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Information

Sept. 44

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Information Service

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Sept. 44

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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.

BULLETIN No 17C
September 18, 1944.
1900 h.

WHO WAS THE FORMER DIRECTOR OF REGINA COELI JAIL
LYNCHED THIS MORNING IN FRONT OF THE PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Doctor Donato Carretta, former Director of the Regina Coeli Jail, lynched this morning at the entrance of the Palace of Justice, where he went to witness against Pietro Caruso and Roberto Cochetto, was 50 years old, short, squat, with a large clean-shaven face, a Southern type. He had arrived at the Tribunal at 9 a.m. and was standing behind the President's chair, still empty when the mob broke the police cordons and made irruption in the hall to seize Caruso and lynch him. Doctor Carretta had the bad luck to be just in front of the door which the people and the widows of the Fosse Ardeatine martyrs tried to break open to get at the Fascist police head.

Carretta had been Director of the Jail until July 18, 1944. He was transferred to another post the day after the arrival there of Caruso as a prisoner. He had therefore the opportunity of seeing Caruso as a prisoner. He had therefore the opportunity of seeing Caruso first as an authoritative and ruthless despot of the prisoners, and after as a humble prisoner himself. Doctor Carretta was called at the trial to witness what he had already declared during the preliminary judicial proceedings, that is that Caruso did not trust the gaol-keepers nor their directors. He made frequent inspections, even in the middle of the night, and menaced death penalties to everyone if he found things not in order.

When Caruso violated the extrajurisdictionality of Saint Paul's Basilica and arrested political refugees who had taken shelter in the Convent annexed to the Basilica, he personally accompanied the prisoners to the Regina Coeli Jail. He then sent a squad of policemen particularly devoted to him to watch the prisoners in the jail as he did not trust the local personnel. Carretta was also supposed to witness on the brutal ways employed by Caruso

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The President of the Committee for the Assist now to Prisoners, Signor Amedeo Strazzera Pernicini, also a witness to the trial, in a declaration he made to the press, declared that one had to thank the jail's Director Carretta if, during the Nazi occupation, the Committee could assist hundreds and hundreds of prisoners. Strazzera Pernicini said among other things: "On the morning of the 4th of June, when the Germans still occupied the town and were running about the streets with armoured cars, the Committee and the Jail's Director, who had already made

BULLETIN No 170

PAGE No 2

September 18, 1944.
1900 h.

arrangements with me and with a representative of the National Committee of Liberation, set free the political prisoners, who came out of the jail singing an old song of the Risorgimento, the Mamelli Anthem, among the applauding of the people in Via della Lungara. Meanwhile also the women jailed for political reasons were set free. At 14 p.m. German armoured cars, stopped in front of Regina Coeli. They wanted to seize the political prisoners and kill them all off. When they were told that they had been set free they went in search of the Committee members and the Jail's Director to punish them for their action. But they could not find them."

Doctor Carretta was Director of the Vivitavecchia Jail before being put in charge of the Regina Coeli prison, during the Nazi occupation.

ROMAN EVENING PAPERS VOICE REGRET AND INDIGNATION FOR MOB RIOTING.

Evening papers are regretful and indignant in commenting the lynching of Donato Carretta, former Warden of the Regina Coeli jail, which caused the suspension of the Caruso trial, where Carretta had to testify as a Counsel witness.

"This is not a people's justice, but a beastly outburst which once it gets started no one knows where it will lead to. We only know that it will lead to a new calamity for our people" writes Il Quotidiano, organ of the Catholic Action.

The sanguinary mob riots of this morning created a deep and sorrowful impression in the Vatican, where are once more deplored press campaigns aimed at disseminating hate and anger among the masses and provoking intensely excited feelings which they stir up.

The Osservatore Romano, official organ of the Vatican reads: "Now the responsibilities for outrages of the past are prosecuted and punished as guilty of criminal violence. The same initiative the same action should stand good for the riots of today. It was the arbitrary in the alleged service of order and legality that created the legal violence and the disastrous absurdity of an Order-Disorder. The symptom, the phenomenon, is

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Voce Repubblicana, organ of the Republican Party, brands "atrocious" what happened this morning in Rome and blames the Government for indirect responsibility, because, the paper holds those the major guilty for the national disaster have not been brought to bar yet and are still domineering.

Ricostruzione, organ of the Labour Democratic Party holds that for the trial of the socialist Police Chief of Rome it would have been more suitable a Court Martial because other big shots were expected before the High Court of Justice.

BULLETIN No 170

PAGE No 3

September 18, 1944
1900 h.

"Rioting was not entirely due to lack of adequate security service. It was due also to unpreparedness of public state mind, for which cannot be blamed without admitting some excuses a people that is since a long time not used to free court proceedings and public debates. It is one of the many aspects of the fundamental problems of public re-education in Italy."

POPE RECEIVES CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF TRADE UNIONS.

The Pope received this morning the hon. Achille Grandi, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour, the lawyer Vittorino Veronesi and a group of representatives of the Christian Labour Organisation of Central, Southern and Insular Italy. The Holy Father granted a private audience to the hon. Grandi and the lawyers Veronesi of about 3 quarters of an hour, and listened to the account which they gave him of the most important labour problems in this delicate moment of Italian life, with particular regard to the action of the organised forces of the Christian Trade Unions.

Then in the Sall Throne Hall he admitted to kiss his hands the representatives of the Italian Confederation of the Workers of Naples, Bari, Taranto, Foggia, Matera, Salerno, Cosenza, Benevento, Perugia and of Sardinia with engineer Colanata, Secretary of the Confederation. Also for them the Pope had words of deep interest for the work they are doing.

It will be recalled that also in these last days the Pontiff has received collectively in two audiences the representatives of the British and American Labour organisations.

1306

CARDINAL VILLENEUVE'S MISSION TO EUROPE.

The imminent arrival in Rome of Cardinal Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec, arouses ever greater interest in Vatican circles, after Saturday's "Osservatore Romano" published, with prominence, a Reuter's dispatch informing that the Cardinal arrived in London "for a mission confided to him by President Churchill".

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Although one has no elements to know what this mission consists in, the fact that the head of the United States' Confederation and the head of the British Government, who find themselves in Canada for a meeting, feel the need to confide a mission in Europe to the Canadian Cardinal, is of the highest importance.

CARUSO SATISFIED WITH TRIAL'S POSTPONEMENT.

Pietro Caruso declared this evening to be satisfied with the trial's adjournment and added that he had foreseen this morning's troubles; he had repeatedly asked the High Court through his defender, Francesco Spezzano, that the trial should be held in a town different from Rome, where the rancours and the desire for "vendetta" did not allow ^{that} impartiality required by justice. At six p.m. Caruso was still in one of the small rooms behind the great Court Hall, where he and his accomplice Occhetto were brought at 3 a.m. during the curfew, in a common car instead of the "Black Maria" to avoid them being spotted by the crowd. Caruso, who is still walking on crutches, went slowly up the stairs and then was made to lie down on a stretcher. During the night he read the Bible and wept frequently.

When he was told the trial was postponed Caruso lighted a cigarette and exhaling it seemed to be reassured and did not conceal his satisfaction. Somebody who approached him gathered the impression that Caruso interpreted the forceful delay at his trial as providential. Nobody informed Caruso about the lynching of the former director of Regina Coeli, Donato Carretta. Then at One a.m. the Court left the Palace of Justice and order was restored in the large corridors, a strong squad of Carabinieri was assigned to protect the hall and the offices. Caruso was detained in a room of the Police, as it was thought advisable not to take him back to jail, to save him from the crowd. He stayed in the room smoking cigarettes and talking with the Carabinieri. At 4 p.m. he was given a meal. It is believed that he will be taken back to jail tonight, after curfew hours. As to the new date for the trial nothing could be decided on today. The usual penal procedure which in force with the High Court of Justice prescribes that owing to the fact that the trial could not be opened this morning it is automatically postponed to another session, which implies a suspension of at least 15 days and the renewal of all court proceedings for the summing up the witnesses.

"JUSTICE WILL BE DONE" DECLARES SFORZA.

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1305

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The trial of Pietro Caruso, which was interrupted today by an angry crowd mobbing the Court room and lynching one of the main witnesses for the prosecution, Donato Carretta, formerly director of the Roman jail, will be resumed within the next few days in another building, in Rome, more suited for police protection, according to a statement made tonight by Count Carlo Sforza.

BULLETIN No 170

PAGE No 5

September 18, 1944
1900 h.

The rioting which took place today was caused by two factors; the grouping together of hysterical families of the victims of Caruso in a supercharged atmosphere, and to a few Fascist agitators hidden in the crowd. This was revealed by an investigation carried out today by Roman Police Chief, according to Sforza. That there were a few Fascists in the crowd was not proved but was deduced by the fact that some of the people cried "T. Regina Coeli! T. Regina Coeli!", (the Roma Jail where there are no anti-Fascists now to free, but where there are several hundred Fascist chieftains and spies of the Nazis, awaiting judgement.)

The death of Carretta will not impede in any way the course of Justice, as Caruso will be sentenced on his own words, Sforza said. His testimony and his defense are sufficient for a verdict, as he has denied none of the charges brought against him but has confirmed them, adding that he was an official and obeyed orders.

"While I disapprove of any kind of violence, as a public man", Sforza said, "as a private man I can understand why such scenes could take place. The hall chosen for the trial was too big and not equipped for the sake of ^{safe} keeping of witnesses and prisoners. It was a mistake to invite the families of the victims, who brought to the room a supercharged emotional atmosphere. There was too much interest in the trial and the Court room was filled too early, thus preventing the crowds of late comers from entering the room. The police could not resist a crowd with which they felt in sympathy. The police, we must remember, eat only once a day. Carretta was intensely disliked in Rome as the head jailer during the German period. He also had the imprudence of making speeches, moving about, making himself conspicuous, so that people noticed him and started striking him."

COUNT Sforza added that Justice was to go on, and will be pursued in spite of everything? In spite even of the Nazi controlled Fascist Radi which broadcast today a warning that, should Caruso be shot, 40 hostages chosen among representative people in Northern Italy, will be shot in reprisal by the Fascists? Count Sforza pointed out how easy it would have been for the Government to kill 80 Fascists for the 40 hostages the Fascists will shoot, should be Caruso be condemned to death,

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Asked whether the incident would have an effect on the Government, Count Sforza answered: "No. None. No one wants to enter the Government in Italy".

According to unofficial information gathered in usually well informed quarters, Caruso's trial will be held the day after tomorrow, Wednesday, in the Military Court of Justice Building.

BULLETIN No 170 PAGE No 6 September 18, 1944
1900 h.

The inquest conducted by the Chief of the Roman Police, to which Sforza referred, has brought to the ~~conclusion~~ conclusion that probably the riot was organized by Fascist elements with the aim of suppressing the chief witness against the former head of Police. Already yesterday the Fascist radio forecast that the trial would not be celebrated. The Police spotted some Fascist elements among the people who incited the women in burning who took such an active part in the riot.

SECRET AGENT OF THE SS ESCAPES
DURING CARRETTA'S LYINCHING.

From the police Black Maria, stormed this morning by the crowd in front of the Regina Coeli Jail, in the belief that the van contained Caruso, five prisoners escaped, among whom Francesco Garagozzo, a spy of the SS. Garagozzo, an official of the Air Ministry, managed to enter the underground anti-German organization and then denounced its members to the SS. He had been arrested two days ago. The liberation of this Nazi spy seems to confirm the opinion that the rioting was organized by the Fascist elements left in Rome.

BULLETIN N° 167

PAGE N° 4

September 16; 1944.
1900 h.ITALIAN REACTION TO TITO'S REQUESTS.
(By our Diplomatic Correspondent)

In Italian diplomatic quarters one considers this morning's news, according to which Marshal Tito in a speech held yesterday, has claimed for Yugoslavia the Istria region, Trieste, Fiume, Savar, part of the Gorizia province and part of Stiria and Carinthia, as a manifestation of extreme nationalist Yugoslav elements.

As the news has no official character an official Italian reaction is not expected.

The Italian Government is recommending the utmost moderation to the Italian nationalist extremists. If the same should not happen in Yugoslavia's side it is evident that the desired rapprochement between the two Countries could not be reached.

THE MERCHANT MARINE OF LIBERATED ITALY
IS REDUCED TO 353.000 TONS.

The Italian merchant marine which was 3.600.000 tons when war broke out, is now reduced to 353.000, mostly sail boats under 300 tons, announced the Minister of Industry Giovanni Gronchi to-day.

In this estimate is not included the remainder of the Merchant Marine at the service of the enemy in North Italy and on which no data are available in Rome.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO RECOVERATE
ITALIAN GOLD DEPOSITED BY NAZIS IN
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

During the German occupation of Rome, the German authorities took away besides relevant sums in bank notes, 95 tons of gold reserves of the State which were deposited in the Bank of Italy and more than 2 tons of fine gold, belonging to the Bank of Albania. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has brought to the knowledge of foreign neutral and friendly Countries, through our diplomatic representatives, that the Italian Government will exercise all its rights to recuperate the aforesaid gold and will appreciate every information and every decision that could be taken to ascertain that gold of Italian origin has been or will be deposited in foreign Countries.

BULLETIN No 158

PAGE No 3

September 16, 1944.
1900 h.WHAT IS ACCURATING CARUSO.Caruso's dramatic flight.

"My flight from Rome when the Allies arrived," declared Pietro Caruso during his questioning, "must have been interpreted as a last show of my sticking to Republican Fascism and Nazism. All that I did fitted in perfectly with my ideas which are those of a born Fascist. But I must admit that I took to flight because I feared for my life."

This flight and the Fascist Chief of Police's last day here have been carefully reconstructed through the preliminary investigations of the High Court, for the trial which will begin on Monday 18th.

Caruso and his gang ran away on Sunday June 4th at 6.45 the day the Allies entered Rome. Caruso was visited the day before by Police Chief Fabiani who had just come from the North with orders to get hold of the last film in which Liria di San Servola starred. She is the sister of Claretta Petacci, Mussolini's mistress. Fabiani told Caruso to deposit the film containing these films in a safe place in the Police offices. During the day, afternoon about 3 o'clock, Caruso, in his black shirt, gathered his most trusted office colleagues together and started singing Fascist and songs, may be to muster up courage and may be because he had been drinking heavily. He returned to the Hotel Plaza where he lived, earlier on that day than was usual for him. He was accompanied by secretary Roberto Occhetto, who had however been careful to empty the safes in the Police offices of all valuables including six gold lingots which Caruso had had tested a few days before by an expert who, as soon as he saw the lingots guaranteed their purity. Caruso remained in the hotel hall until midnight with Occhetto and some friends.

Caruso was in a desperate hurry to leave but he was obliged to await orders from Cerruti, Deputy Chief of the Police and from Colonel Kappler of the SS. He had spent Saturday afternoon destroying all important papers in his office. Cerruti

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Caruso was in a desperate hurry to leave but he was obliged to await orders from Cerruti, Deputy Chief of the Police and from Colonel Kappeler of the SS. He had spent Saturday afternoon destroying all important papers in his office. Cerruti called him on the phone at 3 in the morning to join him at the Hotel Excelsior. Then he got there as found Cerruti and all the top officials getting ready to leave Rome in their cars for good. Zerbini, the High Commissary sent to Rome a few days before, was still there together with Prefect Orgera, the Fascist Mayor (head of the municipal Fascio) Pasqua-lucci and Pietro Koch.

BULLETIN No 166;

PAGE No 6

September 16, 1944.
1900 h.

Cerruti said: "We must wait for Kappeler's orders before leaving", and sent Caruso back to his hotel giving him an appointment for the next morning at 6.

Caruso who had failed to sleep a wink all night was back at the door of the Excelsior at 5.15 but Cerruti was gone. He then went to Via Tasso and found him there where the cars of Col. Kappeler and Col. Dolrann were ready for their long journey. At last Caruso got his long-for permit to go. So he rushed to the Plaza and hurriedly finished organising his column of cars. The chief of the famous gang, Giuseppe Bernasconi got into the first car, which was to lead the way, with a lady, and his "squad" got into the second one. The third was a large Pullman full of Harbour Militia belonging to Caruso's special squads. Next came the swift and luxurious Alfa Romeo with Caruso, Adjunct Deputy Commissary Alberto Capolei, and militiamen Bulossino and Fruzzetti who were his bodyguard, and lastly the car with Adjunct Commissary Umberto Perrone, chief of the squad, expert in persecuting Anti-Fascists and Jews, and two other cars.

The cars started from the hotel door at 6.15 and got on to the Cassia highway where trouble started straight off owing to bombing and machine gunning by Allied bombers. Just as the string of cars was getting disunited Caruso met Dolmann who complained that he had to leave 150 wounded Germans in Rome as they could not be moved. Between burning cars and the row of bombs Caruso lost contact with his column and probably, by mistake, turned to the left and got off the Cassia road and on to the one leading to Lake Bracciano, a long roundabout way, before getting back to the Cassia at Querce d'Orlando crossroads. Beyond Vetralla and up to Viterbo, the road runs through sharp turnings, over tiny bridges and flanked on either side by large elm trees. Hundreds of cars were rushing North along here. Suddenly a German car in front put its brakes on and Caruso's car had to follow suit. As the road was wet and slippery his lovely Alfa Romeo banged into a tree and got badly smashed up.

Two of the passengers, Capolei and Bulossino were slightly wounded and tumbled onto another car, while Caruso and Fruzzetti

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Two of the passengers, Capolei and Balossino were slightly wounded and jumped onto another car, while Caruso and Fruzzetti both with broken legs, were taken to the Viterbo hospital, and later to Bomaregio, where on June 10 they were recognised and arrested by the Allied authorities.

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
Via San Basilio 43 - Roma
Telefono 41746

As news agencies are forbidden, the
press 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 No 162

Sept. 15, 1944
900 h.

SYNDICAL MOVEMENT MUST BE DEMOCRATIZED

Avanti, organ of the Socialist Party, writes: "The meeting of the Syndicates will be opened this morning at 9 in the Leisuretime Institution hall of the Ministry for Finance. About 60 Delegates have already arrived from the following towns: Brindisi, Bari, Foggia, Taranto, Catanzaro, Matera, Cagliari, Benevento, Bagnoli, Castellamare, Prosinone, Ilorence and Grosseto, in spite of great transport difficulty. It is hoped that others may still be able to reach Rome."

"The order-of-the-day includes problems of great interest on which the General Secretaries of the Confederation will speak, and are the following: 1) Inquiry into the conditions of the working classes, and as to relief for these conditions in relation to reconstruction of the Country (Di Vittorio, Communist); 2) Rural Workers' claims (Grandi, Christian Democrat); 3) Democratization of the entire syndical movement (Lizzadri, Socialist)."

EVEN BOOTLESS FASCISTS BOSS

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, writes: "Practically everywhere local situations remain reactionary and practically everywhere the black market bandits domineer without contrast. It is the same lot which yesterday proudly wore boots and the 'corbace' (the Fascist uniform jacket) that are to be seen today running round bootless among the ruined homes for which they are also responsible. Everywhere"

1299

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SICILY UNREST DUE TO LAND BARONS

Il Tempo, independent, turns again to the problem of popular unrest in Sicily and the separatist movement in the Island. The paper says that ordinary people are bitterly disappointed on realizing how nothing has practically changed in the social and economic structure of the Island and old

BULLETIN N° 162

PAGE N° 2

Sept. 15, 1944
900 h.

political groups disguised under a nominally new democratic form, rule just the same. In some instances, the paper says, the epurators of Fascists are the punishable Fascists who mysteriously managed to climb to the top again. Family rivalries, personal feuds, local intrigues, prevail over public interest. The old plague of baronage is responsible for this and the great masses are only the victims of the long established power of absentee landlords who pull the strings of public life in Sicily. The paper asserts that new hopes can be built on the High Commissary for Sicily, Salvatore Alisio, a competent and honest man, provided he will be confined to the handling of the usual red tape routine.

LOCAL PETTY DICTATORS REARMING

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, is alarmed about illegality spreading in the provincial centres, where the authority of the Central Government is little felt for want of adequate means or proper contacts. It is said that in small towns, even in the immediate vicinity of Rome, local authorities have formed special guards of their own and rule as petty dictators of a single party in their own territory. The paper urges the disarming of these illegal bands at the service of local bosses, even by force if necessary.

"Italians have already experienced the blessing of unilateral disarmament of political factions which gave rise to Fascism. The Government must give evidence of its authority and determination. Law abiding citizens will not fail to stand for defending Liberty".

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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.

BULLETIN N° 161
September 14, 1944.
1900 h.

ON THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ITALIAN AND JUGOSLAV
PARTISANS.

(Exclusive interview to "SI" of Gen. Randolfo Pacciardi,
Head of the Republican Party.)

"The news of a temporary agreement reached by the Italian and Yugoslav partisans with regard to the delimitation of the frontier between Italy and Yugoslavia has still to be confirmed", said to-day to "SI" gen. Randolfo Pacciardi, head of the Republican Party, former Commander of the International "Garibaldi" Brigade which fought against Franco's troops.

"What does an agreement between partisans and partisans mean?" continued Gen. Pacciardi. "The Yugoslav partisans are commanded by Tito, who is the only man who can speak for them. The Italian partisans in Yugoslavia are partisans 'sui generis' because they are really regular troops dependent from the Italian General Staff, that is from the Government. What has taken place may be an exchange of ideas between the various groups. If the news was true one should greet it with great satisfaction. A project of agreement between those who have fought for the same soil and for the same cause would be a useful indication for the responsible elements of the two Countries.

"I have already affirmed that if the nationalists of the two sides do not meddle with things an agreement ought not to be difficult between the Yugoslavs and us.

"As to the question of our eastern frontiers my opinion is that Italy cannot accept plebiscites for Gorizia, Trieste and western Istria. These territories are undoubtedly Italian.

"One can find a solution for the port of Trieste and accept a plebiscite and special arrangements for the other parts of the frontier which was settled by the treaties of last War.

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1297

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"After so many mistakes and disasters the Italian cause can only be defended on bases of unbiased justice."

1297

AMERY TO VISIT PIUS XII TO-LORRON.

Charles Amery, British Minister of Colonies will be received by Pius XII in official audience to-morrow morning at 10.30.

BULLETIN No 161

PAGE No 2

September 14, 1944.
1900 h.

VATICAN MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES TO BE REOPENED SOON.

A notice in Italian, English and French was posted this morning at the entrance of the Bronze Door of the Vatican, announcing that Museums will be reopened to the public on and from October 2, 1944.

Vatican Museums were closed to the public July 31 last year for the usual summer recession of one month. Then Nazi occupation of Rome followed and the Vatican authorities deemed it advisable to postpone the reopening of the Museums and Galleries for an indefinite period.

VATICAN CITY BACK TO NORMAL.

Vatican City authorities are gradually dropping security orders issued for war emergencies the past years. Black out however will remain in force for economy, because of the shortage of energy, Vatican depending now only on its own power station. Strict control on persons visiting the Apostolic palaces and offices will also remain in force, and the movement of Vatican citizens will be limited by curfew hours.

NEW INSTITUTE TO RECALL SCHISMATICS
INSIDE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

(By our Vatican correspondent)

The first foundations have been laid down to-day of a new organisation with the aim of favouring the reunion of the schismatic Churches in the East to the Roman Catholic Church. The new Institute will receive those persons belonging to the schismatic Churches, who might be disposed to approach the Catholic Church, and therefore want to meditate their step at ease and study closely, and at its centre, the teaching and the activities of the Roman Church.

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The Congregation for the Oriental Church, which is at the head of all Church organisations directed to the aforesaid goal, did not find reasons to oppose this project and is awaiting to see how it will develop.

1296

BULLETIN No 16:

PAGE No 3

September 14, 1944.
1900 h.

CARDINAL HLOND IS PRISONER OF GESTAPO SOMEWHERE
IN GERMANY.

The last news received in Vatican on his whereabouts.

(By our Vatican cc respondent.)

Cardinal Augustus Hlond, Archbishop of Gnesna and Posenania, who was arrested by the Germans in Lourdes and lately deported to the Reich, when the Allies landed in Normandy, is one of Poland's more influential personal ties.

He left Poland in October 1939, when the Country was overrun by the Nazis, escaped to Rumania and then came to Rome. He was the only Polish bishop who left the Country and the fact displeased the Vatican who asked to the German Government a permit for the Cardinal to return to his post. The permit was not granted and perhaps the Cardinal did not complain about it as he is a keen opponent of Nazism and did not feel sure in Poland. While in Rome he always expressed his faith in his Country's revival and foresaw the war between Germany and Russia.

In the Summer of 1940 he went to non occupied France and chose Lourdes as his residence. There he was surprised by the Germans when they occupied the whole of France, and confined to Bar le Duc. He is at present in Germany, in an unknown locality, watched by the Gestapo. The last news received in Rome about him informed that he was well, was allowed to celebrate Mass, and was treated with some respect.

The Cardinal was born 63 years ago in Poland and studied in Turin at a College of the Salesiani Order. Pius XI met him in Vienna, where he was director of a Salesiani College, appreciated his qualities and nominated him first Bishop of Kattowice and, in 1926, Archbishop of Gnesna and Posenania and made him a Cardinal.

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1295

ITALY UNDERRATED RESPECTING RUMANIA.

"La Voce Repubblicana", organ of the Republican Party in commenting Rumanian armistice writes that it is a reasonable one and not secret. "Italy alone", the paper adds, "is not granted cognizance of what the King and Badoglio signed in our people's name. Italy alone is not permitted to know which are the pledges taken in the name of the people with individual signature by the representatives of the six parties in power. The Allies treat us worse than Rumania. The coalition Government accepts this.

BULLETIN No 161

PAGE No 4

September 14, 1944
1900 h.

"May we allow ourselves to ask", the paper concludes, "why the Government of Bonomi, Togliatti and Sforza places itself under the level of the Government of King Michael?"

WHAT IS AWAITING CARUSO.

Caruso prepared to deport famous stage and movie actors.

Eduardo and Peppino De Filippo, the two most popular Neapolitan comic actors, have been in danger of being deported to the North by Pietro Caruso, the Fascist head of the Roman Police, before the Allied arrival in Rome, it was revealed to-day.

Together with the De Filippo brothers many other actors, journalists, artists, lawyers and professional men were in a list sent to Caruso by the Ministry of the Interior and had to be arrested and deported North. While Caruso, declared, on being questioned, that he did not effectuate the deportations because he thought them "useless and dangerous" - but the real truth seems to be that he had no time - his right-hand man Roberto Occhetto has declared in a written statement that he warned the De Filippo Brothers, film regisseur Alessandro Blasetti, funny man "Totò" and movie actor Giuseppe Rinaldi of the danger they were running.

On the other hand the well-known Italian actress Elsa Merlini tried to leave Rome before the Allies arrived. Caruso declared that June 3 Elsa Merlini called to his office and begged him to reserve for her a passage in a car bound North. The Allied troops entered Rome the following day and Elsa Merlini is still here.

RIMINI NEARLY COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

Rimini, the fortified town capital of the domain of the... family, has been nearly completely destroyed, according to refugees.

1294

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Rimini, the fortified town capital of the domain of the Malatesta family, has been nearly completely destroyed, according to reports brought to Rome to-day by refugees.

Besides the destruction that the monuments of the old town have suffered also the bathing houses on the sea-shore have been destroyed by the Germans to reinforce their defences. Rimini was one of the more flourishing bathing resorts on the Adriatic coast before Mussolini and his family went to the nearby resort of Lido and attracted there the political snobs.

BULLETIN No 161

PAGE No 5

September 14, 1944.
1900 H.

Among the art works which most probably have been destroyed besides the famous Malatesta Temple, a Church built in 1447 by Leon Battista Alberti, considered one of the finest specimens of Renaissance architecture, there are the bridge of Augustus constructed by Tiberius on the Marecchia river, the Malatesta castle where Francesca kissed Paolo, the famous fresco by Piero della Francesca representing Sigismondo Malatesta.

One has also learned that on the square named after Julius Caesar, where the Roman Emperor halted with his troops when he came from Gaul and marched on Rome, the Germans have hanged August 16 three young patriots and left them there for a long time in view of the people.

MARIO JANNELLI ARRESTED.

Mario Jannelli, one of the exponents of Salerno Fascism, who was Undersecretary at the Communications Ministry in the one before the last Mussolini Cabinet, has been arrested in Rome by order of the High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist Crimes. He was taken to the Regina Coeli jail the same morning.

Mario Jannelli was born at Tricarico (Matera) in 1892. He adhered to the Fascist Party in 1919. He was only an obscure provincial lawyer when he started his political career, which in a few years was to lead him to the highest ranks. He was very active in these last years in the Propaganda field giving lectures on Fascism in various Italian towns.

