italy. There should be no leak.

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

1583

BULLETIN Nº 181 September 22, 1944.
1300 H.

ROMAN STATISTICS.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS DECREASE WHILE DEATHS GREATLY INCREASE.

War has caused among the Rome population a strong decrease in the number of marriages, a lesser decrease of births and a heavy increase of deaths, according to the data revealed to-day to "SI" by Prof. Lanfranco Marci, head of the Statistics Office.

Marriages in 1940 totalled to 10.941 on a population of 1.347.780; decreased to 8.831 in 1943 on a larger population of 1.486.543, and finally dropped to only 1.716 in the first three months of 1944 on a population of 1.499.531.

For the same periods, that is 1940, 1943 and the first three months of 1944, the number of births has been respectively 30.911; 26.602 and 7.419.

A 27TH POLITICAL PARTY CLAIMING ATTENTION.

1650

A small new party steps in the overcrowded Italian political scene. It is exactly the 27th and claims attention under the name of Economic Italian Party. The plan drafted by its promoters bears no marked differentiation from the programs of the other minor groups cropping up in Rome, but the newcomer wants an "economic Government" for a semiplanned society. The aims are such that few if any would fail to agree on because the system envisaged by the new Party should "secure goods and services at the least possible cost for consumers, permanent employment and high wages for workers, equitable profits for cooperatives etc". The newly born Economic Italian Party

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WHERE HAS ROMAN SOCIETY GONE FOR ITS HOLIDAYS?

The war and lack of transport means have saved many Romans the worry as to where they should go for their holidays, but has added to the long list of unachievable dreams of the greater

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part of the Romans.

The Alpine valleys of Piedmont and Trentino, the Lombard lakes and Adriatic beaches are all out of fashion, considering the great risk of the journey which must often be accomplished at the end by being dropped from a parachute! After landing there it would be impossible to get a lodging either in a hotel or boarding house as these are all taken by the Fascist big shots and their families. Romand who are able to spend holidays do so on the Tiber banks for a few hours a day. Bathing however is unadvisable as a kind of water rat causes immediate death to anyone who carelessly gets near it. Villa Borghese reminds some people of the Viareggio pine woods, the Lake Garden there recalls the Alpine lakes. Some wonderful week ends have been spent on Monte Mario at 157 ft above sea level, where there is a village of war homeless which gives a native hue to the place owing to the straw built huts and the Southern songs sung at midnight. The farthest point is however Mount Circeo, near the Allies' last beach head, which was in ancient times the home of the witch Circe who practised strange charms and metamorphoses on men and fish. According to holiday makers returned from there the same thing still happens to-day on this new Roman Palm Beach. The sun makes up for all the fatigue and afflictions caused by local Hotels at a fee of at least 600 lire per day, excluding wine and bed-sheets. Guests are also requested to be careful about mines floating on the waves or snugly tucked away in the sand. In spite of all these delightful risks quite a good number of customers go there as they are tired of leading the City life without trams and fish.

1059

THE HEBREW YOUTH CENTRE IN ITALY DECLARES ITS PROGRAM.

"It is necessary to educate the Jews to work at agriculture and manual labour and to counteract as much as possible their vocation for commerce", declared doctor Ferruccio Somnino, who is at the head of the Hebrew Youth Centre "He Haluz" which in Hebrew means "The Pioneer". This Centre has no programs which one can identify with a political trend, since its adherents belong each one individually to the various parties, but it includes and surpasses them with a decisively Sionist program. As an experiment the Centre has at its disposal bits of

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As an experiment the Centre has at its disposal bits of land on the outskirts of Rome and Bari for training the young men to work in the fields. These experimental courses serve to complete special courses helf in the H.Q. of the Centre, of a more specific cultural character, of the Hebrew language, and of the History of Sionism. The Centre is frequented not only by Italians of Jewish Religion, but also by numerous foreigners of the same religion living in Rome, and by Allied soldiers and officers.

1586

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IT DOES NOT PAY TO OWN A HOUSE TO-DAY.

The cost of the upkeep of houses that are let varied in 1941 from 62 to 65 % of the gross rents. This is the outcome of data given us to-day by the President of the Association of the City House Proprietors.

The upkeep expenses, now greatly increased, cannot possibly be calculated with accuracy considering present contingencies and that it is almost impossible for the owners to find the required material for upkeep except on the blackmarket, as for example what happens when window panes broken through air raids have to be replaced, and roofs and terraces have to be repaired, besides seeing to burst water-pipes and several other things which cannot be deferred.

Owing to this state of things an income deriving from an apartment which in 1941, reduced by 65% for running expenses, came to an average of 2 and 2½ %, and now has further thinned out if not even disappeared.

From 1936 up to the present, provisions relating to taxes on houses have regularly made the situation more serious. The Decree 5th Oct. 1936, n° 1743 established a loan equal to 5% on the value of the building, besides a special annual tax of 3,5 per thousand also on the value of the building. Later decrees established new contributions and taxes. Hotel and boarding house managers, a class that has the greatest facility to exploit the present moment, were allowed according to the Decree 2 Oct. 1940, N) 1452, a reduction of 50% on their rent then, to be paid by instalments in the first three years after peace, while the owner has had to bear this besides all the rest, and in the meantime the enprmous depreciation of our currency.

Provisions which caused further burdens followed one after another since 1930 through Decrees that allowed a renter the right to renew his contract on the same conditions as the outrun contract, and the revision of rents of those houses let for the first time after 29 March 1941, besides the protraction of all standing contracts up to the end of the war. On the other hand owners who have had to reduce rents have not even the right to choose their own renters not to turn out those who, for example, exchanged houses with some one else.

This position of the Association of House Proprietors has

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This position of the Association of House Proprietors has been submitted to the Cabinet President, asking that it may be revised and that provisions may be taken to render this position more consistent with present requirements.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778016

CARUSO'S EXECUTION.

Contrary to what was announced by this morning's papers the execution of the former Chief of the Fascist Roman Police did not take place at dawn but was postponed to 1 p.m. in the Bravetta Fort, on the outskirts of Rome.

We will issue a detailed report on the execution in our next bulletin.

NANKING'S APOSTOLIC VICAR PRESENTS TO THE POPE
A MESSAGE FROM THE CHINESE PRIME MINISTER.

This morning the Pope received in audience the Apostolic Vicar of Nanking, Monsignor Paolo Yüpin, who handed to His Holiness a personal message by the Chinese Prime Minister H.H. Soong, head of the Chinese Delegation to Washington's Conference for peace security.

Mgr. Yüpin, who crossed the Atlantic in a plane, was in the United States since 17 months. He particularly supervised the organisation of reliefs to the Chinese population so hardly proved during 8 years of war.

He reported to the Pope on the situation of Christianity in China and asked for His Holiness' blessing for the Chinese faithful, for China's people, and for all those who in the present hour are giving their help to the great Oriental people.

After the audience Mgr. Yüpin declared to us that he will leave again within a few days, with a plane, but without going back to America. Mgr. Yüpin, who is 40 years old, lived a long time in Italy, where he graduated in the Perugia University. Recently he has flown more than 100 thousand miles. As soon as he will be back in China he will take over the care of the new territories assigned to him by the Pope, the Vicarage of Kiating as for the moment he cannot go back to Nanking occupied by the Japanese. He expressed the hope that after the end of the war the Catholic Church will have a great future in China. Presently in the territory controlled by Chang Kai Shek the missionaries of all nationalities are free to exercise their [illegible] Yüpin is the first Chinese bishop to meet the

1057

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The Pope also received this morning the American General Koenig, Undersecretary Renato Morelli and the Italian General Azzi Commander of the Rome zone.

1590

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778046

GOVERNMENT WILL SOON ANNOUNCE BETTER PROVISIONS FOR WORKERS AND UNEMPLOYED

The Bonomi Government will issue in the next few days law-decrees providing an indemnity for the higher cost of living to all workers besides other facilities for the unemployed and pensioners. This was revealed today by the three Secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, Achille Grandi, Oreste Lizzadri and Giuseppe Di Vittorio, after a long and cordial talk with the Chief of the Economic Section of the ACC, Mr.Antolini.

The ameliorations were proposed in a memorandum handed over to the Allied Authorities and to the Italian Government by the General Confederation of Labour.

The Italian Labour leaders referred to the impatience of Italian workers for the application of provisions announced already some time ago, and illustrated the progressive deterioration in the workers' conditions, due to the shortage of goods, the increasing transport difficulties and the continuous raise in cost of living.

Antolini took into careful consideration the declarations made by the Labour Secretaries and stated that he understood the difficulties that the masses have to overcome and therefore the impatience with which the announced provisions were awaited, although they do not constitute a real solution to the problem, which is to be found in the restarting of work.

He added that the ACC had already completed the study of the matter andthat the conclusions arrived at were being immediately forwarded to the Bonomi Government. The Italian Government will take the measures considered necessary on its own responsibility.

VATICAN REPRESENTATIVE FOR RELIEF TO ITALY LEAVES FOR THE U.S.

1656

Mgr.Carrol who belongs to the Secretariat of State and is one of the representatives of the Holy See to the National Corporation for Relief to Italy, and about whom we gave news yesterday, has left by air for the U.S.

This prelate who is an American will give up time to the organization of relief in his country, which has already given

1591

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1126

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This prelate who is an American will give up time to the organization of relief in his country, which has already given excellent results also for the forwarding of goods. The Holy See takes part in this organization as representative of the Church in Italy. In fact the Pope is represented not as the Pontiff and Head of the Church, but as the Bishop of Rome and Primate of Italy was stated today at the Secretariat of State.

1592

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778506

ANGLO-AMERICAN DELEGATES WILL PLEAD ITALY'S CAUSE

While the delegates of the Soviet Union Labour organizations are awaited at any moment, conclusions are drawn on the visit of the Anglo-American Delegates, who after taking part in the meetings of the Labour organizations in liberated Italy have now left for their own countries.

The visit of the United Nations' Delegates served to show, stated the leaders of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, on the spot and in detail the truth on the actual situation of Italian workers, the condition of industries and towns the spirit of union that revives all Italian workers and the will to build up a democratic organization in which all tendencies collaborate for the only aim to reconstruct national life through work and solidarity among the working masses.

Will Lawther, Luigi Antonini, Tom O'Brien, George Baldanzi all agreed in declaring that they found a great spirit for collaboration among the Italian workers. Such a collaboration, if continued on the same lines as begun in the meetings, may end in a complete union of the hard-working nation, realizing something that has not been gained in the larger countries, notwithstanding the fact that this is the principle aim of all Labour organizations in the world.

The United Nations' representatives declared unanimously at the last meeting of the Congress of Workers in liberated Italy, that they go back to their homes deeply touched by Italy's tragic situation. As soon as they return to their own countries they will say what they have seen, and that the Italian worker was always foremost in the Antifascist struggle. They promised to ask their own countries to do their utmost so that aid can be given as early as possible to Italy to accelerate the reorganization of this people of workers.

"It is necessary to gather all progressive forces around the working classes to reorganize Italian economy' Shevenel stated in his parting speech. He then added in the name of his [illegible] that their leave-taking was not a

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

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"It is necessary to gather all progressive forces around the working classes to reorganize Italian economy' Shevenel stated in his parting speech. He then added in the name of his Anglo-American colleagues that their leave-taking was not a goodbye but a au revoir, as they propose to return to collaborate in the syndical and economic development/Italy, so martyred through this war and 20 years of blind dictatorship. Unity among the Italian workers has represented for the Allied Delegates the guarantee of a single front, compact against Fascist reaction and for national reconstruction.

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ITALIAN POLICE CORPS TO BE REORGANIZED

"A new police corps, to be called 'National Police Corps', whose men will wear a new type of uniform, is being organized by the competent organs of the present Government", declared an authoritative spokesman of the Director General of the Police, Luigi Ferrari, this morning to newspaper correspondents.

The best men of the Police Corps created by the previous régime, besides agents recruited from other corps, like the Customs officers and Carabineers and among partisan units of the underground front will belong to this Corps which will number between 20 and 30 thousand regular men. True partisans with proved patriotic activities will in fact will be given preference for admission to the new Corps. All individuals who formed part of Fascist organizations will naturally be excluded. Enlistment was already opened since Sept.1st by means of a special competition. The ranks will be reorganized, thanks to this and epuration of all officials comprised through Fascism. A number of police chiefs, deputy police chies and police commissaries have already been eliminated through epuration.

With regard to the question of the swearing in of the new Corps, this will be solved after decisions have been made by the future Constitutent Assembly concerning constitutional affairs.

"Any way", said the spokesman, "what is urgent and important today is that agents and officials should ... to safeguard public order and security".

After making it clear that the [illegible] of Rome and Salerno will continue and be used also by the new Police Corps, the spokesman declared that the question of the uniforms for the National Police Guards was still being studied also on account of the difficulty to get material and other necessary things which are scarce. It seems that the colour of the uniform is to be colonial green, like that worn by the PAI (Italian African Police) now abolished.

It is the past Carabineers will give ... all services to the new Corps should the police require their intervention.

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

"A new police corps, to be called 'National Police Corps', whose men will wear a new type of uniform, is being organized by the competent organs of the present Government", declared an authoritative spokesman of the Director General of the Police, Luigi Ferrari, this morning to newspaper correspondents.

The best men of the Police Corps created by the previous régime, besides agents recruited from other corps, like the Customs officers and Carabineers and among partisan units of the underground front will belong to this Corps which will number between 20 and 30 thousand regular men. True partisans with proved patriotic activities will in fact will be given preference for admission to the new Corps. All individuals who formed part of Fascist organizations will naturally be excluded. Enlistment was already opened since Sept.1st by means of a special competition. The ranks will be reorganized, thanks to this and epuration of all officials comprised through Fascism. A number of police chiefs, deputy police chies and police commissaries have already been eliminated through epuration.

With regard to the question of the swearing in of the new Corps, this will be solved after decisions have been made by the future Constitutent Assembly concerning constitutional affairs.

"Any way", said the spokesman, 'what is urgent and important today is that agents and officials should [illegible] to safeguard public order and security".

After making it clear that the existing [illegible] of Rome and Caserta will continue and be used also by the new Police Corps, the spokesman declared that the question of the uniforms for the National Police Guards was still being studied also on account of the difficulty to get material and other necessary things which are scarce. It seems that the colour of the uniform is to be colonial green, like that worn by the PAI (Italian African Police) now abolished.

As in the past Carabineers will give [illegible] all services to the new Corps should the police require their intervention.

The spokesman then informed his listeners, that the duty Police will be entrusted in Rome, Naples and [illegible] under the former régime to police agents, will be carried out by the Guards and [illegible] depending from the respective municipal administrations. This reform will be put into [illegible] as soon as possible.

Finally in answering the criticism [illegible] by the

1596

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775016

press with regard to the present inefficiency of the police, and which revealed itself particularly on the occasion of the serious incidents which took place the first day of the Caruso trial, he stated that one must take into account in judging the work of the police, the crisis it is passing through for some time. After Sept.8,1943 both the police force and Carabineers became disbanded and disorganized, but its reorganization and strengthening is now being seen ot.

On the other hand one must remember that there is serious difficulty in finding equipment and even food. Especially concerning work in the provinces, police activities have met serious obstacles on account of great difficulties in transport and communications. The villent general criticisms against the police by some papers, which take their starting point from local incidents, do not contribute however serious these may have been, to facilitate the task already so arduous that has to be accomplished, considering the present conditions.

The spokesman, after confirming that the Deputy Chief of Police, Dr. Mario Lener, who was responsible for the public order at the Palace of Justice last Monday morning, had been suspended from office, he added that investigations are going on to establish the responsibility for the lynching of the former Regina Coeli jail warden.

As to the regrettable incidents at Villalba in Sicily, hand grenades were thrown during a public meeting,wounding k4 persons, among whom a member of the Italian Communist Party Executive, the spokesman said that the Director General of the Police is awaiting a detailed telegraphic report from the Prefect of Caltanissetta.

A NATIONAL LOAN AT 4% ?

The Treasury has decreed a reduction of 0,50% in interest rates on banking deposits.

New rates are as follows:

Trade deposit accounts	0,50%
Small savings accounts	2,00%
Time deposits from 3 to 6 months	2,00%
Time deposits over 6 months	2,50%

These interest rate reductions follow the discount rate reduction to 4% decreed lately by the Government.

In Roman financial circles it is believed that such finan_

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

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As to the regrettable incidents at Villalba in Sicily, hand grenades were thrown during a public meeting, wounding 44 persons, among whom a member of the Italian Communist Party Executive, the spokesman said that the Director General of the Police is awaiting a detailed telegraphic report from the Prefect of Caltanissetta.

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In Roman financial circles it is believed that such financial provisions are preliminary to the issuing of a State Loan at 4%, and the conversion of Treasury Bonds bearing higher interest.