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BULLETIN N° 160
Sept. 14, 1944
1300 h.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN ROME TO CELEBRATE UNITY
BETWEEN ANGLO-AMERICAN WORKERS' DELEGATES
AND ITALIAN PROLETARIAT

The visit of the Anglo-American Delegation to the Italian proletariat will end on the 17th with a great popular demonstration to be held at the Brancaccio Theatre in Rome at 5.30 p.m. Besides our Anglo-American guests, all workmen and clerks' Syndicates of Rome, representatives of the Confederal Chamber of Labour and the Secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labour will be there.

In the meantime the Confederal Chambers of Labour from every part of liberated Italy, excepting from those military areas from where the journey is impossible, will meet on the 15th and 16th in Rome. The two meetings will be held in the hall of the 'Dopolavoro' (Leisuretime Institution) of the Ministry of Finance, and the British and American Delegations will also take part, besides the representative of the International Syndical Federation, Shevenels. This meeting will allow the British and American guests to establish a closer contact with the representatives of the Confederal Chambers of Labour of those places which they have been able to visit.

The work at this meeting, besides the inquiry into the situation of workers and provisions to bring about relief, will be to elect the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the Italian General Confederation of Labour.

The Delegates who have so far arrived in Rome are those from Apulia, Calabria, Sardinia, and some of the Central Italian provinces.

WHAT IS AWAITING CARUSO.

Caruso's Squads which terrorised Rome.

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Three were the special Squads organised by Pietro Caruso the minute he became Chief of Police to terrorise Rome; through them a real reform of the Police was carried out, which earned for its author special praise from Mussolini.

As soon as he had taken over the post of Chief, Caruso ordered a complete reorganisation of all the district offices

BULLETIN N° 160

PAGE N° 2

September 14, 1944.
1300 h.

of Police; changing the commissaries from one zone to another, and these were warned that if they did not obey blindly the orders of their Chief, they would pay for their disobedience with their lives. At the same time three special Squads were organized by Caruso; the first, specialized in the persecution of the anti-Fascists, of the anti-Nazis and of the Jews, was commanded by the Adjunct Commissary Umberto Perrone, the 45 year old son of the late Francesco Perrone, from Campobasso, and was composed of Adjunct Deputy Commissaries Salvatore Cannavale, and Alberto Capolei, by the Assistant Deputy Commissary Ettore Javarone, by the Adjunct Deputy Commissary Giuseppe Calogiuri, some N.C.O.s and police Agents besides members of the Harbour Militia; the second Squad, commanded by Deputy Commissary Francesco Senatore was charged with the requisitioning of motor vehicles; the third, commanded by the Adjunct Deputy Commissary Gennaro Coppa, specialized in rounding up men to be handed over to the Germans for Labour Service.

These Squads had to fight the competition of two other organizations, already in existence when Caruso came to Rome, that is the Squads of Bernasconi and Kock.

The first was commanded by Giuseppe Bernasconi, a suspicious individual who till July 24, 1943 was seen in the uniform of an Alpine regiment with an arm in a sling, and indebted and enigmatic man who, knowing German very well, put himself after September 8 at the service of the SS., hiring criminals of every kind and organizing the survivors of the Bardi-Pollastrini band after this was dispersed. Chief of the Fascist Federation political office, at the head of his henchmen Bernasconi carried out numberless robberies and plunderings.

The second Squad was commanded by the former lieutenant of the Grenadiers Pietro Kock, son of the late Rinaldo Kock and of Olga Politi, born at Benevento August 19, 1908, living in Rome in two ill-famed places: first in Via Principe Amedeo 2, then in Via Romagna 30. Kock, to whom Tamburini, head of the Republican Police started to assign special tasks, for which he paid him down monthly the sum of two million lire, gathered together unscrupulous men, for the most part with criminal instincts, and became the chief exponent of the Rome

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The Bernasconi and Kock Squads to whom must be added secondary groups supported by the SS and the Gestapo, acted independently and autonomously from the Police Chief Caruso to whom they only communicated their deeds once carried out, or asked for help in the biggest enterprises: such as the one at St. Paul's Basilica, assistance which Caruso furnished enthusiastically. So much so that in March Kock got an official who was charged with the task of maintaining relations with the Police Chief; this official was Dr. Sergio Spadari.

BULLETIN No 160

PAGE No 3

September 14, 1944.
1300 h.

ROMANS ANSWER APPEAL FOR AID TO SICK CHILDREN IN WAR HOMELESS CAMPS.

After the appeal by the Press asking all citizens to aid in assisting sick children now in war homeless camps of Cesano and Cinecittà, the SEPRAL and some industries such as the Bicendi Flour Mills and Finmare Company, besides a considerable number of private persons, have come forward offering a large quantity of food stuffs, as rice, biscuits, powdered milk and several tinned foods for babies.

LIBERTY GIVES A FRESH START TO "IOTTO" SWEEPSTAKING.

Dreams are coming true again for Italian State Numbers Lottery gamblers who represented for the Italian Treasury a source of large revenues before invasion and disruption of communications disorganised the operation of the local ballots, the so-called "ruote". A Roman housewife cashed in 243,000 last week, on a ticket of three numbers she had dreamt. This handsome winning revived interest in the State Numbers Lottery, which according to Dr. Bisogno, General Inspector for Lotteries operated by the Ministry of Finance, is booming again because "liberty increased sweepstake and winning." For South Italy alone revenues estimate run as high as 500 millions, just one million short of the fiscal year 1942-43, when local ballots were still working over all Italy.

Thanks to the cooperation of Allied Authorities, Dr. Bisogno says, adequate means have been provided for dispatching the lottery tickets from the great centres to small towns and villages and linking up together the various "ruote" in a way that four are now operating fully, whereas only one was able to keep going for "Iotto" addenda and

1290

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1200

Thanks to the cooperation of Allied authorities, Dr. Bisogno says, adequate means have been provided for dispatching the lottery tickets from the great centres to small towns and villages and linking up together the various "ruote" in a way that four are now operating fully, whereas only one was able to keep going for "lotto" addicts and dream diviners. The Naples "ruota", traditionally the busiest, is now working hard in cashing 5 millions compared to the 3 millions of last year. Rome ruota runs a close second in dreams cashing in business.

ROUMANIAN PEACE TERMS
ACCORDING TO ROMAN COMMENTS.

Armistice conditions for Roumania, broadcast last night, were this morning one of the most frequent topics of conversation in political and journalistic circles in Rome. It was generally agreed that conditions made to Roumania,

BULLETIN N° 160

PAGE N° 4

September 14, 1944.
1900 h.

being clearly defined and worded, will not cause the same amount of uncertainty and vagueness in the relations between that country and the United Nations, as are still prevailing in the relations between Italy and the victorious powers. For instance it is definitely stated that Roumania will take part in the war against Germany and Hungary on the side of the Allied Nations: the measure itself of her contribution (12 divisions at least) is fixed. This cannot but be unfavourably compared by the Italian public opinion with the very limited participation which is still permitted, after one year of common fighting, to Italian forces.

The swapping of Bessarabia and Bucovina with Transylvania was generally foreseen. Italian circles, while having some doubts on the wisdom of a policy which will cause the continuation of the historical rift between Roumania and Hungary, do not fail to acknowledge the realistic value of the motives which have prompted the Big Powers to take this decision.

On the whole the armistice with Roumania is widely considered as a welcome symptom that Allied statesmen are gradually approaching the point of view that the foundation of a stable peace in Europe is going to prove more sound than the renewing of national hates on account of a Carthaginian treatment of the vanquished nations.

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There should be no leak
out of the system
allowing information
to be used for
other purposes
than those for
which it was
collected.

BULLETIN No 158

September 13, 1944.
1900 h.

A "YOUTH FRONT" IN THE MAKING ?

The Youth Federation of the Socialist Party will convene next Sunday under the presidency of Sandro Pertini, an Executive of the Socialist Party, to discuss the line of action of the Federation, the most controversial question for debate is as whether a "Youth Front" is to be organised, which according to Bruno Conforto, a member of the Federation, would act as a rallying centre for all Youth Leftist Groups standing for a republican régime. The "Youth Front" - he says - "will not represent a junior Committee of National Liberation, but a concentration movement of young Socialists and Communists for a pre-constituent antimonarchical drive."

The Young Communists being inclined to extend membership to Liberals, Christian Democrats and Democratic Labourites.

WHAT IS AWAITING CARUSO ?

A dishonourable priest led Fascist irruption
into Saint Paul's.

An unworthy priest, certain Epaminonda Idelfonso Troia, who was a close friend of Caruso introduced the henchmen of the former Nazi-Fascist Police Chief in Saint Paul's Basilica to capture 65 patriots, it is learned to-day. Don Epaminonda Troia is said to have furnished Caruso with valuable information for carrying out his plan and provided topographic designs of the Basilica and its adjoining buildings, covered by extraterritorial privileges as Holy See properties. Moreover Don Troia helped personally the Fascist attackers to slip into the sacred edifices. He escorted them to Saint Paul's, it is said, then knocked at the door of the historical Abbey, shouting and screaming: "Help! Help!" It was about midnight and all black out. The doorkeeper of the abbey came out, and let the

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BULLETIN N° 152 PAGE N° 2 September 13, 1944.
1900 g.

treatment of patriots in the torture chamber of the ill-famed
Pensione Jacarino.

ITALIAN TRADE UNIONS DEVELOP SLOWLY.

(An exclusive interview to "SI" by Achille Grandi,
Chairman of the General Confederation of Labour)

"Trade Union life is starting again in Italy but not with that drive and eagerness we desire and that would show that something really new and vital is taking place", said to-day Signor Achille Grandi, a prefascist deputy, representing the Christian Democrats at the Chairmanship of the General Confederation of Labour. The other two Chairmen are Giuseppe Di Vittorio, for the Communists, and Oreste Lizzadri, for the Socialists.

"After the downfall of Fascism and the juridical suppression of its Corporative system," Grandi added, "we hoped in a more widespread and active renewal of free popular associations. The development of Trade Unions has not yet taken place, partly because of the transport and communication difficulties, but partly also because the influence that Fascism directed towards suppressing the spirit of freedom is still felt by many. Although the presence of so many political Parties, perhaps too many, could indicate a revival of the popular will to participate in political life, the same cannot be said in the Trade Unions field."

Grandi then denied that a great Labour organisation can exist free from political influence. Any Labour organisation has by its nature political goals; also if it does not directly follow the orders of this or that Party it will be always influenced by the general programmatic principles of some Party.

As for the danger that a raise in wages should provoke inflation to a greater extent, Grandi declared that this danger certainly exists, but that the raises, proposed to the

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BULLETIN No 158

PAGE No 3

September 13, 1944.
1900 h.13 HIGH FASCIST OFFICIALS SUSPENDED FROM
OFFICE.

13 of the highest officials of the Industry, Commerce and Labour Ministry, including 4 directors general, 6 general inspectors, 2 first class directors of the Economic Provincial Offices and the head of a department, have been suspended from office to-day on request of the deputy High Commissioner for epuration. This is one of the most remarkable cases of defascistization in the high ranks of a public administration put into effect these last days. This Ministry being the former Ministry of Corporations, the greater part of the officials had naturally been chosen among the most meritorious Fascists.

RUSSIAN LABOUR DELEGATES WILL STUDY
COOPERATION WITH ITALIAN WORKERS.

"The four delegates of the Russian Labour organisations, who will come to Italy invited by the Italian General Confederation of Labour, will confirm the solidarity of their Country's workers with the Italian ones and will ascertain what the actual situation is", declared to-day Signor Oreste Lizzadri, Chairman of the General Confederation of Labour to a "SI" reporter.

"The Russian delegates will also make a close study of the organization of the Italian workers and see what help Russia can give to the Italian reconstruction work and thus indirectly to the workers and peasants organisations. They will be less interested than their American colleagues in ascertaining that the Italian Labour organization is devoid of political trends.

"When the Russian Delegation will be here the leaders of the Italian Trade Unions will organize meetings to put the Russians in contact with the workers so that they can directly learn their difficulties and aims, in view of a practical cooperation and of the relations of friendship between the two Countries."

1286

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1288

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Lizzadri further declared that before Fascism the relations between the Italian and the Russian workers have always been very close and that Fascism, instead of severing them made them even closer, as it appears to-day.

The Delegates of the General Confederation of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions are: M.P. Tarasov, Secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, head of the Delegation, V.D. Aksechov, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Industrial engineers Union, P.V. Shupletsov, Chairman of the Committee for the organisation of the agricultural workers in

BULLETIN No 158

PAGE No 4

September 13, 1944
1900 h.

the Ukrainian and Moldavian Soviet Republics, D.P. Shevialagin Secretary of the Delegation and interpreter. The wire announcing their imminent departure for Italy is signed by Kuznetsov, Chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions.

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1285

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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.

Sept. 13, 1944
900 h.

BULLETIN N° 156

PRESS REVIEW

WHAT TO DO WITH INTERNED ITALIANS IN EGYPT?

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, dedicates its editorial to the question on Italians in Egypt, and writes: "Now that Italy has voluntarily and with great sacrifices broken away from the criminal Nazi-Fascist Association, a new dawn has arisen also for the Italians in Egypt. News from the Antifascist press in that country shows how a movement is on the go, thanks also the the authoritative intervention of the Apostolic Delegation, to set free all those Italians who for their pre-war past and behaviour after 25 July and 8 September, can guarantee to be worthy of the traditional hospitality of the Nile Valley Country, and who could contribute well, as they have always done, to the country's economic development. This discrimination should be carried out rapidly with the same human spirit as has been shown by the Allied authorities in Italy.

"But neither freedom, although inestimable, is sufficient. It would seem that the Egyptian authorities fear that these people would end on the roads as unemployed, should the concentration camps be emptied. It is therefore the task of our friends in Cairo and Alexandria, proved Antifascists, who in industry, trade and free professions have upheld the name of Italy, never losing the respect of the Egyptians and foreign communities there, to aid our ill-fated countrymen.

COMMUNISTS AGREE WITH CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

1284

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, in commenting the National Council meeting of the Christian Democrats, states: "The decisions of this National Council offer a precise basis

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Unità, organ of the Communist Party, in commenting the National Council meeting of the Christian Democrats, states: "The decisions of this National Council offer a precise basis for unity among the great mass Parties, and we give our unconditional consent to the reasons that have led to the stipulating of a unity pact among the Antifascist forces, and also that this unity may become more widespread and really workable. The fact that we Communists can simply say: 'We agree!' seems to us as significant when we find ourselves face to face with a whole series of solutions that the Christian Democrats have pointed out just as precisely as Communists and Socialists did. While awaiting the outcome of the Constituent we have a broad unitarian basis on which to work in agreement".

BULLETIN No 156 PAGE No 2 Sept. 13, 1944 900 h.

SOCIALISTS SAY CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS MOVE ON CAUTIOUSLY

Avanti, organ of the Socialist Party, in discussing the Christian Democrats' meeting, writes: "Our persistence for a reply to the question: 'Republic or Monarchy' did not make the National Council of Democrats give a clear and positive answer, but it did induce the Council to formulate a reserved reason which does not convince us, but which is, however, a reason. The political statement says that: 'No prejudice binds the Christian Democrats to the monarchic institution', but that 'All Italian Christian Democrats will be called to give their opinion directly'.

"As to the problem of agreement among mass Parties, the Christian Democrats', add the paper, 'believe that they have come forward to meet the oft repeated wish of the Socialists and Communist Parties for a common preparatory work, without recurring to special political pacts'. This, the paper states, is already a short step forward".

SOVIET SYNDICATES DELEGATES TO VISIT ITALY SOON

Avanti, organ of the Socialist Party, reports that a delegation of the Soviet Syndicates is expected in Italy within the next few days, for a good will visit. The Presidency of the Central Council of the Soviet Union Syndicates has just wired to the Italian General Confederation of Labour, informing its pleasure to accept the invitation to send a special delegation to Italy to promote mutual friendly relations between the two peoples. The delegation is composed by M.P. Tarasov, Secretary of the Central Council of the Soviet Union Syndicates, who will head the Delegation, V.D. Ak-senov, President of the Central Committee of the Syndicate of Mechanical Industries Workers, P.V. Shupletsov, President of the Committee for Agricultural Workers' Organizations of the Soviet Republics of Ukraine and Moldavia, and D.F. Shevliagin, Secretary of the Delegation.

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1283

INSINCERITY OF SOME PARTIES BRANDED

Italia Nuova, organ of the Democratic Party, under the title of 'Insincere people', writes: "What is the programme

BULLETIN N° 156 PGAE N° 3 Sept. 13, 1944
900 h

of the two Left Parties? The revolution. And to what does this revolution tend? To a dictatorship. They have repeated and confirmed this every day and also that they are ready to impose it even with violence. These Parties who do not want a revolution, a dictatorship and violence, just smile at them and are allied within and without the Government. This is neither honest nor loyal and if Communists and Socialists find a favourable atmosphere to prepare their revolution, which is part of their programme, then they would lack in good faith towards their own principles and in loyalty towards their own followers should they fail to follow this line.

"It is the others", the papers concludes, "who should prevent the creation of this atmosphere. And this cannot be done by smiling in the face and grunting behind the backs of these people".

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1282

"For Your Files". SPECIAL ISSUE. September

ITALY'S IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS.

After the War all European Nations will face grave problems.

Some will plan a return to peace economy, demobilization and the absorption of soldiers into industry and agriculture.

Some, the defeated powers, will face revolution, the shrinking of resources and of the population, and a new position in the International World, Provincial autonomist movements.

Some have been occupied by the Germans and evacuated under the pressure of the Allied Armies. These will have to reconstruct their roads, railways, bridges, industrial plants. They will have to recapture their stolen property, machinery, cattle, gold reserves, art treasures, and deported workmen.

Some, which have been ruled by Fascism, will have to reform their ideas, habits, ruling class, government organization, military machine, laws, morals, schools, and will have to develop a Democratic political machinery, with Parties and Leaders.

Some have prisoners in enemy camps to re-impatriate and absorb.

Some have had war fought on their soil and will plan reconstruction and the return of refugees to their houses and fields.

ITALY FACES ALL THE PROBLEMS OF ALL NATIONS.

She had a Fascist Government, she has been at war, she was defeated. She was occupied by the Germans, plundered and robbed of things and men. War was fought on her soil and destroyed on its way fields, villages, cities. Her sons are prisoners of war in Russia, India, Australia, the United States, Egypt, North Africa, Kenya, England, South Africa, --but also in Germany.

A survey of Italian Problems of Today will read like a complete collection of statesmen's nightmares. To these we must add all problems which are an integral part of Italy, which existed before Fascism whose child, in a way, Fascism was, and

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A survey of Italian Problems of Today will read like a complete collection of statesmen's nightmares. To these we must add all problems which are an integral part of Italy, which existed before Fascism whose child, in a way, Fascism was, and which Mussolini tried to solve but could not. Among these are lack of raw materials, excessive population, necessity to import and export in order to live, a restless, intelligent people, a weak ruling class, strong provincial loyalties which threaten to break national unity, dislike of strict discipline and love of apparent confusion, traditional diffidence of all Governments.

Sept. 12, 1944

The moment is an especially unfavourable one, when the whole of the Capitalist Western Civilization, of which Italy is a part, is on trial. Internal re-adjustments, a review of all values, and revolutionary reforms will come about in all countries, Italy included. They will be brought about however amidst terrific difficulties, intense feeling, hardships of all kinds, in a time when the people long for simplified utopian formulas, of all kinds, Right or Left.

The Bonomi Government know all this. They are however interested in the most immediate Problems. The solution of all other is on the lap of the Gods. Italian problems are now World Problems whose solution dependson decisions taken far from Italy.

Italy's most immediate problems are wrongly called Reconstruction Problems. The name suggests that Italy is badly wounded and needs medical attention to regain her strength. Italy, instead, is at her death-bed. The problem is first how to prolong her agony, in order that her death and putrefaction may not disturb Europe and the World, and eventually perform a cure.

ITALIAN IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS

1. The Moral Problem. Among the first Italian problems is the necessity to give back to Italian life an ethical content. Anti-Fascism, in its underground efforts, make the breaking of all laws a customary praiseworthy thing. Fascism itself, which produces a monthly avalanche of laws, regulations, mimeographed rules, communicates with the strength of Statutes, cause in Italians contempt for all laws. Fascism was defined as a "totalitarian dictatorship tempered by absolute disobedience of its laws". It is difficult for Italians to get back to normality and consider laws as unviolable rules of conduct. They have been accustomed through twenty years to consider laws only as sporting obstacles to overcome by ingenuity. Corruption in high official posts, which never existed before the March on Rome (Italy was the only great Nation immune from this disease) spread dangerously. Specially dangerous is the decomposition of the moral checks in youth, who tend to consider everything from the point of view of the egoistical goal to be reached. Pasquale Villari said "The Risorgimento is an attempt to make Italy a Nation

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2. The ruling Class Problem. Italy's ruling class was never its strong point. The Nobility exists only as a social deco-

SPECIAL ISSUE

PAGE No 3

Sept. ,1944

ration for dinner tables and as a group of landowners, not to be distinguished from other landowners. The Bourgeoisie is very old (the oldest in Europe, descending from the Commoners, artisans, tradesmen, bankers of the Medieval City States) but its traditions were broken in the XVIIIth, XVIIth and XVIIIth Centuries, when Italian economic life was declining. The XIXth Century Italian bourgeoisie was a product of imported ideas (French and English) grafted on the old trunk, which blossomed forth producing the Risorgimento. In 1919, the Bourgeoisie, afraid of the future, of the responsibility to Benito Mussolini. Fascism is not, strictly speaking, only a bourgeois movement but also a movement which found insufficient opposition, and even great help among the higher bourgeoisie. Who will rule Italy now? No matter what form the Government will take, it's still the Bourgeoisie who will help rule the country, as they are doctors, engineers, teachers, directors, bankers, etc. They may not rule it as Bourgeois of course, but as Technicians. Physically, however, they will be the same men because there are few others. The people have produced leaders not in sufficient quantity, and they often are ready to embrace bourgeois prejudice and they often as they rise to a higher standard of living.

There is no such thing in Italy as a leisure class of absentee owners, if one excepts a handful of Sicilian and Apulian landowners. All other capitalists are generally the directors of their enterprises, hard working, and generally able.

3. Building Up a Democratic Machinery. Parties in Italy today are nothing more than groups of people who have kept alive the democratic ideal (with their own particular twist) through the Fascist Decades. Lack of transportation, lack of means to distribute propaganda, to send emissaries, to hold wide meetings and discussions make the Parties like isolated drops of oil in a large pool. Some of them are nothing more than an office in Rome, with a group of men.

and XVIII centuries, when Italian economic life was declining. The XIXth Century Italian bourgeoisie was a product of imported ideas (French and English) grafted on the old trunk, which blossomed forth producing the Risorgimento. In 1919, the Bourgeoisie, afraid of the future, of the responsibilities of freedom, threatened in its inheritance, sold herself to Benito Mussolini. Fascism is not, strictly speaking, only a bourgeois movement but also a movement which found insufficient opposition, and even great help among the higher bourgeois. Who will rule Italy now? No matter what form the Government will take, it's still the Bourgeoisie who will help rule the country, as they are doctors, engineers, teachers, directors, bankers, etc. They may not rule it as Bourgeois of course, but as Technicians. Physically, however, they will be the same men because there are few others. The people have produced leaders not in sufficient quantity, and they often are ready to embrace bourgeois prejudice and habits as soon as they rise to a higher standard of living.

There is no such thing in Italy as a leisure class of absentee owners, if one excepts a handful of Sicilian and Apulian landowners. All other capitalists are generally the directors of their enterprises, hard working, and generally able.

3. Building Up a Democratic Machinery. Parties in Italy today are nothing more than groups of people who have kept alive the democratic ideal (with their own particular twist) through the Fascist Decades. Lack of transportation, lack of means to distribute propaganda, to send emissaries, to hold wide meetings and discussions make the Parties like isolated drops of oil in a large pool. Some of them are nothing more than an office in Rome, with a group of men vaguely planning the future of Italy, corresponding with few and scattered friends throughout the liberated territory. There is still no possibility for a democratic life within the Parties themselves, there are no possibilities to air views, debate issues, and elect Party representatives.

Leaders are either too old or too young. The older men are the left over of the political life of twenty years ago, some of them discredited by the losing battle they carried too feebly against Fascism, some of them rusty through twenty years of idle studies, indifferent pursuits, and obscure lives.

SPECIAL ISSUE

PAGE No 4

Sept. , 1944

The very young men are too young and unconsciously imbued with Fascist mentality and Fascist morality. There is a scarcity of mature men of experience, who obviously could not gather experience in the last years without somehow getting mixed with Fascism. Expatriates have been too long out of touch with local problems and men to be of great weight. However men of great political value, who have already proved their capacity, have emerged. All this process takes time.

Parties which show already signs of vital life, and who already selected first class leaders are the Communists (whose chief, Palmiro Togliatti, a Communist newspaperman twenty years ago, returned to Italy with wide experience gathered as Secretary of the International during the French and Spanish Popular Front Period), the Christian Democrats (who lean on the Church's lay organization which existed throughout the Fascist years, and on the Parish Priest), the Socialists (who inherited a great tradition both as a humanitarian, Reform Party and as a revolutionist, mass Party, and who have two able leaders, Giuseppe Saragat and Pietro Nenni), the Liberals (a selected group of intellectuals and professional men who defend the cultural and moral heritage of the XIXth Century and the Italian Risorgimento, led by Count Niccolò Carandini, a farming gentleman, the 'baby' of the Cabinet), and the Partito d'Azione (who inherits the traditions of the Giustizia e Libertà group formed in Paris in 1925 by anti Fascist exiles). The opening up of communications, the liberation of Northern Italy, the clash of various tendencies within the Parties, the military-political events in Europe and the World, will probably produce a change in the Parties' lineup; strengthening some and weakening others. Leaders will emerge; of course, as they always do.

4. The Currency Problem. Italy, like most countries, face inflation at the end of the other war. Italy, then, had won her war, had all her industries in working order, her merchant navy diminished but still useful, and had to cope with her own inflation, produced and controlled by her Government. Now the problem is much more serious. The inflation is a triple one, provoked by banknotes issued a) by the Fascist Italian Government up till July 25, 1943, b) by the Germans in North Italy, and c) by the Allies in the liberated territory. It is further complicated by the disappearance of the gold reserves, by the scarcity of products on sale (this factor alone being sufficient to raise prices), and by the catastrophic conditions of Italian economy in general.

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1218

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SPECIAL ISSUE

PAGE No 5

September 12, 1944.

It is useless to point out here the consequences of an uncertain monetary policy in a country in the general bankrupt conditions of Italy. A great number of savers, already hard hit by the war and by German robbery face the destruction of their capital reserves. They represent the backbone of the Country. The Government's First Task, therefore, is to anchor the Lira to something, whatever it may be, before they can turn to any other project. Questions of prices, wages, tariffs, credits for reconstruction, exchange of goods with foreign countries, etc. must await the answer to the question "What is the Lira?"

5. Transports. Immediate need, to lighten the Allies' burden and to allow a ghostly functioning of the Italian economic machine, is the organization of emergency transports. The Minister of Communications set up the basis for a Motor Pool, where all trucks which the Germans left in Italy, among which are some of the oddest and oldest broken down prehistoric relics, will be concentrated. The pool will: a) furnish the trucks with petrol and tires, b) regulate rates, c) provide the owners with necessary permits, d) kill the black market in transportation, e) organize the transport of material according to well thought out priority lists. Railways in regions where they do not interest the military effort are already in the hands of the Italian Government, and, where the Germans did not carry out systematic demolitions like in Sicily and parts of Calabria, are already working. The bulk of the railways, however, North of Naples have been badly damaged; the electric installations having been completely destroyed, the trucks taken to Germany, the bridges blown. Single tracks on emergency military bridges and hurriedly repaired roadways are being used however on a limited number of lines for the Allied Armies and to a limited extent also for the most urgent needs of the civilian population. The transportation facilities, however, are fundamental to create within Italy a national goods market, without which it is even impossible to equalize in all provinces the purchasing power of the Lira, which now of course has a different value in every region.

As existing facilities are tragically insufficient, help would be given by the use of sea shipping. Italy had, at the

1277

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As existing facilities are tragically insufficient, help would be given by the use of sea shipping. Italy had, at the beginning of the war, a Merchant Navy of 3,300,000 tons. It is now estimated to be in the tens of thousands. Badly worn out ships are now in Italian hands. Some schooners and fishing trawlers are left, some of which are already used for commercial; civilian shipping between Sicily and the Coast of Italy,

SPECIAL ISSUE

PAGE No 6

Sept. 12, 1944

as far as Naples Region. As military necessities will allow it, it is probable that the shipping lanes will lengthen.

6. Supplies. All problems are interlocked. The purchasing power of the lire is tied to transports, which will create a National Market. Transport possibilities will make it possible the transportation of Italian raw materials, which will permit some reconstruction, which, in turn, will absorb unemployed. Italy's goal is not Prosperity (which she has never seen since 1914) but a standard of living which will permit the great majority of the people to eat at least once a day. This goal would be a greater Italian contribution to the Allied War effort both on the European and Farther Theatres, by withdrawing from Allied responsibilities the necessity to keep millions from starving to death, and will create a more peaceful political atmosphere within Italy in which Parties will no longer bark at each other, and will work out common policies in peace and harmony. Both these scopes seem to Italians to be useful to the Allied Nations.

Italy needs supplies. She needs some for immediate consumption. She needs other for the future. The immediate needs are for food, clothing and medicines. The coming winter will see in Italy a serious famine. Italians cannot be taught to consider famine within their borders with the same scientific detachment with which observers study the same phenomenon in far away countries, and are led to ask for help without considering the disturbances they create. Such considerations must be taken into account by the Allies who naturally tend to see the gravity of the Italian situation within a world-wide picture.

Furthermore Italy needs some raw materials, chosen among those which will produce the best food, and will go the farthest. Fertilizers for next year's crop and coal are the ones in greatest demand. They will solve more jobs to unemployed and solve more problems of the men and practically anything else. One shipload of fertilizers, for instance, will take the place of a convoy of others.

One must always remember that Italy is far from self-sufficient, that there is a complementary economy, that she must fit into a wider pattern in order to support herself, that until the Allies liberated Southern and Central Italy she was a part of Nazi dominated Europe and lived on exports and imports that she must immediately, like a plant, push her roots into some fertile ground in order to survive.

It is not the desire of wealth or of luxuries which compels

construction, which, in turn, is the goal is not Feudality (which she has never seen since 1914) but a standard of living which will permit the great majority of the people to eat at least once a day. This is a world's greater Italian contribution to the Allied war effort both on the European and Eastern Theatres, by withdrawing from Allied responsibilities the necessity to keep millions of men starving to death, and will create a more peaceful political atmosphere within Italy in which Parties will no longer have an edge. Both these will work out common policies in close concert with the Allied Nations.

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Furthermore Italy needs raw materials, chosen among those which will produce the most good, and will go the farthest. Fertilizers for wheat, grapes, olives and coal are the ones in greatest demand. They will give more jobs to unemployed and solve more problems by the use of them practically anything else. One shipload of fertilizers, for instance, will take the place of a convoy of trucks.

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It is not the desire of wealth or of luxuries which compels Italians to formulate economic programs. It is a terrific necessity. President Roosevelt reminded Congressmen in Washington, on Sept. 8, that 40 million Italians live in an area smaller than California (Italy: 1,300,000 sq. mi. California: 159,000 sq. mi.) They have no oil, no coal, few raw materials of any kind, and most their arable land area is smaller. Yet they are in a position of utter emergency. They have lived until today, thanks to Uncle Sam's generosity and their capacity to get along on a very meager economic program. They cannot wait for long postponed and well planned decisions; they

1276

SPECIAL ISSUE

PAGE No 7

Sept. 12, 1944

must eat tomorrow. Italian economic life is a flying trapeze act. It cannot be stopped.

7. Relations with the Allies. All these problems are interlocked and all are joined together into one big knot, Relations with the Allies, or How to Fit Italy into the United Nations World at War. The Allies in Italy have only one name: the Allied Control Commission. All decisions and all initiatives have to be referred to the A.C.C. The A.C.C. is composed of competent well meaning men, some of whom have a surprising knowledge of Italian problems and needs.

Relations between the Italians and the A.C.C. are not very happy. The A.C.C. complains that the Italian Government lacks initiative, data, competent men, strength, knowledge of problems, plans, clear ideas. Italian officials privately complain that the A.C.C. lacks a responsible personality who may take important decisions, that they must always refer matters somewhere else, that their charter contemplates keeping order behind the front, simplifying the Allies' war effort by making use of local possibilities, enforcing the Armistice clauses, but does not necessarily contemplate the possibility of helping the Italians help themselves by providing them with minimum supplies. The A.C.C. charges the Italian Government with being tied up in red-tape. The Italian Government charges the A.C.C. with being tied up in red-tape. Both are right, in a way, but the two bureaucracies are so different one from another that it is difficult to make them work as a team of well matched horses. (This applies even to work-hour schedules, which differ).

Italians only recently began to understand what the A.C.C. is, how it works, and what its aims are. Italians are not told the difficulties the Allies are meeting to help Italy, both materially and politically. All this creates misunderstanding, bad feeling, which are reflected in the Italian press and Rome gossip. If the A.C.C. could become more articulate and make its point of view more widely known, with an efficiently run dissemination of information, it is possible that the difficulty may be overcome. Relations with the Italian press are especially bad.

8. Epuración. Over everything, like a gigantic cloud, hovers the one great question of Epuration, or How to Destroy Fascism in its roots. What is Fascism? Fascism is defined as a) a small group of men who ruled Italy by force, b) the distorted expression of Italy's worse vices, c) a widespread mentality which found a uniform, d) a desperate attempt to find a mad solution to Italy's pressing problems which appeared not to be solved

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SPECIAL ISSUE

PAGE No 8

Sept. 12, 1944

thermore, Fascism was f)inefficient and corruption. The Government machinery must be reconstructed not only on political lines, that is putting anti-Fascists in the Fascists' places, but also along efficient lines, that is putting Good, Competent, and Honest Anti-Fascists, where many more Incompetent Fascists used to be. Bureaucracy must be reformed and thinned while it is being epurated.

Fascism, as it was authoritatively stated, must not be considered as Italian phenomenon, but a phenomenon which appeared in Italy for the first time, for various reasons. The Italian people have been its first victims.

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1276

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1276

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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
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correspondents in Italy.
There should be no leak.

BULLETIN N° 154
Sept. 12, 1944
1300 h.

TACK TO THE LEFT WILL FORCE CABINET RE-SHUFFLE
WHEN ALLIES REACH NORTH ITALY - ZAGARI BELIEVES

A rapid overhauling of the Italian Government as soon as North Italy is liberated is foreseen by Mario Zagari, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party, who today returned from his Party's congress in Naples. The Committee of National Liberation Government, which was a good enough step towards Democracy when the Allies reached Rome, will turn out to be inadequate, when the great industrial and agricultural masses of the North will be injected into the political life of Free Italy, and representation within the Cabinet will have to be re-distributed. Parties which today are nothing more than a few prominent politicians without effective popular support will see their portfolios shrink, while other Parties with greater following will enlarge their number of seats at the Cabinet table.

Criterion for this re-shuffle, according to Zagari, may be the formation of the CNL's in North Italian Cities, where some Parties may have a stronger participation and where some may not sit at all. Later on, of course, elections will give a mathematical answer to the problem.

It will be easy then, with a more Leftist Cabinet, to work for the achievement of what the Socialists believe to be the two cornerstones on which New Italy must be built: the creation of a Republic and the setting up of a new Economic order, the aims which the Socialists set for themselves at Naples. The two questions will be debated by the Constituent Assembly, but the Assembly will have first to be elected, and Parties will prepare for the electoral campaign. The Socialist Party has first of all proclaimed their plans at Na-

1273

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"Italian problems..." said Zagari. "Of course there is no such thing as an Italian problem. There are Italian sides to

BULLETIN No 154

PAGE No 2

Sept. 12, 1944
1300 h.

much wider problems which interest Europe first and then the world. The Socialist Party, which is not, and could not be, the expression of purely Italian interests, has a clear point of view. Every Socialist knows there can be no peace if the rules of the game are not changed. Bourgeois traditional formulas are insufficient to organize peace. Only Socialism, supported by the working classes in all Nations, has in itself the strength to enforce peace. Italians socialists, however, are no utopists. They know the world is not ripe for 100% Socialist solutions. Their proposal for the early gathering of a Socialist International Congress, as a parallel to the official Peace Conference, means that the workers should jointly formulate Socialist plans for a World Peace which will be proposed to the official delegations and might guarantee a cloudless future for humanity".

On one point Zagari wants especially to be clear. He believes that some Allied organs are at work to influence Italian public opinion in favour of the Monarchy. This stand would no longer be neutral. The Socialist Party considered this a danger for the peaceful development of Italian political life and tried to impress on such people the fact that the working classes are definitely against the House of Savoy. Any such manoeuvre, Zagari thinks, will only separate the Italian masses into two halves, possibly armed camps, a dangerous procedure which may provoke civil war. The road to Democracy is a hard one, Zagari concluded. Antonini, unofficial ambassador of the American working men to Italy, pointed it out in his speech to the Socialist congress. "It is necessary", he said, "that the Socialist Party become the strongest in the Country for Liberty and Democracy to triumph in Italy".

NOT GERMANS BUT "ITALIANS" SELL MASTERPIECES

ANTONIO, SAYS MUSSOLINI'S RADIO

1272

It isn't the Germans who sell Italian masterpieces in Neutral Capitals, said the North Italian Republican Radio, last night, but Italians who exported them illegally. This news comes as a confirmation of the information given by "SI" that such masterpieces were for sale and that the Italian Gov-

tional formulas are insufficient to organize peace. Only Socialism, supported by the working classes in all Nations, has in itself the strength to enforce peace. Italians socialists, however, are no utopists. They know the world is not ripe for 100% Socialist solutions. Their proposal for the early gathering of a Socialist International Congress, as a parallel to the official Peace Conference, means that the workers should jointly formulate Socialist plans for a World Peace which will be proposed to the official delegations and might guarantee a cloudless future for humanity".

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BULLETIN No. 154

PART No. 3

Sept. 12, 1944
1300 A.

ITALIAN WORKMEN ASK FOR WORK, NOT CHATTY ADULTERY
GIUSEPPE DI LIZZADRI AND ORATE LIZZADRI TO
"NEW STATESMAN AND NATION"

(exclusive to "SI")

"The Italian workmen are to be placed in a condition enabling them to work" declared us today Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Communist, and Orate Lizzadri, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, on replying to New Statesman and Nation which in its number of August 19, 1944, published an article inquiring what Italian workmen need most at the moment.

"The Italian people is the first of the satellites of Germany to get out of the war which was imposed on them; the first to crack down on the Nazi-Fascist enemies, the first to declare war on Germany. They pride themselves on having hundreds of thousands of their sons fighting in partisan formations alongside with the few thousands of regular troops, allowed by the Allies and enlisted in the Italian Corps of Liberation."

These are claims which, besides those established by the present political leaders of Italy, all veterans of a 20 year struggle ask. St. Gascion, entitled us to ask from the brother peoples of the United States and Britain to be dealt with no longer as enemies, but as friends, even if they are unwilling to recognize us as Allies. The anti-Fascists who long before the war broke out, were fighting Fascism, refuse to admit they are the vanquished of this war. The United Nations' cause is our own cause, a cause for which we suffered banishment, death sentences, and measures of punishment of every sort.

"As for our demands we should say:

First: that the Allied control be limited on the general lines of the country, except for what is closely connected with war efforts, so which we are eager to take part in a much larger measure. More power of initiative should be allowed to enable our Government and our organizations to recover them to get started on the hard road to recovery with the scant resources available.

1271

Second: that the occupation of factories, the seizure of machinery saved from the Nazi plundering, the few spare transportations left us, should be avoided as far as possible and consistently with technical conditions

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"NEW STATESMAN AND NATION"
(exclusive to "SI")

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These are claims which, besides those established by the present political leaders of Italy, all veterans of a 20 year struggle against Fascism, entitle us to ask from the brother peoples of the United States and Britain to be dealt with no longer as enemies, but as friends; even if they are unwilling to recognize us as allies. The anti-Fascists who, long before the war broke out, were fighting Fascism, refuse to admit they are the vanquished of this war. The United Nations' cause is our own cause, a cause for which we suffered banishment, death sentences, and measures of punishment of every sort.

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Second: that the occupation of factories, the seizure of machinery saved from the Nazi plundering, the few spare transportations left us, should be avoided as far as possible and consistently with war exigencies, in order that our technicians might be able to capitalize the remainder of our production goods, even in the most limited measures to get the country on a move. All equipment for establishments, for instance, has been requisitioned.

1271

BULLETIN No 154

PAGE No 4

Setp. 12, 1944
1300 h.

"Third: that Italians be allowed to live on their own work, because they are hard working people, used to live modestly and do not want to get along on charities support.

"As far as economic help is concerned we ask from our friends of the United Nations as limited aid in terms of fuel and machinery, and only to the extent consistent with their possibilities or with war necessities. This is the only way to set in motion again the wheels of our production machine, which we want to operate with our own means.

"Finally, should the solidarity of the United Nations workers take form of relief in goods and merchandises, we ask that all material aid be devoted to children and sick people. What is needed mostly is a supply of medicines for the sick ones and canned food for the little ones. There is a dire shortage of these first aid articles."

VON HASSEL EXECUTION CREATES SENSATION IN ROME.

News of the execution of Ulrich von Hassel, former German Ambassador to Rome, accused of having plotted against the Nazi régime, was received with regret in Rome where he was widely known, owing to his long stay here as German Ambassador from 1933 to the spring of 1938. It was no mystery that he had no great liking for the Nazi régime, and his dismissal from the German Foreign Service, soon after the Anschluss coincided with Ribbentrop's access to power and his "nazification" of German diplomacy. Von Hassel had fought bravely during the other war and had been wounded; he had married Admiral von Tirpitz's daughter, and had served as a career diplomat throughout his whole life. He was a close friend of

1200

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A short time after the Anschluss, 1938, Ambassador von Hassel expressed to a close friend of his in Rome, his deep anxiety for the turn of events in his own country. He did not like the easy success which Hitler had scored in Austria. "The Germans people", he said, "will again think that nothing is impossible to them, and they will blindly march towards a

BULLETIN No 154

PAGE No 5

September 12, 1944.
1300 H.

new catastrophe, in comparison with which the 1918 defeat and Versailles will be a children's game." He was a good prophet, but that was of no use to him. Dismissed from home service, he lived obscurely and poorly in his country home in Bagern, until the axe of Hitler's execution reached him too.

One of von Hassel's daughters is married to signor Pirzio Biroli, of Undersecretary of State Fanultea's staff.

FINES OF 111 THOUSAND LIRE FOR THE SALE OF THE ENGLISH BOOKS.

Those responsible of having sold the english books for war prisoners have been condemned to 111 thousand lire of fines. The defendants are four: Francesco Maspes, of the Military Censorship office, who sold the books; Francesco D'Amore, also belonging to the Censorship Office, who bought them; Alberto Angione and Bruno Volta, respectively Director and clerk of the Hoepli Library, who bought the books without making any gains from the transaction and who put the books in the shop window for sale. The President of the Superior Allied Court, Lieutenant Colonel Elder, has recognised the guilt of all four defendants, "even if", he said, making a summary of the facts, "I have not considered it opportune to inflict the penalty of imprisonment."

He has thus condemned Francesco Maspes to a 50 thousand lire fine; Bruno Volta to 40 thousand lire fine, Alberto Angione to 20 thousand lire and Francesco D'Amore to one thousand lire. Should these fines not be paid the defendants will have to undergo 6,4,2 months and one week's jail respectively.

Defenders were the lawyers Giovannini and Angelucci, Public Prosecutor was Lieutenant Sabatini.

TO-DAY'S PAPAL AUDIENCES.

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TO-DAY'S PAPAL AUDIENCES.

The Pope has received in private audience the personal Ambassador of President Roosevelt, Myron Taylor who introduced to the Holy Father Mr. Franklin C. Gowen, assistant of Mr. Tittman, Chargé d'Affaires of the U.S., whom he is substituting as Mr. Tittman has left for the United States with his family.

Pius XII has also received in private audience Mgr. Francesco Lutter, Ecclesiastical Counsellor of the Hungarian Legation and at present only diplomatic representative of Hungary to the Holy See.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN No 153 Sept. 12, 1944 900 h.

ITALY. AWAITING TRUSTFULLY QUEBEC RESULTS.

Corriere di Roma, in commenting the Quebec meeting, writes: "Italy has several reasons for waiting trustfully. Churchill in his recent visit has realized the spirit of Italians, and he saw how our people, although hard hit through deceit and illfate, still find the strength to offer their generous blood and the precious residue resources left over from German robbery, to the cause of liberation. This cause was never really denied by the majority, and was in fact kept live at the price of unheard of sacrifices."

"We are sure that Churchill, according to the century-old traditions of his people, will not refuse suggestions for equality and human solidarity."

"President Roosevelt's declaration is another reason for hopeful awaiting for Italy, besides the high praise expressed by Colonel Stone, Vice-Commissioner of the ACC in Italy, or the Italian contribution to the cause of the United Nations".

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, in discussing the Quebec meeting, writes: "Every heart is full of great expectation and great hopes are turned towards far-away Canada from very part of the world. These expectations are already on the horizon, and represent the awaited lines of peace. The hopes are that the concord aspirations of the United Nations and of those peoples they are about to liberate for ever from the yoke of Fascism, will be expressed with vigor as in the past. More than ever unity among the United Nations today appears to all peoples as a Palladium for their future. This is also what the fighting partisans in very part, collaborating with the liberating Armies, now

1208

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"For we Italians, as for all other peoples who have been oppressed by Fascism, the future road is clearly traced. One powerful weapon has, however, been conquered, that is unity. Let us learn to use this weapon always better".

Sept. 12, 1944
900 h.

A TENTATIVE PEACE?

Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, in commenting the Quebec Conference, writes that we are on the threshold of peace. The paper expresses doubts as to the wisdom of postponing to the future, institutional and territorial questions if it proves to be true that no conference peace proper will be called upon to settle definitely the most controversial issues at the end of this war.

"It was authoritatively stated on several occasions that a tentative peace will be first experimented", says the paper, and this implies the danger of being inexpedient.

"We Italians", the paper adds, "are particularly perplexed. It was during the Quebec Conference of last year that Italy asked for Armistice, and from Quebec came the assurance that the contribution Italy was going to give to the Allied war would weigh on the scales. More than one year has elapsed from then and Italy is still in the provisional state of a country technically enemy and, in fact, co-belligerent, though still not cognizant of the Armistice statute which regulates her people's life".

ITALY COUNTS ON ALLIED AID TO PREVENT
NEW DICTATORSHIP

Avanti, organ of the Socialist Party, writes: "Alcide de Gasperi, at the last meeting of the Christian Democrats National Council, stated that Churchill in his message to Italians called attention to the danger of dictatorship. De Gasperi said: 'The concern that the British Prime Minister expressed that the economic and moral consequences of the war might lead to a new dictatorship, is also the concern of the Christian Democrats. They will make every effort to overcome this danger but for this purpose it is necessary that Italy may be able to count on the moral and material aid of the Allies'".

PCPE REPLIES TO POLISH PRESIDENT MESSAGE
FOR WARSAW ORDEAL

1287

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POPE REPLIES TO POLISH PRESIDENT MESSAGE FOR WARSAW ORDEAL

1287

Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, published the Pope's reply to the message of the Polish Republic President.

"Once again," are the Pope's words, "you have turned to us in filial impulses of confidence to show your serious preoccupation for the news hailing from every part of Poland and especially on the struggle of Warsaw. We have no need to tell you how deeply the sufferings of all the victims of this terrible war, and particularly those of our beloved children of Poland, echoes in our heart, for the indescribable anguish

Sept. 12, 1944
900 h.

and afflictions they have come through these last five years, and also the recent appeal to Us by the women of Warsaw. You know however that We have never ceased to pray and have prayers uplifted to God Almighty that in his mercy he may shorten these days of affliction and bring the war soon to an end. During these last years We have several times raised Our voice to remind the world both of the principles on which the war should be regulated and the bases of justice and charity on which future peace should be founded".

"Everyone knows how We have protested with all in our power, to defend the oppressed and have invoked for them the protection of right. Particularly for Poland, who glories in her title 'Ever faithful', have We prayed for her resurrection. We therefore accept with Our whole heart this appeal, and We wish to do all in our power to save so many human lives that are threatened".

ROOSEVELT'S NINE ROBBERED TO THE VALUE
OF 300,000 LIRA

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, reports that Mrs. Margaret Roosevelt Pallavicini, a niece of President Roosevelt, resident in Rome at No 62 Panama Street, has been robbed in her apartment by thieves entering it through a window left open. A radio set, two bicycles, silver ware were stolen to the value of 300,000 Lira".

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BULLETIN N° 152 September 11, 1944.
1900 h.

FUSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WITH THE PARTY OF DEMOCRATIC UNION.

The Italian Democratic Party has merged with the Party of Democratic Union. This last Party arose in Southern Italy after September 8, 1943 as a movement with exclusively monarchial tendencies. Later, having modified and enlarged its program extending it beyond the constitutional question, it established contacts with the Italian Democratic Party of Rome, with the object of studying the possibilities of fusion which took place yesterday. Promoter of the Party of Democratic Union has been, since the beginning, Admiral Aslan Granafel. The Italian Democratic Party which till now had its seat only in Rome, has thus extended its organization also in Calabria, the Puglie and Sicily. Secretary of the Italian Democratic Party remains Doctor Enzo Selvaggi, editor of the daily "Italia Nuova", the paper which styles itself "of the Opposition" and which, according to the Parties of the C.N.L., is the organ "of the dark reactionary parties in ambush". The Italian Democratic Party arose from the fusion of three clandestine movements the Italian Democratic Centre, the Union Party, and the Social-democratic Party.

"Our Party considers Democracy as a fundamental moral principle, without which any work of civil reconstruction is impossible; and it has clear sympathies for the democratic methods existing in England and the United States", Doctor Enzo Selvaggi declared to a "SI" reporter.

"The immediate program of the Italian Democratic Party can be defined in two words: war and reconstruction. Hence it intends to put off every discussion on the constitutional problem, till after the liberation of the national territory. The Italian Democratic Party therefore declares explicitly that it does not consider the role of the Monarchy exhausted and that

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"We are contrary to the collectivism which the Communists and Socialists would like to establish in Italy in as much as such a collectivism in a so disastrous economic régime would lead to the collectivism of penury."

PAGE No 2

BULLETIN No 152.

September 11, 1944.
1900 h.

300.000 ALLIED SOLDIERS AND 1.000 OFFICERS
RECEIVED BY PIUS XII IN THREE MONTHS.

300,000 Allied soldiers have been received by the Pope in general audiences from the day of the liberation of Rome, we are informed to-day. The majority was represented by Americans followed in order of number of visitors by English, Poles and French. During the same period the Pope received more than 1,000 superior officers some of them in general audiences granted to troops passing by Rome on leave.

The "Maestro di Camera" of His Holiness, who is entrusted with arranging audiences, either private or general with the Pontiff, has been directed personally by the Pope to cut down the number of private audiences to be granted from now on and reserve all general audiences exclusively for Allied soldiers, we learn from authoritative sources.

THE RUMANIAN LEGATION TO THE HOLY SEE TO STAY IN VATICAN.

The Legation of Rumania to the Holy See, had expressed the intention of leaving its present quarters inside the Vatican City, following the rupture of King Michael's Government and Germany. It was advised by the Allies to remain for the time being where it is, we learn to-day. No other special diplomatic movements except the transfer of the British Legation to new quarters in Rome, took at the present in the Vatican City.

SAINT NICHOLAS' RITUAL BREAD OFFERED TO PIUS XII.

Pius XII received yesterday, on the recurrence of Saint Nicholas of Tolentino celebration, the Augustinian Father Kostner, Rector of the Church of Saint Augustine, who offered him a loaf of bread, already blessed in the above mentioned

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BULLETIN No 152 PAGE No 3 September 11, 1944,
1900 h.

BRITISH LEGATION TO HOLY SEE
MOVING INTO NEW QUARTERS.

A stately villa in Via Ulisse Aldrovandi in Rome is being prepared for the new residence of the British Legation to the Holy See, which is still located inside Vatican City. The alterations take some time to be completed, and the moving of the Legation from the Vatican to the new residence will take place next month.

ITALIAN ATTENTION FOCUSED ON QUEBEC MEETING
(by our Diplomatic Correspondent.)

Italian political circles are anxiously but confidently expecting the results of the two international conferences which are being held in Canada in these days, an authoritative source told us to-day.

The meeting in Quebec between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and their high advisers, will be devoted, according to semi-official information, mostly to the problems of administration of conquered Germany and to the conduct of warfare against Japan. It is however to be expected that Mr. Churchill will inform President Roosevelt about the results of his recent visit to Italy. Italian political circles feel confident that the Prime Minister will not fail to expose Italy's case in the spirit of his message to the Italians, and that some of the requests made by the Bonomi Government - such as the extension of the Lend-Lease Act, a badly needed aid in solving the transports' problem, a concrete acknowledgement of Italy's contribution to the Allied cause - will be considered in a favourable disposition of mind.

Not less important is likely to be for Italy the forthcoming Montreal Conference on the UNRRA, whose first session is scheduled for Sept. 15. As it is known, the Italian Government have some time ago forwarded an official request for admittance to this international Agency. An investigation committee of the UNRRA's board visited Italy during the last month, and their report should now be submitted to the Plenary Conference.

1263

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BULLETIN N° 152 PAGE N° 4 September 11, 1944.
1900 h.

WHAT IS AWAITING CARUSO.

NINE WITNESSES WILL TELL OF CARUSO TRIAL
THE HORRORS OF ANTI-FASCIST REPRISALS.

The material witnesses in the Caruso and his accomplice Occhetti case will number nine, when the two big Fascist defendants are called upon to answer for their crimes before the High Court of Justice, Sept. 18th.

Rebert Occhetti was the henchman of Caruso under the assumed name of Roberto Raviola Engineer, and was deputy chief of Rome Nazi-Fascist Police when Caruso went to Salsomaggiore health resort for 20 days last April for treatment of ear trouble.

The nine witnesses are six police officials, two wardens and one peasant.

Dr. Pietro Colasurdo, Vice Commissioner of Police Headquarters will be the most important one because he carried out the investigations. He is 34 years old, a Southerner of San Morione del Sannio Campobasso. He questioned for long hours both Caruso and Occhetti, the first claiming to have obeyed "superior orders" which complied with his "convictions" and the other trying to engineer an alibi and pretending to have played a "double game."

Donato Canetta, 50, former warden of Regina Coeli who knew very well Caruso first as persecutor of patriots, who trusted the Roman guards and took personally to jail General Adriano Monti, Commander of the Aviation Groups in Sicily, after having violated the extraterritorial rights of Saint Paul's Basilica in order to arrest him. Then Canetta knew Caruso as despicable, leathorn prisoner when he got stuck with his car in a vain attempt to slip away from Rome and had a leg broken in the mishap and was taken to the jail hospitals.

The present special commissioner for Regina Coeli, His Excellency Amadeo Strazzera Perniciani, 54, who during the Nazi occupation was president of the Committee for Political Prisoners assistance will testify in regard to the tortures which Caruso inflicted to his political prisoners.

The present Rome Police Chief, Enrico Morazzini will give an account of his investigations and Raffaele Alianello, Po-

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The present Rome Police Chief, Enric Moruzzini will give an account of his investigations and Raffaele Alianello, Police Commissar will testify as to how Caruso handled over 50 political prisoners the Nazi SS and personally made a list of them for their execution in the dreadful Ardeatine Caves.

Leonardo Pini, 36 of San Giovanni in Rotondo, Vice Police Commissar will report on the circumstances which preceded the attack against the Saint Paul's Basilica and how it was carried out in violation of extraterritorial rights.

BULLETIN No 152

PAGE No 5

September 91, 1944.
1900 h.

Giuseppe D'Amicelli, 37, and Mario Chiari, 32, two police officials who had taken refuge in Saint Paul's Basilica and escaped deportation to North Italy, will give details of this criminal enterprise of Caruso, and the ill-treatment which underwent at that time.

The ninth witness will be Nicola D'Annibale, 45, a peasant from Ceccano, who while watching his herd of pigs, off Via Ardeatina, in the afternoon of the 24th of March and the morning after happened to be the unnoticed and horrified testimony of the massacre of 320 patriots executed by the SS in the Caves of Demitilla.

PIETRO CARUSO WAS A BAD SCHOOL BOY.

The Fascist Police Chief Pietro Caruso, who will be brought before the High Court of Justice the 18th of this month was born in the small town of Maddaloni, Caserta, on Nov 19, 1899, Stout, dark, woolly haired like an African, Pietro Caruso was the sixth, or youngest son of Professor Cosimo, a High School teacher, and Giuseppina Pisanti. The family was composed of the older son Ruggero who gained a scholarship at the Genoa University, ~~Ruggiero~~ a second son, paralytic, who is now a patient in a sanatorium, Guido, retired major of the Guardia di Finanza, Nina, a teacher who is now looking after the defence of her brother; Ettore, who died in action, in Carnia, May 21, 1916, in the first World War, and Pietro, the Fascist. The father, professor Caruso, died October 31, 1904, at the age of 65. Pietro, when three years old, used to recite verses of Vittorio Alfieri and Alessandro Manzoni, with graceful gesticulations. He was able to learn by heart what his elder read aloud. He was considered an infant prodigy. But as a schoolboy he was lazy and slow. He preferred to play with his school mates. At the age of eight he insisted on being sent to a boarding school and the family, who had no means, succeeded in having him admitted free of charge in San Lorenzo College in Aversa.