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The large amount of money available on the markets is proved by the 30% increase in the deposits. During the last three months in Rome banking institutes, which from 10.3 billion lira as of June 5th, went up to 13.0 billions Sept.2,1944.

A corresponding increase in banking deposits over all liberated Italy is recorded by the latest statistics.

REAL ITALY MISREPRESENTED IN AMERICA, SAYS OSSERVATORE ROMANO

The Osservatore Romano, organ of the Vatican, in commenting the radio message of Don Luigi Sturzo from the U.S., writes that one has the impression that the true features of Italy seem to be a bit transfigured over there, according to the declarations of the Italian catholic Antifascist leader's quotations. Italy as discovered by Americans would be an undecided people, mistrustful, in themselves and others, and heading for a revolution. This is an erroneous and dangerous picture of the actual situation, an aerial impression, with no relation whatever to the intimate reality, to a people that wants to redeem, to rise again to work, to affirm their justice, to do justice to themselves in their longing for this.

This is why political parties, the paper adds, should postpone their particular claims to the time when it will be attained the common aim of a free democratic Italy, at peace with herself and others, and measure their own programmes according to reality that is, to the present possibilities and means available today.

POPE WILL SPEAK TO ARGENTINES

Next October is the tenth anniversary of the famous International Eucharistic Congress of Buenos Ayres which was solemnly inaugurated by the then Cardinal Secretary of State, Eugenio Pacelli, as a Papal Legate on Oct.12,1934. An Eucharistic Congress presided over by Cardinal Copello, Archbishop of Buenos Ayres will take place in the Plata capital to commemorate this anniversary. It is believed that the Pope will speak over the radio to the Argentines on this occasion.

Mgr. TARDINI BACK FROM VACATION

1682

Mgr. Domenico Tardini, Secretary for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, returned to Rome after a short vacation. He

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778546

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1052

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MYRON TAYLOR IN SPECIAL AUDIENCE WITH PIUS XII

Pius XII received in special audience today Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's Ambassador to the Holy See. The audience is considered as specially important because it occurs just after the official constitution of the National Corporation for Relief to Italy which is a personal initiative of the eminent American diplomat.

1600

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775016

BULLETIN Nº 17[illegible] BE[illegible]GUER 1. September 21, 1944.
1900 h.

DECLARATIONS OF THE ASSISTANT HIGH COMMISSIONARY FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF FASCIST CRIMES WITH REGARD TO THE FIRST TRIAL BEFORE THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

(Special to "SI")

Our correspondent addressed five questions to Mario Berlinguer, Assistant High Commissionary for the punishment of Fascist crimes, who in the Caruso and Occhetto trial acted as Public Prosecutor, asking that the death penalty be given to both defendants.

Q. What is your opinion with regard to the influence which the present trial is going to have on the part of Italy still under German and the remaining Fascist oppression?

A. I am convinced that the [illegible] ample and reassuring proceedings of the Court will show once more to our brothers of occupied Italy under the enemy and to the entire World the differences between our Justice and the ravages of justice made by Fascism, and what is more the difference between our highly civilised justice and the monstrous reprisals carried out by [illegible] convinced that our brothers who are suffering and fighting on will feel encouraged by our deeds and the few renegades will feel afirst shudder of terror on figuring out the fate that will overtake all traitors in an exemplary and merciless way.

Q. The eventual death sentence for Pietro Caruso can be considered as a concession to the desire of revenge of the Roman people?

A. I categorically deny this. Anyone present at the hearing or who followed the ample reports on the press will deny it too. The preliminary proceedings and the public debate were carried out with such impartiality, respect of freedom and liberty of action for the Defense and with such guarantees on the part of the judges and from the fearless citizens who sat among the judges, to give to everybody the certainty that only Justice was meeted out.

Q. The lynching of Monday 18th has had an influence on the impartiality of the debate?

A. No. The lynching was committed only by a few enraged people, perhaps incited by some "agents provocateurs", and raised unanimous condemnation among the Roman people and the free

1601

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778016

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

Q. Now that punishment of Fascist crimes has started will the High Committee proceed more speedily to successive judgements?

A. The High Committee intends to proceed with the utmost sollicitude. Other trials of exceptional importance are ready to be dealt by the High Court of Justice. The Assizes, the Courts of Justice and the Military Courts, competent for the judgement of minor crimes are going to start soon their work on a large scale. Over 2,000 proceedings are already on schedule in those Italian provinces where our jurisdiction can be exercised sed. The repression of Fascist crimes and especially of treasons will be even wider in the provinces recently set free and in those that certainly will be soon given back to Italy by the victorious Allied advance.

Q. In case of a death sentence may Caruso forward an appeal for grace to the Lieutenant General?

A. Against the High Court sentences there is no appeal, nor the possibility to turn to a Higher Court. I am of the opinion that Caruso and Cochetto, even in case of a death sentence, may appeal for grace but the decision on such an appeal will be speedy.

1603

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NOTHING OFFICIALLY KNOWN IN ROME ABOUT LEND-LEASE

No official information has been received by the Italian Government about some decisions that, according a message of Don Sturzo, published by the press, would have been taken at during the Quebec conference on the granting or refusing the "lend lease law" to Italy, has been declared this evening by an authorised spokesman of the Italian Foreign Office.

1604

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Telefono 41746

As news agencies are forbidden, the greatest care should be taken not to allow our material to stray from your hands, it is STRICTLY for foreign correspondents in Italy. There should be no leak.

PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN N° 180 Sept.22,1944
900 h.

NO MERCY FOR THE TRAITORS

Corriere di Roma, says that the death sentence on Caruso is "A just and necessary application of the law and foremost a reparation for an atrocious offence to the fundamentals of morality and humanity. Justice must have, and will have its course, lawful justice and not that justice of special courts of Nazi-Fascist brand or of mob violence. Other and more greatly responsible men are awaiting their hour. They will not escape the punishment deserved by all traitors of humanity".

NO MORE ROOM FOR LENIENCY

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, writes that the execution of Caruso is the first act of the rightful Antifascist justice which at last is on the move. As to the sentence passed on Occhetto to 30 years imprisonment, the paper holds that "Justice stopped in the middle of the road. The trial showed two different types of criminals. Caruso a blodd-thirsty and cowardly brute, Occhetto, criminal cold-blooded and foxy. The latter', the paper says,'was perhaps the more dangerous because he tried to create an alibi by the "double game", which proved to be immaterial and irrelevant. Leniency for Occhetto', the paper continues, 'shows that in Italy it must still be brought home that a merciless punishment of Fascist criminals is the indispensable premise for national rebirth, and that we are still at war and a merciless punishment of the assassins of our country is a war measure".

REACTIONARY PLOTTING ALLEGED

1605.
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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REACTIONARY PLOTTING ALLEGED

Avanti!, organ of the Socialist Party, turns again to alleged reactionary plotting in Italy in replying to the Liberal organ which blamed the socialists for spreading wild rumours and allarmism, and undermining the Six Party coalition Government. The paper says that "The consolidation or the cracking up of the coalition depends on how the Government will face the reactionary forces, which, according to Avanti!, are associated with interests of which Fascism was the expression."

1606
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

"Those interests', the paper concludes, 'are still at work with the Quirinal, the Royal Palace, the high military commands, the top ranks of bureaucracy, the corporate board of directors, the society parlors that yesterday courted the Nazis and today flit with the Allies to invite them to plant roots in Italy, with the people's granary evaders, tax evaders, the Sicilian separatists and the grafting public officials who traffic in transportation licenses. A remedy to obviate this evil should be found at once, otherwise the people will lose faith in their recovery through democratic ways, and will make recourse to violence".

CROCE HOPES FOR A JUST PEACE

Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, writes: "Benedetto Croce spoke with warmth and pain, but sincerely on the situation of our country and of our people. He was right when he said that Europe has need of the Liberal forces that are in Italy, when he defended the integrity of our territory, and pointed out the congenital erros in wanting to draw the bridle too tightly on those people whoe are supposed to regenerate. He was also right when he affirmed the characteristic of this war as a civil war, and which can only be followed by a civil peace, and cannot be decided on military factors, but must be accomplished in hearts and souls. We sincerely hope that the words of this old philosopher will be listened to beyond our frontiers, at least by those who prepare public opinion for the Government decisions, and that many of the grave ills pointed out by Croce may be removed for the good of Italy and the world".

1047

"Croce concluded saying that the Italian people have been vaccinated against Fascism. We believe that to vaccinate not only Italians but Europeans as well, truly and lastingly, many reactionary structures must be done away with. But there is no purpose in recalling this now, which is one of the essential motives for discord between us and the Liberals".

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1609

BULLETIN N° 178 — September 21, 1944
1300 h.

CARUSO'S TRIAL.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR CALLS FOR DEATH PENALTY.

The Caruso trial is rapidly reaching its conclusion. Within the day, after the speeches of the Public Prosecutor and the defense, the High Court of Justice, presided by Lorenzo Marzi, who so efficiently and serenely conducted the proceedings, will issue judgement against the former Chief of the Roman Police and his private secretary Roberto Occhetto.

The rainy, dull first autumn day, adds sombreness to the trial's atmosphere. The old Corsini Palace is imbued with a dismal light, guarded as it were a fortress,,by a Police force even stronger than yesterday's. At 8,30 a.m. the few people composing the public begin to arrive and are admitted to the Court Hall after having been submitted to five controls. The Chief of the Allied Police in Rome, Col. Pollock is busy disposing to the assigned places reflectors and movie cameras. The first anti-Fascist trial in Europe is going to be recorded in a sound newsreel.

At 8,55 the Carabinieri in dress uniform enter the hall of the Lincei Academy and at 9,07 a.m. the defendants are accompanied to their places. Caruso and his accomplice, yesterday evening were carried back to Regina Coeli jail not more than a few hundred metres away from the Court Hall. 1046
Caruso, who during the twlve hours of yesterday hearing, seemed absent and stupified, as if the trial was not concerning his person, at the ned of the day looks completely warn down. During the short afternoon recession he refused to take food and even sent back a glass of water.

Now this dark, fat, apathetic man enters the hall again between two Carabinieri and sits on a chair at the left of

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1610

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Now this dark, fat, apathetic man enters the hall again between two Carabinieri and sits on a chair at the left of the Presidential table. After an almost sleepless night in the Regina Coeli hospital at 5 o'clock this morning he was led again to Palazzo Corsini, in the small room,where there is a small folding bed. Now, preceeded by Occhetto, he enters the Hall, gives his crutches to a carabiniere and heavily sits down. He wears the same blue suit, and he is without tie; he is paler than yesterday, two deep dark signs appear under his Mongolian eyes. Occhetto evidently strengthened by the deposition of Col. Bertone, who designs him as a master of the "double game" is always very sure of himself.

In a corner of the hall, a small terracotta statue of

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Victor Hugo seems to have been placed there to remind to men the solemnness of justice.

At 9.15 the Court enters and the audience is opened. After calling the roll of the two prisoners, the President should give the word to the Public Prosecutor, Avv. Mario Berlinguer, High Adjunct Commissary for the punishment of Fascist Crimes. But the Public Prosecutor asks that, before his speech, should be examined General Oddone, captured by the Nazis in Piazza della Libertà in May 1944 and fled from Via Tasso jail a few hours before being shot, on Sunday June 4th. He is a tall, bald man, with brimmed glasses. Gen. Oddone is called to lighten the justice on the activity of Colonels Bertone and De Luca., who yesterday testified on Occhetto's "double play". Oddone, who substituted Montezemolo at the Underground military centre, declares to have never known Col. Bertone before June 4th. The witness had been formerly informed that two spies hid themselves in Bertone's group which Oddone would never approach in the German occupation period judging it very dangerous. "Generally who played the "double game" states the General "has got money, soldiers and security during the danger and alibi for the future. I have always considered this famous "double game" an extremely natural thing, except in very rare cases.

Public Prosecutor: Did the witness ever hear Occhetto's and Carulli's names?

Witness: I do not remember.

Public Prosecutor: Was the witness informed of his imminent arrest by Carulli or Occhetto?

Witness: Every day I received generic advices. If I had really been informed, the day of my capture I would not have been taken.

Solicitor Libotte (defence for Occhetto): Has the witness a document of General Armellini which Col. Bertone was first able to get a photograph of and then the original copy through the aid of Occhetto?

Witness. The document was not very important, nor do I know where that document addressed to the Allied Command has ended.

Solicitor Libotte: Has the position of the Officers present in Rome during the oppression been examined?

Witness: Those positions will be examined by special Commissions. I Do not know whether Col. Bertone and Col. De Luca have been examined.

1611

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Colonel Bertone is recalled and asked whether he is still in active service.

Bertone: I was examined and destined to the "Cremona" Division which I declined. As to what General Oddone said it was known that my group existed; it had no other support than that of poor Montezemolo and Col. Pacinotti of the clandestine Military Centre.

The cross examination between General Oddone and Col. Bertone then became dramatic. Bertone insisted on affirming that

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

to get aid for his clandestine activities he also applied to Marshah Messe, byt mysteriously his radio message never reached its destination. The gist, Bertone declared, was that he worked on his own, without receiving aid or assistance. He insisted that he was first to warn Oddone of his capture and he was also thanked for this.

When this first appendix of the witnessing is over, at 9,45 Solicitor Berlinguer began his charges as Public Prosecutor. He began by stating that he would ask for the death sentence for both the accused, but that his debate of the cause would be sober and serene. Caruso's personality stands out clearly, notwithstanding the naive generosity of good Bishop Vilemari who appeared yesterday among the witnesses for the accused: in the mean time even if Caruso has insane relatives, he has never shown signs himself of mental symptoms.

Caruso was a Fascist before the March on Rome in which he took part; He belonged to the "Serenessima" Squad of Naples, he spends 20 years in the Militia, reaches the high post of Police Chief. What merits got him so brillliant a career? In Verona he surely showed himself ready to obey and commit any crime, as he largely demonstrated in Rome diring his grim activity.

At this point, the Public Prosecutor through the examination of the witnesses' depositions, recalls the horrors of Rome, where Caruso was for three terrible months the absolute master: the "special squads" that he organised are examples of wickedness and despotism. But Caruso also looks for fame as a bloodthirsty man; as when the second day of his stay in Rome, set free from the Macao barracks, where he had been raked duri g one of his own roud-ups, at once organised another one in Via Merulana.

"Nothing ever moved this traitor"- exclaims now Berlinguer "not the Mothers' tears, not the childrens' cries, not the Catholic Church's sanctity."

The Public Prosecutor continuing his clear and close summing up, examines the atmosphere of the "coup" at Saint Paul's which was followed shortly after by the handing over of the victims from the Fosse Ardeatine. Berlinguer shows the full responsibility of Caruso for both the crimes committed and owned up by him, nor has it been shown that Caruso succeeded in reducing from 100 to 50 the number of the victims asked for by the Germans. Anyway all parties, all tendencies and aspirations are represented in the list, and the aspirations of Italy longing

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a shade of repentance passed through the criminal soul of Caruso, nor did he feel contrition thinking that in those doleful vans, destined to transport slaughtered meat, there were 14 year old children going to their massacre. Now if Germany will never be able to cancell this dishonour from her name, we can and must punish criminal Fascists of the type that we have infront of us.

Berlinguer affirms that of the purely juridical plan the collaboration of Caruso with the enemy comes under Art. 5 of the Penal Code and as to the term of "enemy" applied to Germany he holds that there is no room for doubt regarding the illegality of Mussolini's pseudo Government and the constitutional validity of Badoglio's Government which declared war on Germany.

Caruso, the Public Prosecutor goes on, gave his collaboration to the Germans till the 4th of June when he sought them in Via Tasso and along with them slipped away from Rome. Caruso says he did so for the sake of his Fascist Faith. We affirm that he did so for ignominious servility. Anyway we are dealing with a vicious gang of highwaymen hungry for prey, the 20% of which is allotted to the spies whereas the actual robber were rewarded handsomely. And Caruso while proceeding to confiscate money, valuables, art works; never took note of the stolen goods, never took the trouble to denounce the robberies, so that the booty might be divided among the ringleaders. After affirming that Caruso was never threatened by anyone and therefore his alleged obedience to German orders does not hold good for exonerating him from his responsibilities. The Public Prosecutor concludes that the ex Fascist boss is liable to death penalty for the cumulative count of the crimes perpetrated even according to the Common Penal Code and for the episode of the summary massacres in the Ardeatine Caves.

Then the Public Prosecutor comes to Occhetto, and compares this ambiguous, foxy, unreliable character with Caruso, of whom he kept in his hands not only the heart but also the keys of the safe. The Public Prosecutor recalls the career of this typical Fascist, who since he was 20 years old felt the urge to arrange in any way his own living. How from such a type of spy, and "master of the double game" may evolve the figure of a patriot as some of the witnesses tried to extol?