He ended with much pain the technical course and, when in 1917, he was called up and entered in officers' training

from Cecano, who while watching his herd of pigs, off Via Ardeatina, in the afternoon of the 24th of March and the morning after happened to be the unnoticed and horrified testimony of the massacre of 320 patriots executed by the SS in the Caves of Demitilla.

PIETRO CARUSO WAS A BAD SCHOOL BOY.

The Fascist Police Chief Pietro Caruso, who will be brought before the High Court of Justice the 18th of this month was born in the small town of Maddaloni, Caserta, on Nov 19, 1899, Stout, dark, woolly haired like an African, Pietro Caruso was the sixth, or youngest son of Professor Cosimo, a High School teacher, and Giuseppina Pisanti. The family was composed of the older son Ruggero who gained a scholarship at the Genoa University, ~~Ruggiero~~ a second son, paralytic, who is now a patient in a sanatorium, Guido, retired major of the Guardia di Finanza, Nina, a teacher who is now looking after the defence of her brother; Ettore, who died in action, in Carnia, May 21, 1916, in the first World War, and Pietro, the Fascist. The father, professor Caruso, died October 31, 1904, at the age of 65. Pietro, when three years old, used to recite verses of Vittorio Alfieri and Alessandro Manzoni, with graceful gesticulations. He was able to learn by heart what his elder read aloud. He was considered an infant prodigy. But as a schoolboy he was lazy and slow. He preferred to play with his school mates. At the age of eight he insisted on being sent to a boarding school and the family, who had no means, succeeded in having him admitted free of charge in San Lorenzo College in Aversa.

He ended with much pain the technical course and, ~~then~~ when 18, in 1917, he was called up and entered an officers' training school in the Royal Palace of Caserta. In 1918 he was appointed second lieutenant, went to the Front and was slightly wounded in the temple.

After the war, in Naples, he caught a strange disease. He lost his hair, his eyebrows and eyelashes, but after recovered them all. While in Naples he met Vincenzo Albano, self styled lawyer, and Mario De Falco, a pseudo engineer.

September 11, 1944.
1900 h.

They claimed yto have invented a motor working without fuel. He associated with the two swindlers and paid them 70 000 lire in Govt Bonds. After a short while the firm was dissolved because Albano fell ill and De Falco was put in prison. Caruso lost his 70 000 lire. He adhered to the Fascio of Naples Feb 1, 1924. He became a member of the Action Squad "Serenissima" and took part to the March on Rome. ~~From~~ March 3, 1923, he entered the Fascist Militia. From the register office of Rome he appeared to have married, in Viareggio, June 17, 1925, Zita Stefani. He has a daughter 18 years old and a son, one year old, who are at present in Bergamo.

Labor Democrats Merge with Social Democrats.

The Labor Democratic Party merged with the Party of Social Democracy and with the Labor Party during the convention of the three Parties held in Naples yesterday. The merge makes a single Party of laborite groups originated by the Socialist Reform Party, the Radical Party, and the Democratic Union, which all existed before Fascism, and represented the opposition to the revolutionary factions of the Socialist Party and the Communists. The term "Laborism" was seldom used in Italy so far. It is now for the first time officially introduced into Italian politics, as expressing the ideology of a Party represented in the Bonomi Government. It is also the first time that a Government Party asserts a Labourist programme of action. The merge is in line with a general tendency towards fusioning of similar groups. The Liberal Party already merged with the Liberal Democrats. Communists and Socialists agreed on a "pact of unity of action". The Labour Democracy is out now for "reform of liberty in a democratic and Labourist sense" according to the statements of their exponents, Meuccio Ruini, Minister without Portfolio, Gustavo Ingrao, and Francesco Cerabona, Minister for Communications. The Italian Labourists are now organized into a political Party, which, according to Ruini, stands for a Republican form of Government. A "democratic, liberal, constitutional, sound Republic in Italy" may be a prevention against any experimental Soviet Republic, Labour leaders believe. Ruini reminded the Labour Congress that

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
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As more segregationists are forbidden, the
Greatest care should be taken not to
allow our moral hands to be tied from
there should be no moral
handcuffs. It is a moral
responsibility in Italy.

PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN N° 150
(Single Sunday Issue)

Sept. 10, 1944
1300 h.

ROOSEVELT'S DECLARATION ON AID TO ITALY

Under the title 'Roosevelt and Italy', Avanti!, organ of the Socialist Party, writes: "Taken literally President Roosevelt's declaration is not very encouraging. It proves how badly Italy was quoted throughout the world."

"There is not a word on the question of transforming our co-belligerence into an alliance, and there is no mention of Italy's accession to lease-lend. Even the intervention of the U.N.R.R.A. still remains sub-judice according to the declaration. All that remains is the announcement of some supplies soon which do not mean much although they may be more substantial than Churchill's promises in his parting message to Italians. It is however probable that President Roosevelt has not said his last word."

"According to news which we have reason to believe exact, they are now studying the following provisions at the White House: 1) a counterbalance in America in real dollars to the paper occupation dollars issued in Italy with which we are really paying occupation expenses after having paid invasion expenses to Germans; 2) the re-establishment of exports to America from Italy and above all of wine, oil and canned food, etc.; 3) the authorization for the entry of emigrants into the U.S. under the form of current accounts in favour of our countrymen at home and guaranteed through dollars deposited in America. This tends to create a fund to pay and guarantee supplies to Italy."

"This is alright", the paper adds, "as we have so little we must be satisfied with little, but on condition that all will be soon accomplished. We very tire of repeating that we are on the way to face a tragic winter. For this reason we are counting on Italians in America and also highly on Pre-

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INSIDE LIGHTS ON GENERAL TAYLOR'S
MISSION TO ROME

1289

Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, turns again to General Taylor's mission to Rome on 8th Sept. 1943, after the signing of the Armistice. The paper says that the American General came to Rome to discuss a war operation with the

Sept. 10, 1944
1300 h.

PAGE No 2

BULLETIN no 150

Italian General Staff for a military collaboration on equal footing between the two countries. It was a lucky chance for making an alliance with the United Nations, for saving the Italian Forces from being captured in Rome, and finally for rescuing the Capital. This chance should have been capitalized to the utmost. General Taylor was right in saying: 'After all it is the liberation of Italy that is at stake'. The paper goes on to assert that the Italian representatives were so foolish and incompetent that they refused the Allies' offer.

'We think', the paper adds, 'that General Eisenhower was reluctant to dispatch General Taylor to Rome. It is clear that only a military necessity must have convinced him to deal with the enemy of only yesterday. General Eisenhower needed at that particular moment that the Italian Armed Forces should have fought alongside of the Allied Armies. Italy from that very moment needed the same thing. Eisenhower was fully aware of this, and for this very reason he sent General Taylor to Rome. But Badoglio failed to understand and appreciate all, and sent back General Taylor to Palermo in 15 minutes'.

'We believe that Taylor must have thought during his journey that he was awaited in Rome by the highest exponents of the Italian Armed Forces in the large meeting room of the General Staff. Instead he only found an apartment ready for him and a table laid, and an Italian Marshal, Head of the Government peacefully sleeping. Taylor had to send for General Carbone and had to have Badoglio woken up'.

'The reasons given for refusing military collaboration', the paper states, 'were three: 1) inferior number of Italians compared to Germans owing to recent reinforcements of the latter; 2) absolute lack of munitions and fuel among the Italian units; 3) danger of German reprisals against members of the Government, and particularly against Badoglio'.

As to the first reason the paper gives data which would prove it to be unwarranted, and as to fuel shortage the paper states that: 'During the first fortnight of August 16,000 tons of fuel arrived in Italy from Germany, therefore there ought to have been fuel to organize the defence of

making an alliance with the United Nations, for saving the Italian Forces garrisoning Rome, and finally for rescuing the Capital. This stance should have been capitalized to the utmost. General Taylor was right in saying: 'After all it is the liberation of Italy that is at stake'. The paper goes on to assert that the Italian representatives were so foolish and incompetent that they refused the Allies' offer.

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T.U. REPRESENTATIVES SPEAK TO 5000 TARANTO WORKERS

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, writes: "The Delegates of the British and American syndicate organizations spoke yesterday to about 5000 workers who had gathered in the Sports Stadium of Taranto. The General Secretary of the International Syndicate Federation stated that the... in."

Sept. 10, 1944
1300 h.

PAGE No 3

BULLETIN No 150

the workers' world movement to Italy is today limited as the struggle is still going on against Nazism, the most dangerous enemy to humanity".

"The Delegates met a group of workmen; the paper adds, 'at the town hall of the city. Antonini told the Italians that in America it was realized by the workers' movement that moral support was of little value unless material assistance was afforded at the same time'."

END OF PRESS REVIEW

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OTHER ITALIAN DIPLOMATS LOSE THEIR JOBS

Count Massimo Magistrati, Italian Minister to Switzerland and a brother-in-law to Count Ciano, was one of the three Italian diplomats who lost their jobs yesterday, while the Italian Foreign Office completed the most thorough 'purge' in the history of Italian diplomacy. The other two men involved were Signor Berardis, Minister to the Free State of Lire since 1938, and Signor Garbaccio, Italian Chargé d'Affaires in Buenos Ayres since 1942. Signor Berardis was recalled because of his long tenure of office, and Signor Garbaccio because of the difficult position in which he had found himself in respect to the Italian colony all Argentine. With the retirement of these three people all Chiefs of Italian diplomatic missions abroad have been recalled and substituted.

Count Massimo Magistrati is by far the most picturesque personality of the three. A cavalry officer at the end of the last war, he was first engaged to a daughter of wealthy industrialist Count Vespri, and later married Ciano's sister, Maria. He had by then the Foreign Service where, after a few years, he made rapid advancement due both to his personal skill and amiability and to his parentage. He was Consul General in Algiers, and First Secretary and Counsellor in Berlin. In this last capacity, he was credited with having established stronger ties between

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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.

BULLETIN N° 149 September 9, 1944.
1900 h.

NEW CATHOLIC AND MONARCHIC PARTY TO BE FORMED.

A new political Party is being founded in Rome: the Partito della Democrazia Costituzionale (Democratic Constitutional Party). The name is not new to Italian political life. In 1914 a Parliamentary group, comprising liberals of the Left, joined together round the M.P.s V.E.Orlando, Giovanni Forziò and Enrico De Nicola, and the followers of Zanardelli, headed by Giovanni Luclos, and took the name of Democratic Constitutional Group, promoting a campaign for intervention in the war on the side of the Allies. The Democratic Constitutionalists were supported in their propaganda by the two Freemason Lodges, the Italian and the Scottish Rite, both in favour of Italy's entry into the war against the Central Empires. The more active among the Freemason chiefs was Pavoni now converted to Catholicism, and along with Professor Leonardo Azzarita, has become promoter of the new forming of the democratic constitutional current which will be called the Democratic Constitutional Party. It has declared itself to be monarchic and catholic. As to the social program it is out for vast reforms with a socialist tendency, and among the political groups of the country it will take its place to the Left.

There are other Parties in Italy with a monarchical label. The most prominent is the Democratic Party which has revealed itself clearly to the Right, to a point that even the Monarchy must be interrogated whether the attitude of "New Italy's" men is or not to the advantage of the Monarchy itself. The same phenomenon is happening in the Catholic field. The Christian Democrats, heirs to Don Sturzo's old Popular Party, are ever more clearly defining their tendency to be classed among the conservative Parties. The Democratic Constitutional Party could gather the sincerely catholic and monarchic masses who

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1236

MAESTRO CASELLA COMPOSES
"MISSA SOLEMNIS PRO PACE".

Alfredo Casella has begun to compose the music for the first Mass to celebrate the event of peace in Europe. The

BULLETIN No 149

PAGE No 2

September 9:1944
1900 h.

"Missa sollemnis pro pace" in Re major was begun on the day the Allied troops entered Rome. Casella has already completed the parts of the "Kyrie", the "Gloria", and the "Credo". The composer expects to complete the remaining parts of the "Sanctus" and "Agnus Dei" by the end of this year. The orchestration includes organ and piano. Soloists will be a soprano and a baritone. The leading part will be played by the chorus. Casella's Missa is the first to be composed in Italy to celebrate historical events, after the Missa composed by Sgambati, fifty years ago for King Humbert's death.

EXPERIMENTAL CINEMA CENTRE REOPENED UNDER NEW COMMISSARY.

The line for future activity, restricted however to actual possibilities, has been traced within a few weeks of the appointment of the Commissary for the Experimental Cinema Centre.

Commissary Barbaro has decided that a volume a month will be published on technical, esthetic and political problems of the Italian Cinema in regard to the cultural activity of the Centre. A review under the title of "Critica cinematografica" (Cinema critic) will be issued besides a fortnightly for a more widespread public, called "Spettatore" (Spectator).

The school rather than engage those more capable people, which it intends keeping on, in theoretical and empirically esthetic discussions as was done in the past, will let them prepare short documentary films for didactic purposes, or on the new national life.

A MONARCHIST CHRISTIAN PARTY
CLAIMS ATTENTION.

A new minority Party claims attention under the name of Christian Reconstruction, which according to Carlo D'Agostino, Political Italian

1827

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A MONARCHIST CHRISTIAN PARTY CLAIMS ATTENTION.

1255

A new minority Party claims attention under the name of Christian Reconstruction, which according to Carlo D'Agostino, a lawyer, was originated by an underground "Political Italian Centre" since the days of Nazi occupation in Rome. It issued to-day an appeal to the Italian people to "Christianise the State". D'Agostino cannot help realising that the Italians would be a little bit bewildered on seeing so many small parties doling out political panaceas to get the country going again. But he feels sure that the Party of Christian Reconstruction qualifies for healing Italian wounds. In its appeal to the Nation the new party makes a stand for a Constitutional Monarchy not for preconceived objections to the republican form of government, but because it believes that a Monarchy

BULLETIN No 149.

PAGE No 3

September 9, 1944.
1900 h.

properly modernised would suit better an orderly development of Italian recovery and progress. The Party urges the Italians to rally under the banners of the millenary dynasty of Savoia.

POLISH APPEAL TO THE HOLY FATHER.

The President of the Polish Republic Ladislaus Recziewicz

sent the Pope the following appeal to-day:

"Most blessed Father, the news on war methods employed by the Germans in the Warsaw fighting which arrived to me and my Government arouse sorrow and horror. The Germans destroy the Capital of Poland. With matchless cruelty they spare no effort to exterminate the population. They publically kill old men, women and children, drive columns of civilians in front of their armoured cars and their troops which are attacking the units of the National Army who defend the liberty of their Capital. On August 10, the Germans addressed to all the civilian population an ultimatum which orders under the threat of terrific reprisals to abandon the city immediately. In this tragic moment for Poland I turn from the depth of my heart to Your Holiness entreating You to raise your voice for the protection of the women and children of this martyred City."

Pius XII answered:

"To our dear Son Ladislaus Recziewicz, President of the Polish Republic. You wish to appeal once more to us in an impulse of filial confidence to describe us the grave preoccupations which are caused to you and your Government by the sad news of Poland and especially of the fighting going on in the city of Warsaw. We do not need to tell you what deep echo is evoked in our soul by the sorrows of all the victims of this terrible war and most particularly by those of our beloved sons of Poland who faced for five years untold anguish and numberless tribulations. The recent appeal which the women of Warsaw addressed us moved us to the depths of our heart. You know that we have never ceased to pray the Almighty in order that He in His mercy shorten days of sorrow and hasten high our voice to

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BULLETIN No 149 PAGE No 4 September 9, 1944.
1900 h.

With particular regard to Poland, which glories of the title 'Ever faithful' We have made vows for her resurrection. Thus with all our heart We receive your appeal wishful not to overlook anything of what is in our power to save so many threatened human lives. May God accept our wishes and entreaties and render effective our work so that the shedding of so much blood and so many tears may cease. It is with this prayer on our lips and these sentiments in our heart that We grant to all those who inspired it with such moving accents, and to yourself, dear son, and to all the Polish Nation, of whom you are an interpreter, to witness our fatherly love and as a token of Heavenly help Our Apostolic Benediction."

AMBASSADOR AMEDEO GIANNINI ARRESTED.

Senator Amedeo Giannini, former President of the Commission for Commercial Pacts with Germany was arrested to-day, by order of the Deputy Commissioner for Anti-Fascist sanctions. He is charged with having contributed to the maintenance of Fascism in power through important acts.

Giannini was born in Naples in Sept. 13, 1886. He was a State official before Fascism and managed to reach a top ranking position under Mussolini's Dictatorship. He was successively appointed Ambassador, Senator, President of the First Section of the Advisory State Council, and member of a large number of Ministerial Commissions and official Agencies. He was entrusted with the task of negotiating commercial pacts with Germany, which resulted in the pillaging of Italian resources through diplomatic channels. One of the last pacts, concluded with the famous Dr. Clodius was particularly detrimental to the Italian food reserves, which Germany was supposed to pay in raw materials, which in effect were never consigned. With Giannini's complicity Germany contracted a debt of 8 billion lire to Italy, which was never refunded in any way. The last pact negotiated the German sack of the Italian economic

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4253

BULLETIN N° 149

PAGE N° 5

September 9, 1944.
1900 h.

PROPERTIES OF OTHER FASCIST BOSSES CONFISCATED.

The names of all the Fascist bosses, whose properties have been confiscated three days ago, were revealed so-day. Among the most important ones there are Dino Grandi, Roberto Farinacci, Giacomo Acerbo, Achille Starace, Giovanni Balella, and Bruno Biagi. Except for the last one, who was arrested recently in Rome, all the others are either abroad or in Northern Italy or still fugitives in Liberated Italy. The confiscated properties are real estates and other valuables in Rome or in Southern Italy. Here are the biographies of the Fascist bosses:

Dino Grandi, former Minister for Foreign Affairs and Fascist Ambassador to London during the Abyssinian adventure and the Spanish Civil War, was born in 1895 in Morlano near Bologna. He organized the plot to induce the Fascist Grand Council to throw Mussolini over board. Before the Germans occupied Italy, in September 1943, he escaped in a plane to Portugal under a false name after having cut his beard. He was one of the wealthiest men in Italy.

Roberto Farinacci, born in Isernia near Campobasso in 1892, a former railway station master in Cremona, was one of the first adherents to Fascism. He distinguished himself for brutality in the Action Squads and was Party Secretary at the time of the Matteotti murder. Dismissed from this post he became editor of the Cremona newspaper Regime Fascista and played the role of the extremist inside the Fascist Party. His newspaper never missed an occasion to attack violently and often vulgarly the Vatican and conducted a serious campaign against the Jews. During the Abyssinian War he lost one hand while fishing with dynamite. He received for that a silver medal.

As a lawyer he collected a vast fortune defending the same Jews that he so bitterly attacked in his newspaper. During the meeting of the Fascist Grand Council that provoked Mussolini's overthrow Farinacci moved an order of the day proposing that the Germans should occupy the whole of Italy, but he was the only one to commit it. Immediately afterwards he fled to the

1232

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1252

BULLETIN No 149

PAGE No 6

September 9, 1944.
1900 h.

Giacomo Acerbo, Baron of Aterno, was born in 1888 in Loreto Aprutino, near Pescara, on the Adriatic coast. Professor of Agricultural Economy and Politics in the Rome University he has been Minister of Finance, Chairman of the International Institute of Agriculture, member of the Fascist Grand Council. He gave his name to a famous car race which took place every year on a circuit in Pescara.

Giulio Balella, has been for twenty years the exponent of the Industrial Groups inside the Fascist Corporative System. As a member of the Fascist Grand Council he voted against Mussolini and was condemned to death while absent by the Verona Fascist Republican Tribunal. His present whereabouts are unknown.

About Achille Starace one can say that if he did not exist 70% of the anti-Fascist jokes would not have been told. He was considered one of the stupidest Fascist bosses. During the eight years that he was Party Secretary he tried to induce the Italian people to substitute shake hands with the Fascist salute, to use the appellative "voi" instead of "lei" (like if a Government of an English speaking nation would try to convince the people to address each other with "thou" instead of "you") and invented impressing uniforms for nearly every kind of human activity. Dismissed from the Party Secretariat he was appointed head of the general staff of the Fascist Militia. He was in Greece during the war and after his return to Italy he reported to the King on the complete disorganization of the Italian army. Mussolini came to know about it and completely excluded Starace from Fascist political life. He was born in Gallipoli, in the Southernmost part of Italy in 1889.

Bruno Bini, the ugliest of the not too good looking Fascist bosses, has been Undersecretary for Corporations, President of the Institute for Social Security, President of the Tirrenia firm, Professor of the so-called Corporation Rights in the Bologna University etc. He was arrested in Rome the 24 August 1944.

1251

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BULLETIN No 148

September 9, 1944.
1300 h.

CONDITIONS IN ROMAN HOSPITALS GETTING SLOWLY BETTER.

(An interview to "SI" by the Commissioner of
the United Hospitals.)

The situation in the Roman hospitals is getting slowly better. The Pope launched two months ago by "SI", to call the attention on the more urgent necessities of the hospitals left by the Germans without food, medicines, linen, has been promptly answered by the Allied Command and by the American Red Cross. Both have done what was in their power to improve conditions.

Doctor Francesco Fancello, Commissioner of the United Hospitals in Rome, was eager to underline the Allied help in an interview he gave to "SI" to-day: "In describing the still very difficult conditions in the hospitals he said, 'I want to acknowledge the constant interest shown by the Allies. It would be very unfair not to do so. The visit paid yesterday by Colonel Pelletti to our hospital in Monteverde is a new evidence of this.'"

"That are to-day, after two months of emergency administration, the conditions in the United Hospitals?"

"I will tell you gladly also because I want to clear up a misunderstanding. In our preceding interview, among other perfectly right things, you attributed an absolutely incorrect one to me: that some of the patients had died from starvation in our hospitals."

"We regret to have attributed to you an information that was related to us by the directors of some hospitals and that concerned the months from March to July, which have been the worst for the hospitals. The food distributed during that period was so scarce that many patients, who otherwise could have been cured, died from undernourishment. Autopsy confirmed this opinion and the doctors have signed reports to this end. We are glad that this danger has now disappeared."

"But" went on Doctor Fancello, "let us be clear on two obvious points. The first is that war is still the paramount

1250

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"But" went on Doctor Pincello, "let us be clear on two obvious points. The first is that war is still the paramount interest of the Allies. We are approaching the conclusion of the drama and we must accept the necessary limitations."

"The second is that we cannot ask the Allies for everything. But we must ask them, whenever possible to let us act on our own initiative. I must gratefully acknowledge that the Public Health Division and its chief, Colonel Bizzozero have given us

BULLETIN No 148

PAGE No 2

September 9, 1944.
1300 h.

full assistance and encouragement.

"Let us start with food. I cannot say that food is now sufficient, but all our initiatives have been promptly backed by the Allies. While we are waiting for a new regulation of rations - till now applied only to bread, which was raised from 200 to 320 grams a day - we made ourselves busy in every possible direction. We have sent trucks to other Provinces to collect eggs, vegetables, fish, coal. Circulation permits have never been refused to us. If we act with a certain caution in this matter it is only because we do not want to cover with the hospitals' blanket black-market activities.

To increase our supplies we need gasoline. Gasoline is precious for the war but, within the limits of requirements, the hospitals should be supplied first.

"At present meat is practically excluded from the diet; except on three or four occasions, we did not succeed in getting it. We hope to be luckier in the future.

"The delivery of assignments is somewhat slow. Just think that we have not yet received those of August. But if, besides bread, we shall also receive the quantities assigned to us by the ST.PE.AI, the food-supply bureau, the food problem will be practically solved. We would increase the amount of calories from the present figure of 800-900 to 2,000.

"Here are the figures of the promised consignments: flour for macaroni 17,000; dried vegetables 100; dehydrated soup 0,100; meat and vegetables 0,057; oil 0,025; evaporated milk 0,100; sugar 0,033; soap 0,070 (per month). Naturally our direct supplies of eggs, milk, fruit, greens, fish etc will have to be added to these."

"And can the Italian Government do nothing?"

"On the contrary it is through our Government that we hope to solve the problem. We have already had positive assistance. For instance the very grave lack of salt which had provoked unrest among the patients has been solved with a stroke of the pen of the Finance Minister."

"And what can you tell us about medicines?"

"Also in this field the situation has improved. The Allies have already supplied us with some of the most urgent and es-

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"Also in this field the situation has improved. The Allies have already supplied us with some of the most urgent and essential medicines. Morphine, cocaine, etc ether for anesthesia, quinine, indispensable in epochs of malaria; also various vitamins, iodine, insulin, surgical gloves and plaster bandages. It is difficult to understand the benefit which these supplies have brought us. It is enough to say that many dozen patients with fractures lay in our hospitals without any possibility of plaster dressings. Our technicians appreciate the degree

BULLETIN N° 148

PAGE N° 3

September 9, 1944.
1300 h.

of chemical purity of the medicines given us and the neatness of their make-up which approaches elegance.

"Naturally the problem of medicines is still the order of the day and may again knock at our doors. But new supplies have been announced and we hope they will be speedy. We, on the other hand, try to help ourselves with our own resources. For instance, considering the lack of anti-scabies ointments, we have prepared them ourselves buying the necessary ingredients on the market, without counting the cost. There was a whole ward of chronics tormented by scabies, and the problem was almost insoluble for lack of linen, nevertheless we managed to intervene radically."

"Have you not yet been able to solve the problem of bed-linen etc?"

"Unfortunately, no, notwithstanding our efforts. And in this connection we find ourselves in really desperate conditions, especially with regard to sheets and pillow slips. We are extremely grateful to the American Red Cross which has given us more than 4000 pajamas, more than 250 shirts and other flannel garments. But the fundamental problem remains unaltered, in fact it becomes daily worse. To heal the group of those affected with scabies, we had literally to strip naked the patients of other wards. However that it is humanly possible to do will be done."

"And with regard to the other general problems what can you tell me?"

"I do not want to be longwinded, but I can tell you that the Allies have tried to help us in every way. It is enough to consider the extremely grave question of electricity. I owe to the interest of Colonel Bizzozero and to other officers of the Allied Armies if all the hospitals are supplied with it now. Only the S. Spirito hospital, for technical reasons, was excluded from the use of electric power in the mornings, but the intelligent and energetic intervention of the managing-director Romita has permitted us to repair in great part also this shortage."

"And what about the lack of beds?"

"For the present things are going from bad to worse. Just think that in a few days we will have to renounce 200 places which we had at our disposal in the Cesare Battisti hospital of the Red Cross. But on the other hand if we want new Italian

1228

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"For the present things are going from bad to worse. Just think that in a few days we will have to renounce 200 places which we had at our disposal in the Cesare Battisti hospital of the Red Cross. But on the other hand if we want new Italian formations to participate in the war, we must naturally prepare the necessary hospital accommodation. For this object we will make every sacrifice. The Cesare Battisti will be given up to the military sanitary authorities."

"A definite solution to the various problems will not be possible except through agreements between the principal hospitals."

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There are no more to be on our back.

PRESS REVIEW

BU LLETIN N° 147

Sept. 9, 1944
900 h.

BRITISH RECOGNIZE PARTISANS' AID IN FREEING FLORENCE

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, writes: "Florence is still without water, gas and light. The food situation is very bad and sanitation worse. Besides the famous 'delle Grazie' bridge and several artistic buildings, Germans turned their guns on the Delle Cure, Rifredi and Gaviniana quarters killing hundreds of people. Unemployment is practically general throughout the town and for this reason there is great misery. During the twenty day battle the highest authority in Florence was the CNL which previously had planned the posts to be taken by each one in the town, province, police stations and various other places. Florentines themselves saw to carrying out justice against the criminal snipers. Most of the Fascist officials and police have already been purged. The British authorities acknowledge the work done on our part and this is due to the contribution given by the city towards its liberation".

WHAT ITALY EXPECTS FROM HER PARTISANS

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WHAT ITALY EXPECTS FROM HER PARTISANS

In its editorial under the above title, Avanti!, organ of the Socialist Party, writes: "Our partisan front is daily becoming more active. Our underground front has never been behind any other in its work. What little credit our country got after 10 June 1940 and above all after 25 July 1943, was due to the persistent efforts of a minority which opposed the war and after the collapse of the Army organized the first partisan units. Their files grew gradually from Naples to Rome, and then from Rome to Florence, and the part they are playing in the Val Padana and at the feet of the Alps, is becoming decisive. The North Italian partisans should know that the near future advantages of the country depend from them, their courage and strength".

1247

BULLETIN n° 147

PAGE N° 2

Sept. 9, 1944
900 h.RADICAL SWEEP NECESSARY BEFORE TACKLING
MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, writes: "The proposition of the popular Parties is that municipal elections should take place as early as possible, and we believe that all Italians are convinced of this. One essential condition is lacking and without this municipal elections would run the risk of muddling the situation instead of establishing a progress. The essential condition is a radical and sound renewal among Government representatives, that is among the prefects.

"For the last twenty years prefects 'reigned' over the provinces, and these petty kings still rule Italy with the support of those same henchmen that kept order in the past. The commoner still sees the prefect in the light of a master, and the large proprietor and the well known lawyer of the town always being favoured. To convince people that things are changed will be difficult.

"How can this state of things be changed? And how can a renewal be brought about? We hold radical remedies to be the best. For instance, the suspending, at least for a certain period of time, all regular officials and personnel, and by choosing prefects outside the administrative career among the 'boni viri', who are not lacking in this country".

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1246

BULLETIN N° 147

PAGE N° 3

Sept. 9, 1944

900 h.

EPURATION OF JOURNALISTS

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, published a violent attack against the journalists appointed to 'disinfect' the Italian journalist class, bringing up serious accusation against some of which are at times justified.

The writer chiefly attacks the present editor of the humorous weekly Cantachiaro, Raffaele Ferruzzi, and writes: "He is an antifascist who, however, has not the requires qualities of an epurated. It is enough to cite that during twenty years of Fascism, Ferruzzi, a high official in the Ministry for National Education, peacefully served the Fascist school by promoting people and conferring honours, under the service of the fourth Quadrumvirate of the March on Rome, Cesare Maria De Vecchi. He even went so far in one of these promotions as to press his powerful friend and protector, the future puppet republican Scardamaglia, and Fascist Party's henchman in that Ministry, to guarantee the accepted demand by Ferruzzi to enter the Party. This was a good trick to assure benefits of membership without the disadvantages. He was collaborator to the Corriere della Sera under Berelli's editorship, and to the Gazzetta del Popolo when Bertuetti was editor, and up to 25 July 1943, although only a collaborator on school problems. He took part in the staff of one of the reviews of the Ministry for National Education, and a book of his, written in collaboration with Bruno and Vittorio Mussolini, was published in schools in the Tripartite countries, was announced in number of the review".

1248

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PREES REVIEW
BU LETHIN N° 147
Sept. 9, 1944
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BRITISH RECOGNIZE PARTISANS' AID IN
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"For the last twenty years prefects 'reigned' over the provinces, and these petty kings still rule Italy with the support of those same henchmen that kept order in the past. The commoner still sees the prefect in the light of a master, and the large proprietor and the well known lawyer of the town always being favoured. To convince people that things are changed will be difficult.

"How can this state of things be changed? And how can a renewal be brought about? We hold radical remedies to be the best. For instance, the superseding, at least for a certain period of time, all regular officials and personnel, and by choosing prefects outside the administrative career among the 'boni viri', who are not lacking in this country".

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The writer chiefly attacks the present editor of the humorous weekly Cantachiaro, Raffaele Ferruzzi, and writes: "He is an antifascist who, however, has not the requisite qualities of an epurator. It is enough to cite that during twenty years of Fascism, Ferruzzi, a high official in the Ministry for National Education, successfully served the Fascist school by promoting people and conferring honours, under the service of the fourth Quadrumvirate of the March on Rome, Cesare Maria De Vecchi. He even went so far in one of these promotions as to press his powerful friend and protector, the future puppet republican Scardamaglia, and Fascist Party's henchman in that Ministry, to guarantee the accepted demand by Ferruzzi to enter the party. This was a good trick to assure benefits of membership without the disadvantages. He was collaborator to the Corriere della Sera under Berelli's editorship, and to the Gazzetta del Popolo when Bertuetti was editor, and up to 25 July 1943, although only a collaborator on school problems. He took part in the staff of one of the reviews of the Ministry for National Education, and a book of his, written in collaboration with Bruno and Vittorio Mussolini, was a star on schools in the tripartite countries, and announced the number of the review".

1212

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PRESS REVIEW

Sept. 8, 1944
900 h.

BULLETIN No 144

INSIDE LIGHTS ON TAYLOR-BADOLGIO MEETING
ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS

Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, publishes recollections on one of the most dramatic episodes preceding the surrender of Italy, that is the mission of Brigadier-General Maxwell Taylor and Colonel William Tudor Gardiner, who left Palermo on Sept. 7 and rushed to Rome to discuss General Castellano's plan to occupy the Rome airport with an air-borne paratroopers American division.

The paper recalls the daring project which was approved by General Eisenhower, the adventurous dash of the two superior American officers from Palermo to Gaeta and Rome, the objections made by the Italian, General Carboni to the plan of discussing a postponement of the publication of the Armistice and the final meeting with Badoglio.

"Taylor," the papers writes, "expressed to Badoglio his apprehension about General Carboni's ideas in respect to the military situation and the necessity of postponing the Armistice. He asked whether Marshal Badoglio agreed with General Carboni's opinions.

"Absolutely," Badoglio replied, "should the Armistice be announced tonight, the Germans would kill me tomorrow. The Armistice ought to be postponed."

Taylor and Gardiner has dashed to Rome to solve a military problem, instead they found themselves facing much more important ones. If Italy deluded the announcement of Armistice, Italian armed forces would fight against and not help the Allies, and the Italian Navy would not have joined the Allied Fleet. Taylor then spoke in harsh terms.

"Do you realize", he said to Marshal Badoglio, "the extent of the Italian pledges undersigned in the Armistice?" "The Germans were that the Allies?"

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"Do you realize", he said to Marshal Badoglio, "the extent of the Italian pledges undersigned in the Armistice"? Do you fear the Germans more than the Allies'?

"I don't think the Allies would take revenge against their friends who are eagerly awaiting the chance to join the Allies in the war against Germany", Badoglio replied.

Taylor then went on to explain that it was not vengeance but one had to consider the thousands of lives in danger and think of the immediate future of the war. One could no longer wait for such an opportune moment, and it was therefore necessary to deal the blow at once.

Sept. 8, 1944
900 h.

Badoglio sat silent behind his desk.

"What do you intend doing?" asked Taylor.

Badoglio suggested that Taylor should return immediately to Allied H.Q. to explain to General Eisenhower that the announcement of the Armistice would have caused immediate reprisals against Rome and against him personally so that it would have become impossible to stick to the agreement. Taylor said that it was impossible for him to accept the charge of this mission and proposed that Badoglio should send a radio message.

The text of the message was rewritten three times running because Badoglio wanted to include a sentence of approval for the postponing of the Armistice, but Taylor refused. At last they agreed on the third attempted message which was that they gave up the idea of the paratroopers' attack.

Taylor and Gardiner took leave of Badoglio at 1.30 on Sept. 8. Their mission was over after a 15 minutes talk with Badoglio.

In 15 minutes an old Marshal and a young Army Corps General had decided the tragic fate of Italy and of the honour of the Italian Army, and refused to the United Nations a military alliance on the battlefield.

WHAT THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE MEANT TO THE ALLIES

Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, writes: "The breaking off of the Alliance by Italy with Nazi Germany historically represents a remarkable contribution of precise strength, policy and military force to the victory of the Allies, independently from the number of regular fighting units and partisan bands who were able to carry on warfare. How much these efforts have contributed to hurry on events can today be judged now that the victorious Allied Armies, who in great part sailed forth from Italian soil, have passed the Western frontiers of the Teutonic fortress".

ARMISTICE WAS THE OUTCOME OF FASCIST COLLAPSE

Avanti!, organ of the Socialist party, writes: "A year ago today, Badoglio's Government announced surrender, justifying it as a consequence of the material impossibility for Italy to maintain her Pact of Alliance with Nazi Germany.

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1240

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"Strictly speaking according to facts, the Government's declaration was not untrue, and it was true that Fascist Ita-

BULLETIN N° 144

PAGE N° 3

Sept. 8, 1944
900 h.

ly had reached the extreme limits of her strength already before 25 July. On political grounds it was however evident that the surrender could not avoid the fatality for us of the war on a new front, nor steer the war away from our country but compelling national interests required that this change should have been carried out differently, as a conscious and voluntary act, and not as the consequence of a total collapse of our Armed Forces".

WHY ITALY SPLIT UP

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, writes: "The 8th September will without doubt remain one of the most ill-fated dates in our history. If the ranks of our 45 Régime had been inspired by even the weakest spirit of patriotism on Sept. 8 last, Italy could have been still saved, have avoided the shame of the Fascist Republic and the ruin caused by a long war fought on her soil, besides having squashed and driven Germans out of the country. The last and greatest disaster was determined by the attempt of reactionary units who monopolized the benefits deriving from the fall of Fascism to save the essence of Fascism itself, that is by continuing an antidemocratic and imperialistic policy. It was this attempt that gave origin to the deep split in the country which we are still enduring, and our destructions and sufferings are also due to it. But on the other hand, it is from this attempt as a counterblow, that the vigorous revolt of the people arose finding to road to Antifascist unity in the Garibaldi Brigade, adding arms to unity and consecrating its finest sons from all Parties and tendencies with blood".

THE CONSTITUENT WOULD NOT BE AN ELECTORAL DIVERSION

1239

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GERMANS VIOLATED CAPITULATION RULES BY EXILING BELGIAN KING.

"Germans have again violated pacts", a well informed and prominent Belgian told "SI" to-day in commenting Prime Minister Pierlot's statement on King Leopold's imprisonment in Germany.

"One of the conditions of the capitulation conditions", he added, "dictated by Nazis, with whom the Belgian Army refused to negotiate, was that the King would have been considered a prisoner of war in his Laeken Castle residence. By deporting King Leopold to Germany, they have again violated a clause of honour created by themselves, besides adding a crime to the list Belgium will present for account.

"The farseeing German savagery has even gone so far as to ask Franco to hand over the King's children, who had taken refuge in Spain. Perhaps this country has not forgotten the presence of Belgians in the files of the International Brigade during the 1936 war.

"This was a reason for making King Leopold ever more popular and to whose presence up to the time of the landing of the Allies we owe the territorial and spiritual unity of the country. Some pro-Nazis recruited by Goebbels among Flemish nationalists found an easy springboard for big salaries in a separatist propaganda. Infact Germans considered Flanders something like the Sudetans, aspiring to become part of the 'Great Reich', and Nazis presented the Flemish as an ill-treated minority, followed up by the Fascist press.

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"Flemish eyes were opened when they saw that there was no Flemish independence to be, and Germans starting pressing for troops for the Russian front, and round-ups and arrests were made when the Flemish did not respond and were therefore considered traitors.

"As the left parties who had abandoned their position of a almost reserve on Russia's entry into the war, so the Flemish also followed suit and entered the 'Independence Front' with an exceptional and, I might like to add, unwavering impulse.

"Clergy and Freemasons joined the patriotic collaboration against Nazi oppression. Cardinal van Roey was one of the inspirers for resistance, and also an occult inspirer of administration although purely bureaucratic, which the Germans had been

BULLETIN No 143

PAGE No 2

September 7, 1944.
1900 h.

forced to accept for lack of a Quisling Government. Practically all members of this Administration took their orders from the Cardinal and the Belgian Government in London. The nearby connections permitted the Belgian Government to follow the situation in the country perfectly and in fact it was able even during exile to prepare the list for epuration and of war crimes committed by Germans in Belgium.

"The social collaborator among all classes was important: employers set the example by paying salaries even when works were closed down or workmen were in hiding. This was done with special regard to those workmen who attracted by Nazi promises had joined the working squads which went to Germany and who after the 3 months' contract expired, were not allowed to return home. After getting over the boundaries clandestinely they were considered desertors and had to go into hiding, thus enlarging the files of resistance. Those men who worked in the industries kept to the motto: 'Work slow' or organized sabotage. After Russia's entry into the war this all became more marked."

"I shall end with a curiosity," the Belgian concluded, "The Print of Resistance ended one evening by substituting the entire edition of the 'Soir' with an equal number of a clandestine paper under the same heading, same size but naturally different contents. In this 'special edition' the famous slogan was: 'Reserve your blouse otherwise there will not be sufficient for everyone.'"

CHARLES CARUSO IS CALLED UPON TO ANSWER BEFORE THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

The first of the big trails to be held before the High Court of Justice for Fascist crimes will be speeded up in two days or so. First to be called upon to answer for his crimes is the former chief of Police Caruso, on the 18th of this month. The charges against him are according to summoning decree as follow

"Crimes punishable by virtue of Section 5 of the Lieutenant's Decree July 27 1944 No 159 and the Article 57 of the

1267

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"Crimes punishable by virtue of Section 5 of the Lieutenant's Decree July 27 1944 n° 159 and the Article 57 of the Penal Military War Law and Art. 9 of the Civilian Penal Code for having lent help, assistance and collaboration to German invaders in home by availing himself of the powers of Chief of Police he took over at the service of the illegal Fascist Republican Government.

1) Added over on March 24, 1944 to the German High Command for 50 political and common prisoners to the effect that

BULLETIN No 143

PAGE No 3

September 7, 1944
1900 h.

they might be, as all were in fact, executed by the same Command for indiscriminate reprisal following the attempt of Via Rasella;

2) Carried out numerous raids and arbitrary arrests of free citizens and handed over these citizens to the Germans for labour service;

3) Violated the extraterritorial rights of Saint Paul's Basilica in order to arrest officers and other citizens who had taken refuge there to evade obligations imposed by the German and the Fascist Republican Government;

4) Authorized the now commissioned officer of the Port Militia Roberto Occhetto and other militiamen to attend a sabotage school set up in Schwening by the German Military Authorities."

Occhetto is called upon to answer the same charges brought against Caruso for having cooperated with the said Caruso, in the capacity of personal secretary to him, in executing the crimes imputed to Caruso, and besides for having given help and collaboration to the German invaders, attended sabotage courses in Schwening, kept constant contacts with German SS officers in order to facilitate their activities and ordered by directions of the same SS officers the arrest of the former National Councillor Di Stefano charged with anti-German propaganda."

Caruso is also implied in other two trials which are still to be instructed, and precisely one against Cannavalle and Silvestro, the other against Armatieri Capolei and others, all charged of robberies and hold-ups and felonious assaults.

REGINA COELI JAMMED AND 4000 FUGITIVES ON THE LOOSE.

Regina Coeli, the Roman jail is filled up to capacity and the political police has been instructed to slow up arrests to ease the congestion of the 2000 cells which is said to be responsible for the disturbances occurred in the last few days. Following the release en masse of September 8, 1943 and

1236

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BULLETIN No 143

PAGE No 4

September 7, 1944.
1900 h.

the decaying state of old prison cells and their obsolete locks.

To ease the congestion is now contemplated the transfer of a good number of inmates to Boccea Fort which is going to be altered to function as a suitable branch of Regina Coeli in the outskirts of Rome. The problem of prison overcrowding in Rome is a very peculiar one because it is estimated that more than 4000 fugitives who were mostly serving long terms for first degree crimes are on the loose in Rome and are being gradually rounded up to replace them where they belong.

MORE BIG FASCISTS TO GIVE BACK ILLGOTTEN PROPERTIES.

Ten more big Fascists are in the list of the High Commissioner for the confiscation and nationalisation of illegal profits. Their properties have been attached for investigation. Prominent people associated with the first group of big Fascists and profiteers already called upon before justice are under inquiry for heavy responsibilities as partners in big combines and corporations owned or directed by the first group of incriminated profiteers. The name are not yet revealed pending Fiscal investigations and eventual judiciary proceedings on the part of the High Commissioner for Fascist crimes sanctions.

THE GERMAN SKILL AT STOCKHOLM A MASTERPIECE OF BRULGHELL STOLEN AT NAPLES.

"The parable of the blind", the famous painting by Peter Brueghel of the Naples Art Gallery, has been put on sale in Stockholm by the Germans, according to what one learns to-day from sure informations. The Italian Government has immediately made an official step to the Swedish Government, through the Italian Legation at Stockholm to challenge the eventual buyers. The picture must be considered stolen. It was missing in the cases of Naples masterpieces opened in the Vatican when these were transported there with vans of the Goering Division, to be

1235

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Of the "Parable of the blind" painted by Brueghel the elder in 1568, three copies exist in the world: one in the Paris Louvre, another in the Parma Gallery and the third in the Naples Gallery. The one of Naples is considered the original of the three, both because it bears in the corner the signature of the painter and the date in Roman numbers, and because Brueghel was in Italy in the years in which the famous picture was painted.

BULLETIN No 143

PAGE No 5

September 7, 1944.
1900 h.

TO-DAY'S CABINET MEETING.

To-day's Cabinet meeting continues the discussions of the problems of the day, of the previous meeting, among which the problem of supplies and the conclusions on the project for a law on the raise of salaries. With regard to this last project one believes that the sum which the Government will vote will amount to about 25 billions.

The appointment of the Commander of the Guardia di Finanza Corps is being examined. At 19.00 hours the meeting was still going on.

1234

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BULLETIN N° 142 September 7, 1944.
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SARDINIA IS NOT SEPARATIST, BUT
CLAIMS HOME RULE FOR THE ISLAND.

Giuseppe Sotgin, President of a newly founded centre for studies in Sardinian problems in Rome, declared to us to-day that "No separatist movement is noticeable in the Island but prominent local groups are out for the enactment of regional administration or home rule. Sardinian problems are to be solved in the framework of national plans, and not in regional seclusionism" Sotgin added.

"The island is rich with valuable resources which are still to be properly exploited and efficiently managed. For the present the most important problem consists in transportation, the island being virtually isolated from the continent with no outlet for its exportable surplus of goods. It is worth recalling in this regard that Sardinia, before the war broke out, exported hides to Italy, fish to France and dairy produce to America. To-day most of these products are extremely reduced owing to complete lack or interruption of work, in factories, and machinery at a standstill. The Island is glutted with oxen, goats and other animal hides which shepherds dumped on the market. Meat people are however barefoot because they can hardly find a pair of shoes. There is no means for tanning hides at home or exporting the growing surplus abroad. One of the first steps towards recovery and prosperity in Sardinia", Sotgin concluded, "is to promote industrialisation in our island which is still devoted to farming and keeping flocks and herds as if we were still in pasture times. One of the main tasks of our studies is to draft plans for social uplifting of our folks at home and promote industrial and public works projects suitable for Sardinian resources and possibilities."

1233

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FOR THE INSTITUTE FOR INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Leopoldo Piccardi has been appointed Commissary for the Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (I.R.I.), by a decree now to be signed.

He is State Counsellor and joined Badoglio's first Cabinet formed on July 25, 1943, as Minister for Industry. After September 8, 1943 he managed to cross the German lines and was again

BULLETIN No 142

PAGE No 2

September 7, 1944.
1300 h.

invited by Badoglio to take part in the Brindisi Government. Piccardi, however, preferred to enter the ranks of the Italian Liberation Corps as an artillery officer, and fought with the Corps up to a few days ago. He is well known as an upright man and also for administrative capabilities. His appointment as Commissary of the I.R.I. was awaited with eagerness in the banking and political circles of Rome and will certainly be welcomed with the greatest satisfaction among the I.R.I. working classes as Piccardi, along with Bucchi and Roveda, thoroughly and favourably examined all questions interesting the Italian workmen.

"LEAGUE FOR FREEDOM" - A NEW POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

Under the name of "League for Freedom" a new movement has been founded for the purpose of protecting freedom as a means and aim for every human progress.

The Republic is the foundation basis of this movement and of any further development of freedom. The undermining of freedom has led, according to the statute of the League, to despotism and disaster. The premises are that the practice of freedom excludes any act directed to violate relations between classes and nations and that the solution to the social problem, today still more pressing and present in the conscience of all, cannot result from the denial and suppression of economic freedom as proposed by socialist doctrine. Uplifting of social life must be a consequence of a more brotherly, free and trustful cooperation among all classes and the absolute necessity is realised for a most ample reform on honest democratic basis of the entire social political system through organic or gradual procedure.

Considering that the founding of an honest democracy for which the parish community forms the first nucleus of associated life and is extendible to all citizen, provincial and regional communities, organs invested with public functions

...ment as necessary for the I.R.I. was awaited with eagerness in the banking and political circles of Rome and will certainly be welcomed with the greatest satisfaction among the I.R.I. working classes as Piccardi, along with Buzzi and Roveda, thoroughly and favourably examined all questions interesting the Italian workmen.

"LEAGUE FOR FREEDOM" - A NEW POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

Under the name of "League for Freedom" a new movement has been founded for the purpose of protecting freedom as a means and aim for every human progress.

The Republic is the foundation basis of this movement and of any further development of freedom. The undermining of freedom has led, according to the statute of the League, to despotism and disaster. The premises are that the practice of freedom excludes any act directed to violate relations between classes and nations and that the solution to the social problem, to-day still more pressing and present in the conscience of all, cannot result from the denial and suppression of economic freedom as proposed by socialist doctrines. Uplifting of social life must be a consequence of a more brotherly, free and trustful cooperation among all classes and the absolute necessity is realised for a most ample reform on honest democratic bases of the entire social political system through organic and gradual procedure.

Considering that the founding of an honest democracy for which the parish community forms the first nucleus of associated life and is extendible to all citizen, provincial and regional communities, organs invested with public functions and ample local autonomy, it is possible to bind these links and spiritual ties which join men together, through the observance of God's laws and a better following of the human laws for life in association, remembering that freedom has a value inasmuch as it unites and uplifts. The "League of Freedom" has therefore been founded to spread these principles. Its offices are in Via Tommaso Salvini 33, Rome.

BULLETIN No 142

PAGE No 3

September 7, 1944.
1300 H.EX-TSAR OFFICER GOES TO SOVIET RUSSIA
AS A FINNISH GENERAL.

Finnish General Henckell, who according to the Stockholm radio to-day, will take part in the Finnish Delegation which left for Moscow to conclude armistice conditions, is well known in Italian military and diplomatic circles. In fact he has several times the Russian Military Attaché in Rome during the last war. This is the first time for a rôle to be played by an ex-Tsar officer in going to Russia as a Finnish General.

AUSTRIA HAS NO MEAN TO RESIST NAZI OPPRESSION.

"Austria unfortunately is short of men just now", Dr. Peter Anton, a prominent figure of Austrian circles in Liberated Italy, declared to us to-day in commenting the appeal to revolt broadcast by Moscow Radio to the Austrian people.

"The only valid men living at present in the Austrian territory are German civil servants, Nazi exponents of the National Socialist Party, slaves and other foreign workmen in the factories. Anyone capable of walking without crutches has been enlisted since a long time in the Wehrmacht. The population is now composed of old men, children and women recruited in the Labour Service.

"Consequently, Austrian resistance to Nazi oppression manifests itself mostly in sabotage activities and strikes which occur day by day more frequently. Armed resistance is limited to Austrian groups which succeeded in dodging the draft or having been sent back home on leave did not return to action.

"When one makes a comparison between Austrian patriots and those of other countries and especially of Yugoslavia, the following circumstances are to be considered.

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"When one makes a comparison between Austrian patriots and those of other countries and especially of Yugoslavia, the following circumstances are to be considered.

1) There is no other country where all valid men have been called under arms as it happened in Austria. Underground organizations of other countries can recruit their forces in the interior.

2) Any armed resistance movement in territories controlled by the enemy are conditioned by the geographical and topographical factors. Austria is not provided with forests, and vast forested land, of which, for instance, Yugoslavia can avail herself.

3) The Gestapo finds in a German speaking country like

BULLETIN No 142

PAGE No 4

September 7, 1944.
1300 H.

Austria favourable conditions for its repressions control, because it can act without international restraints, who would obstruct its work against patriots.

"For the aforementioned motives one comes to the conclusion that the possibilities of resistance in Austria are apparently less of a warlike nature than in other countries.

"But there are thousands of Austrians fighting against Nazis with the Allied Armies, and countless more are cooperating through other ways for Liberty and Victory. The Austrian soldiers of the Wehrmacht hate to wear the uniform of the oppressors and are always ready for a chance to throw away their arms. Everyone either old or young or woman is contributing in the factories in paralysing more and more German war machine.

"That cannot lend any ground to any doubt as to the will to resist of the Austrian people", concluded Dr. Peter Anton, "in the very fact that no people in the whole world had to undergo more directly Nazi terrorism."

POPE RECEIVES PAPELLO OF ROM AND PRESIDENT OF ITALIAN RED CROSS.

Pius XII to-day received in official audience H.E. Giovanni Persico, Prefect of Rome. Later he received Sig. Umberto Zanotti Bianco, President General of the Italian Red Cross.

MONSIGNOR BERNARDINI PRO-SECRETARY OF STATE ?

Monsignor Domenico Tardini, Secretary of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs and Undersecretary of State, left early this morning for Chianciano.

Monsignor Tardini will spend a couple of weeks in that health resort. This departure leads some people to think that all has now been decided for the appointment of a new State Secretary, but as to the name of the chosen candidate, no

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use only. There should be no leak.
correspondents in Italy.

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN No 141 Sept. 7, 1944
900 h.

ALLIES ALLOW ITALIAN POWS TO RETURN

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, in commenting the Cabinet's examination of the situation of Italian P.O.W.s returning home, writes: "The prisoners are scattered all over the world and their number cannot be exactly figured because regular track was not kept up of these men during German occupation of Rome. The following may be considered as fairly accurate figures: 360,000 in British hands, distributed in Great Britain, Africa, Near East, India and Australia; 100,000 in U.S. hands, distributed over American states and North Africa; about 35,000 in French hands in North Africa; about 60,000 in Russian hands and about 600,000 in Germany. Total: 1,155,000

"According to available news, prisoners in the hands of Anglo-Americans are well. The Allied Authorities have already consented to repatriate all invalid war prisoners. Various groups are already on their way to Italy, and among these men who were in Great Britain and North Africa. Prisoners who are over 60 years of age and between 50 and 60, and have been prisoners for at least two years, are being allowed to return. The Allied Authorities have also stated that they are willing to repatriate war prisoners necessary to build up the Italian Armed Forces again and those men required for public administrations, officials to be chosen and numbering about 600. They will be asked for by the Italian Military and Presidency authorities. List

"Although requests for a complete list of prisoners in Russia have been forwarded, so far this list has not been sent by the U.S.S.R. representatives.

"Little news is to be had about prisoners in Germany. As

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Little news is to be had about prisoners in Germany. As this country considered the men interned and not prisoners of war, she has refused to allow protection or assistance by the Protecting Power. In spite of this fact we have been able to obtain through the Red Cross and the Apostolic Nuncios in Berlin and Bern that vitamin products, drugs and foodstuffs may be sent collectively and not individually to these prisoners. There is also good reason to believe that the prisoners will be done by the U.S.A."

BULLETIN No 141

PAGE No 2

Sept. 7, 1941
900 h.

SOLE SUPREMACY AGENCY IS TO SQUASH NAZISM

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, in discussing the Soviet policy, writes: "All acts of the Soviet Union, which are inspired by the sole supreme exigency to squash Nazism and her policy, are against Hitlerite Germany and not against the people, and are in perfect harmony with the oft repeated declarations of her responsible rulers. Soviet policy cannot remain blind to the collective responsibilities piled up in these last years during which even smaller countries abandoned themselves to unbridled folly of plunder. But the U.S.S.R. opens up a road to salvation of peoples that show a decisive will to break away from Hitlerite Germany and from aggressive policy inspired by Nazism."

HAILING BRAZIL DAY

Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, writes: "Brazil will today celebrate her National Festival, the 122nd Anniversary of her Independence, proclaimed 7th Sept. 1822. All Italians greet the South American Republic as a Nation to which they are bound by ties of friendship, comprehension and gratitude. Nearly two million of its population are Italian or of Italian origin and in a Country where Italians have always been synonymous of laboriousness, undauntable courage and grit, that is the best qualities of a race which after taking root in the Latin Republic, has known how to affirm its straight-forwardness in every field of progress, rendering useful services to the hospitable Country where laws for social equality have permitted Italian emigrants to gain enviable economic positions besides the esteem of the Sister-Nation."

"For this reason the Italian people send their best wishes for increasing prosperity in peace and social welfare, feeling certain that the close ties binding Italy and Brazil will become stronger in a near future".

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SOCIALIST PARTY DECLARATION DISAPPOINTING

Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, in comment-
ing the motion seconded and resolved yesterday by the Execu-
tive of the Socialist Party, convened in Naples, writes: "If
persons were eager to hear an illuminating word on the
course we have to follow in the present circumstances, they
will probably be disappointed.