The collaboration of Occhetto is shameful, without putting up any dignified air of patriotism. He gives up himself entirely to the enemy; he goes to the sabotage courses of Schewening. Should Occhetto not have been arrested he would be today a dangerous element even for the Allies. The Public Prosecutor takes up the activities of Occhetto, after the 8th of September and shows that he was not a simple routine clerk, but the closest

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assisted by Garulli, to warn patriots and officers threatened by arrest and to issue with a forge signature of Caruso orders for the release of prisoners. But the Allies were already at Rome's gates and political prisoners were already freely leaving Regina Coeli.

Berlinguer goes on with an objective criticism the doings of Colonel Bertone and its autonomous underground group, and points out that it was at least imprudent to rely on the "double play" services of Occhetto and Garulli, two rascals.
If Occhetto had been a real patriot he would not have handed over the valuables of the Police H.Q. to Caruso, he would not have burned documents and he would not have accompanied his boss to the last moment, that is the flight from Rome.

Approaching the ned of his summing up, Berlinguer denies that Occhetto can benefit of any circumstance in his favour and states that just two criminals, two real wild beasts, are in the Court Hall. He calls for the death sentence to be inflicted to both, to satisfy the thirst for justice and purification that Italy, already on the road of spiritual renewal, feels very strongly at this particular hour. Death sentence for Caruso will be the answer that Justice will give to all the Italians and also to all the traitors, the fratricides, the purgerers.

It is 11,30 when the Public Prosecutor ends his speech and is warmly complimented by those next to him.

Caruso litened to the Public Prosecutor's request for his life with a sudden flush, while Occhetto lowered his restless eyes.

1043

During the short recession a "SI" reporter asked the Public Prosecutor and the two Solicitors of the defense their synthetic opinion about the trial.

Mario Berlinguer replied: "In my summing up I proposed to give eveyone the absolute certainty that the High Court fully intends to meet out true Justice. Therefore, through a rigorous analysis of the proofs, I intended to supply the precise demonstration of the absolute guiltyness of the defendants."

Solicitor Francesco Spezzano; chosen by Caruso as his defender, declared: "From my point of view there has been a free

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Solicitor Francesco Spezzano; chosen by Caruso as his defender, declared:"From my point of view there has been a free discussion but the case was not discussed from the strictly juridical aspect. As for the central thesis of the defense, here it is: Even without Caruso's work the Germans would have played havoc with Rome and its people."

Solicitor Ottavio Libotte, Occhetto's defender assigned by the Court, expressed himself in the following way:"After the Public Prosecutor's summing up, I still strongly believe that

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the Court will not follow his conclusions regarding Occhetto. The debate has added no new elements to those resulting from the preliminary proceedings in which nothing came out to confirm the responsibility of an extremely obscure employee of the lowest ranks in the crimes committed by Caruso.

At 11.55 the Court reenters.
In the midst of absolute silence Solicitor Spezzano begins to speak in Caruso's defense. After having said that he will discuss the case from a strictly juridical point of view, he describes Caruso like an insignificant man, as most of the Fascist bosses, as a man unable to cover the high post of Chief of the Roman Police.

On coming to the incident at St.Paul's, Spezzano maintained that it was accomplished by Peter Kock. Caruso only went there the next morning and the responsibility of deeds committed there could not but fall on him. Neither can Caruso show, according to his defence, that he, an inglorious tool in the hands of the Germans, authorized Occhetto to go to Schewening to frequent the sabotage course held by the Germans.

The debate now got to the most serious episode, that of handing over the victims for the Fosse Ardeatine. After branding the Germans for their infamy, cruelty and inhumanity, and calling them a cursed people, the defence showed how Caruso could do nothing himself in opposition to the German's thirst for revenge after what had happened in Via Rasella.

But had there been a true collaboration of Caruso's with the enemy to the extent of endangering the safety of the State? Can Art.51 of the Military Penal Code be applied in his case? The defence leaves to the Court to answer this, calling attention that Caruso's mental conditions are abnormal. It is certain that Caruso's aid, assistance and collaboration did not give, according to the defence any substantial contribution to the terrible crime committed at the Fosse Ardeatine, for even 1042 without Caruso, Kesselring and Kappler's programme would have fatally followed its course.

"And this", stated Solicitor Spezzano, 'is the vital juridical point of the debate".

After a 15 minutes pause, Spezzano resumed his interrupted speech, declaring that Caruso's penalty may be diminished, for the reason that he committed the crimes while on duty and as an executor of orders. He also plead for extenuating cir-

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The defence stated that during his visits to the prisoner he found him resigned and humble. Then he began to speak of Caruso's children, but at this point the former Police Chief burst into tears. His defence concluded his speech declaring that he hoped the Court would issue a milder sentence than that of death.

At 13 20 the hearing broke up and will be resumed at 14.30.

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As news agencies are forbidden, the greatest care should be taken not to allow our material to stray from your hands. It is STRICTLY for foreign correspondents in Italy. There should be no leak.

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

BULLETIN Nº 179

September 21,1944.
1900 h.

CARUSO'S TRIAL.

At 2,45, after a short recession, the trial starts again. The Court Hall is more crowded than before, there are more ladies, more foreign andItalian journalists. Many of the witnesses of this morning's hearing have stayed to await the sentence. The atmosphere is charged with electricity. The cameramen are very active.

Caruso looks less absent; less apathetic, than usual. He follows eagerly what is going on in the Hall. After two days hearings his face had become drawn and haggard. Also Occhetto is nervous and fidgety. He keeps chewing with obstinacy a piece of American gum.

At 2.50 p.m. Solicitor Ottavio Libotte, Occhetto's defense, starts his speech. He is a tall man, still young looking. His brother and sister-in-law were arrested by the Germans and kept in the Via Tasso prison. He says that he accepted to defend Occhetto only as a duty towards Society. He must drink the bitter chalice now to its dregs. The Defense then describes the character of Roberto Occhetto and points out that he was six years old when Fascism came to power. He received his education in the Youth Organisations of the Fascist Party and when he was 20 he had a small job in the Fascist Federation of Naples where he never showed fanaticism. In 1943 the defendant joins the Military Intelligence in the counter-espionage branch, a service to which usually immoral persons are not admitted. In this service Occhetto starts his "fouble game". When he accepted to go the the sabotage training centre in Holland it was only because he wanted first to get in touch with his brother who was a prisoner in Germany, and secondly to have the opportunity of being sent by the Germans behind the Allied lines in Southern Italy, where his family was. As for the money found on him it was the counting up of the rewards Caruso had given him and that Occhetto did not refuse. When Caruso decided to flee from Rome, Occhetto preferred to stay in Rome and put himself at the Allies'

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Entering into the heart of the case, Occhetto's Defense examines the various charges against him. As for the alleged cooperation in the handing over of the 50 martyrs of the Fosse Ardeatine to the SS, Occhetto did not take part in it. There are no material or psychological proofs to the contrary.

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As for the round-ups and the unlawful arrests of citizens to be handed over to the Germans, the first round-up in the Via Nazionale and the second in the Via Merulana took place when Occhetto was not yet in Caruso's service. As for other police operations, carried out by the local Police stations, to deliver 50 men a day to the Germans, could the Secretary Occhetto have given a more active cooperation, asks the Defense, of that given by so many other Police officials who are at present free?

Regarding thethird charge, the violation of Saint Paul's extraterritoriality, Occhetto only accompanied his boss to the Basilica. He did not even follow him when Caruso personally escorted the captured persons to the Regina Coeli Jail.

The fourth charge against Occhetto referrs to his participation to the German Sabotage school. He took part in it as a soldier of the Fascist Government; he was therefore a belligerant and cannot be sentenced to death for a military action of war, as is the case of Fascist soldiers taken prisoners. After all Occhetto never accomplished sabotage actions.

The fifth charge relates to his connections with the German SS and to having caused the arrest of the former Fascist National Counsellor Bernardino Di Stefano.

No specific deed, besides the sabotage training results on Occhetto's account. As for his collaboration with the SS and for Di Stefano's arrest, Occhetto only carried out superior orders and anyway he had the intention of warning the former National Counsellor about the danger he was running of falling into the Germans' hands.

Having thus reviewed and refuted every charge, the defense explained the moral and material alibi of the defendant who entered Col. Bertone's underground military organisation. 1040

"He played a 'double game' ", exclaims Sollicitor Libotte, "with sincerity of intention, that 'double game' that cost so many people their life!"

In conclusion the Defense states that Occhetto has not been an accomplice of Caruso.

Dwelling on the various juridical natters connected with the case, as for instance the cahrge of having participated to the roundups of men destined to the Labour Service, Sollici-

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Dwelling on the various juridical matters connected with the case, as for instance the cahrge of having participated to the roundups of men destined to the Labour Service, Sollicitor Libotte remarks that the Art. 62 of the Italian War Law in accord with Art. 52 of the Hague Convention, admits Labour Service for the population of an occupied Country. Therefore the orders issued by the German Command and by the "de facto" Fascist Republican Government, were legal and had to be carried out. According to War Laws the Police offices of an occupied Country remain on duty at the orders of the occupying Army.

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As for the violation of Saint Paul's monastery this was a building pfotected by diplomatic immunity which was however not extended to the persons. One could not speak of extraterritorial rights for it was territory of the Italian State. The priviledge of diplomatic immunity, however, should have imposed to the Saint Paul's Abbot not to give shelter to any persons looked for by the "de facto" Fascist Republican Government. The Abbot's duty was to hand over the refugees. But there are no diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Fascist Republican State. It was therefore impossible to advance any request to this end through diplomatic channels. Anyhow the invasion of the monastery to arrest persons looked for by the Fascist Republican Government and their handing over to the latter, and not to the Germans, cannot constitute a "help to the enemy", according to Art. 51 of the Military Penal Code of War which foresees capital punishment by shooting. At most he could be punished according to Art. 184 of the Military Penal Code of War.

All the deeds imputed to Occhetto, also if they had been really accomplished, could not be liable of penalty, since the former Secretary of the Police Chief acted in the sphere of the excution of legitimate orders, on whose lawfulness he could not use his own judgement, as they did not present outwardly the clear and visible characteristics of illegal acts constituting an infringement of the Law. The infringement of the law describes as "help to the enemy" of which Art. 51 of the Military War Code, does therefore not exist, concludes the Defense.

Art. 51 corresponds to Art. 247 of the Penal Code which punishes "favouring of the enemy" committed by civilians. The actions considered in this article are those directed to strengthen the enemy's military organisation and to weaken the national one.

The above mentioned deeds must be accomplished in the military field and can take different forms according to varying degrees of gravity. For these deeds the penalties go from the capital punishment (Art. 51) to imprisonment for various years, but not for life.

The deeds contested to Caruso, the Defense concludes , and hence to Occhetto, could therefore, in the worst hypothesis,

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The deeds contested to Caruso, the Defense concludes , and hence to Occhetto, could therefore, in the worst hypothesis, constitute illicit acts committed in war time, contemplated and punished by the Military Penal Code of War, but are not punishable by shooting. In any case, in favour of Occhetto, there are the generical favourable circumstances of which Art. 59 of the Penal Code of 1889. revived by the recent provision of the Cabinet and by Art. 7 of the Law Decree of the 27,July 1944.

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Solicitor Libotte, who asks that Occhetto be absolved, finishes speaking at 6,10 p.m.

The two defendants interrogated declare they have nothing to add and the Court retires to decide the verdict.

It is exactly 8. p.m. when a voice from the back of the room calls:"Gentlemen, take your seats!" The beam lights of the camera men are lit up. The radio microphones are placed in front of the President's desk and of the stand where the two defendants are lead. Caruso looks completely worn out, Occhetto continues chewing gum and traces nervously signs on a scrap of paper. Both are extremely pale. Caruso from time to time pases his fingers on his parched lips. The Solicitors put on their gowns. About 15 minutes go by and the public becomes more and more excited. A Carabinieri cordon has been placed infront of the public. Colonel Pollock sees that everything is in order and makes a sign to the two defendants, who were still standing to sit down. The two obey and look around as if stupefied. The Court has been deliberating for more than two hours. The Judges now enter the room and the Chancellor warns the public not to abandon itself to outward manifestations and the President underlines that he will give very hard sanctions to the disturbers.

Now the sentence is read; the High Court declares Pietro Caruso and Roberto Occhetto guilty of the crimes described in the charges and considers only to Occhetto the attenuating circumstances. It condemns therefore Caruso to the death penalty by shooting in the back and Occhetto thirty years of imprisonment and to the expenses of the judgement. It further orders the sentence to be published on all the Rome newspapers. Caruso receives the sentence without flinching, his face petrifies, Occhetto appears almost satisfied.

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After the sentence has been read, Solicitor Spezzano,

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Solicitor Libotte, who asks that Occhetto be absolved, finishes speaking at 6,10 p.m.

The two defendants interrogated declare they have nothing to add and the Court retires to decide the verdict.

It is exactly 8. p.m. when a voice from the back of the room calls:"Gentlemen, take your seats!" The beam lights of the camera men are lit up. The radio microphones are placed in front of the President's desk and of the stand where the two defendants are lead. Caruso looks completely worn out, Occhetto continues chewing gum and traces nervously signs on a scrap of paper. Both are extremely pale. Caruso from time to time pases his fingers on his parched lips. The Solicitors put on their gowns. About 15 minuted go by and the public becomes more and more excited. A Carabinieri cordon has been placed infront of the public. Colonel Pollock sees that everything is in order and makes a sign to the two defendants, who were still standing to sit down. The two obey and look around as if stupefied. The Court has been deliberating for more than two hours. The Judges now enter the room and the Chancellor warns the public not to abandon itself to outward manifestations and the President underlines that he will give very hard sanctions to the disturbers.

Now the sentence is read; the High Court declares Pietro Caruso and Roberto Occhetto guilty of the crimes described in the charges and considers only to Occhetto the attenuating circumstances. It condemns therefore Caruso to the death penalty by shooting in the back and Occhetto thirty years of imprisonment and to the expenses of the judgement. It further orders the sentence to be published on all the Rome newspapers. Caruso receives the sentence without flinching, his face petrifies, Occhetto appears almost satisfied.

After the sentence has been read, Solicitor Spezzano, Caruso's defense declares that he will forward through the Minister of Justice an appeal for grace to the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom on behalf of the former Head of the Roman pplice. Whatever the result of this attempt, Caruso's execution, which should take place according to the Juridical procedure, within 24 hours of the sentence, could be delayed by one day. And here is the text of the appeal signed by the mother of Caruso, Giuseppina Pisanti.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 935016

"To H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Realm.

"She is the most unfortunate of all mothers of Italy who takes the liberty to bow before your Royal Highness4s clemence, with her heart already tortured by every human grief, now on the point of receiving the supcme blow, which overcomes every possibility of bearing!

A cry starting from her soul implores from your Royal Highness humanity the concession of grace for the life of her unfortunate son who is father of two innocent creatures, who ignore the dark future prepared for them.

Pity! cries the heart of a mothet,pity for her son!"

END OF CARUSO'S TRIAL

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

As news agencies are forbidden, the greatest care should be taken not to allow our material to stray from your hands. It is STRICTLY for foreign correspondents in Italy. There should be no leak.

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Via San Basilio 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

1630

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 177 Sept.21,1944
900 h.

REACTIONARY PLOTTING ALLEGED

Aventi, organ of the Socialist Party, publishes the following motion passed by the Party's Executive Committee: "The Executive of the Socialist Party after examining the political situation and considering the danger of a new offensive by the reactionary forces who, in their attempt to save their privileges and the Dynasty, do not hesistate to provoke a state of permanent crisis so as to give the impression of an organic inability of the Nation to govern itself, denounces to the Italian people this attempt against the national sovereignity and even against the unity of the country. In counting on the democratic spirit and on the good sense of citizen-ship prevailing in the great majority of Italians, stresses on this reactionary plotting and calls attention of the CNL and the Government on the urgent necessity to take all the necessary measures to meet the needs of the people, and firstly the deeply felt will of the people for justice".

SOCIALISTS DEMAND A.C.C. DEMOBILIZATION

Avanti!, organ of the Socialist Party, states that the Socialist Party Executive has taken up a clear position in regard to three problems, and writes: "1)On the reactionary plot which tends in a bold manner to provoke a total undermining of the Government's authority and the colonisation of the country; 2) on the food problem which is now entering into a critical stage and is void of solution according to plans in the present system; 3) on the lining-up of wages and special indemnities with the rise in cost of living, announced by the Government since Aug.24, but not yet carried out.

"The latter question; the paper states, "shows how urgent it is to clear up relations between the Government and the Allies and the limits of the respective initiative [illegible]

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788016

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"The latter question; the paper states, "shows how urgent it is to clear up relations between the Government and the Allies and the limits of the respective initiatives of both one and the other.

"It is affirmed that opposition comes from the A.C.C. and is motived for the following reasons: 1)from the Allies conviction that the black market cannot be fought down by increasing wages which would only further depreciate the currency, but by finding where hidden products are; 2) from the fact that the provisions proposed by the Government would

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775016

oblige the Allies to raise the wages of our countrymen who are working for them. This second objection has little value as it is we who pay. The first should be considered seriously.