"The long account of the motion," the paper adds, "con-
tains passages worthy of consent by all sensible persons

BULLETIN no 141

PAGE No 3

Sept. 7, 1944
900 h.

and every party, but the ideals of Italian Socialists are of the old Marxist brand. One of the main points of actual political interest is the suggestion for a combination of all democratic parties for a republican platform".

WARSAW GLORY UNEXTINGUISHABLE

Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, writes: Warsaw is today a heap of ruins collared for vengeance. Its resistance reached the extreme limit: resistance of the weaponless against arms, spirit against fire, will against fire. This is how the Warsaw people defined their struggle, and did not ask for praise. The name of Warsaw should find a place in the heart of everyone recognizing what it represents, and truly its name will remain throughout centuries as an unexhaustable glory for those who own that it is unextinguishable, and a torment for those who deny it".

NEW FASCISTS FOR OLD?

The National Council of the Socialist Party is well advised in demanding early provincial elections, writes Avanti! organ of the Socialist Party. "Reason: for such a move are obvious", the paper adds, "lest an Antifascist camorra supplant the Fascists gangs without displacing the characters in the human comedy. In Southern Italy the purge is undergoing a difficult start. The punishable have only exchanged their Fascist cards with the more fashionable ones pertaining hither to the Liberal, Christian Democrat, Socialist or Communist Parties. In small provincial towns and countryside villages Fascist party officials politically responsible are running away. Only the landlord sticks to his post and continues to act as the local boss. The only slight trouble he has to go through is to take the Fascist emblem out of his buttonhole. His unshaken power means that Fascism is still alive".

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BULLETIN No 14C. September 6th, 1944
1900 h.

SOVIET WAR AGAINST BULGARIA
FOCUS GREAT INTEREST IN ROME.

(From our Diplomatic Correspondent)

The Soviet Union's declaration of war upon Bulgaria caused a deep sensation and aroused much interest in Rome. Italian public opinion is easily stirred by events in the Mediterranean area; moreover, while relations between the Italian people and the Bulgarian people were never very intimate, it is well-known that a daughter of Victor Emmanuel III married the late Tsar of Bulgaria. Tzarina Giovanna, a sweet, modest and nearly mystical young woman, was forced to such a wedding by reasons d'etat, as Mussolini tried to gain new ground in the Balkan peninsula, in his bid for supremacy in the Mediterranean. As mother of child-king Simeon, she is still at present one of the Regents of Bulgaria.

Political circles are satisfied that the new offensive thrust of the Soviet armies will powerfully help the shortening of the war, as it threatens the whole eastern flank of the German armies in the Balkans, and can possibly cut their retreat from Greece. The advance of the Soviet troops towards the southernmost part of the Peninsula is in the meantime considered as a clear sign of the interest which Marshal Stalin takes in the destiny of the Balkan peoples and in the territories inhabited by them, which are in part bordered by the Mediterranean Sea. Coming to Italy's close vicinity to those countries, any change in their political situation would obviously affect her position too.

INTERNAL CHIEFS AWAIT POST-WAR GERMANY
HITLER PREPARING FLIGHT TO JAPAN.
(in interview to "SI" by Anti-Nazi leader Dr. Nix)

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Germany does not capitulate within 15 days, it is

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INTERNAL CHAOS AWAILS POST-WAR GERMANY

HITLER PREPARING FLIGHT TO JAPAN.

(In interview to "SI" by Anti-Nazi leader Dr. Nix)

1226

"If Germany does not capitulate within 15 days, it is possible that the war will last till the spring", declared to "SI" to-day Doctor Willi Nix, head of the Italian Anti-Nazi Group. "The more or less speedy end of the war", he continued, "can partly depend on the possibilities of a reawakening of the home front and on the beginning of the popular revolt against Hitler; it depends a lot on the capacity of the High Military Commands of organising lines of resistance in German

BULLETIN No 140

PAGE No 2

September 6th, 1944.
1900 h.

territory and of maneuvering reserves. This is the first time that fighting takes place on German soil. It is impossible to foresee what the popular reaction will be. The opposition to Nazism is undoubtedly noteworthy, but it is not organized and if the Hitlerite leaders, with the assistance of the Army - whose Commanders know that they must share to the end the fate of National Socialism - will succeed in maintaining cohesion in the ranks of the SS, I fear that Germany will pass through one of the most terrible periods of her history."

Doctor Nix foresees that it will not be easy to stop the revolution in Germany after the end of the war. The reactions of the families deceived by Nazi propaganda, the return of the tired and deluded troops, the disappearance of the smallest industrial nucleus, of the smallest arts and crafts, of the middle classes, which have all been sacrificed to war requirements, the presence of millions of foreign workers, will provoke in Germany a state of chaos. "Besides all this, one must bear in mind the certainty that the Nazis will not renounce prolonging the war with guerrilla warfare, and the circumstance that the political anti-Nazi groups are all abroad. It will be difficult to form a Government of democratic concentration at once. In fact the Catholic Wing is in Italy, the Socialists are in New York, the Democrats in London. We will to-day create a Federal Christian Party and we hope that we will be soon allowed to go to Germany to participate, together with the other clandestine groups, in the work of moral reeducation of our people and in the condemnation of those responsible for the war. Perhaps Hitler is getting ready to flee to Japan", ended Doctor Nix, "the interview which the Fuehrer yesterday had with the Japanese Ambassador may have had this object in view. But wherever he may go he will not escape just punishment."

4000 QUINTALS OF VITAL SUPPLIES

COMING INTO ROME DAILY

RED TAPE IS STILL A STUMBLING BLOCK.

1225

Rationed edibles and goods are imported in Rome at the rate of 4000 quintals a day, according to statistics of the Municipal Bureau.

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During August have been imported and distributed in Rome 264 tons of soap manufactured in Italy out of materials supplied by the Allies, 139 tons of American soap; 1787 tons of leguminoses, 46 tons of rice; 95991 cans of evaporated milk, 281 tons of condensed milk; 323 tons of sugar, 25 quintals of anchovies, 18 tons of butter; 205 quintals of olive oil; 1597 tons of soups, 647 of meat and vegetables, 567 tons of pork meat. Potatoes have also been imported for 70% by railroad and the remainder by private transports.

BULLETIN No 140

PAGE No 3

September 6, 1944.
1900 h.

These figures show that Roman supplies are still unsatisfactory, we are told by experts of the Municipal Food Bureau. This is mostly due to red tape preventing goods from free access to Rome, especially from the provinces of Bari and Naples whence goods of vital need could have been imported in much larger measure than it has been possible so far. There are too many authorities and offices which are regulating transportation of goods; with orders which very often are contradictory and have to be straightened out through long procedures. There are the Allied Commands, the Provincial Departments of food supply, the Prefects of the Provinces and minor organs supervising and regulating the sources of supply and distribution from the producing to the consuming centres.

Great hopes for the easing of the situation are now placed in the institution of the ENIC, a transportation Agency, which is being organized for the main purpose of smoothing out the most harassing difficulties. If this Agency will work according what the general situation demands, it would be possible to ensure a regular incoming of supplies for the Roman market. That is needed most is to ensure the release of food stuffs surplus of the provinces of Naples and Bari, whence it is moved to Rome through illegal channels, into the black market and at extr vagant prices.

As far as the distribution problems are concerned we are told that great difficulties exist for supplying the retailers located in the suburbs, where the bakers for instance have no cheap means to carry the flour from the mills; they have to pay 2000 lire per 10 quintals in transportation fee. This extra expenditure wipes out the normal margin allowed them by the current price of bread. Consequently they try to make up the losses either with bad baking or with black market operations.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY ASKS INCREASED BAKING FOR ITALY.

The National Council of the Socialist Party, convened in Naples voted to-day a resolution which declares that the Italian Socialist Party stands for a society in which political

4224

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY ASKS LEASE-LEND BENEFIT FOR ITALY.

The National Council of the Socialist Party, convened in Naples voted to-day a resolution which declares that the Italian Socialist Party stands for a society in which political democracy should have its foundation in the socialisation of means of production, for the instauration of a Republic in Italy, for an International Socialist Conference in coincidence with the World Peace Conference.

As far as the most urgent problems are concerned the Socialist Party demands:

- 1) extension of Lease and Lend benefit to Italy.

BULLETIN N° 140

F.G.E. N° 4

September 6, 1944.
1900 h.

P. 2) gradual remobilisation of the administrative economic and financial organs of the Allied Commission of Control in order to restore back to the Country autonomous powers.

3) public works projects for the re-employment of idle workers

4) full endorsement of anti-Fascist sanctions.

5) union of all parties for a republican constituent.

6) early municipal elections.

The Socialist Party states that the democratization of Italy is bound with the institution of a Republic and that war recovery cost is to be charged mostly to profiteers of Fascism and wealthy people.

The Socialist Party is for extending on political plane the present syndical agreement with Christian Democracy. A full recognition of the Italian Corps of Liberation and adequate support for its growing forces is one of the main points of the Socialist demands.

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BULLETIN N° 139 Sept. 6, 1944
1300 h.

HOW DR. CLODIUS SACKED ITALY "DIPLOMATICALLY"

"Dr. Karl Clodius was responsible for the pillaging of Italian economic resources through so-called commercial pacts, surreptitious dumping on the Italian market of billions of lira acquired at a bargain price in Switzerland", told us high officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in commenting the arrest of the famous Dr. Clodius in Bucharest.

Dr. Clodius appeared on the Italian scene as Minister Plenipotentiary of Nazi Germany vested with a special authority for dealing with economic matters, after having served for years in the Balkan countries. His independence was regarded with bitter jealousy by other responsible Reich Ministers.

He used to shuttle between Rome and Berlin, for fixing ill-fated and ill-famed Axis ties in commercial and financial fields, with Ambassador Amedeo Ciano, acting as Mussolini's right hand man and alleged diplomatic wizard. Clodius stipulated a long series of commercial pacts, very often on his own initiative and without consulting Funk, the Reich Minister for Economics. Dr. Clodius treated Italy just as if she were another Balkan country and never concealed his low opinion of his Fascist counterparts and accomplices, all tools of Mussolini and unscrupulous of their country's enslavement to Germany. In several instances Ciano got stuck in his role of Mussolini's Ambassador at large, but Dr. Clodius always intervened to restore him to his top-ranking position in the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs as 'expert' of commercial treaty making.

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"Dr. Karl Clodius was responsible for the pillaging of Italian economic resources through so-called commercial pacts, surreptitious dumping on the Italian market of billions of lira acquired at a bargain price in Switzerland", told us high officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in commenting the arrest of the famous Dr. Clodius in Bucharest.

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Sept. 6, 1944
1300 h.

VATICAN AIDS REFUGEES TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES

The enormous amount of refugees still concentrated in centres created for this purpose in Rome have since the last few days begun to return to their native homes, thanks to the organization of the Pontifical Commissione Assistenza Profughi (Pontifical Committee for Refugee Assistance).

The means which this Committee has at its disposal for proportion to requirements. Trains leave every day for the Abruzzi, Marche and all other places South of Rome, hard hit by the war, but only a minor part of the thousands of persons who crowd daily at the offices of the Committee can be satisfied.

These offices have at present only 20 motor vehicles, each carrying on an average 40 persons. This situation in Rome has now become worse in spite of the Committee's activity as it was decided that another 20,000 refugees who were at Florence were to come to Rome. These refugees also depend on the Pontifical Committee as this is the only one concerned about aiding refugees to return to their homes.

The vehicles of the Committee not only transport the refugees home, but on their return journey they load foodstuffs to relieve the Roman situation.

REPUBLICAN PREPARED TO ATTACK MONARCHY

AS SOON AS WAR WILL END.

In view of the war approaching to its end in Europe the leaders of the Italian Republican Party feel that they must prepare to launch their final onslaught against the Monarchy, as soon as the temporary truce on the Monarchical question will cease in Italy.

"The Republican Party is opposing the National Committee of Liberation and the Bonomi Government because the members of the coalition are trying to conquer and to maintain Government posts at the cost of coming to a transaction with the Monarchy", declared to "GI" Signor Giovanni Conti, a lawyer, editor of the "Voce Repubblicana", and one of the more influential leaders of the Party.

"The Republican Party", he added, "intends to participate in the Government as soon as the political field will be

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"The Republican Party", he added, "intends to participate in the Government as soon as the political field will be cleared of the Fascist residues." The Party platform provides for the protection of small property, the development of family industries and enterprises, the creation of big industries to transform and preserve agricultural produce, the extension

1221

BULLETIN No 139 PAGE No 3 September 6th, 1944.
1300 h.

cooperatives and the demilitarisation of the Country.
Conti reckons that his Party gathers in Rome 30.000 followers and in the whole of liberated Italy not less than 150 thousand, mainly in the Southern provinces, where the peasants would like to see the end of the power of the big land-owners, backed by the Carabinieri and the Prefetti, sent from Rome to administer the provinces.

As for Northern Italy the Republicans forecast that they will have few supporters in Piedmont, which is traditionally bound to the House of Savoy, but many more in Lombardy and Liguria, although in the North the sympathies of the people, mainly composed of industrial workers, go more to the Socialists and Communists.

The Party edits four newspapers: "La Voce Repubblicana" in Rome, "La Repubblica" in Naples, "L'Amico del Popolo" (Friend of the People) in Catanzaro and the "Repubblica Federale" in Locri.

The Rome Republican newspaper came out for the first time June 10, 1944 but was suppressed after two days, following a request of the National Committee of Liberation and of the Royal House, according to Conti's statement. Twenty days after its publication was again permitted but the circulation limited to 20.000 copies.

The Party has actively participated in the underground anti-Nazi war and the Republicans shot in Rome by the Nazi-Fascists have been 40.

Besides Giovanni Conti, Rinaldo Pacciardi, former leader of the "Garibaldi" Brigade in Spain, and Ciro Macrelli, pre-Fascist Deputy, form the Party Executive.

PROVISIONS FOR WAR-STRICKEN POPULATIONS.

The Ministry for the Interior, to come to the aid of the war stricken populations, has asked the Treasury Ministry for the grant of 200 Million lire.

A subsidy of three million lire has been given according to a provision of the 4th of this month in favour of the Casino population.

Further the Public Health General Direction has so far

would like to see the end of the power of the big land-owners, backed by the Carabinieri and the Prefetti, sent from Rome to administer the provinces.

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Further the Public Health General Direction has so far given the sum of 20,410,257 lire to the Provincial Antimalaria Committees which are in charge of the anti-malarial campaigns in the following provinces: Bari, Brindisi, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Lecce, Matera, Potenza, Reggio Calabria, Salerno, Taranto, Cagliari, Nuoro e Sassari. The High Commissioner provided for Sicily with funds received from the Ministry of Finance. For the other liberated provinces (and especially Littoria) the Government is providing for the necessary funds.

1220

BULLETIN No 139

PAGE No 4

September 6th, 1944.
1300 h.WAGES, SALARIES AND PRICES
DISCUSSED BY THE "INNER CABINET".

The "Inner Cabinet" discussed this morning a project for a Government sponsored organization of food stores exclusive for Civil servants' and workers' consumption.

Prices would be specially rated to suit small purses.

Wages and salaries readjustments, already decided on in principle, were also discussed by the "Inner Cabinet" for a final approval in agreement with the Allied authorities.

SIX MOROCCAN SOLDIERS CONDEMNED FOR RAPE
BY THE FRENCH MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

Six Moroccan soldiers have been condemned to-day by the French Military Tribunal in Italy for rape of Italian peasant women. One of them has been condemned to death, two to forced labour for life and three others to forced labour for twenty years.

The crime was committed last July, in the province of Rome, on a military train which the soldiers had allowed a group of peasant women to board and which was on its way to Rome. During the journey some of these women were raped and then thrown out of the train.

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PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN No 138

Sept. 6, 1944
900 h.

ITALY'S POSITION NOW RUSSIA IS IN BALKANS

Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, in commen-
ting Russia's war declaration on Bulgaria writes: "Victo-
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on the entire destiny of Europe and on the peace organiza-
tion, affirms at the same time her particular interest in
the Balkans where historical motives, race and civilization
affinity besides that of social problems, call her influence
to this area. We must not think of an Europe tomorrow ruled
by the same forces as those who determined the balance in
the past. Future power balance will be entirely new as also
Italy's position. Russia is present not only with her in-
fluence but also with her armies across the Adriatic which,
in a way, is the boundary between the fighting ground of
the Western and Eastern allies. The problem more than ever
of the allies is to come to agreements, and still more a
fair and generous settlement of the Italian problem ought
to appear as a valuable aid considering the present situation".

CAN ANGOT LIRA PAY FOR "LEASE-LEND" ?

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, in
discussing collaboration in international economy, writes:
"One should bear in mind a form of payment that originates
from expenses paid with Angot lira by the Allied troops.
When this currency will be withdrawn from circulation it
might be calculated gradually, on a rate of exchange to be
fixed, to pay for food and raw material supplies in applying
"lease-lend" laws. We refuse on our part to acknowledge the

1896

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

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1218

Sept. 6, 1944
900 h.

SYNDICAL UNITY THREATENED

Di Vittorio, one of the chief leaders of the Italian Communist Party, writes in Unità, organ of the Communist Party: "After the consent given by the Salerno Chamber of Commerce to join the General Confederation of Labour, syndical unity is now complete. It would, however, not be sufficient should this unity not result to be effective, live and efficient. Although the Christian Democrats have given their consent to syndical unity still they intend to maintain their own syndicates with a party trademark and confession. The only difference is that instead of being called 'syndicates' they will be named 'professional associations'. Should they insist on this then Communists, Socialists and workers of other non-concessional currents will also want to have their own 'professional associations', which would soon become the centre of gravity of all syndical activities. The result would therefore be just a mere formal unity in bureaucratic and State pseudo-syndicates with no authority and a syndical split up would really exist owing to rival associations, ending in a struggle between each other. It would mean a step backwards and perhaps even worse".

BONOMI'S MESSAGE TO PATRIOTS

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, writes: "Prime Minister Bonomi has sent a message to the Patriots spurring them on to reconquer the esteem of the world. 'The Patriots', Bonomi said, 'will receive from General Alexander a certificate proving the tasks they have fulfilled and other provisions have been taken by the Allied Command to facilitate the passing over to normal life and into regular military units from the life of guerrilla'."

"Special representatives will be sent by the Allied Command to establish contact with the units and their chiefs". "The message refers to an agreement which has been reached to facilitate the entry in war of those patriots who wish to continue to fight against the Germans in the Italian Armed Forces." To conclude Bonomi adds: "Patriots, Italy looks

1219

and officials. Although the party still intend to maintain their consent to syndical unity with a party trademark and confederation. The only difference is that instead of being called 'syndicates' they will be named 'professional associations'. Should they insist on this then Communists, Socialists and workers of other non-concessional currents will also want to have their own 'professional associations', which would soon become the centre of gravity of all syndical activities. The result would therefore be just a mere formal unity in bureaucratic and State pseudo-syndicates with no authority and a syndical split up would really exist owing to rival associations, ending in a struggle between each other. It would mean a step backwards and perhaps even worse".

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PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN N° 138

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CAN LIGOT LIRA PAY FOR "LEASE-ITEMS"?

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, in discussing collaboration in international economy, writes: "One should bear in mind a form of payment that originates from expenses paid with Ligot lira by the Allied troops. When this currency will be withdrawn from circulation it might be calculated gradually, on a rate of exchange fixed."

1900

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

1216

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1216

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BULLETIN N° 138

PAGE N° 2

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1215

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BULLETIN No 137 September 5th, 1944.
1900 h.

DREADFUL SCENES OF SS PRISONS DESCRIBED BY A YOUNG LADY BACK IN ROME.

A Christmas Mass officiated by a priest sentenced to death; this was the only religious service we were allowed to attend in long months of captivity declared to us Miss Lilli K. from Berlin, who escaped SS concentration camps and Munich prisons.

Miss Lilli K. was arrested in Rome in December 15th, 1943 charged with pro-Allied activities and in the Roman jail which is a building designed as a star, each point of which forms a wing called "braccio" marked with a number, she had to pass some time. "I traversed a dozen gates", Miss Lilli says, "and was led to the Third 'braccio' where political prisoners were detained. A long row of tiny cells runs on four floors long this 'braccio'. Guards service is limited to a few. I was locked up in Cell No 310 with two other women, Mrs. Marri and Mrs. Del Grosso, who were charged with conspiring for the escape of the two nephews of Marshal Badoglio, Giro and Pieno Valenzano. Every night SS agents would come to question us, and the usual dreadful scenes of cries, screams and brutal ill treatment followed ending with the removal of a victim on an ambulance stretcher to the hospital. One night several agents of the SS came bringing along three men under arrest. One was locked up in a cell, the second was left standing in a corridor and the third was ushered into a room for questioning which was on the third floor, opposite my cell. They took off his clothes and whipped him to death. He was a young man of about 25. He refused to talk and was yelling loudly and protesting with all his might. Suddenly there was silence. He had been killed. The SS left his corpse lying on the floor of the corridor for three days, before our eyes so that we should 'credit it' on the fate which might be reserved for us.

When the two nephews of Marshal Badoglio were taken away from the Roman jail to be deported to North Italy one of them was never seen again. From every cell he was unanswered!

1214

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When the two nephews of Marshal Badoglio were taken away from the Roman jail to be deported to North Italy one of them shouted: Long live Italy! From every cell he was answered: Death to the Germans! Down with Mussolini! Then everybody sang Garibaldi's anthem.

We were allowed a short walk in a small courtyard. One day we saw a very moving scene. A lady, a certain Cavallese, who was arrested with her husband, was among us. Her husband was walking in the adjoining courtyard separated by a high wall

CU AT- No 137

PAGE No 2

September 5th, 1944.
1900 h.

for us. She heard her husband's voice calling her. We lifted her onto the top of the wall. The inmates on the other side saw the same for her husband. Both could see each other and have a kiss.

Once rumours were spread that we could do a break and escape en masse. We got ready and kept anxiously waiting for the signal. But the guards were changed and replaced with other soldiers. Our conditions improved somewhat. We could get out for a short walk in the courtyard every day. Our food was better.

Finally the Allies landed near Rome! Luckily enough the guards did not pay attention to her. But from that day time she had to stand still. I tried to be transferred in the jail hospital. I stayed there for a few days. I met there with Mrs. Deane, whose brother was a school mate of Winston Churchill. Doctor would not recognise me as ill. So I was taken aboard a truck column which was taking to Germany 127 people, 9 women, 25 German deserters and political prisoners among whom was Prince Ferdinand. It was April 14, 1944. We were told that a battalion of partisans would rescue us on passing Tuscany. Unfortunately nothing happened of the kind, and we found ourselves lodged in the concentration camp of Dachau where 25 thousand prisoners were detained, some of them from 11 years being Anti-Nazis since Hitler came to power. They were mostly professional men. After a few days we women were transferred to Munich jail, where I met a Viennese teacher of music, a court pianist, a doctor, charged with pro-English sentiments, and a teacher, who had been arrested because she would get married with a Frenchman. During my detention there the members of a strange sect which preached the Gospel and hated war were shot down.

We were released on May 23 of this year, because acquitted of every charge. I got back to Italy and got a job of interpreter in the Todt organization near Florence, and so I was able to have a chance to hide myself in an empty building near Florence. Finally the Allies came. I was free after 56 days of trying experiences and hardships. I turned back to Rome where nobody now would interfere with me.

1213

in the mess hall. We got ready and kept anxiously waiting for the signal. But the guards were changed and replaced with other soldiers. Our conditions improved somewhat. We could get out for a short walk in the courtyard every day. Our food was better.

Finally one day, the Allies landed near Rome! Luckily enough the guards did not pay attention to her. But from that day time she had to stand still. I tried to be transferred in the jail house. I stayed there for a few days. I met there with Mrs. Danini, whose brother was a school mate of Winston Churchill. Doctor would not recognise me as ill. So I was taken aboard a transport which was taking to Germany 127 people, 9 women, 25 German deserters and political prisoners among whom was Prince Terlonia. It was April 14, 1944. We were told that a battalion of partisans would rescue us on passing Tuscany. Unfortunately nothing happened of the kind, and we found ourselves lodged in the concentration camp of Dachau where 25 thousand prisoners were detained, some of them from 11 years being Anti-Nazis since Hitler came to power. They were mostly professional men. After a few days we women were transferred to Munich jail, where I met a Viennese teacher of music, a concert pianist, who had been arrested because she would get married with a Frenchman. During my detention there the members of a strange sect which preached the Gospel and hated war were shot down.

I was released on May 23 of this year, because acquitted of every charge. I got back to Italy and got a job of interpreter in the Todt organization near Florence, and so I was able to have a chance to hide myself in an empty building near Camp di Marte. Finally the Allies came. I was free after 56 days of trying experiences and hardships. I turned back to Rome where nobody now would interfere with my plan of marrying a young man I love, and whom the Nazis would not allow me to choose as my husband.

BULLETIN No 137

PAGE No 3

September 5th, 1944.
1900 h.DOMESTIC GOVERNMENT AFFECTED BY
THE APPROACHING END OF WAR.

"La Voce Repubblicana", organ of the Republican Party, writes that with the end of the war in sight, the breaking up of the present coalition Government in Italy looms as inevitable, because it would be unqualified to face problems of international peace.

"We ask the six official anti-Fascist Parties," the paper says, "if they will have the nerve to appoint for peace negotiations representatives of the Government of the Lieutenant of the Realm who was Commander of the Armies which attacked France and representatives of that General Staff of Mussolini which attacked Yugoslavia and competed with Hitler in the oppression of that heroic Nation." "From an internal point of view," the paper goes on, "the political compromise from which resulted the hybrid combination of the six parties will lose any reasons for existing if it ever had any. The crisis of the Government coalition is already brewing up. It is inevitable. The Leftist Parties, which are Government Parties for 'cynicism' or 'for national solidarity' pretense are already opposition parties in a spiritual sense." "They should separate from the Lieutenant of the King", the paper concludes, "and support the concentration of the Republican forces against Monarchy."

FASCISTS PLAN FLIGHT TO JAPAN.

According to news from underground North Italian sources, a group of Fascist big shots are preparing to escape their fate by flying to Japan. One of Italy's biggest flying machines, of the type built by Mussolini in order to bomb New York, and which was used once to reach Japan with good will messages, is being grounded in a flying field near Milano to make the hop.

The plane, naturally, will have to refuel in a neutral field on the way. Afghanistan was the spot chosen in the earlier flight to Tokyo. It is expected that United Nations agents may prevent the plane from taking off again, through legal proceedings, or other means, if informed on time.

The flying Fascists will be able to carry only a small

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The flying Fascists will be able to carry only a small suitcase containing precious stones and metals, in order to support themselves in Japan.

It is not believed that they will set up a Puppet Italian emigré Government, as it would have no legal legs to stand on, the North Italian Republic already being illegal. The Japanese may try to create something of the kind, to add to their col-

BULLETIN N° 137

PAGE N° 4

September 5th, 1944.
1900 h.

their collection of papier-maché governments, as a Fascist Government in Japan would last a short time and would be of no use whatever.

AMERICAN & RUSSIAN PLAYS BLACKLISTED BY FASCISTS TO BE PRODUCED IN ROMÉ.

Roman theatres will reopen next winter with an appealing production of the most successful plays of American, English and Russian authors which were blacklisted by Fascist Inquisition and in which are eagerly interested the Italian theatregoers.

Dead End of Sidney Kingsley, will be produced by Salvini, Green Pastures of Knefelley, Women of Clare Boothe Luce and Men of Steinbeck will be interpreted by a cast including distinguished Italian actors like Carlo Minchi, Andreina Morelli, Paolo Stoppa and others.

Among the Russian authors the favourite is Maxim Gorki whose Igor Bulyciov will be produced by Pandolfi. Front of Majakowsky and The Aristocrats of Nikitin, most significant works of the young Soviet literature are also on programme, we are informed to-day.

NOTHING HAS CHANGED, EXCEPT THE NAME,
AMONG THE CATHOLIC COMMUNISTS.

In connection with the transformation of the "Catholic Communist Movement" into the "Christian Party of the Left", Signor Lello D'Amico, editor of the "Voce Operaia", the new Party organ, and member of the Executive, declared to "SI" to-day that the change must not be attributed to the menace of excommunication by the Church.

The old name was dropped only because the definition "Communist" awakened suspicions and hesitations among some Catholic quarters, although the movement accepted the Communist ideas only under their economic and political essence. Practically it was only the Communist label that made impossible for a large number of Catholic workers to adhere to a Party of the Left as the Christian Democrats described the movement.

1211

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BULLETIN No 137

PAGE No 5

September 5th, 1944.
1944 h.

big land properties, protection of small properties, cooperation with the Left Parties. This program has not been changed in the new Party and can now meet with the approval of great Catholic masses because the barrier of the Communist name has fallen.