"The time has come", the paper adds, "to propose the problem of dissolving the A.C.C. It is clear that the Allies are interested in controlling the railways and transport in general, as well as in keeping public order, at least as long as their Armies are fighting on our territory, and they therefore deserve our regard. But when control becomes a lead load then common sense demands that the clock be set back".

"Let us do the job ourselves!", says the paper, "this is the country's appeal to the Allies".

LIBERALS REPLY TO SOCIALISTS AND RECALL PLEDGE FOR UNITY

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, in replying to the Socialists, writes: "We wish to clear up straight away a question of prejudice regarding the opportunity that parties are expressing or measures which the Government should take and which are incoordinate opinions and not in agreement with the general policy of the Government. The tone in these motions and the meaning which they assume at this particular moment are certainly not such as to instil calmness and faith in the men who have assumed the grave responsibility to lead the country. For the second time within two days we again ask the Socialist Party whether it takes part or not in the Government which is the expression of all the Antifascist forces and the outcome of the National Liberation Committee.

"What is the aim of the Socialist Party?", asks the paper. "If reactionary forces are truly attempting to provoke a crisis, this is only due to an exploitation following the dissense and uncertainty of those Government Parties who like to make a coalition to succeed the present Government. The liberals willingly accepted a discipline which perhaps has cost them more than the 'extreme' parties. But they have no intention of being dragged into dangerous adventures, nor to become accomplices in unsustainable situations. It is well that everyone should realize this before it is too late".

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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FORSAKEN LANDS TO BE TURNED OVER TO IDLE PEASANTS

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, says that destitute peasants are taking over in various parts of Italy forsaken lands to produce bread for their children and for the entire nation. This movement is bound to provoke disorders for which, the paper adds, the barons are to be blamed because they refuse to put under plough waste land, and still cling

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to their traditional privileges. The paper proposes to divide among the peasants who are eager to work the lands forseken by absentee owners and to break up feudal domains of Fascist profiteers.

FINLAND AND ITALY

Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, in commenting the Armistice between Russia and Finland, writes that it offers an opportunity to recall how friendly the relations of Italy have always been with the Finns. The paper points out that Finland is the only nation among the Allies of Germany that did not forego its democratic system, and refused to join the Tripartite Pact and to give to its alliance with Germany a political significance. Finland saw in the German war against Russia only a possibility to recover territories she had lost one year before".

SMALL PARTIES FADING AWAY

Italia Nuova, organ of the Democratic Party, announces that the Party of the Democratic Labour Civilization and the Party of the United National Front have merged with the Italian Democratic Party. The two Parties are small groups founded respectively at Bari and Naples last year.

END OF PRESS REVIEW

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300 BICYCLES STOLEN IN ROME EVERY DAY

About 300 people are robbed every day in Rome of their bicycles, according to complaints sent in to the 30 Police Stations of the Capital, was revealed today. If one takes into account that many of the robbed people do not bother to denounce the thefts as they do not believe the police capable of tracing their bicycles, one can reckon that more than 400 bicycles disappear in Rome every day.

The stolen cicycles, after having been more or less cunningly camouflaged, are taken to one of the numerous 'black markets', where they are put up for sale, together with those of legitimate provenience, at prices varying from 8000 to 14.000 lira. The camouflaging expenses can be reckoned at 1000 lira.

In between the bicycles, some of them hurriedly painted with gaudy colours, shabby vendors offer for sale cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, while small crowds gather round shaky tables and play at dice, and gramaphone records roar out old scratchy tunes and complete the tumult. A few Carabineers walk around uncertainly among the crowd, while stern looking gentlemen examine with inquisitive eyes all the bicycles in the hope of discovering the one stolen from them the day before. The Carabinecrs would come in handy in case they might find it.

The research goes on for many days. At last the robbed people give up hope and buy a new bicycle which enters into circulation ready to be stolen again.

TWO IMPORTANT JOURNALISTIC INITIATIVES

1083

In the midst of a true journalistic inflation which has characterized the first months of democratic Italy, two new initiatives should be stressed which, although not yet completely ripe, promise to develop much more seriously than many others. These two are both weeklies, a prominently political one which will keep to a particularly decisive trend and can be identified for its broad lines with the programme of the Party of Action, and will be called La Nuova Europa (New Europe), edited by the historian Luigi Salvatorelli and Mario Vinciguer-

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The other weekly will be almost exclusively characterized by its literary trend. It is the outcome of a cooperative, also for its economic side, among Italian writers who distinguished

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themselves through their non-collaborative attitude with the past régime, and among its members are Alberto Moravia, Alberto Savinio, Guido Piovene, Goffredo Bellonci and also Massimo Bontempelli. The title of this second weekly is to be Città (City). It is thought that both the weeklies will start their publications either at the end of this month or early in October.

CROCE'S SPEECH WILL DEAL EXTENSIVELY WITH THE PROBLEMS OF ITALY-ALLIES RELATIONS

the day before

Benedetto Croce, who arrived in Rome yesterday, will deliver an important speech today ~~tomorrow~~ dedicated entirely to the relations between Italy and the Allies. We can reveal in advance that Croce's speech will consider three mainpoints: Italy's position among the United Nations, the need of mutual understanding and the necessity to give to the Italian Government a wider autonomy.

Croce will explain that Italy, reborn after the downfall of Fascism, has always considered herself as an Ally of Great Britain and the U.S.A., and suffered when the Allies were in danger of difficulties, but rejoycing when their Armies regained success, although formally they had to be considered as enemies. This feeling, shared by Italians of all classes, was based on the community of ideals for which the Allies fought and identified the Allied victory with the liberation of Italy and with the Country's renewal in the same spirit that supported her in the first world war, and had previously led her to progress politically and socially.

Croce will then polemize amiably with Cecil Sprigge, an old friend of his, respecting an article published by him in the Italian magazine Mercurio under the title of "Comprehension for England". Croce will observe how this understanding spirit for the immense sacrifices England underwent and is still undergoing, coupled with great admiration for the heroic struggles undertaken by the United Kingdom for the Liberty of the world, is

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regard that as Italians refused to bow down to Fascism and the success this met even in the international world, it was not easy to win over English friends to the justice of their cause and the moral and political ground of their opposition movement. Considering the fact the the present situation is the result of the failure of British ruling classes and leaders to grasp the real meaning of Fascism, and the reasons why large groups of Italians besides a number number of prominent persons, among whom Crose, refuse to cling to Mussolini's Government, justice and political discretion command that no other misunderstanding should occur in respect to recovery efforts of Italy. Croce will point out that Italy is firmly convinved that owing to the general conditions in the world, she will have to pull herself together to a large extent with her own means, even acknowledging the great vakue of Allied aid and being grateful for it. But Croce will add that for this very reason it is necessary Italy should be given a wider range of self-government than it is now allowed by the Allied Commission of Control. Croce will further elaborate on this point by analysing the material and moral consequences of the control system, in recalling the facts which preceded and featured the formation of the Government headed by Bonomi, whose patriotism and devotion to duty, the orator will honour in the name of all Italians.

Croce will conclude his speech with expressions of hope and faith in Italy's rebirth.

POPE RECEIVES MEDICAL COMMITTEE WHO IDENTIFIED THE FOSSE ARDEATINE VICTIMS

The Pope yesterday granted a special audience to the doctors who examined the recuperated corpses of the victims of the Fosse Ardeatine. They were a group of about 20 persons among whom the Parish priest of S.Lorenzo al Verano, and a Red Cross nurse. It was headed by Professor Attilio Ascarelli, a well-known doctor. The Pope greeted them warmly, praising their work and expressing pity for the victims. His Holiness also examined some photographs.

The bodies recuperated up to now number 335, of whom 280 are identified, although it is hoped that still more will be

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The bodies recuperated up to now number 335, of whom 280 are identified, although it is hoped that still more will be recognized. Identification has been most difficult, and in the greater part of the cases has been carried out following casual clues, like gold covered teeth, material of the clothes, etc. The corpses have been recomposed in lead coffins and for the time being will be kept in the Fosse Ardeatine.

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BUILLTIN N° 176

September 20, 1944.
1900 h.

CARUSO'S TRIAL.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The trial is resumed at 3.00 p.m. This time in thehall of Palazzo Corsini have been placed several reflectors. When Caruso and Occhetto re-enter the Court after the short recess-sion, the Cinema camera of American operators are set in motion and keep on buzzing. A radio microphone has been placed by the chair of the President. Reflectors warm up the air in the crowded hall.

At 3,10 p.m. the Court enters and the questioning of the witnesses is resumed at once.

Amedeo Strazzera Pernicioni, 54 years old, is a short man Van Dyke beard and brimmed glasses. He is at present the Commissary of Regina Coeli and the President of the Commission for prisoners' assistance. He took charge of the direction of the jail on July 18th. Before that day he was engaged in assistance activities for the prisoners. When he was installed in the office he was given a list of 50 names of the victims of the Ardeatine Caves. During the period of the Nazi occupation the witness often visited the jail, whose Director at that time was Donato Carretta, who was lynched the day before yesterday. Carretta told Strazzera that Caruso was treating in a brutal way the political prisoners and that Caruso personally accompanied to the jail the people captured in Saint Paul's Basilica. He also learned that Caruso used to leave the prisoners in jail for many months without bothering to question them nor submit their cases to the legal authorities.

1030

Comm.: I would like to ask the witness if I ever interfe-

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Caruso: I would like to ask the witness if I ever interfered with his work of assistance to the prisoners.

Strazzera: Caruso only expressed against me threats that were referred to me by other persons.

Giuseppe Dinselmi, 37 years old, Adjunct Police Commissary is a tall, dark, with small moustaches. He was hidden in Saint Paul's to avoid serving the Fascist Republic and was captured by Kock's men in the night of September 4th. The raiders irrupted in his room and beat him out of his bed. He was wounded in the head and in one lip. He saw Caruso entering a motor van which was to bring them to the prison. The Police Chief approached him and ironically asked him if he had hurt himself, pointing at his wounds. On that occasion he was robbed of many personal effects.

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The witness also saw Caruso attempting to hit the other Police Commissary hidden with him at Saint Paul's.

Mario Chiari, aged 32, Adjunct Police Commissary, is also very tall; he wears a grey suit and speaks with a Southern accent. He too was hidden in Saint Paul's, when the raid was carried out. He was threatened with a sub machine gun, robbed of his other coat, of his fountain pen and his lighter. He was hit by Caruso with a blow on the hip while mounting the motor-van. At Regina Coeli he was kept under special vigilance, but the guards who knew the witness tried to help him during his stay in the prison.

Enrico Morazzini, aged 56, is now the Police Chief of Rome, Caruso's successor after the liberation of Rome. He confirms his deposition made at the preliminary investigation.

The Public Prosecutor exhibits another report written by Morazzini on The Allies' request.

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Public Prosecutor - Is it true that after forcing entrance into St.Paul's Caruso received the personal congratulations of Mussolini?

Witness - The[illegible] rumours went round at the Police Offices.

Solicitor Spezzano - How many of the Police officials swore in to the Republic?

Witness - All: some in Caruso's room, others by signing a printed form. It was also said they had received a premium for their swearing in.

Nicola D'Annibale, 45 years of age, is a robust and intelligent peasant, living in N° 3 Piazza Casalmaggiore in Rome, Not at all perturbed by the lights of the reflectors and the row caused by the cinema operators, he said that on the night of the 2[illegible]th while he was watching some pigs near the Fosse Ardeatine, a lorry came along full of men and guarded by the SS, then he heard many shots fired. Similar scenes were also seen by him on the morning of the 25th. The lorries were those used to transport tobacco.

Raffaele Aglianello, 36 years old, a Police Commissary, had been put into a concentration camp and appeared in his camp clothes. He is fair, smiling and has an optimistic look. It was he who took the list of the 50 prisoners who were handed over to the Germans on March 24. Caruso, who was in Kock's company, had charged him to do this. When he got to the jail he found that the Germans had already taken a certain number of prisoners included in the list. The witness then decided to cancell some of the names and told Carratta, the jail warder, to cross out the last eight names which were those of Jews. A further two were crossed out, of prisoners who were in the infirmary. He refused to countersign the cancelled list and advised that a new list should be made. Kappler told the Deputy Chief of Police, Cerruti, that he had been awake for a whole night to graduate the responsibilities of those who were to be shot, but fifty were still missing and he asked the Rome Chief of Police for them.

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Nicola D'Annibale, 45 years of age, is a robust and intelligent peasant, living in N° 3 Piazza Casalmaggiore in Rome, Not at all perturbed by the lights of the reflectors and the row caused by the cinema operators, he said that on the night of the 23th while he was watching some pigs near the Fosse Ardeatine, a lorry came along full of men and guarded by the SS, then he heard many shots fired. Similar scenes were also seen by him on the morning of the 25th. The lorries were those used to transport tobacco.

Raffaele Aglianello, 36 years old, a Police Commissary, had been put into a concentration camp and appeared in his camp clothes. He is fair, smiling and has an optimistic look. It was he who took the list of the 50 prisoners who were handed over to the Germans on March 24. Caruso, who was in Koch's company, had charged him to do this. When he got to the jail he found that the Germans had already taken a certain number of prisoners included in the list. The witness then decided to cancell some of the names and told Carratte, the jail warder, to cross out the last eight names which were those of Jews. A further two were crossed out, of prisoners who were in the infirmary. He refused to countersign the cancelled list and advised that a new list should be made. Kappler told the Deputy Chief of Police, Cerruti, that he had been awake for a whole night to graduate the responsibilities of those who were to be shot, but fifty were still missing and he asked the Rome Chief of Police for them.

Caruso - At what time did Kappler ask for the list? 1029

Witness - I don't know, but I believe it was in the morning about nine.

At this point protesting came from the hall owing to the excessive work by the cinema operators, and Col. Pollock called out: "Stop!"

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Antonio Colasurdo, aged 34, is the Deputy Commissary who carried out the investigations, and had cross-questioned at length Caruso and Occhetto in prison with a diligence which the President praised. He gave clear accounts of the results of his examination, and explained that to complete the list of 50, a certain number of those arrested during the night of March 24, for simple security reasons, were added to this list. As regards the surprise raid on St.Paul's, even if Caruso could not prepare the "coy", because he had only arrived in Rome just two days before, he however took part in it by sending police officials and agents.

At this moment, to render the atmosphere of the hearing more dramatic, a violent thunderstorm burst over Rome and the electric light, at first too strong, now started to go. A brief investigation then took place to discover who had given the orders to question the former National Counsellor Bernardino Di Stefano, now deported North. The order to question him had been written out by the Commissary, Rotondano, head of the Political Squad.

Similar elucidations are supplied also by Commissary Marcello Guida, summoned as witness at the last moment, since he was present in the hall. No deed of Occhetto's appears in the documents concerning Di Stefano.

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Leonardo Vitti, _ years old, Deputy Police Commissary, was called in the evening by Caruso and ordered to go to Saint Paul's to give a "legal" character to the raid. He assisted to the preparations of the raid carried out at the Police H.Q. with the aid of a large map. He pointed out that the action was illegal and that the rights of extraterritoriality would be violated. During the night he was a spectator of the Basilica's invasion operated by two Police squads and by Kock's men. The witness stopped at the entrance door and did not see what happened inside. As he was tired he sat down and fell asleep. In the morning Signor Galeazzi went to see him and protested violently. He also asked if the invaders had diplomatic credentials. Caruso, as he was not satisfied with the witness, transferred him to another office as a punishment.

Professor Gaetano Borruso, witnesses on the illtreatments inflicted by Caruso to the political prisoner Ciro Albertelli, before handing him over to the Germans. The witness was twice arrested by Caruso and he saw, in his quality as medical man, that Albertelli had four ribs broken. He considered it his duty to describe Albertelli's conditions as worse than they really were and he obtained thus that the prisoner should be transferred from a straw mattress on the ground to a regular bed. Albertelli told to Borruso about the tortures inflicted to him by Kock in the presence of Caruso. The latter managed to have his wife arrested and to have her tortured under his eyes. Albertelli was so horrified that he tried to jump out of the window.

Caruso: "I went to see Prof. Albertelli to ascertain about the ill treatments inflicted to him according to the declaration of a priest. I deny having done what the witness asserts."

Borruso: "and I confirm what Prof. Albertelli told me."

Alfredo Maura: 18 years old, son of a Carabinieri N.C.O. He also was captured in Saint Paul's where he was hiding to avoid military service, being an inmate of the Naples Military College. He was robbed of all his personal effects to the value of about 11 thousand lire. He was thrashed by Buonaiuti, Chief of the famous gang and by his henchmen.

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Mario Scottu: a Police Agent and the last witness for accusation. He bore witness to the atrocities committed by order of Caruso in a boarding house situated in Via Principe Amedeo. On March 21 Caruso cross- questioned Lieutenant Giglio, later on shot at the Fosse Ardeatine. Giglio was beaten on the back his neck by Kock's henchmen. The witness was arrested also

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with his subordinate Lieutenant Gigli because the latter had a clandestine [illegible]. The witness was kicked, beaten, and had a tooth broken.

Caruso: "I went to see Gigli who I know and I complained with him about what he had done. I deny the atrocities alleged."

Scottu: "I confirm that Zoch, in Caruso's presence did beat me. I was also hung up by my handcuffs for seven hours."

The first witness for the defense is Bishop Tommaso Videmari, 74 years old of the Saint Joseph parish in the Trionfale district. He met Caruso when he was Police Chief and he found him an understanding man. He says that following his request Caruso freed several prisoners among whom a priest. On this fact the Bishop, who is a very old man, white haired, gives details and gets excited. The President invites him to be calm. Then the witness says that he contacted Occhetto also, who facilitated his relations with Caruso and once took him home on his car. After a short recession the witnesses cross examination is resumed at 5,45 p.m.

Doctor Maria Pia Bertoni, a lady of about 45, in black attire, takes the stand. She met Caruso when she was a college girl in Naples a long time ago between 1914 and 1916. Caruso appeared then to be a good natured boy. This however is an impression she had from his looks.

Angeline [illegible], a housemaid employed in the wardrobe of the Dragoni Hotel. She too knew Caruso in 1916, when he was a guest at the [illegible]'s, a Colonel. He was a candid, remissive, very fearful boy.

Sylvia Pi[illegible] who is ill, is not able to appear at the trial The witness in Caruso's defense is over.

Colonel Guglielmo Bertoni, [illegible] witness in Occhetto's favour. He was the Chief of the "Bertobi group" of the Underground military front. After having having got free Marshal Bastico captured by the Germans, the witness strengthened his group and prepared for the insurrection. For the lack of means the work was very difficult. Relations became ever more frequent and the false patriots, sent by the Republican Government, became more and more dangerous. The witness speaks of Occhetto's activity as "informer, collaborateur" in the service of his group. Occhetto made possible the saving of many patriots. He supplied them with important information for the action against the Nazi Fascists. Among other things Occhetto supplied timely informations on

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free many patriots among which movie actor Rinaldi, who had to be shot as a Communists On June 3 the witness handed Occhetto over to the Allied Command to which the former secretary of the Police Chief supplied usefull informations. As a matter of fact his very long deposition, Colonel Bertoni describes Occhetto as a master of the double play.

Ugo Luca, Colonel of the Carabinieri, who wears civilian clothes as chief of the underground military grup "Bertoni" testifies about the relations he entertained with Occhetto, who was attached to the same group. The witness affirms that it was on Occhetto's informations that it was possible to foil a first time the arrest of General Sorice, General Carboni, General Oddone, Colonel Montezemolo and the former Ambassador Lojacono. The witness had as his guest at home, on June 2, I944 Occhetto who refused to follow Caruso ij his attempt to reach North Italy. On June 6 he introduced Occhetto to the Intelligence Service of the Allied Command. Previously Occhetto, to reciprocate this hospitality, had proposed to reveal the names of the members of the Fifth Column, which the Germans on withdrawing, planned to leave in Rome.

President: " When you contacted the evidisant Naviola, were you aware of his real identity?"

Luca:" I was informed about that;"

Defence:" Does the witness know whether Caruso, before leaving the Police Headquarters, provided for the safekeeping of a crucifix and rosary to return it to his former owner?"

Luca:" I don't know exactly as Occhetto, who took shelter in my house together with his friend Garulei, brought along many things."

Giulio Garulei, a friend of Colonel Kappler and Occhetto, is a young man, dark and pale, presently under arrest. He reaffirms what is contained in the long memorandum presented to the Allied authorities through Colonel Bertone about the services rendered as an informer to the undergroung military" Bertone" group. He was able to discharge his services by keeping contacts constantly with Occhetto; who issued also false passports. He is now in prison for investigations of a political kind. He new only very late the real identity of the false Naviola.

Anna Rinaldi, a blond lady about 45, reports that her son Giuseppe, a Communist, now in Southern Italy, together with

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as chief of the underground military grup "Bertoni" testifies about the relations he entertained with Occhetto, who was attached to the same group. The witness affirms that it was on Occhetto's informations that it was possible to foil a first time the arrest of General Sorice, General Carboni, General Oddone, Colonel Montezemolo and the former Ambassador Lojacono. The witness had as his guest at home, on June 2, 1944 Occhetto who refused to follow Caruso in his attempt to reach North Italy. On June 6 he introduced Occhetto to the Intelligence Service of the Allied Command. Previously Occhetto, to reciprocate this hospitality, had proposed to reveal the names of the members of the Fifth Column, which the Germans on withdrawing, planned to leave in Rome.

President: " When you contacted the fugitive Caviola, were you aware of his real identity?"

Luca:" I was informed about that;"

Defence:" Does the witness know whether Caruso, before leaving the Police headquarters, provided for the safekeeping of the crucifix in order to return it to his former owner?"

Luca:" I do not know exactly as Occhetto, who took shelter in my house together with his friend Garulei, brought along many things."

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Anna Rinaldi, a blind lady about 45, reports that her son Giuseppe, a Communist, now in Southern Italy, together with other patriots of the national front of liberation, when arrested by Koch's gang, that took him to the Jaccarino Boarding House, was released for intervention of Occhetto to whose feet the woman had thrown herself in order to awake his compassion.

Angelo Romanelli, a Jew, states to have been released by koch's gang, that had arrested him, for Occhetto's intervention. The releasing took place on June 3rd. The witness did not give a reward to anyone.

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Giacomo Sarfetti, a Jew, makes a deposition alike to Romanelli's. He too was set free in the last days of the German occupation.

Occhetto's defence renounces to the deposition of Prof. Nicol Pende who cured him at the Plaza Hotel when the latter was ill with otitis.

The last witness for Occhetto's defence was the Police Commissary Liccardi who should have testified on the returning of lire 50.000 to Occhetto's familiars, after the seisure of I50.000 lire in the prisoner's house, as the sum was recognised as his wife's property. Unlackily Liccardi died last Sunday in a car accident. In such circumstances Police Commissary Colasurdo, who was already cross-examined this morning, testifies shrtly.

The examination of all the witnesses is over.

Tomorrow morning at 9 a. m. the trial will be resumed with a speech by the Public Prosecuter Berlinguer.

END OF THE FIRST SITTING OF THE CARUSO TRIAL

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Information Service I

Sept. 1944

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

As news agencies are forbidden, the greatest care should be taken not to allow our material to stray from your hands. It is STRICTLY for foreign correspondents in Italy. There should be no leak.

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BULLETIN N° 475 September 20, 1944.
1300 h.

CARUSO'S TRIAL OPENS AT PALAZZO CORSINI UNDER HEAVY GUARD.

Defendant asks for postponement until six months after the War.

Pietro Caruso, the man who, as Chief of the Roman Police, delivered to the Germans 50 innocent hostages to be shot in the Fosse Ardeatine, appeared this morning before the High Court of Justice, together with his accomplice, Roberto Occhetto, his private secretary, disguised during the Nazi occupation under the false name of Raviola.

Following the riot and the lynching that the day before yesterday constituted the dramatic prelude to this trial, awaited by the Italian people with so much eagerness, the authorities had taken every possible precaution to avoid new disorders. The trial started to-day in an atmosphere of absolute calm in a hall of the old Corsini Palace, on the green slopes of the Gianicolo Hill. It was in the Corsini Palace that Queen Christine of Sweden sojourned while in Rome. Here, one and a half centuries ago, during the first Roman Republic, the French General Duphot was lynched almost in the same way as Donat Carretta, former Director of Regina Coeli Jail, killed the day before yesterday by an enraged crowd. The hall chosen for the trial is the one where the Lincei Academy used to meet. It is a vast room on the second floor with four large windows overlooking the Via della Lungara. The ceiling is adorned with XVIII Century frescoes, the walls by bronze coloured tapestry, while marble busts of the most famous Academicians surround the hall. For the occasion twelve gilded armchairs have been lined up behind an imposing mahoga-

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Pietro Caruso was transferred from the Regina Coeli Jail to the Corsini Palace, in the middle of the night, without incidents. Shortly before he left the jail the common prisoners started a riot against the Fascist prisoners in the jail,

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trying to get at them and lynch them.

Caruso and Occhetto arrived at the Corsini Palace in a car escorted by a strong guard of Carabinieri. Caruso wore a blue lounge suit and, walking on crutches, went slowly up the grand staicase. He was taken to a small room next to the tribunal hall and laid down on a stretcher. It was exactly 2,35 a.m. This morning at 5 o'clock he asked to be permitted to shave.

Yesterday Caruso had a long talk with the defense to whom he entrusted his will and a letter for his wife, Aita Stefani, his daughter Vana, 18 years old, and his one year old son Ettore, who are living in Bergamo, in Northern Italy.

Together with Caruso and Occhetto, two witnesses have been brought to the Corsini Palace in state of arrest. One is Raffaele Aniello, 36 years old, a plice commissar, arrested two days ago in Naples, who brought to the Regina Coeli jail the list of the 50 hostages to be delivered to the SS firing squads. The other is Guido Gomulli, a friend of the two Gestapo and SS bosses in Rome, Colonel Kapler and Colonel Dolmann, and a spy himself.

While awaiting for the trial to start, the public discussed the fury before yesterday's lynching of Donato Carretta. They said that he had a son, prisoner of the Germans in the Reich, and two daughters, at present in Sardinia. He was living with his wife, who is still in a state of unconsciousness, having assisted at her husband's lynching from a window of the Regina Coeli Jail, and with his mother-in-law.

Col. Pollock, Chief of the Allied Police in Rome, who succeeded alone in bringing back order in the Court room of the Palace of Justice in tumult the other day, regulated the discipline in the hall where there is an old bust of Victor Emmanuel II, which has been turned face to the wall to avoid excuses for....constitutional incidents.

At 8.30 a.m. sharp the defendants entered the Court room accompanied personally by Colonel Pollock. The first to sit on the bench of the accused is Occhetto, dressed in a grey suit and a collarless shirt, then Caruso appeared leaning on his crutches; slightly bowed, he is very pale and also collarless.

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Just a minute after the Carabineers stand on attention, everyone gets up and the Judges enter. Caruso, also standing, looks around with an investigating and suspicious eye on the members of the Court presided over by Lorenzo Maroni, High Court Counsellor, substituting Casati, President of the High Court of Justice, who is still ill. The members are Francesco Gabriele Arcai, State Attorney of the Court of Appeal, High

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Court Counsellors, Guidi and Profeta; solicitor Attilio Di Napoli, Baron Carlo Fasciotti, Guido Lay, Vice-Mayor of Rome, the socialist solicitor Alessandro Bocconi and Dr. Eugenio Reale a Communist. Only the President wore robes. Public prosecution is carried by Mario Berlinguer, the Adjunct High Commissary for the punishment of Fascist crimes, and Leonardo Demitri acts as chancellor. Caruso is defended by the solicitor Francesco Spezzano of the Roman Forum and Occhetto by the solicitor Ottavio Libotte, appointed by the Court. Supplementary members of the Court are Professor Vitaliano, Celeste Negarville, member of the Communist Party Executive.

The President after declaring the sitting opened, calls the roll of the accused and then of the witnesses: for Carretta the death certificate was put in. The Public Prosecutor, Mario Berlinguer immediately puts in opposition against prosecution by three of the victims' families, gives his motives for juridical and practical reasons. The Solicitor Melito who is defending the case of the family of Ugo Lotti, one of the shot victims, replies briefly to the arguments brought forth by the Public Prosecutor. The President begs the Solicitor to be brief and Caruso's defender does not oppose the request of the civil defendants, but taking this occasion, according to the principles of the procedure, to state that the debate cannot take place today as consequently to last Monday's incident the case must be postponed and sent to a new session, and because of the impossibility to hear two witnesses proposed by the defense, Buffarini-Guidi, Minister of the puppet Fascist Republic, and Travaglio, Deputy-Chief of the Republican Police from whom Caruso received his orders. Caruso therefore asked that the case be postponed to six months after the war. The defense then went on to show how it was necessary that Caruso should act as witness in other cases connected with the period of Nazi-Fascist oppression, now in their preliminary stage of investigation: Solicitor Libotte, Occhetto's defense, also did not oppose prosecution by civil victims.

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II, Baron Carlo Fascioti, Guido Bey, Vice-Mayor of Rome, the socialist solicitor Alessandro Bocconi and Dr. Eugenio Reale a Communist. Only the President wore robes. Public prosecution is carried by Mario Berlinguer, the Adjunct High Commissary for the punishment of Fascist crimes, and Leonardo Demitri acts as chancellor. Caruso is defended by the solicitor Francesco Spezzano of the Roman Forum and Occhetto by the solicitor Ottavio Libotte, appointed by the Court. Supplementary members of the Court are Professor Vitaliano, Celeste Negarville, member of the Communist Party Executive.

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The Public Prosecutor again opposed prosecution by civilians and the eventuality of a postponement of the trial, supporting his assertions with juridical procedure arguments, and calling attention that even if Bufarini Guidi and Pavaglio gave the orders to the accused these orders were imparted by representatives of an illegal Government, and could in no way excuse Caruso and Occhetto. While the Court retired to decide on the incidents, photographers and cinemamen flashed their lights on the accused, talking to their defenders. Caruso kept his hands clasped and his dark, slightly Mongol-cut eyes half closed under the magnesium lamp flashes, which brought into relief his features of a slave-driver, his curly heir only just turning grey, his large lips, very dark skin and the pronounced wrinkles of this ex-Fascist Police Chief. Occhetto stuck to a resentful attitude and whose thin, bony and almost sunken face seemed so common. After the camera bombing was over, Caruso and Occhetto lit cigarettes and talked quietly between themselves. Every now and then Occhetto wrote something down on a piece of paper. Profiting by this brief interruption we were able to exchange a few words with Caruso. His accent is typically southern, dialectal and not precise. He stated that he will defend himself by saying that he was only an executor of orders and that he deeply deplores the Fosse Ardeatine murders. But his words bear little conviction. A small red note-book was sticking out of the coat-pocket of the chief man accused and who spoke in a remissive and plaintive tone. While waiting for the High Court to re-enter the hall we were able to gather the impressions of the numerous foreign correspondents present, who in their vast majority declared themselves impressed by the sense of austere dignity with which the debate was carried on, by the powerful number of forces present to prevent the repetition of tumults and by the insignificant aspect of the two accused, absolutely common ordinary men. Other correspondents, on the contrary seemed struck by the absolute self-confidence of Occhetto, by the excessive eloquence of the Italian lawyers and by the scarce sense of attention of those present, many of whom smoked unceasingly, so much so that it had been necessary to open the four windows wide. Suddenly, Col. Poletti, Regional Commissioner of the AMGOT

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orders to the accused these orders were imparted by representatives of an illegal Government, and could in no way excuse Caruso and Occhetto. While the Court retired to decide on the incidents, photographers and cinemamen flashed their lights on the accused, talking to their defenders. Caruso kept his hands clasped and his dark, slightly Mongol-cut eyes half closed under the magnesium lamp flashes, which brought into relief his features of a slave-driver, his curly hair only just turning grey, his large lips, very dark skin and the pronounced wrinkles of this ex-Fascist Police Chief. Occhetto stuck to a resentful attitude and whose thin, bony and almost sunken face seemed so common. After the camera bombing was over, Caruso and Occhetto lit cigarettes and talked quietly between themselves. Every now and then Occhetto wrote something down on a piece of paper. Profiting by this brief interruption we were able to exchange a few words with Caruso. His accent is typically southern, dialectal and not precise. He stated that he will defend himself by saying that he was only an executor of orders and that he deeply deplores the Fosse Ardeatine murders. But his words bear little conviction. A small red note-book was sticking out of the coat-pocket of the chief man accused and who spoke in a remissive and plaintive tone. While waiting for the High Court to re-enter the hall we were able to gather the impressions of the numerous foreign correspondents present, who in their vast majority declared themselves impressed by the sense of austere dignity with which the debate was carried on, by the powerful number of forces present to prevent the repetition of tumults and by the insignificant aspect of the two accused, absolutely common ordinary men. Other correspondents, on the contrary seemed struck by the absolute self-confidence of Occhetto, by the excessive eloquence of the Italian lawyers and by the scarce sense of attention of those present, many of whom smoked unceasingly, so much so that it had been necessary to open the four windows wide. Suddenly, Col. Poletti, Regional Commissioner of the AMGOT, arrived in the hall and took his place on the lawyers' bench.