The urgent necessity of leading the Catholic masses, concluded Iele D'Amico, to cooperate with a policy decidedly to the Left, was the only reason which determined the change in the Party's name.

THE ALLIED COURT WILL ISSUE THE VERDICT FOR HOEPLI BOOKSHOP CASE SEPT. 12.

At to-day's hearing of the Allied Court trial of the Hoepli bookshop directors General Donald Kenneth Mac Lead Commissioner of British Red Cross for South Europe testified that all books sent to war prisoners through the Red Cross, from the very moment they are delivered to the Red Cross, become the property of the soldiers to whom they are destined, that is property of the Allied Forces. The counsels for Angiono, Volte, Maspes e D'Amore pleaded for the defendants' good faith. The General Attorney Lieutenant Sabatini sustained the charges against the defendants as violators of the Allied Order No 1.

The Allied Court will convene again September 12 for the verdict.

CHAIRMAN OF ROMAN PHONE SERVICE SACKED.

The Company running the telephone service in Rome, the "TETI", created by the former President of the Fascist Chamber of Deputies, Costanzo Ciano, father of the foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano, has remained without a Chairman as Signor Giulio del Pino, a well-known Fascist, has been sacked from that office following a decision of the epuration Commission.

The "TETI" was the property of Galeazzo Ciano who had inherited it from his father.

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1210

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Also the members of the managing board of the Società Romana Ferrovie Nord, a company running a railway from Rome to Viterbo, Dino Mattoli, Iti Bacci and Luciano De Feo, all Fascists, have also been sacked by request of the Adjunct High Commissioner for Epuration, Mario Berlinguer.

BULLETIN N° 137

PAGE N° 6

September 5th, 1944.
1906 h.

FASCIST PROPAGANDA UNDERSECRETARY AND WIFE ARRESTED.

Renato Rinaldi former Undersecretary in the Propaganda Ministry during the last Mussolini Cabinet, and his wife, Countess Amalia Baccelli, Secretary of the Feminine Fascist Group "Regoli" have been arrested to-day and sent to a concentration camp.

Renato Rinaldi was an obscure member of the Roman Fascio until Claretta Petacci, the Duce's mistress, recommended him to the Dictator. When he was appointed to that important post he was the most surprised person in Rome.

His wife has been Secretary of the Feminine Fascist Group also during the Nazi occupation.

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There should be no leak.

BULLETIN No 136 Sept. 5, 1944
1300 h.

NEW TRADES BOOMING IN ROMAN THOROUGHFARES

After the Allies' arrival new trades have been born in Rome. The men who remained hidden for the 9 months of Nazi occupation, have found their jobs gone when at last they were able to come out again. Many industries have been destroyed, others cannot work for electric power shortage, business is very uncertain.

The workers therefore had to invent new trades. The more fortunate who owned a small truck or motor-tricycle have taken the place of trams and busses, which are not running for lack of electric power and tyres. They carry people about Rome for fees varying from 10 to 25 lire. It is reckoned that 200 of these vehicles are employed now in this trade.

Another very common trade is that of the shoe-shiners. Hundreds of boys go round with two brushes and a bottle of polish, looking for an Allied soldier who wants his shoes smart. The boys earn from 100 to 200 lira a day. The Government and the press are worried about the young shoe-shiners and would like to see them back at school. But to reach this their parents must first be put in a condition to earn a living also for their children.

Still another trade is that of the souvenir makers and sellers.

A very profitable commercial outlet is provided by Allied soldiers for occasional makers of Rome souvenirs who display in the busiest thoroughfares tokens of remembrance in every conceivable form and imitation. Miniature wolves of counterfit bronze are proving to be the most popular of the souvenirs, recalling the legendary twin founders of Rome abandoned in infancy and suckled by a wolf. The statue of counterfit bronze reproducing the venerated image

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Artificial silk or plain cotton handkerchiefs, foulards and other dress goods with big letters embroidered "Souvenirs

BULLETIN No 136

PAGE No 2

Sept. 5, 1944
1300 h.

of Rome", "To my Mother", "To my Father", "To my Sister", etc. are the homely works of thousands of women who dump their hurried and rather rough production on Rome sidewalks at a price which is really very often an affection one running from 100 to 600 and even more lire a piece. Happy days are here again for the art of drawing pictures with coloured crayons. In the busiest corners of Roman piazzas one can see Allied soldiers posing for "while you wait" pastels, which very often are of distinctive value. Allied soldiers are sometimes lucky enough to strike in a very capable and skilful artist. This trade seems so flourishing that numerous artists of renown have associated and opened picture shops for discerning customers.

ITALY'S PARTISAN ASSOCIATION TO CUT "PARTISANS' INFLATION."

"The task of our Association for the present is to stem the 'Partisans' Inflation' phenomenon in the Province of Rome, and will later extend its competence to the whole national territory", declared Mr. Sofia Moretti Secretary General of Italy's Partisan Association. He said far too many people passed themselves off as Partisans after the fighting was over.

"Naturally we also have the scope to assist and settle people besides deciding the recognition of the juridical status of partisans of all those who deserve it."

Mr. Moretti then went on to say that a Commission for the partisans is about to be appointed, depending directly from the Cabinet Presidency, and which will be the organism that will collect all data relating to the Partisans' activities gathered together previously by the Association and the Partisan Military Centre.

In agreement with the competent A.C.C. organisms the three requisites necessary to which a citizen must respond to be qualified as a Partisan have been established, and are the following: 1) to have fought against the Germans with

1207

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In agreement with the competent A.C.C. organisms the three requisites necessary to which a citizen must respond to be qualified as a Partisan have been established, and are the following: 1) to have fought against the Germans with firearms, 2) to have aided with risk to one's life the Partisans, 3) to have accomplished deeds of sabotage or given information which has been proved useful to the Allied troops.

Italy's Partisan Association has nothing whatever to do with the Supreme Partisan Command, promoter of the paper "Il Partigiano" nor with the Partisan Movement, an organism of clear political origin.

Italy's Partisan Association is completely non-political and its task is limited to the activities mentioned.

1207

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BULLETIN No 136
 PAGE No 3
 September 5th, 1944.
 1300 h.

PAPAL NUNTII RETURNING TO BRUXELLES,
 AND HAGUE.

Monsignor Micara Nuntius in Belgium and Monsignor Giobbe Nuntius in Holland, who have been residing in Rome since the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries have been directed by the Vatican Secretariat of State to get ready to reach their capitals, we learn to-day. The Holy See is eager to get detailed reports on the situation in Belgium and Holland from its representatives who have been for a good many years in Bruxelles and Hague. The same order has been given to the Nuntii to Yugoslavia and Rumania who are also at present in Rome.

No word has so far been received in the Vatican from Monsignor Vaglieri, Nuntius to France who was accredited to Vichy. Since the Vichy Government ceased to exist it is believed that Monsignor Vaglieri being still in France will connect with De Gaulle's Government which is already represented in the Vatican by an unofficial envoy.

One of the chief tasks assigned to a Papal Nuntius is to act as connecting link between the local ecclesiastical organs and the central Government of the Church. For this reason the Pope instructed his representatives at the outbreak of the war to remain in their official residences, even under Nazi occupation. The Berlin Government however did not agree and invited the Papal Nuntii to leave Belgium and Holland in the most uncompromising way. Hitler being resentful for the Pope sending messages of solidarity and well wishing to King Albert and Queen Wilhelmina.

MINISTERS OF RUMANIA RECEIVED BY POPE.

The Pope received in private audience the Minister of Rumania to the Holy See, Basilio Grigoreca, this morning. It is pointed out in Vatican circles that the Pontiff has in these last days displayed an intense diplomatic activity having granted audiences to numerous foreign envoys including the German Ambassador, the Ministers of Slovakia

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BULLETIN N° 136

PAGE N° 4

September 5th, 1944.
1300 h.ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVES TO DUBLIN AND BERNE
RECALLED.

The Italian Minister to Dublin, Vincenzo Berardis, and the Italian Minister to Berne, Massimo Magistrati, Ciano's brother-in-law, have been recalled by the Bonomi Government, who also decided to substitute the Italian Chargé d'Affaires to Buenos Ayres, Livio Garbaccio.

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PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN N° 135

Sept. 5, 1944
900 h.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS DISATISFIED

Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, writes:
"One feels that things are not going on as they ought to. Misunderstandings, difficulties and hypocrisy all contribute to delay our march ~~onward~~ to reconstruction. The people are not being lead steadily towards a fixed goal, but rather they split up following individual grooves, or worse still, they become apathic. To give Italians an adapted motive for faith is perhaps even more necessary than bread for them.

"Under the banner of antifascism the most diverse parties have been gathered together in a coalition Government, and this should have been sufficient if three contrasting forces, intimately connected and interdependent, did not continually weaken it. These forces are sabotage against epuration, the uncertain policy of some parties and the not too easily conceivable formula on which the life of the country is based today. The work to be accomplished is enormous and it is not sufficient to hand over to justice half-dozen Carusos or Azzelinis... But the Government needs to render the interior situation clear before turning to epuration. As long as there are rulers and opposers it will be very difficult to serve the Country".

1204

NEWLY-BORN CATHOLIC COMMUNISTS ALREADY CHANGING

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Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, writes: "A last night's communique states that the Catholic Communists are changing their name. They were only born yesterday and they are already changing something. To hope that besides their name they will also change many of their ideas. With regard, however, to the name of the new party (called the left Christian Party) it seems to us that only an improvement has been had in giving up a doubtful question, and that is whether it is only founded on a polemic intention, as it seems to be, to compell the other Christian Parties to veer to the right. This seems rather too presumptuous and above all too demagogic now that it is the fashion to see the world in the light of the 'lefts'."

BULL TIN N° 135

PAGE N° 2

Sept. 5, 1944
900 h.

IS A NEW PARTY MILITIA BREWING UP?

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, writes: "What is the special party militia, created, paid and armed by the Mayors in the Province of Foggia doing? This only interests us up to a certain point. It has been formed to fight the black market; it stops cars, searches people and confiscates goods, fines and warns. This is its job and a necessary one. But are we again starting a party militia? Why arm and give authority to citizens belonging to one party? The police corps should be reinforced and sufficient authority granted it. Corruptors should be punished and inactive chiefs dismissed, but in no way should an attempt be made to root medieval and Fascist methods in a country that now we have defined as the democratic arising Italy."

"If groups or parties want to again apply the double game invented years ago by Fascism, that of party arbitration joined to legal domineering, a revolution carried out by imposition together with arbitration of public power, then the true democrats cannot follow them on this ground but would be compelled to offer decided opposition with every means, and even violence, in the name of the fundamental principles".

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS FIRST

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, says that the first step towards true democratization of Italy would be to proceed without further delay to municipal elections in the liberated provinces. "In a good many places", the paper remarks, "the dictatorship of the local landed lords continues to pull the strings through puppet mayors, just the same as they did through the Fascist 'podestà'. Local author-

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"The Communist Party", the paper adds, "will support the proposals advanced by the Socialists for municipal elections at the earliest possible date".

It has been authoritatively confirmed in the Vatican, with regard to the audience granted yesterday by the Holy Father to the Minister of Slovakia, Doctor Charles Sidor, that if there is in these days an action in Slovakia for the protection of that Country, it is carried out exclusively by Slovak elements and not by Czechs, who are in Bohemia and in England but not in Slovakia. Pius XII showed great interest in the account which Minister Sidor made to him of the situation which is a particularly delicate and difficult one for Slovakia, and at the end of the audience, which lasted about half an hour, he expressed his good wishes for a Country so eminently Catholic and so attached to the Holy See.

AMATEIC ADVENTURE OF A CHINESE CHAPLAIN ARRESTED BY THE G'SS IFO.

In yesterday's general audience the Pope received a group of representatives of the Chinese who had been interned during the German occupation, guided by Father Anthony Tohang, at present Chaplain of the Cine Citta Concentration Camp, where the Chinese are gathered together, and by Father Peter Tou, Secretary General of the Aterre of Propaganda Fide.

The Chinese representatives who numbered about 50 and who had been joined by some Chinese soldiers, at present fighting with the Allies, wished to thank the Pope for the frequent assistance sent to the Chinese through the Apostolic Nuntius in Italy, Monsignor Borgognini Duc, assistance which had prevented them from dying of hunger, abandoned as they were to their fate by all the authorities. The Nuntius had, furthermore, during his frequent visits baptised various Chinamen and yesterday the numerous neophytes before the audience went to the Vatican Basilica.

Father Anthony Tohang lived through an extremely dramatic episode. Arrested by the German police authorities accused of having given help to Allied prisoners - which in fact was true - he was sent to the Avezzano prisons. Here he had to undergo numerous questionings and was asked to sign a libellous declaration. He refused to sign it and said he preferred being shot dead than that his name should be added to the long list of Chinese

BULLETIN No 134

PAGE No 2

September 4th, 1944.
1900 h.

Martyrs who had died for the Faith.

The morning of the execution Father Anthony was woken at dawn and taken to the place of execution. But just at that moment an extremely violent Allied air raid broke out on Avezzano and more precisely on the spot where Father Anthony and the German police found themselves. In the great confusion and terror which took possession of everyone Father Anthony managed to flee towards Rome, where he arrived on January 17th last.

The Pope passed a long time talking to the young Chinamen and had words of paternal goodness and blessing for all.

TO BE ABLE TO RECONSTRUCT HER LIVESTOCK CAPITAL ITALY WILL HAVE TO IMPORT ANIMALS FOR MANY YEARS.

So as to reconstruct her livestock capital Italy will have to import animals for many years, declared to-day official experts who have the task of estimating the extent of the depauperisation undergone by Italian live stock.

Italian live stock has suffered extremely severe losses owing to the Nazi occupation, losses compared to which those due to actual war operations and those due to clandestine slaughtering augmented by the insufficient food supplies, are slight.

One estimates that the losses suffered by Italy are the following up to date:

	NORTH ITALY	WHOLE OF ITALY
Horses	220.000	360.000
Cattle	2.150.000	2.390.000
Pigs	630.000	790.000
Sheep	380.000	1.290.000
Goats	124.000	276.000

Consequently, the remainder amounts to:

	NORTH ITALY	WHOLE OF ITALY.
Horses	330.000	1.600.000
Cattle	3.220.000	5.400.000
Pigs	940.000	2.420.000

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Consequently, the remainder amounts to:

	NORTH ITALY	WHOLE OF ITALY.
Horses	530.000	1.600.000
Cattle	3.220.000	5.400.000
Pigs	940.000	2.420.000
Sheep	574.000	8.685.000
Goats	186.000	1.550.000

BULLETIN No 134

PAGE No 3

September 4th, 1944.
1900 h.

TRIAL AGAINST CENSOR WHO SOLD RED CROSS BOOKS STARTED TODAY.

The trial against the Italian Captain Francesco Maspes, former censor in a Camp of Allied P.O.W., charged of having sold to a Rome library 2350 volumes sent to the prisoners by the Red Cross, has been started to-day in the Allied Court.

Captain Maspes' defense claimed that the former censor bought the books from the censorship office after the 8 of September when, following the Armistice, the office was liquidated. The hearing of the witnesses will go on to-morrow.

THE CATHOLIC COMMUNISTS CHANGE NAME AND TACTICS.

The "Catholic Communist Movement" will change its name into "Christian Party of the Left", according to an announcement that will appear to-morrow in its organ "Voce Operaria".

The change is the result of the frequent warnings uttered by the Vatican against the Catholic Communists and also of a cunning back-stage manoeuvre by the Italian Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti.

The Vatican, through some veiled words by the Pope and a very outspoken article in the Osservatore Romano, warned the Catholic Communists that if they persisted in being Communists they would risk being expelled from the bosom of the Church. The Party executive feared that if such a thing should happen they would lose all influence among the Catholic masses and decided therefore to drop the appellative of Communists substituting it with the non-committal definition "of the Left".

Ir well-informed political quarters it is said that the move was suggested by Palmiro Togliatti himself to the young leader of the Catholic Communists, Philosophy Professor Franco Rodaro. Togliatti who sees his hopes of an open, official collaboration between his Party and the Christian Democracy the great Italian Catholic

1200

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The program of the new Party is based on four following points:

BULLETIN N° 134

PAGE N° 4

September 4th, 1944.
1900 h.

- 1) Maintenance and obedience to the canons and dogmas of the Catholic Church.
- 2) Institution of the Republic.
- 3) Institution of a real and free progressive Democracy.
- 4) Nationalisation of the big industries.

The Communiqué announcing the constitution of the new Party is signed by the members of the executive of the former Catholic Communists, Franco Rodano, Fedele d'Amico, Adriano Ossicini, Antonio Tatò, Paolo Moruzzi, Antonio Rinaldini, Giulio Sella, Filippo Sacconi. The more influential are the first two. Franco Rodano is a 28 years old Philosophy Professor, teaching in the Rome High School "Quirino Visconti" while Fedele d'Amico is the son of Silvio d'Amico, one of the best known Italian theatre critics. The movement was started two years ago by students and young intellectuals.

SOCIALIST YOUTH EXPECT NEW MEN IN THE DIRECTING ORGANS OF THE PARTY.

Socialist Youth is organising its first convention in Liberated Italy, we learn to-day. In anticipation Matteo Matteotti, editor of the weekly newspaper "Rivoluzione Socialista", organ of the Socialist Youth Federation, a son of the Anti-Fascist Martyr, and one of the most active members of the Youth Organisation of the Socialist Party declared in "Rivoluzione Socialista" that the problem of building up a proper connecting link between the old Anti-Fascist generations of 1922 and the new generations which became Anti-Fascist through personal experiences and trying vicissitudes is to be squarely placed before the Socialist Party Congress in Naples. Young Socialists expect new men on the top of the Party, the directing organs of which, it is said, appear to be somewhat out of touch with the present unprecedented conditions and exigencies of revolutionary Italy.

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1199

L. E. Brundage

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
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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 STRONGLY for foreign
correspondents in Italy.
There should be no leak.

BULLETIN n° 133
Sept. 4, 1944
1300 h.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS: As no Italians ~~allowed~~ are published on Monday morning we only give a brief summary of the weekly press.

INSINCERITY OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION

L'Opinione, a weekly liberal paper, writes in its editorial: "Our review of the chief Italian political parties can only end in realizing the profound insincerity of the political situation at present, characterized by the Six Party System in a Lieutenant-General's régime.

"There are two opposite mentalities in the present Government: conservatives and disrupting forces; individualists and collectivists; those who want to overthrow these unsubsistent initiative and those who want to overthrow these unsubsistent fundamentals of human justice and prosperity of the people. And lastly there are men and parties in this Government who conceive the necessary reforms as a legislative work to be carried out by means of free representative institutions, and a Party that is preparing, even if it does not openly confess this, to overthrow these institutions by means of arms and to install a new dictatorship, that is to perpetuate Fascist methods in this country.

"Fascism and Communism have poisoned for the last 25 years not only Italian but the whole of European life, and at the bottom of all have been the cause of this war. Communist mentality beget Fascism in Italy, and which from the first made use of men priginating from Communism and with a Communist mentality. There is no doubt today that the worst Fascist elements are preparing to pass either individually or in mass over from the extreme right to the extreme left.

"The other Parties sharing with the Communists the executive temporary power must thoroughly realize the absurdity and danger of this situation and hurry on sincerity.

1198

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"The other Parties sharing with the Communists the executive temporary power must thoroughly realize the absurdity and danger of this situation and hurry on sincerity."

"The present situation is partly justified by the fact that one half of our country has not been freed from Germans, and appeal is made for union in efforts of a war in which Russia is also on the side of those with whom Italy is fighting. This is an argument that carries weight at present, but it will lose ground as the war draws nearer to its end. This also stands good for that other enormous insincerity: the Lieutenant-General's régime. After having fortunately eliminated that brainless solution of a Regency, two ways out were

BULLETIN No 233

PAGE No 2

Sept. 4, 1944
1300 h.

left, that for a republic or abdication, as it was inconceivable to impose the republic by a coup without consulting the Nation.

Once Northern Italy is free and popular opinion can be consulted the temporary régime of Italy can only be based on these two standpoints: the new King who succeeds naturally to the abdicating Sovereign and a temporary Government composed of homogeneous Parties faithful to individual liberty and the institutions of private property with the exclusion of Fascists and Communists, that is the two Parties whose common aim is dictatorship.

A POLITICAL SOLUTION FOR THE ITALIAN PROBLEM.

According to the "Unione Proletaria", organ of the Party for Proletariat Union, the search for a political solution to the Italian problem must above all be carried out in the economic situations and combinations.

"If we could only succeed", states the paper, "in establishing an economic scheme with England and America we might be able to eliminate many difficulties, and political questions would become secondary. The political question would in the end be only reduced to small territorial wounds, Fiume, Zara and some isles, some 'strategic' concessions, and demilitarization."

The paper then adds: "It is time that Italians thought of looking after their own country and dropping dreams. There exists an appendage of economic interests between Italy, the U.S. and England. If the Anglo-Americans will participate with capital and administrators in Italian economic activities then they may consider our Country from a partnership point of view having an interest to make the common enterprise prosper."

The Paper therefore asks for the elimination of the present Party Government and political men, and their substitution with a Government of experts and business men.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

4197

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1197

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

POPE RECEIVES AMBASSADORS OF POLAND, BRAZIL AND PERU.

Pius XII received in separate private audiences: the Ambassador of Poland, Cudrizzo Papée; the Ambassador of Brazil, Ildebrando Assisly Pompeu Pinto and his family, and the Ambassador of Peru Doct. Dionisio Arias Schreiber and his family, this morning.

September 4th, 1944
1300 h.

PAGE NO. 3.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CAUSES OF SICILIAN SEPARATISM.

The Sicilian Separatism, aiming to set up in Sicily an independent State, is still the main subject of political discussions in Rome and is getting careful attention both by the Government and the political parties. According to the opinion of experts on Sicilian matters the strength of Separatism must not be overestimated nor belittled. The tendency has its roots both in the political and economical field.

Politically it was strengthened by the resentment of the Sicilian people against Fascism. In 1933 Mussolini started a campaign of unprecedented proportions against the Mafia, an underground organization among bootleggers and racketeers. The Fascist Prefetto, head of the Provincial Administration, Cesare Mori was entrusted by Mussolini with this task. He went far beyond what was meant to be a merely police action and filled the Sicilian jails with the opponents of Fascism and the personal enemies of himself and his clique. The Sicilians never forgot it. The Prefetto Mori is now dead but his attorney general Senator Giampietro is still alive and has not been touched by expatriation.

Another of the deepest grudges against Fascism was the decision taken by Mussolini during the present war to transfer all Government officials of Sicilian birth from the island to continental Italy.

But besides these particular causes the Sicilians claimed and on the whole with reason, that all the taxes they paid were used by the Fascists for public works in Northern Italy, and never to better conditions in the island. They were brought to consider the Central Government as an enemy of Sicily.

Now that Fascism has been destroyed the political resentment against the rest of Italy is fading away. The economic argument in favor of Separatism however still exists.

The Separatists claim that Sicily is the only Italian region that has an active balance between imports and exports. Sicily is a great producer of sulphur, lemons, oranges, hazelnuts, pistachios and has a fairly extended fishing industry, particularly for the catch of tunny-fish. Even now that the

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Experts however point out that Sicily's richness is only

BULLETIN N° 133

PAGE N° .

September 4th, 1944.
1300 h.

an apparent one and that the active balance between imports and exports is based on the low standard of living of the people. If the Sicilian worker or peasant would own a radio set or a bicycle, eat meat more than once a month, smoke cigarettes, if his wife would have some nice dresses, stockings and use lipstick, if in short the living standard would be that of Northern Italy, Sicily would have to import much more than what it exports.

Therefore the Separatist tendency is more deeply rooted among the big land-owners, who have an interest in keeping the status quo, and are opposed to social reforms, which would raise the cost of agricultural production. Separatism, now that the anti-Fascist stimulus has disappeared, is an extreme and reactionary movement.

It is not a Political Party, although they have printed and distributed propaganda leaflets. The leaders have no personal influence on the masses and as a whole it is more a tendency than a movement and has not yet found an organized shape. At the head of the Separatists there is Sig. Finocchiaro Aprile, an old gentleman, former Undersecretary for War in the first Nitti Cabinet before Fascism, a lawyer and teacher of juridical matters in the University. His father also was a Minister in the Crispi Cabinet.

All the six Italian Government Parties are against Separatism but the most definite stand was taken by the Communists with yesterday's article on the "Unità", by Palmiro Togliatti. Besides all kinds of political considerations the Left Wing Parties are opposing Separatism because if Sicily should be separated from Italy the industries of Northern Italy would lose many millions of consumers, with consequent unemployment for the industrial workers.

No Sicilian problem can be tackled without taking into consideration the question of "latifondo", that is the great land properties, which are kept in a state of abandon by their owners.

An hectare of land is producing in Sicily an average of less than II quintali (hundred kilos) against 27 and even 30 quintali in the rest of Italy. A widespread opinion is that the big land properties among the

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An hectare of land is producing in Sicily an average of less than 11 quintali (hundred kilos) against 27 and even 30 quintali in the rest of Italy. A widespread opinion is that it would suffice to split the big land properties among the individual farmers to get better results. is a matter of fact it is more a technical problem than one of distribution. The Sicilian peasant is accustomed to live in big villages, or even in the towns. Many and many miles away from his fields, where he goes to work only twice or three times a week. It is therefore impossible for him to keep cattle, to fertilize properly the land and, generally speaking, to develop an

1195

BULLETIN No 133

P.G. No 5

September 4th, 1944.
1300 h.

intensive form of agriculture. The grain production of Sicily without rationing, is not sufficient for local consumption.

Before the "latifondo" plan can be abolished roads, houses, aqueducts must be built, and the peasants put in condition to work the land living on the spot.

The Fascist Régime has tried to solve also this problem; the policy set down by the Serrilli Law, was right in its principles, but, as nearly always happened with Fascist enterprises, the application was wrong. On the Sicilian latifondo houses were built, but not where they were really needed, but where they could be more easily seen by the tourists. Mussolini's habit of giving more importance to the outlook of things than to reality was again confirmed.

To-day the Sicilians feel that the latifondo problem must be solved by an independent, local land reclaiming organization and that, if the same Government wants to appropriate funds to this end, it must leave their administration to the Sicilians themselves.

They would also like to see the old "Istituto Vittorio Emanuele", a land reclamation society set up before Fascism by the Bank of Sicily, called to life again.

Experts on Sicilian matters think that the Separatists could be easily appeased, and the danger of the island detaching itself from Italy definitely removed, if the Sicilians were granted a wider form of economic self-government. This is also the aim pursued by the Sicilian autonomist movement headed by Prince Lucio Tasca.

The Bonomi Cabinet seems to have entered this order of ideas by instituting a local organ to administrate and coordinate the Sicilian sulphur industry.

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BULLETIN No 133

PAGE No 6

SEPTEMBER 4th, 1944.
1300 h.

ORDERLY BAKERS PROTEST TO OBTAIN FUEL FOR OVENS.

Three out of the 500 Roman bakers gathered this morning to make formal but orderly protest to the Authorities against insufficient fuel given them to bake their bread. They joined in front of the Tradesmen's Union in Corso

Vittorio Emanuele at 8 a.m. After having waited for two hours without being able to confer with the Director of the Union, they marched in an orderly column to the staff offices of the Socialist paper *Avanti!*, asking the paper to take up their question.

They complain that wood supplies for their ovens have not been assured. They get one instead of the required three quintals a day. The coal which is given as integrative fuel is not equally adapted for Roman bakers' ovens. This coal is so small that it passes through the grills without burning. Several bakers have been unable to bake their bread for the last three days and have instead distributed flour.

"People want bread" the bakers say, "and have threatened to raid our shops". This is the reason for this morning's protest. A previous committee of bakers had been received by the Prefect two days running to hear their complaints.

According to these bakers sufficient quantities of wood reach Rome every day, but these are not distributed among them. The wood partly goes to coal dealers from whom the bakers have to buy it at black market price of 270 lire a quintal instead of 85 the official price.

"If we don't get 100 quintals of wood to-morrow" said these men, "then one half of the Roman bakers will not be able to cook their bread."

The Committee broke up in perfect order.

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

SEPT. 4, 1944.

As news agencies are forbidden the
greatest care should be taken not to
allow our materials to fall into
hands. It is strictly forbidden
that there should be no leak.