Finally at 10.37 the Court returned. President Maroni read the decisions of the Court, elaborated with subtle juridical 102
courteness, with which it refused the objections of the defence and of the Public Prosecutor, and ordered the debate to be continued. The actual trial was declared to be opened and they proceeded to question the defendants. Caruso comes out of the box leaning on his crutches, and was made to sit down on a small

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leather arm-chair. The President read the charges brought against him and which are thus summarized: Caruso is accused of the crime foreseen by Art.5 of the Law Decree July 1944,n° 159; regarding the articles 51 of the Military Penal Code in War time and n. 61 N° 9 of the Common Civil Code, for having in Rome after Sept.8,1943 and till June 4,1944, making use of his quality as Chief of the Police, accepted by him from the illegal Republican Fascist Government, gave aid and assistance and collaboration to the German invader; 1)handing over on March 24,1944 to the German Military Command 50 political and common prisoners so that they should be, as they were in fact, summarily executed by the said Command, as an act of indiscriminate reprisal for the killing of Germans in via Rasella; 2)carrying out round-ups and arbitrary arrests of free citizens later handed over to the Germans for Labour Service; 3) violeting the extra-territoriality of St.Paul's Basilica, so as to arrest officers and other citizens who had sought refuge there to escape the carrying out of their duties imposed on them by the Germans and by the Republican Fascist Government; 4) authorizing a NCO of the Harbour Militia, Roberto Occhetto and other militiamen to frequent a course of sabotage organized at Schewening by the German military authorities.

For the same charges made against Caruso, Occhetto must also answer for having aided and abetted the said Caruso, as his private secretary in the carrying out of the crime foreseen in Art.5 of the Law Decree July 27, 1944, n° 159 and for having moreover given direct aid and collaboration to the German invader, frequenting a course of sabotage at Schewening, keeping himself in continual contact with officers of the German SS so as to facilitate their task and for carrying out the arrest, following their order, of the former National Counsellor Di Stefano, accused of propaganda against the Germans.

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(Continuation of Caruso's Trial)

The President, after having explained to Caruso that the Military Code provides for him death penalty by shooting in the back, invites him to speak. The photographers are requested to refrain from flashing their bulbs.

Caruso: "At the end of 1943, while I was on leave, I learned from the papers that I had been appointed Chief of the Verona Police. Fifteen days later, in Rome, I learned from the Minister for the Interior, Guido Buffarini-Guidi, that I had been transferred to the direction of the Police of Rome. I was in Rome in order to buy gold confiscated from the regions near the Front. During that period, at the Plaza Hotel, I met Attilio Grossi, brother of Commander Enzo Grossi, famous submarine hero, who asked me to authorize some men of the Fascist Ports Militia to attend a sabotage training course to be held at Scheveningen, in Germany Holland.

"I summoned the Militia men and warned them about the danger of the task they were going to fulfill. Later I learned that the German Command had obtained the required authorization."

Replying to a question by the President, Caruso explained that he met Occhetto only after the 8th of September and that he had not enough influence on him to convince him not to take part in the sabotage training course.

The President: "Is it true that when you suffered from mumps you entrusted Occhetto with the command of the Roman Police?"

Caruso: "I obtained from Colonel Kappler to have Occhetto assigned to my office but it uncorrect to state that I entrusted him with the command of the Police. I don't know, however, if the Police officials, during my absence, allowed Occhetto to boss them. Anyhow, at the time, my place was taken by the Deputy Chief of Police Marchi."

On being asked, Caruso admits to have ordered Occhetto to empty to Police safe the 3d 1944. As to the frequent and repeated round-ups in the streets of Rome, Caruso relates that he carried out this operation following orders received from the Germans. He adds that the day after his arrival in Rome he was rounded up himself in Via Nazionale and released only after many hours from the Macao Barracks. Later on everytime he rounded

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Two days after he took over his office in Rome, Caruso continued, Pietro Kock, who was to carry out a raid in the Basilica of San Paolo in the night between the 4th and 5th of February, went to see him. Before starting the operation, Kock's and Bernasconi's special [redacted] squads were assembled in my office. I assigned two police officials and a squad of plain clothes men to Kock. In the night Kock carried out the raid. In the morning I was still lying in bed when Kock came to see me and told me about the protests that the operation had caused among Vatican personalities and about the disappearance of the personal property of the arrested people. Then I also went to San Paolo.

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President: "Why did you find it necessary to rush to San Paolo?"

Caruso: "I couldn't say exactly. In San Paolo I discussed with Galeazzo Galeazzi, a Vatican official, and I did not consent to set free the captured people because it could not be done by me as Chief of Police and because, as a soldier, I was accustomed to obey superior orders."

President: "Did you not realise that you were violating the extra-territorial rights of the Basilica?"

Caruso: "It did not occur to me."

Public Prosecutor: "On the evening in which you planned the raid, were you not warned by Police Commissioner Fini?"

Caruso: "I had received orders from the Acting Chief of the Italian Police and I thought that he had considered the question of extra-territoriality".

President: "However you found it necessary to transfer Commissioner Fini from his post at the Magnanapoli Police Station..."

Caruso: "I had to transfer him to Sant'Ippolito because he fell asleep during the San Paolo raid."

On being questioned, Caruso denies to have struck Commissioner Chiari, one of the people captured in San Paolo, while he was climbing on a truck. He also explains to have had a photograph taken of Air General Monti and other people dressed as friars, and also to have them pose for a moving picture camera. To this he answers that he himself was also photographed by camera men and news reel operators while in jail. He had these photographs taken as documentary evidence against officers who had disguised as monks.

Caruso: "On the evening of March 23, I was summoned by Kappler who, according to orders received from Kesselring, declared that he was obliged to take reprisals for the Via Rasella killing. He demanded from me one hundred prisoners. I obtained to reduce that number to fifty. Successively I went to see Buffarini-Guidi to obtain authorization for the Germans' demands. I woke up the Minister, at the Hotel Excelsior, on the morning of the 24th of March. He was still in bed. Buffarini-Guidi, who was my highest superior officer, told me to hand over the prisoners without any delay. "Other-

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President: "Do you confess to have felt repugnance for the action you were accomplishing?"

Caruso: "I admit it. Later on the official Alianello, whom I had sent to Regina Coeli with a list of the hostages, rang me up and told me that while they were waiting for the list the Germans had chosen ten prisoners and included them in the list themselves. So it happened that the list sent by me was reduced by ten names by Alianello himself, names that I saw afterwards erased. I then made a new definite list which I signed without those names."

As to violence used at Regina Coeli against political prisoners, Caruso states to have been to the prison only once to attend the departure for the North of political prisoners. He did that on Travaglio's orders. On that occasion he had to give orders to include also prisoners who were on the sick list, except for three who were declared to be in such condition that they could not be moved.

Public Prosecutor: "On what basis did Mussolini and Buffarini Guidi trust you?"

Caruso: "After twenty years of service in the Forte Militia, I arrived only to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel".

By that Caruso ment that he had worked obscurely without using any of his Fascist merits and friendships in order to gain promotion.

Answering another question by the Public Prosecutor, Caruso confirms to have ordered the Police to have rounded up at least fifty men a day and to have handed them over to the Germans for compulsory labour. He explaines that he tried hard not to give publicity to the operations. He denies to have accompanied to the prison the people captured at San Paolo and to have given order for their departure for the North.

Public Prosecutor Berlinguer produces at this point the first list of prisoners names to be given to the Germans on March 24, the list which was corrected. Caruso recognises his own signature but declares to have never seen the corrections before now. His second lists was made by him the following day, when the victims had already been killed. He does not remember who asked him for this second list. He denies that Occhetto was present when the list of the hostages was made. He remembers to have burned documents before his flight from Rome. He cannot, however, exactly determine whether Occhetto received by Kappler money as a reward for his work before being attached to the Rome Police

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Public Prosecutor: "Have received a premium for your work as Chief of Police?"

Caruso: "I received 40 000 lire from the Head of the Police as an indemnity for damages made by partisans to my house. I deny having had other sums."

The Public Prosecutor now reads the list of the valuables found in Caruso's suitcase when he was arrested, valuables amounting to relevant sums and among which there were six gold

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Caruso explains that he took everything that was kept in the Police safe to carry it to the North. The valuables were the products of confiscation, perquisitioning, etc.

Public Prosecutor: "Did a regular notification to superior authorities follow every confiscation?"

Caruso: "I never gave notice of anything."

Public Prosecutor: "Did you order the arrest of Lieut. Mosconi?"

Caruso: "I knew of the arrest but I did not order it. They told me that in Mosconi's house a document signed by Genral Armellini was found".

On being asked by the Defense, Caruso states that one of his uncles committed suicide in 1904, that one of his sist and his brother Ruggero are almost insane.

It is now exactly 12 o' clock. The questioning of Caruso is ended. The last declarations of the defendant was the oath to the Fascist Republic on the part of all Police Officials. All the Officials, Caruso states, took the oath, even those who today will come to court and bear witness.

(To be continues)

COLONEL CHARLES POLETTI INSPECTS POLICE PRECAUTIONS AT THE TRIAL.

Colonel Charles Poletti carried out an inspection of the measures taken by the Police to maintain order during the Caruso trial.

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Now it is the turn of Roberto Occhetto, aged 28, former Brigadier of the Harbour Militia and former private secretary of Caruso. He stands infront of the President who invites him to sit down and reads to him what he is charged with. Occhetto would like to read a kind of memorial. He already presented another one during the preliminary Judicial proceedings. But the President invites him just to speak. Occhetto speaks with a Milanese accent as he was born in Milan. He tells that he abandoned studying when he attended the 5th form of the High School. He adds that he grew up in a completely Fascist atmosphere and then describes his own career in the Harbour Militia. While in Naples and Cagliari he was a member of the Centre of Counter espionage, at the orders of the Military Intelligence. He then went to Tunisia and Corsica, always working for the Counter espionage service. On September 8 he fled from Bastia, in Corsica, to Piombino, in Italy. He was without money, his family was in Naples, and he decided to go to the nearest Centre of the Harbour Militia. He arrived at Trieste on September 19. Once there he went to see Caruso who took him under his orders. Successively he was sent to Rome and then to Chieti where he took part with Caruso to the requisition of gold. Back to Rome he learned from Attilio Grossi about the German sabotage training centre and he left for Holland, though against Caruso's advice, attracted by money and by good treatment. He received from the German Command 5,000 lire on leaving and 3 thousand lire once back. He did not participate in any police operation on behalf of the Germans though he was at the disposal of Colonel Kappler, Chief of the Roman SS. The first days of February, when Caruso was appointed Police Chief of Rome, he went to greet him as his former boss and Caruso begged him to remain with him and help him as he was not well introduced yet in the Roman Police quarters. He remained with the Police, first on Caruso's personal service, (he is a good driver), then little by little his tasks grew in importance. He gave premiums, received telephone calls and took appointments. On a question of the President, he explains that he took his mother's name Raviola by order of the Germans, after the sabotage training.

President: Did you not take Caruso's place in the direction of the Police, during his illness?

Occhetto: It is not true. Deputy Police Chief Menzi was in charge. I was in bed ten days. I had caught otitis from Caruso.

At this point Occhetto spoke of his relations with Guido Garulli, Col. Kappler's friend and explains that he collaborated with

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At this point Occhetto spoke of his relations with Guido Garulli, Col. Kappler's friend and explains that he collaborated with Garulli who carried out a "double game" in favour of the patriots. It was the beginning of March. In such a way he was able to inform many anti-Nazis and patriots of the operations of the SS. of which they would be victims. When Rome was set free he presented himself to Allied officers of the 5th Army; to supply military informations. A long part of Occhetto's deposition continues on the theme of the "double game" explaining episodes. facts and circumstances. He omits many details because his mother lives in Milan and Germans could make use of her for reprisals. On August 15th Occhetto was prosecuted by the Allied

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Court for sabotage.

About the arrest of the National Councillor Di Stefano for anti-Nazi propaganda, Occhetto explains to have ordered his capture to avoid that he should fall in the SS.'s hands and to be able to help him later in prison.

Caruso questioned on this arrest of Di Stefano, declares he does not remember the details.

Occhetto explains later that just before the raid carried out at Saint Paul's he had been only a few hours at the Police Office and merely saw the people who, together, laid the plans. The followint morning, after the raid, he accompanied Caruso to Saint Paul's, but waited for him in the courtyard. He also saw Caruso while the latter was drawing up the list of the victims of the Fosse Ardeatine but did not take part in drawing up the said list. He admitted having burnt papers and documents on June 3rd by order of the Police Chief and of having taken to Caruso, who was about to flee, the casewith the valuables: of these, 135 thousand lire were the result of the sale of pictures and furniture confiscated and placed in the store rooms of the Police H.Q.

On request of the Public Prosecutor Occhetto explains he has received first a premium of 50,000 lire following the confiscation of 4 millions carried out by the "Perrone squad"; he does not receive any salary not being in the regular ranks of the Police. He does not know whether Caruso got on this occasion a premium.

On request of the defender,Occhetto states that on the evening of June 3rd he had taken measures for the liberation of various political prisoners, falsifying the signature of the Police Chief and telephoning in his name. At the end of the cross examination of the defendants, the questioning of the witnesses started. The first to be interrogated is Prof. Attilio Ascarelli, Professor of Legal Medicine and Director of the medical-legal investigations regarding the exhumation and the identification of the Fosse Ardeatine victims. Ascarelli says he trusts that most of the bodies will be identified; up to now of the 336 dug up about 300 had been recognized by their relatives. Of these 336 bodies, one found far away from the others is thought not to be one of the executed. The Professor furnishes many details on the grim discovery; the bodies were

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The witness states that 39 bodies had been found beheaded, following the trauma which caused the death, the other bodies presented holes in the occipital region: it has been proved that the victims were killed with automatic weapons of strong explosive power. From the gun shot holes it can be seen that the victims were finished off with weapons shot individually, and that they were pushed against the mass of bodies already heaped on the ground. It has also been stated that the Jewish group was murdered all together and among the bodies there are those of two boys 14 years old and many of 15 and 16 years.

The most imporatnt element of the deposition is the number of the exhumated corpses: 335, and not 320 as it has always been stated, this shows that the Germans carried out their murders "ad abundantiam".

It is 1.25 p.m. and the audience is interrupted and deferred to 3 p.m.

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preserved holes in the occipital region: it has been proved that the victims were killed with automatic weapons of strong explosive power. From the gun shot holes it can be seen that the victims were finished off with weapons shot individually, and that they were pushed against the mass of bodies already heaped on the ground. It has also been stated that the Jewish group was murdered all together and among the bodies there are those of two boys 14 years old and many of 15 and 16 years.

The most imporatnt element of the deposition is the number of the exhumated corpses: 335, and not 320 as it has always been stated, this shows that the Germans carried out their [illegible] "ad abundantiam".

It is 1.25 p.m. and the audience is interrupted and deferred to 3 p.m.

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WHAT IS "PALAZZO CORSINI"

Palazzo Corsini, where the Caruso trial is held today, is the result of the rebuilding of an older Palazzo, famous in the XVIIth Century as the Court of Queen Christine of Sweden, who relinquished her throne and came to Rome after her conversion to the Catholic faith. She led a glamorous and bizarre life and put to a hard trial the patience of the Church with numerous scandals. The Palazzo on Via della Lungara was inhabited by a small but noisy Court, with many servants and retainers always ready to start a fight with passers-by, visited by artists and writers chosen by the Queen with perfect taste.

The Palazzo was rebuilt when Cardinal Neri Corsini bought it in 1730, by the Architect Ferdinando Fuga, who also designed the Consulta, on the Quirinale Hill, and the façade of Santa Maria Maggiore. Ferdinando Fuga felt the influence of Bernini and Borromini, greatest Baroque interpreters. Particularly impressive is the double staircase, designed along the lines of famous example by Borromini, at the end of a vast vestibule.

The Palazzo has a noble and ornate façade. Its two floors are filled with ample rooms whose windows look upon the Tiber and the green Gianicolo Hill. It is the seat of the National Gallery of Ancient Art, the "Gabinetto delle Stampe", or Prints Collections, and the Accademia dei Lincei, in whose great meeting hall the trial is being held. The room heard intricate and learned disquisitions of Italy's most famous scientists through the Centuries, and is frescoed by a painter of the second half of the XIXth Century, almost a contemporary, Domenico Brusahi.

In 1797, in Palazzo Corsini resided the then Ambassador of the French Directoire, a young Corsican nobleman by the name of Giuseppe (later Joseph) Buonaparte (later Bonaparte), who later became King of Spain. One of Buonaparte's men, General Duphot, who also resided there, was considered by the people of Rome an agitator in favour of the Revolution. He was lynched by the crowd in the Palazzo. His death gave Napoleon an excuse for an expedition against Rome led by general Berthier. At one time also Letizia Buonaparte, mother of the Emperor, resided in Palazzo Corsini, before going to Palazzo Buonaparte, in Piazza Venezia.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN Nº 174 Sept.20,1944
900 h.

COMMUNISTS BLAME BARONS FOR DISORDERS IN SICILY

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, writes: "Yesterday at Villalba (Caltanissetta) a large and enthusiastic crowd, in which there were many women and children, attended a popular meeting called by the Communist and Socialist Parties. Suddenly, while our comrade Girolamo Li Causi, member of our Party Executive was speaking, a group of 'Mafia' members in the pay of separatist barons, cowardly assaulted the crowd by throwing hand grenades. Several people, and among these women and children were more or less seriously wounded. Our comrade Li Causi was also struck by bomb splinters. The assailants disappeared after their job was over and managed to escape the indignation of the crowd which was clamouring for justice and stern provisions against the barons who had organized this crime".

In commenting this incident the paper writes: "It is hand grenades that speak today. There is no doubt whatever that an intolerable situation has been created in Sicily and which threatens to become unendurable. A remedy must be found and the culprits too. The local situation must be cleaned up and above all one must become convinced that it is necessary to recur to the main persons involved, although not considered as such today, that is the Sicilian people. Administration in Sicily should be thoroughly purged and that would mean that the Sicilian baronage would automatically become isolated".

MARSHAL TITO'S CLAIMS FOR TRIEST DISTURBING

Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, says that the

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MARSHAL TITO'S CLAIMS FOR TRIEST DISTURBING

Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, says that the recent speech by Marshal Tito claiming Triest and Gorizia for the Yougoslavs is a disturbing one. "Tito's claims', the paper holds, 'are likely to disappoint all Italians who deem a preliminary understanding with Yougoslavia indispensable for a new European policy of Italy."

The paper holds that Marshal Tito was very likely led to utter such claims either through the approaching end of the war to politically capitalize a favourable strategic situation, or through the intention of stealing the wind from the sails of his opponents in the interior, who are nationalists and Fascists.

"We believe', the paper adds, 'that Italy, although a defeated nation, could not be left at the mercy of claims which would be

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inconsistent with the Atlantic Charter or the public law prevailing in Europe. Our Armistice is full of inconveniences but it affords at the same time some advantages for us inasmuch as in differing from the Armistices stipulated by Russia with Finland and Rumania, it does not include either clauses involving territorial cessions or territorial occupation. If a settlement should be reached in peace and legally, Antifascist Italy would not fail to find a way for a workable agreement with the Yougoslavian popular forces".

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS WANT NEW RULING CLASS

Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, in defending the lower middle class, writes: "By affirming that the Christian Democracy is anti-bourgeois we intend to say that among among other things it is against the ruling class which has brought us to disaster. If this ruling class is not yet dead, well then it must die. The new world will be one of a new ruling class and no one can work the miracle of Lazarus. It is the new forces recruited in the Labour world and purified through expiation that will give fresh impulse to our life by renewing the habits of Italian politics".

LAW SHOULD BE ENFORCED

Risorgimento, organ of the Liberal Party, turning again to the Roman mob rioting, writes that the bloody episode broke out to upset an apparently quiet and somewhat dull situation. The paper adds that the country should be led back to normality and not to undergo new experiments in political combinations or emergency committees as leftist wings seem to advocate, in the present stringency.

"A public security committee', the paper adds,' implies in itself a revolutionary turmoil sweeping the whole country and foremost such a complete freedom of action in every direction as would be impossible to develop under a regime of military occupation."

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"A public security committee', the paper adds,' implies in itself a revolutionary turmoil sweeping the whole country and foremost such a complete freedom of action in every direction as would be impossible to develop under a regime of military occupation."

It is not a public security committee that is required but a government ready to enforce a law which should be accepted and therefore respected by everybody, that is what Italy most needs now, according to Risorgimento Liberale.

"Confidence of the people and their respect for the authority of the law should correspond to determination and boldness in all decisions, beginning with the prosecution of Fascist

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crimes which is obstructed by unexplainable hindrances and leniency. This is the right way', the paper concludes, 'not resort to violence and to worshipping that mysterious "popular will" in the name of which demagogues always used to speak without the people having a chance to make themselves heard, and which led to slavery, war and misery".

AVANTI! EXPOSES WEATHER-COCK ITALIANS TO AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS

Avanti!, organ of the Socialist Party, under the title of "The Reactionary Plot", writes: "In an article published by the Nation, and reproduced by the Voce, Gaetano Salvemini has collected the confessions of Roman aristocrats and middle class people to American correspondents on their ardent desire to see the Allies establish themselves permanently with us. These middle class confessions throw light on the policy of the old ruling class, and what they hope for and would like. Yesterday this crowd sided with the Nazis, today it joins the dough-boys, is as English as the tommies, and ready to become Japanese, Senegalese or West African negroes tomorrow. Its only constant hatred is against the workman, the peasant and the independent intellectual".

"We do not intend becoming dramatic over local incidents, but today we have heard that at Villalba our Communist comrade Li Causi, now free after 16 years imprisonment and banishment, was assaulted with hand grenades, and at Palermo the so-called separatists prevented Minister Ruini from speaking. In the province of Lecce the landowners staged processions to protest against bolshevism, and demonstrations to show their dynastic loyalty while singing "Giovinezza"(the Fascist anthem).

"Exceptional periods call for exceptional measures. If the Government in its present formation, open to too much paralyzing influence, cannot add to its sincere will to save the country, the cohesion and force necessary, then it should remodernize and reform itself".

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BULLETIN Nº 173 September 19,1944.
1900 h.

AGRARIANS WANT WOMEN'S PARTECIPATION
TO MANAGEMENT OF FARMING COOPERATIVES.

The twentyfifth Italian Political Party, the Agrarian Party, trying to unite both landowners and farm workers, has issued today its political program.

The Agrarians sponsor a vast reform of agricultural legislation based on a close cooperation between owners and farm workers. The Secretary of the Party executive, Signor Sante Pischedda, who owns in Sardinia vast land properties, declared, among other things, that his Party desires also the collaboration of women to the direction of farming concerns.

LEFTIST INTELLECTUALS SHORTLY TO PUBLISH
A MANIFIST .

Some Italian writers who lean towards the left Parties, together with others who are true party exponents, have joined to decide on the text of a "Manifesto of Intellectuals" to be published shortly. The first text of this Manifesto of which a great part was given to negative evaluation of what had been accomplished in the field of poetry, literature and art in general, after the founding of the Kingdom of Italy, from Carducci's time up to today, declared this literature to be formalistic and particularly aristocratic and unadapted to express the true needs and longings of the Italian masses in this field. In this first text accusations were also brought against Benedetto Croce's works and especially his philosophy, and his literature for the period examined was considered the most authoritative interpretation in his work "La Letteratura della nuova Italia" (The Literature of new Italy). For the moment this has been put off and a second text is being studied. Several more writers have now been called without such ri-

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HOSTAGES REPRISALS SHOULD BE STOPPED AT ONCE.

"Voce Repubblicana", organ of the Republican Party writes that the Italian Government should see that the policy of hostages should be stopped at once. "The Fascist Radio", the paper says "threatened to carry out reprisals in connection with the Caruso trial. Hostages would be shot should Caruso be sentenced to death. This ignominy cannot be stood any longer. The Italian Government should secure hostages on this side of Italy, and make public a list of their names. There are too many suspicious persons who chose to remain here. "It is our duty", the paper concludes, "to save the life of the Italians threatened by Nazi revenges."

LOSSES SUFFERED BY ITALIAN MERCHANT FLEET.

The Italian Merchant Fleet suffered during the war losses amounting to 90 % of the total tonnage, according to a survey completed to-day by experts. In the ports of Liberated Italy ships for 350,000 tons have been recuperated, that is 10 % of the Merchant Fleet that Italy possessed before the War. This figure will be only slightly increased when the rest of Italy is liberated as the Germans have done in the Northern ports methodical destructions. In Leghorn, for instance, the shipyards have been demolished and taken away piece by piece. In Civitavecchia even the outer quays have been blown up.

The Italian Transatlantic fleet was dispersed. Of the great liners only the "Vulcania" is safe. The others ended in various manners.

The "Rex" which held once the Blue Ribbon, the "Conte di Savoia" were sunk, the "Conte Biancamano" was confiscated by the U.S.A. at the beginning of hostilities, the "Saturnia" was transformed in a plane carrier by the U.S.A., the "Conte Grande" remained in Brazil, where war surprised it, and the "Conte Verde" is said to have scuttled itself in Japanese waters.

The vessels recuperated or salvaged in Southern Italy, nearly all inferior to 300 tons, are presently used by the Allies in the Mediterranean. Spain has released 8 of the 10

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The vessels recuperated or salvaged in Southern Italy, nearly all inferior to 300 tons, are presently used by the Allies in the Mediterranean. Spain has released 8 of the 10 ships interned when the Armistice was declared last September and also these ships are used by the Allies. Only vessels inferior to 10 tons are employed for Italian civilian use.

The Bonomi Government is examining the possibility of rebuilding the Merchant Marine. It is thought that the following

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three requests will be made to the Allies:

1) Restitution from Germany of the ships sunk by the Nazis. The restitution should take the form of other ships and not currency.

2) Purchase of the U.S.A. of the ships that this Country will be able to alienate at the end of the War.

3) Help for the rebuilding of at least that part of the Merchant Fleet necessary for Italy's economic life.

In the meantime the Italians hope that, as the war is rolling northwards and the Mediterranean becomes a field of secondary importance, part of the Italian ships now used by the Allies will be given back to the Italian Government.

This would also alleviate the unemployment of the sailors. Of the 80,000 members of the Sailors' Labour Organisation, only 20,000 are at present employed.

ORGANISER OF FLORENCE SNIPERS EXECUTED BY PATRIOTS.

Francesco Manganiello, whose death, in an ambush prepared by the Patriots in the province of Turin, the papers have today announced, was the organiser of the Fascist snipers in Florence, who caused so many useless sorrows before the liberation of that City.

Born in Southern Italy, he went as a young man to Florence where he got his degree in Medicine, without however ever exercising the medical profession. In 1919 he organised the Action Squads in that City, he was at one time Federal Secretary of Imperia and later of Rhodes, from which post he was removed by the then Party Secretary Ettore Muti. After a short period of inactivity, he was appointed President of the C.O.N.I. (the National Italian Olympic Confederation), post which he maintained till the fall of Fascism. Arrested after July 25, 1943, he was sent to Fort Boccea, from which he was liberated after the Armistice. In the period of the Nazi-Fascist occupation, Raffaele Manganiello, who had immediately adhered to Mussolini's Government, was head of the Province of Florence and as such participated in numerous shootings of patriots carried out by the Fascists and by the Germans as reprisals.

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WHAT HAPPENED TO PISA'S ART TREASURES
(by our art editor)

We shall not see Tuscany as we still saw it two years ago with its countryside farmed so regularly with taste, blending with the cypresses, towers and belfries among the houses along the highways, and with palaces and churches in the villages and towns.

This wonderful harmony which made the entire region an incomparable work of architecture and painting art is now destroyed. Sansepolcro, the tiny town where Piero della Francesca was born, seems to be another place. You can no longer from the distance see the ancient Romanesque tower, called the Berta, standing out with its strong belfry opened on all sides, and one must get to Vittorio Emanuele Square to see the ruins left over. Palaces and churches have been hit from the air and from the ground, but the Berta was blown up by the Germans.

The ruins of the towns and villages up to Florence have already been described and now one should say what has been saved. Chiusi has not been entirely destroyed although fighting went on there for several days. Cortona is saved and the monuments of Arezzo including its priceless church with the apse frescoed by Piero della Francesca, are intact. The pretty villages all along the road to Florence are, however, unrecognizable either from a distance or nearby.

On leaving this town to go to Pisa one's heart throbs with anguish almost step by step. Towers and belfries which warned us that we were nearing familiar places, because they were milestones for art admirers, have all disappeared; they have been blown up to bits by the Germans and fell in the sea of the mines, often on their own foundations but still oftener on the neighbouring buildings, beautiful Romanesque and Renaissance churches and palaces that rivaled for their architectural purity with those of Florence and Pisa. Signa and Montelupo have lost all their opulent aspect of artisan places built through patient work throughout centuries, around the cathedrals, municipal halls and fortresses, all town-like in every part. There is not a single tower left at Empoli; the XVI century tower and belfry of the XIII century St.Stephen's church, the most prominent one, is gone as all the others, and the churches on which they stood are ruined. In going on one

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On leaving this town to go to Pisa one's heart throbs with anguish almost step by step. Towers and belfries which warned us that we were nearing familiar places, because they were milestones for art admirers, have all disappeared; they have been blown up to bits by the Germans and fell in the war of the mines, often on their own foundations but still oftener on the neighbouring buildings, beautiful Romanesque and Renaissance churches and palaces that rivaled for their architectural purity with those of Florence and Pisa. Signa and Montelupo have lost all their opulent aspect of artisan places built through patient work throughout centuries, around the cathedrals, municipal halls and fortresses, all town-like in every part. There is not a single tower left at Empoli; the XVI century tower and belfry of the XIII century St.Stephen's church, the most prominent one, is gone as all the others, and the churches on which they stood are ruined. In going on one expects but in vain to see the tower that Frederic II erected in 1218 on the fortress, where Pier della Vigna was imprisoned. This has also collapsed and has dragged part of the building under it into ruins which can be seen even from a distance. The Cathedral on which 400 Romanesque and Renaissance architects worked from the IX century on, is, as we know, partly destroyed.

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Fortunately Lucca the ancient town founded in the VIII century and famous in history for the victory by Florentines led by an Englishman, John Hawkwood called the 'Cuto', over the Pisans, is saved, with its Houses and Churches, the Magione with beautiful Sienese frescoes by Martino di Bartolomeo, and the Pieve di Santa Maria, a masterpiece of Romanesque Pisan architecture of the XII century. Further north Calci with its famous Certosa which shows up the beauty of Baroque and Tuscan XVI and XVII century Rococo architecture in its façades and cloisters, is also saved, as the priceless Pieve erected between the XI and XII centuries in pure Pisan style with its strong and massive tower and belfry.

The suburb of Pisa is partly destroyed and partly still mined. On reaching beyond the Arno we fear to find the city more ruined than its suburb, but the XII century Church of Saint Francis still stands intact, and also Saint Catherine's with its façade in pure Pisan style. On getting down to Borgo Stretto towards Garibaldi Square the ancient Church of Saint Michael's erected in 1040 has its façade, attributed to Fra Guglielmo with its Gothic XIII century Tabernacle intact, but the rest seems badly damaged and all the left aisle has collapsed.

Lungarno takes us lose our breath as soon as we see it. The four bridges are destroyed and the waters of the peaceful river flow over the ruins in a roar. The hilly and populated quarter Ponte di Mezzo has disappeared and from Porta Fiorentina to Porta a Mare everything is squalid. It is impossible to pass through the southern quarters. At first sight one sees the tiny and bright Church of Santa Maria della Spina marvellously intact and between one house and another empty spaces caused by collapsed buildings. The beautiful fortress on the sea with its slim tower which shut out the panorama of the city on the west, has disappeared as the Germans blew it up.

On the North embankment the Lungarno Regio and the Lungarno Mediceo, although not completely destroyed, have been heavily damaged. The embankment walls have been demolished and the buildings on the Lungarno hit from the air or blown up by mines, have collapsed on the streets and reached the river with their ruins. Nearly all the historical palaces are still standing,

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When one gets to the Piazza dei Cavalieri, (The Knights Square) through almost deserted streets, one has the pleasant surprise to find the square as it was. Only a small tower partly collapsed without causing great damage.

In the Prato, where the three most famous monuments of Pisa are assembled, one has the delightful surprise to find the leaning Tower, the Cathedral and the Baptistry looking intact. A closer examination will revealslight damages easily repaired.

But in the nearby Camposanto war has played havoc. The marble ornaments of the portico enriching the consecrated ground, designed by Giovanni Pisano, are miraculously intact, but the roof of the portico has collapsed and has bear burning for many days. The lead tiles covering the roof melted in the great heat and lead vapours invested the perhaps most famous frescoes in the world: "The triumph of Death", "The Last Judgement", "Hell" and "The Life of the Hermits" painted, according to the more recent opinions, by Vitale da Bologna, or anyhow by a North Italian painter.

On the Northern side of the portico the frescoes by Benozzo Gozzoli, painted between 1467 and 1484, one of the most pleasing works of this artist, which bears the influence of Alessio Baldovinetti and Piero della Francesca, are also damaged. The frescoes by Andrea de Firenze, Antonio Veneziano and Taddeo Gaddi on the southern side are also damaged. None of these frescoes have collapsed, but all have suffered more or less from smoke and flames. Several are erased and others have unrecognisable colours, and were probably damaged by the lead fumes. They represent the greatest ruins of Pisa, and are heartbreaking to see.

One cannot yet judge the true amount of damage. The Allied Command, and particularly Major De Wald, took care of the frescoes while fighting was still going on at the doors of Pisa, and called Professor Cesare Brandi, Director of the Institute for Restoration, with his technical experts from Rome. Professor Brandi has arrived and is studying what can be done. Chemical analyses are being made to see the conditions of the frescoes and whether the alterations in the colours are only superficial or not. Only after this examination will it be possi-

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As news agencies are forbidden, the greatest care should be taken not to allow our material to stray from your hands. It is STRICTLY for foreign correspondents in Italy. There should be no leak.

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

BULLETIN Nº 172 September 29, 1944.
1300 h.

ITALIAN FINANCIAL REPRESENTATIVES WILL DISCUSS IN NEW YORK CURRENCY PROBLEM.

The former Finance Minister in the third Badoglio Cabinet, Quinto Quintieri, an engineer, and the Deputy Manager of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, (Italian Commerce Bank) Raffaele Mattioli, accompanied by officials of the Italian Foreign Office, should leave soon for New York to contact personalities of American high finance and examine the more urgent question relating to the stabilisation of the Italian currency.

Quinto Quintieri belongs to a family of Calabrian bankers and is considered in Italian financial quarters as one of the best experts for currency problems.

THE SIX GOVERNMENT PARTIES DIVIDED ON LABOUR ISSUE.

The first Congress of the Labour organisations of Central and Southern Italy provoked an interesting debate which can have wide repercussions. The Parties excluded from the direction of the General Confederation of Labour accuse the representatives of the three political movements, which assumed the protection of the workers' interests, Communists, Socialists, Christian Democrats to be democratic with words and totalitarians with facts.

The debate is not new; it started the same day that the three so-called mass Parties made an alliance to start again the Labour Unions under their common direction. At the leadership of the Confederation three Secretaries were appointed: the Communist Giuseppe Di Vittorio, the Socialist Oreste Lizzadri and the Christian Democrat Achille Grandi. The other Parties of the Committees of National Liberation were excluded from the Confederation on the assumption that they never represented

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ring the Congress which concluded yesterday its sittings, reaffirmed that no political influence must be permitted in the activity and inside working of the Labour organisations.

But an incident had taken place at the last Congress sitting. The representative of the textile workers, Dino Gentili, exponent of a Labour movement different from the three "official" ones, was prevented from speaking as one feared, to use Di Vittorio's words, that he might "hold an anti-unitarian speech".

It was too much for the Action Party and its organ "L'Italia Libera" wrote that the incident is an indication of the spirit of totalitarianism reigning inside the Labour Organisations.

Even more outspoken was doctor Oris Bignzzi, of the Action Party, member of the Committee of the Roman Chamber of Labour. Exceptionally and in very few instances also the Action Party was admitted to the direction of the Labour organisations at the side of the Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats. Bigazzi declared to "SI":

"The Gentili incident and the fact that Achille Grandi invited the Congressmen, in the name of Party discipline, to vote against the freedom of speech for the textile representative, indicates that the Labour Confederation pretends to be democratic with words but demonstartes with the facts that it does not want to renounce the political monopoly over the Labour organisations."

The polemic is interesting as it shows how lively the spirit of freedom is in today's Italy and how attentively the Parties take care that no priviledged positions should be acquired in any sector of political life.

REFORM OF FASCIST CODES, ILLUSTRATED BY JUSTICE MINISTER.
(An exclusive interview to "SI" by Umberto Tupini)

"A good thrust of the knife has been given by the new Italian Government into the Fascist law codes, deep down into those institutions which were peculiar to the past régime. This has been done to render honour to the safeguarding of freedom and human dignity", said Umberto Tupini Minister for Justice to a "SI" correspondent, during an interview on the Government's in-

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The new Italian Codes must naturally be inserted in their turn into the new re-ordering of the State, as they will be defined by the future awaited Constituent. As there is no doubt that the Constituent will found a democratic State with public

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freedom on the ruins of the Fascist totalitarian State, the same democratic spirit must be instilled into the entire legislation for public and private laws. In the meantime Minister Tupini has provided for the most urgent reforms. For instance in regard to the penal law the death sentence has been abolished. All those provisions in the penal code which served to safeguard the past dictatorship and in any way regarded the Head of the Government and the Fascist Grand Council have also been abolished. All laws which left citizens at the mercy of the executive power, without any defence whatever against arbitrary acts by this power, have also been suppressed.

"The faculty to supply proof for offences against public officials has again been re-established, and for all accusations of libel with the consequent right of absolution of the accused libellers when the truth has in any way been proved. The power of the Public Prosecutor has been given greater guarantees for the sake of the citizens, which in the past régime, could be submitted to underground political influence. This now confirms that justice is equal for all. Every other provision which purposed to limit the work of the defence and to place solicitors in a state of subordination and inferiority in the face of the juridical authorities has been eliminated.

"The power of Police officers and agents have also been considerably limited in regard to arrest when caught on the spot, and also of the juridical authorities for serving a warrant for arrest. Compulsion to bail persons imprisoned while awaiting trial when this imprisonment has gone beyond normal time limits, and is an admitted case for provisionary freedom, has now been reinstated.

"A firm decision has also been shown", the Minister told us, "in regard to the civil code, by eliminating all which was left to the discipline of special laws and artificially inserted with the declared purpose to instil in it the principles of the so-called Fascist State doctrine.

"The civil code has thus been freed of the Labour Chart and every other provision which belonged to the fundamental Statute of the so-called Fascist and Corporative revolution and as the only criterion to follow for interpreting and applying the laws.

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"The hateful provision which established that fathers were obliged to educate their children according to Fascist sentiments under the threat of losing their paternal power has also been annulled. And lastly all regulations containing limits of public or racial order in the face of the common law for every citizen have been wiped out clean."

Minister Tupini denied that through the suppression of the Labour Chart the rights of workers are in any way undermined

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and that this may cause an arrest in the development of social legislation.

"It is a mistake", he explained"to judge the Labour Chart as an instrument for safeguarding the workers. In effect it was an instrument for oppression, to their disadvantage, and to strengthen the Fascist dictatorship. On the contrary the working classes, free from the Labour Chart, can now enjoy the liberty for initiative and defence of their own interests, entrusting them to the free associations or syndicates, while the results which our jurisdiction have now reached, regarding labour and civil service, guarantee in every way the rights of workers according to those principles which are an integral part of the moral and juridical patrimony of the Italian people. These principles constituted, and it is well to stress this, a complex and organic system already before the emphatic and arbitrary Fascist enunciations, and this system made the recourse to the pseudo-juridical declarations of the Labour Chart both superfluous and artificial.

"Special Commissions composed of persons among the most representative for the conception and practice of Italian law will, at the right moment, enter into function to give to private rights the new regulations, responding to precise and specific exigencies."

As to the fate of the code for Civil Procedure, the Minister holds that it should be abolished immediately because it has been proved that instead of speeding up trials it delays their outcome. This is also the opinion of law scholars and a great number of the magistrates who have been questioned on this. As to the Trade Code which the Fascist reform incorporated into the Civil Code, Tupini thinks that the specific, peculiar nature of relations which it must regulate, must now regain with full autonomy its tradition interrupted in 1942.

In answering to further questions the Minister declared that following the abolishing of the Labour Chart, freedom to stipulate contracts between the employers and employees will be re-established as before Fascism. These contracts must be made through the great organisations of the two classes. The right to strike and lock-out must again be recognised, limited

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As far as private property is concerned, Tupini stated:"Considering this as a natural crowning of man's rights and as a guarantee for the consolidating of the institution of the family, it must and will be always safeguarded, and will however only undergo those necessary limits represented by basic exigencies of social justice."

INVESTIGATIONS ON THE INCIDENTS OF THE CARUSO TRIAL.

The deputy Chief of Police, Carlo Rosati, has been given the task of carrying out the investigations of yesterday's incidents which took place at the postponement of the Caruso trial, - an official communiqué declares to-day.

With regard to the rumour published by some newspapers that the Police Chief of Rome, Morazzini, was at the head of the public order service, the communiqué affirms that Morazzini "was instead among the witnesses and as such he found himself present at the events during which he carried out an attempt at pacification". So an absurd calumny, that he asked that the crowd should be fired on and that he was prevented from having this done by the Allied Police, is proved groundless.

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ITALIANS STILL CONFIDENT ABOUT QUEBEC RESULTS

(by our diplomatic correspondent)

No mention appeared, in the official communiqué about the Quebec Conference, of Italian problems. It cannot be denied that this silence was not without having a slightly depressing effect on Italian public opinion, which had been led to believe that something would have come out of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting.

Italian official circles, however, still remain confident that Italy's plight and Italy's requests were taken into consideration at the Quebec meeting. They point out that the announcement that the U.N.R.R.A. is benevolently considering the extension of international relief to Italy is highly satisfactory. The Italian Government have insisted for extension to Italy both of the Lend-Lease Act and of U.N.R.R.A.'s provisions. Lend-Lease for Italy is by now a political slogan, on which most political parties have heavily bet; it is therefore being considered as a test of the Bonomi Government's appraisal by the Allies and consequently of its stability. Relief by the U.N.R.R.A. would, on the contrary, have more practical and immediate effects on the miserable situation of the Italian masses. The Quebec Conference is therefore followed with the greatest attention.

Political circles have shown also a keen interest on the Rome mission of Cardinal Villeneuve, Primate of Canada. It is well known that the Cardinal's influence weighs high with the Vatican, and it is held that no better man might have been chosen to keep in contact the Pope and the Allied leaders, on all problems concerning futur peace, and therefors Italy's status too.

Authoritative sources told us confidentially today that some official communication about decisions taken in Quebec is expected late this week in Rome.

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The ex-Fascist Police Chief of Rome, Pietro Caruso and his associate Roberto Occhetto were driven back last night respectively to the Infirmary and a cell in Regina Coeli jail, escorted personally by the Allied Police Chief, Col. Pollock. After the mob rioting which stormed the Palace of Justice and

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caused the suspension of the trial which the two Fascist criminals have to stand. Caruso and Occhetto were detained in a small room adjoining the Aula Magna of the Court, where Caruso had a narrow escape from the mob fury menacing to lynch him. Caruso laid down for a while on a small bed and fell asleep while a heavy guard stood outside for protection. About 2 a.m. Caruso and Occhetto were awakened and told to get ready to go back to Regina Coeli. Col.Pollock deemed advisable to attend personally to the transfer of the two prisoners lest fresh incidents occurred during their transport despite curfew hours. Caruso who walked out on crutches came out of his room and passed through the corridors which had witnessed such a wild scene the day before. There were still blood stains, left over by the ex-Warden of Regina Coeli when he tried to slip out from the crowd and which caused him to be lynched. Caruso noticed the blood stains and someone of his escort informed him about the tragic fate of one of the witnesses for his trial. Caruso was deeply impressed and looked extremely worried. Occhetto remarked:

- We escaped by a miracle. It makes no difference. We have only gained a few days more.

Outside the personal car of Col.Pollock was awaiting, with the lights out. It is an American car with the Allied Police plate on it.

The two prisoners were taken aboard the car, accompanied by Col.Pollock, a Carabineer officer and two police agents. Four motorcycles of the Allied Police escorted the car along the streets. At 2.25 Caruso and Occhetto were handed over to the Commissary of Regina Coeli.

The corpse of Donato Carretta was taken down to the Institute of Legal Medicine yesterday afternoon for autopsy. It is all covered with blood and suffered many internal injuries but it bears no trace of shooting or stabbing wounds.

CASATI'S RESIGNATION HAS NOT BEEN OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED

The decision regarding the taking up again of Caruso's trial and where it will be held, is awaited at any moment. In competent circles it is assured that the debate will be carried out with extreme rapidity. It has been excluded that any question of procedure can cause a postponement of the reopening of the case following the incidents which prevented this yester-

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fress incidents occurred during their transport despite curfew hours. Caruso who walked out on crutches came out of his room and passed through the corridors which had witnessed such a wild scene the day before. There were still blood stains, left over by the ex-Warden of Regina Coeli when he tried to slip out from the crowd and which caused him to be lynched. Caruso noticed the blood stains and someone of his escort informed him about the tragic fate of one of the witnesses for his trial. Caruso was deeply impressed and looked extremely worried. Occhetto remarked:

- We escaped by a miracle. It makes no difference. We have only gained a few days more.

Outside the personal car of Col.Pollock was awaiting, with the lights out. It is an American car with the Allied Police plate on it.

The two prisoners were taken aboard the car, accompanied by Col.Pollock, a Carabineer officer and two police agents. Four motorcycles of the Allied Police escorted the car along the streets. At 2.25 Caruso and Occhetto were handed over to the Commissary of Regina Coeli.

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It also seems that the idea considered yesterday not to hold the trials at the Palace of Justice, has been discarded. The debate should take place in one of the halls of the Palace of Justice. Exceptional police measures will in any case prevent a repetition of such serious incidents as were complained of yesterday.

TO-DAY'S AUDIENCES BY THE POPE

The Pope granted a private audience this morning to the Ambassador of Belgium to the Holy See, Adriano Nieuwenhuys, and to Air Vice-Marshals Baker and McEntegart and Lt.Col. Sherman.

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As news agencies are forbidden, the greatest care should be taken not to allow our material to stray from your hands. It is STRICTLY for foreign correspondents in Italy. There should be no leak.

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

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 171 Sept.19,1944
900 h.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY TESTED

Corriere di Roma, in commenting the Government's attitude after yesterday's incident at the Caruso trial, says: "It points out the Government's authority and how the Caruso trial will soon be taken up again and resolved sternly according to justice and the will of the people. Adequate means are necessary to make law respected and the Government is called on to give a test of its own power. The allies, faithful to their declaration at the Moscow Conference, handed over to the Italian Government those war criminals whohad committed such tragic crimes. It is according to the austerity and grave dignity shown during these trials that the people will prove their maturity in education, their respect for the law and their capacity for governing themselves".

COMMUNISTS APPEAL FOR ORDER

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, writes: "We invite the Romans and all Italians to trust to justice which the Government will know how to stand for in the Country, and at the same time we invite the Government to quench the people's thirst for justice. The law for punishing Fascist crimes should be rapidly and rigorously applied. This is the only lesson which yesterd y's happenings has taught us".

MILITARY COURTS SHOULD TRY COMMON CRIMINALS

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, says that the High Court of Justice should not have been called upon to pass for the first time judgement on defendants of Caruso's type. "Caruso and his accomplices", the paper goes on, "should have been tried within a few hours of their arrest

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Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, says that the High Court of Justice should not have been called upon to pass for the first time judgement on defendants of Caruso's type. "Caruso and his accomplices", th paper goes on, "should have been tried within a few hours of their arrest by a Military Court according to the military penal law. It was a blunder not to do so. There is still time to avoid such erring. First degree crimes must be punished by Military Courts, swiftly and severely. The High Court must be called only to judge political crimes, otherwise incidents similar to yesterday's rioting are very likely to occur again. Finally one cannot overlook the fact that occupying forces are stationed in Rome besides a Commission of Control, and that Italy is still under the régime of a long harsh Armistice".

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Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, writes the Italian people are reputed as goodnatured and not inclined to mob bloody violence. A tragedy like that which occurred yesterday has not been seen in Rome since 150 years ago, that is since French Revolution times, when Hugue Bansville was a victim of a riotous mob. Why this sudden outburst of atavic brutality? Why was nothing done to get it under control? "Those who lived through the long months of Nazi occupation will not be at pain to give an answer to those questions. All divine and human laws, all civic rules were disregarded and ensued tortures and atrocities not to be described. All this created in public conscience the urge for a swift complete and clear-cut juridic l reparation. This reparation has not been given or has not been brought up to public expectations. What a difference if on the morrow of the liberation of Rome, justice had been meted out immediately and thoroughly, and the murderers of patriots, collaborationists and spies had payed at once for their crimes. We think', the paper concludes,'that if the patriots had not been disarmed, but had been called to pledge themselves to defend the order for freedom, if the CNL, which ensured order on the day of liberation, had been vested with authority to continue discharging its services for purging the Country of its enemies, riotings of the type experienced yesterday would never have occurred here".

THE PRESS HAS ITS RESPONSIBILITY

Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, writes: "The press is also responsible because it has contributed with its false rumours to stimulate a morbose intolerance. The Government would seem also to be responsibile as it cannot be satisfied with just 'deploring' or 'punishing' those who were guilty of yesterday's disorders. The Government should know how to prevent them.

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SOCIALISTS WANT STERN MEASURES

Avanti!, organ of the Socialist Party, writes: "Yesterday's rioting again recalls the problem of the country's governing. Power, we consider should be concentrated into the hands of a committee for public security to face the problems of sanctions, epuration, renewal of customs and the political and social structure reforms of the State, with the energy of such a Committee and not a worn-out and inept beaurocratic spirit. All sound forces would follow this Committee in the direct effort to save the country from its greatest danger: the loss of faith in itself and justice".

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