"IL MESSAGGERO" CANNOT RESUSCITATE

The well known Roman paper, Il Messaggero, which used to be propped to every breakfast coffee cup for many years, tried to come to life again for the last three months but could not make it. The opposition was too strong. In view of the strong campaign carried by the Roman press against the re-appearance of Il Messaggero, an order of the day carried by the Roman section of the Communist Party two days ago, the fear of rioting and general disorders caused by the publication, the paper's appearance, which was imminent, has been postponed indefinitely; we learned unofficially today. Who wanted Il Messaggero and who did not? The following wanted Il Messaggero: the Owners, Brothers Pio and Mario Perrone, formerly owners of the Ansaldo works in Genoa during the last war, connected with heavy industries and banking interests, not directly responsible for Fascism, who represent Right Wing tendencies, whose defence for the shocking behaviour of their paper during the last twenty years consist in pointing to the impossibility of printing an anti-Fascist paper in Rome ~~German~~ under the Régime; some Allies who feel that a good all around, informed, non-party paper in Rome may help making the political situation less sharp and tense. Ivanoe Bonomi, President of the Council of Ministers, who would like to put the paper under the wing of the Ministero dell'Interno, the Committee of National Liberation, and who would like to express what opinions the Government may be allowed to hold on various questions through Il Messaggero; the common people of Rome, who are not generally interested in Party controversies but who want to know who got run under a train, who found a wallet with 1,000,000 lire inside, who shot at his sweetheart etc.; the employees of the paper who want to draw a salary; Enrico Molè, appointed the new editor in chief. Against the paper's resuscitation are all political parties, for highly

the paper has come out under the Nazi

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BULLETIN No 118

Page 2

Sept. 4, 1944.

will have nothing to do with the old. Bonomi pushed the project through the Council of Ministers, pointing to the necessity for a paper without distinct colouring, and b) a spokesman of the Government's views on matters relating with the relations with the Allies, etc. Bonomi's initiative found great comprehension among the Ministers, with few exceptions. The Commissione della Stampa Italiana, or Italian Publications Board, passed the project. All was ready. But the press was unchained with violent words against the re-appearance of the old and trusted collaborators of the Germans, and the initiative was suspended. Yesterday's Ricostruzione, defending Il Messaggero, told the story of a brothel in Lodi which was torn down to give place to a church, on which a marble tablet today commemorates the event. The literary, cultural, polite defence had no effect. The press today renewed their attacks. Apparently, Il Messaggero will have to go to the Limbo for waiting things.

USA AUTOMOBILE ASS. MAN CONFERS WITH ITALIAN MOTOR LEADERS.

Edward Sparrow, one of the leaders of the American Automobile Association and a Permanent Delegate to the "Associazione Internazionale des Automobile Clubs Reconus" has come in contact, during his visit in Rome, with the Extraordinary Commissioner of the Royal Italian Automobile Club, we learned today. His talks dealt with the most important problems concerning the re-organization of motor circulation after the war in the international field. His talks, he pointed out, had no official character. He was merely examining the situation in view of future decisions.

POPE SEES DE RUGGIERO,
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POPE SEES DE RUGGIERO, INSTRUCTION CHIEF.

The Pope received today in private audience the Minister for Public Instruction, Guido de Ruggiero, who talked with him on matters relating to the re-organization of Italian schooling after the end of Fascism. The Pope also received General Egidio del Panta, Italian Cavalry Inspector, and Monsignor Vittorio Longo, a leader in the Men's Association of the Catholic Action Movement.

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hands. It is STRICTLY for foreign
correspondents in Italy.
There should be no leak.

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 132 Sept. 3, 1944
900 h.

FAITH IN THE LIRA VANISHING

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, publishes an interview with a prominent economist on 'faith' in the lira. "The anglo-Americans have established the rate of exchange at 100 lira for the dollar and 400 lira for the pound", said this economist. "I believe that rate of exchange is an improper term is it should imply a bilateral agreement which does not in reality exist. Those who have dollars and pounds can exchange them into occupation lira, but I know no one who can change the lira into dollars and pounds.

"The stability of currency is a field in which we cannot accomplish all on our own. Our proved material powerlessness and the explicit will of the Allies to reserve to themselves any decision whatever in this field, is a coincidence that makes it necessary for us to ask, willingly or unwillingly, for explanations if not even for aid for this purpose.

"The Allies are masters in this field. They fear inflation as much as an epidemic, and it is to avoid this that they have become deaf to all requests for increase in salaries and wages. They are doing all they can to stem prices, but they know better than anyone else what 'faith' means for currency. Why then have they surrounded this problem with dead silence?

"It is not a question of respect for necessities of the Army. Their morals or their war requirements would in no way be prejudiced. To assure Italians on the present and future of the lira it would suffice if they told us plainly

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"It is not a question of respect for necessities of the Army. Their morals or their war requirements would in no way be prejudiced. To assure Italians on the present and future of the lira it would suffice if they told us plainly and solemnly what we are to do with this new currency, or whether the purchasing power for Anglo-American goods will be guaranteed at an established rate of exchange.

"This is all we ask of the Allies: a few words of assurance which could be given in a three line communiqué, and would be more than sufficient to revive the vanishing faith in the lira".

BULLETIN No 132 PAGE No 2 Sept. 3, 1944
1300 h.

SICILIANS ARE HUNGERING FOR LAND

Togliatti writes in Unità, organ of the Communist Party, that "the majority of Sicilians who belong to the working classes, are hungering for freedom and land. Everytime the political régime of the Island has changed these people stand up expecting their dream to become a reality. Each time they have been deluded. At least up to the present the identical thing is happening. Reports from Sicily agree that everywhere it is similar throughout the Island. The limelight surrounding had changed its colour, but the same semi-feudal greedy, violent and corrupting caste dominates. The Sicilian question therefore becomes in a certain way a good test for comparison".

SOCIALIST CONGRESS IN NAPLES 3/9/44

Avanti, organ of the Socialist Party published a report on the meeting of the National Council of the Party, and writes: "The chairman mentioned the question of relations with the other Parties, pointing out the exceptional importance of unity in action with the Communist Party, adding that for the present the question of a merge will not be brought up. In fact this will only be considered when the struggle of both parties has shown to have the same aims."

After mentioning the programmes of the Party of Action, of the Republican Party and the more advanced democratic fractions, the chairman said that the Socialist Party has one aim in common with them, that is the Republic. As to relations with the Christian Democracy, which represents vast classes of workers and above all rural workers, Nenni came to the conclusion that the basis to extend the agreement reached on syndicalist plans to the political field, lies in the pledge of the Christian Democrats to vote for the Republic and to be truly democratic."

1189

PARTY OF ACTION CLAIMS ITS PLACE IN
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Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, turns again to the question of Socialist, Communist

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Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, turns again to what it terms political monopoly of Socialist, Communist and Christian Democrats' Parties in the new set up of the Confederation of Labour. The paper states: "A representative of our Party should have a deserving place in the direction of the syndical movements in Italy, lest labour organizations turn out to be again instrumental in restricting political power to a few".

NOTE: In the above page of our Bull. No. 131, 2 Sept., line 5, one should read: "The Order is more exclusive, admissions will be strictly controlled and the big Fascist profiteers will be excluded. A group of young men, Alfredo Solipelli, Luigi Pasqua-

BULLETIN No 132

PAGE No 3

Sept. 3, 1944
1300 h.

relli and Antonio Petrelli, has been called to direct the Order, etc. and notes "The Order is more exclusive, the admission will be strictly controlled and the big Fascist profiteers Alfredo Scalpelli, Luigi Pasquarelli and Artonio Petrelli will be excluded. A young group of men has been called to direct the Order, etc."

End of the Press Review

ITALY SHOWS, HELP HERSELF AND NOT RELY ONLY 3/9/44
ON ALLIED RELIEF, SAYS MINISTER NICCOLO'
CARANDINI

The Liberal Party programme respecting the outstanding

problems of internal as well as international policy of Italy was outlined in a speech delivered at Brancaccio Theatre this morning by Count Niccolò Carandini, leader of the Liberal Party, and Minister without Portfolio in Bonomi's Cabinet.

Carandini made it clear that the Liberal Party is out against any form of dictatorship, whether it comes from right or left parties, and keeps the middle war with progressive, not conservative spirit. Carandini termed the good relations of his party with Socialists, Communists and Christian Democrats, but Liberals stand for free enterprises against the ideas of an all-embracing State. A compromise between the extreme views may, however, be reached on practical lines of action and endeavour. This is why, Carandini added, Liberals are not alarmed by the political onroad of Socialist and Communist Parties, which after all are sharing the responsibilities of governing.

Liberals, however, take a serious view in regard to certain elements of extremist propaganda which might whip up reactionary sentiments and interests in an attempt to get once more the upper hand. This danger is real and must be faced positively. A new brand of Fascism looms on the Italian political scene, Carandini asserted. All those who object to the present Government by representing it as il-

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The Six Parties of the CNL have the right and the duty to ask to carry on the national trace of which they are sponsors and guarantors.

As to the food situation, Carandini declared that the

BULLETIN No 132

PAGE No 4

Sept. 3, 1944
1300 h.

aid the Allies have given and are giving to Italy is substantial and generous, but he warned that with the end of the war in sight the Allies' responsibilities for emergency relief in other liberated countries, become every day more extensive. Italy should not spare efforts to help herself through work, discipline, exploitation to the utmost of her soil and the remainder of her live stock, machinery and transports besides production of goods, demanding from the Allies only what is fair and legitimate to expect at this juncture of the war and in face of the general situation of Europe.

First of all Italy should deserve the confidence of American investors through hard work, stern discipline and political stability. She must give proof that she is ready to make good her pledges.

Carandini stated that radical reforming, like land to peasants and so forth, which is agitated by extremists, is at least too premature and in any case detrimental to national economy and recovery, and her relations with the outside world.

As to peace problems, he declared that Italy looks forward to a just and equitable settlement of territorial disputes, but, while ready to accept inevitable sacrifices, she cannot help claiming the true integrity of her territory inhabited by Italians and which was obtained according to justice in the previous victorious war because it was one to complete our national unity and not one to conquer.

Long live Stalin! yelled a listener to Minister Carandini's speech at the Brancaccio Theatre this morning, when the liberal leader invited the middle classes to discount their traditional scorn for Communism.

'I agree', replied Carandini.

A large audience attended the meeting. Among those present were several members of the Government and prominent political men: Alessandro Casati, Minister for War, Marcello Solari, Treasury, General Piacentini, Air Minister, Renato

1167

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POPE'S AUDIENCES TODAY

The Pope granted a private audience this morning to Dr. Carlo Sforza, Minister of Slovakia to the Holy See.

At the usual general audience for Allied soldiers the Pope received about a hundred of Chinese who desired to express their thanks for the aid received from the Vatican during their imprisonment while Rome was under Nazi occupation.

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BULLETIN n° 130 Sept. 2, 1944
1300 h.

DR. SMODLAKA REPLIES TO COUNT SFORZA FOR TRIEST AND FIUME

Dr. Joseph Smodlaka, one the Yugoslav delegates to the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, replies in the latest number of Nova Jugoslavija, a Yugoslav magazine, to Count Sforza for the settlement of the Italian-Yugoslav boundary outstanding questions. Count Sforza hinted to the possibility of making Triest a free port and Fiume the new Geneva under the sovereignty of the League of Nations.

"The most controversial problem" Dr. Smodlaka writes, "is Triest. This great commercial port, with a large Italian majority, is not claimed by the Yugoslavs in the name of national rights, although the city is surrounded by a Slovene population. The Italian character of Triest is out of question. Triest, however, represents the natural sea outlet for Yugoslavia and the entire Danubian valley. The connecting link between this port and the Danubian hinterland is our territory. The annexation of Triest to Italy was only of temporary satisfaction for the national sentiments of Triest's population, and it became restless very soon owing to the economic setback, a consequence of the Italian domination. Yugoslavia will give a fresh start to the commercial interests of Triest and at the same time will avoid anything that may hurt the Italian sentiment of the city. Italians in an autonomous city under Yugoslav sovereignty, should feel safe as to their rights, as if they were living in an independent State, free to handle their local affairs and preserve their national and cultural characteristics.

"Fiume must also be given a municipal self-government

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"Fiume must also be given a municipal self-government status in which Italian should be recognized as the official language according to its inhabitants' majority aspirations. Italians will have their own schools as well as the Croats and Slovenes. A statute featured along these liberal lines will meet the interests and sentiments of the city much better than the creation of a new Danzig on the Adriatic coast.

"If I could permit myself a joke with Count Sforza who yearns for Fiume as a possible new seat for the League of Nations, I would say that Geneva would more willingly move to Montecarlo, far away from Balkan troubles".

"I cannot figure out a better solution to ensure a dura-

BULLETIN No. 13

PAGE No. 2

Sept. 2, 1944
1300 h.

ble peace between Italy and Yugoslavia, Dr. Smolake concludes, when the annexation to the latter of an ethnologically mixed region which is a geographic and economic unit where Slavs represent the majority and Italians a minority with full rights to have cultural guarantees".

FIRST ITALIAN FILM TO BE PRODUCED

"The Master" is the title of the first Italian film which will be produced by a group of writers and artists, under the management of Mario Garofini, Ivo Perilli, and Giovanni Palidoro. The film will be a documentation of the last twenty years in Italy, which will expose the misdeeds and falsehoods of Fascism.

CROCE'S PRICELESS BOOK COLLECTION SAFE.

Benedetto Croce, the great Italian philosopher and liberal leader, was for the past months extremely anxious for the fate of his priceless library, one of the most valuable private book collections in Italy and perhaps the world. This treasure is perfectly safe we learn today.

Croce's residence in Naples, at No. 16 Trinità Maggiore, is well known to all foreign visitors of renown and distinction as one of the sanctuaries of learning, where during the long Fascist years of tyranny convened scholars, political opponents of the anti-fascist opposition and liberty-loving writers, and students from all parts of Italy. It was one of the brightest spots of the Italian resistance to Fascist oppression. Since the spring of 1942 Benedetto Croce felt great anxiety for war dangers to which his priceless library was inevitably exposed. What Croce prized most was his famous collection of books and rich bibliographic materials relating to Giovan Battista Vico, one of the greatest Italian philosophers and historians of the past. He thought it advisable therefore to transport the library in separate sets in different places for better safekeeping. The Vico

WINTER ITALIAN FILM TO BE PRODUCED

"The Master" is the title of the first Italian film which will be produced by a group of writers and artists, under the management of Mario Camerini, Ivo Perilli, and Giovanni Pagliaro. The film will be a documentation of the last twenty years in Italy, which will expose the misdeeds and falsehoods of Fascism.

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Only Ida Croce, one of the daughters of the philosopher and a specialist in Spanish literature, was entrusted with keeping the key of the rooms filled up with such a valuable book collection. Other sections of the library were transfer-

1185

BULLETIN No 130

PAGE No 3

Sept. 2nd, 1944.
1300 h.

red in various monasteries of Southern Italy. A large part however remained in Naples, Croce was constantly fearful lest Nazi-Fascist reprisals against him could cause the dispersion of his books and manuscripts. Luckily enough the National Library of Naples provided for transferring 60,000 volumes to Teano and thence to Rome where they were kept safe in Castel Sant'Angelo.

Now the 60,000 volumes of Croce's library are being collected together and from Rome and other places where they were deposited and returned to the great scholar who is expected to get back to his home town Sorrento, the next few days.

POPE RECEIVES CHARGE'D'AFFAIRES OF THE U.S.

The Holy Father received in private audience Harold H. Tittman, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, and his family, this morning. It is thought that Mr. Tittman will shortly return to his Country.

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PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN No 129

Sept. 2, 1947
900 h.

THE POPE ENVISIONS A NEW WORLD

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, in commenting the Pope's last night's speech, writes: "This speech was not intended only for Italians but for the whole world, beyond any political convictions. It was a speech that courageously recalled the errors and anguish of the past to point out a new road for redemption. 'An old world is now lying in fragments', the Pope said, 'and a new world must arise'."

"The uplifting of the proletariat, the redemption of the weak and of the oppressor, the struggle against every material and moral tyranny are the goals which the Church proposes should be the task of humanity which has been so afflicted through affront and suffering. The hope of a paternal tranquillity transpires from each of the Pope's words. His appeal when he spoke of apprehension about other dangers and other afflictions that may become an obstacle to the advent of a new world was pathetic."

WORK, PROPERTY, LIBERTY: MUST BE SAVED

Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, writes: "The social christian doctrine consists in the trinomial of work-property-liberty and is therefore opposed to any selfish economic privilege and any formal freedom which does not consist of economic guarantees for the independence of the human being or denies freedom. The Pope pointed out the two main deviations in our economic system. Firstly, the Church considers that capitalism is contrary to any natural right inasmuch as it is a manifestation of a selfish, anti-social property, not submitted to

1183

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"The uplifting of the proletariat, the redemption of the weak and of the oppressor, the struggle against every material and moral tyranny are the goals which the Church proposes should be the task of humanity which has been so afflicted through affront and suffering. The hope of a paternal tranquillity transpires from each of the Pope's words. His appeal when he spoke of apprehension about other dangers and other afflictions that may become an obstacle to the advent of a new world was pathetic".

WORK, PROPERTY, LIBERTY: MUST BE SAVED

Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, writes: "The social christian doctrine consists in the trinomial of work-property-liberty and is therefore opposed to any selfish economic privilege and any formal freedom which does not consist of economic guarantees for the independence of the human being or denies freedom. The Pope pointed out the two main deviations in our economic system. Firstly, the Church considers that capitalism 'is contrary to any natural right' inasmuch as it is a manifestation of a selfish, antisocial property, not submitted to common good, and it destroys freedom because it holds that wealth is not destined for freedom but to subject man. Secondly there is another iniquitous type of social selfishness, that which tends to subject all to 'the dictatorship of a single political group, which as the ruling class, has every right over distribution even of our bread, and therefore the will of each individual to work'.

BULLETIN 22 229

PAGE 2

Sept. 2, 1944
900 h.

SHOULD THE CNL STAY?

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, brings up the question as to whether the CNL should remain in life although Bonomi's Government has been formed. "There is some hesitation still, and some doubts have arisen", the paper adds, "as the Government really is a true expression of the CNL. But even considering this reason the six Parties have not thought of breaking up the Committee, independently from the work done by the Portfolio-less Ministers. The main task of the CNL is to keep up a permanent political contact between the six parties which must be fulfilled by means of a well defined organism, answering for the pledges given for the policy of these Parties which is common to them all".

FRANCE SETS AN EXAMPLE

L'Unità, organ of the Communist Party, writes: France is setting an example in dealing with the 'collaborationists' and the people's reaction against the traitors is extremely severe. Viceversa the usual shilly shallying is practices in Italy. No real inquiry was carried out in connection with the political or military men guilty for disaster, and not one of the traitors has so far been punished as he deserves".

PARTY OF ACTION STANDS FOR FREE SYNDICATES

L'Unità, organ of the Party of Action, publishes a statement of the Executive Committee of the Party which affirms that "Syndical movements should be free and labour organizations should not be lined up by political parties or vested interests. The Party of Action stands for a unitarian and not totalitarian national organization in which local labour unions should preserve their autonomy against any Fascist-like political monopoly or paternalism".

1182

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BULLETIN N° 128 September 1st, 1944.
1900 h.

ORPHANS SHELTERED IN DUCE'S LOVE NEST.

A marble slab with the inscription "Institute of the Holy Cross for the Assistance of Childhood" has replaced the other, reading "Villa Claretta", on the entrance door of the Villa which Mussolini built on top of Monte Mario, a hill overlooking Rome, for his mistress Claretta Petacci.

In the luxurious and showy two floor villa, constructed mainly in glass and following the worst Hollywood style, where the dictator had his love nest, 36 orphans have found shelter and assistance under the care of a few nuns. The climax of bad taste was reached in Claretta's bedroom, where the walls and the ceiling are completely covered with mirrors, reflecting and multiplying to the infinite the images of visitors.

In this Villa Claretta gave frequent parties, attended mostly by high class demi-mondaines and young officers, among whom a Lieutenant of the Carabinieri, (Italian military police) who was Mussolini's successful rival in love. During one of the parties Claretta revealed the cost of the Villa: "Two millions were given by 'him' and one by my father."

"And where did your father take it?", asked, with a candour that only alcohol could have given him, a Captain of the Carabinieri, who knew that Claretta's father was an obscure and not too well off Roman doctor, before the daughter met the Duce.

Once 50 policemen, whose duty was to watch "Villa Claretta", were arrested because on the garden fence the following inscription had been found: "School of Fascist Mystic" which was the name of an institution created by Mussolini and directed for many years by his brother Arnaldo. As nobody was allowed within a 100 yard range of the villa, only one of the policemen could have written the ironic motto. The culprit however was never discovered.

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PATRON SAINT OF AMERICA DAY CELEBRATED IN ROME.

Santa Rosa of Lima, Patron Saint of America day was celebrated this morning with solemn religious services at Santa Maria sopra Minerva. The Councillor of the Peruvian Embassy to the Holy See, the Consul General of Peru and Peruvian citizens resident in Rome attended Holy Mass celebrated in the Chapel dedicated to the Saint.

BULLETIN No 128

PAGE No 2

September 1st, 1944.
1900 h.ALLIED LABOUR LEADERS TO ATTEND
SOCIALIST CONGRESS IN NAPLES.

The allied labour leaders, after completing their surveys of Italian labour needs and problems, will go to Naples to attend the first National Congress of the Socialist Party, which opens to-day, September 1st. The Congress, at which all provinces of liberated Italy will be represented, will debate Italian Socialist issues, which interest especially the working masses.

VALUABLE MUSIC COLLECTION SAVED
FROM NAZI PLUNDERING.

A valuable collection of music writings of which only one original copy was available was saved from Nazi plundering of all material pertaining to the Rome Radio station it is learned to-day. The precious collection was recuperated in Florence and will be shortly returned to Rome. Most of the Rome station installations and equipments went lost following the destructions frantically executed by the Germans in the last days of their occupation of Rome. This is why Rome station, once the most powerful in the world is now limited to 5Kw.

350,000 REFUGEES IN LIBERATED ITALY.

"In liberated Italy there are about 350,000 refugees, mainly peasants, who will return to their homes as soon as the Allies will allow the use of the necessary transport means. In the mean time they need assistance under every form," declared to-day to "SI" Tito Zaniboni, who made an attempt on Mussolini's life in 1935 and is presently High Commissioner for the Assistance to Refugees.

About 50,000 of the refugees come from Libya while the others, he explained, have left their homes either because they were bombed to pieces or to escape war operations or

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About 50,000 of the refugees come from Libya while the others, he explained, have left their homes either because they were bombed to pieces or to escape war operations or because deported by the Germans. They come mostly from the provinces of Salerno, Cassino, Frosinone and Littoria.

The refugees are living either isolated or in camps organised by the Allied Italian Refugee Branch, which is providing them with shelter and with food prepared in collective kitchens. They also receive a very inadequate subsidy from the Italian State amounting to 12 lire for every single person and to 10 lire for every member of a family. Most of them

1181

BULLETIN No 128

Page No 3

September 1st, 1944.
1900 h.

most of them lost all their belongings on fleeing from their homes and are wanting clothes and all articles indispensable for the prime necessities.

Since the liberation of Southern provinces the Allied Authorities and the Italian Government discussed and agreed upon a plan for the return of the refugees to their homes. The execution of the plan was however suspended after the Italian Government was transferred from Salerno to Rome, following a change in the Allied directions. The work of the High Commissioner has been intensified lately in the field of the assistance, while the organization of the refugees return is going steadily forward, with the Allied cooperation and the help of the Vatican Committee for Refugees. It has been decided to set up special centres in the more important towns that the refugees will cross on their way back. The centres will be in Rome, Naples, Foggia, Reggio Calabria and Messina.

Tito Zaniboni hopes that it will soon be possible to make use of the railway because an average of 1000 refugees could be repatriated at a time with one train. Also trawlers and other boats could be used very conveniently for refugees living in Sicily.

Besides repatriating them, the main, and perhaps even more important task of Zaniboni's office, will be that of putting them again in working conditions. They must be provided with practically everything, from clothes to essential pieces of furniture, but first of all with working tools. These tools are mainly produced in Northern Italy and the time when this region will be freed and the conditions in which the industries will be found, will determine the extent of the help that the Italian Government will provide the refugees with.

Anyhow, even making the roughest forecasts, the Italian Government will not be able to fulfill such a colossal task without help of the Allies which could take the direct form of a distribution of clothes, tools and other implements or the indirect one of credits and of a backing to the Italian Lira.

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33 PREFECTS, 15 VICE-PREFECTS AND 73 POLICE OFFICIALS DISMISSED.

33 Prefects, 15 Vice-Prefects, 18 Prefecture Councillors were retired or dismissed in Fascist purge to-day. 73 Police officials among whom are 20 Police Chiefs, 20 Deputy Chiefs and 53 Security Commissioners were also dismissed in compliance with the de-Fascistisation of State Offices. Among the 33 Prefects accountable for sanctions is Umberto Albini, Undersecretary to the Interior in the last Mussolini Cabinet, and Carlo Tiengo, former Minister of Corporations.

BULLETIN No 128

PAGE No 4

September 1st, 1944.
1900 h.

CABINET EXAMINES WAGE PROBLEM.

In this morning's Cabinet meeting held at Palazzo Venezia, under the Presidency of Prime Minister Bonomi, the details of economic ameliorations in favour of State employees and workers of private firms, already decided on on general principle in the previous reunions, were discussed.

The debate continues and will almost certainly end during this evening's sitting, and then the percentages and the nature of the raises in wages will be published.

The discussion of this problem was continued this afternoon and a limited Committee of Ministers was appointed to formulate concrete proposals on the matter.

1180

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BULLETIN N° 127 Sept. 1, 1944
1300 h.

WHO WAS PIETRO CARUSO, ROME'S N° 1
FASCIST CRIMINAL?

Pietro Caruso was appointed Rome's Chief of Police by Benito Mussolini, thanks to the 'coup de grace' he gave Galeazzo Ciano, condemned to death at Verona, and whom the execution squad missed. Caruso, Verona's Chief of Police killed him with a single revolver shot in the nape. Caruso had been named Verona's Chief of Police thanks to his energetic violence as Major of the Harbour Black Shirt Police in Trieste. He got his appointment as Major thanks to his past renown as a 'squadrista'. 'Nobody must be surprised of what I have been. Everything I did is due to my Fascist convictions', he declared faithfully today in Regina Coeli jail as he was questioned.

Caruso is a tall, corpulent man. He was born 41 years ago at Maddaloni, in the province of Cosenza (Calabria), and belonged to a modest lower middle class family. He studied at Naples in a commercial school where he graduated as an accountant. He joined the Fascist 'squadre d'azione' (action squads) early and participated in the mass meeting in Naples, in October 1922 where the March on Rome was decided. He also took part in the March on Rome.

In 1925 when Mussolini founded the Militia to gather together his 'squadristi' in it, Caruso got an officer's post. He chose to enter the Harbour Militia whose members at the beginning wore broad-brimmed hats, similar to those of Boy Scouts, and he followed up his whole career there to the rank of first 'Seniore'. In 1927 he married the daughter of the Harbour Master at Leghorn, from whom he had two children, now living at Salsomaggiore.

Ten years ago Caruso underwent a trial at Naples for swindling at the expense of the Administration of the Harbour Militia, but the scandal was hushed up and never got to the ears of the public. In 1943 he was at Trieste as Comman-

1179

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Ten years ago Caruso underwent a trial at Naples for swindling at the expense of the Administration of the Harbour Militia, but the scandal was hushed up and never got to the ears of the public. In 1943 he was at Trieste as Commander of the Harbour Militia and from Trieste he passed to Verona where the Republican Government of Mussolini had in the meantime transferred its seat. The 'Social Republic' of the Nazi-Fascists needed 'energetic' men so Caruso was made Chief of the Police in that City with a special formula 'in the auxiliary lists'; just at time to organize and take part in the trial against the members of the Fascist Grand Council

1179

BULLETIN n° 127

PAC. No 2

Sept. 1, 1944
130 h.

who had overthrown Mussolini on July 25.

When the Chief of the Police of Rome was dismissed for the flight of Senator Alberto Bergamini and other political hostages from San Gregorio to the Celio Military Hospital, Pietro Caruso was sent to take his post. He took up his new post on February 2 and two days later participated with the Germans in a great raid in Via Nazionale to collect workers for the Todt Organization. Caruso himself, who was in civilian clothes, was picked up by the SS in spite of his protest, and loaded on a truck. It took him hours to explain who he was and to get free.

His secretary Occhietti is a former NCO of the Harbour Black Shirt Police. He used to pass off as an engineer by name of Roberto Ravioli. Everybody, however, knew his real name.

ESCAPES FROM SS ATROCITIES AND REACHES ROPE

A Roman workman who managed to escape from the concentration camp of Fossoli, Mantua, and reach Rome, today described to our correspondent S.S. atrocities. He is Augusto De Petris, living at No 60 Via dei Lentoli, in the popular Quadraro district.

"On April 17th this year, before dawn," De Petris said, "German S.S. rounded up Quadraro dwellings. 712 men allegedly for reprisal against a Communist attempt in which three German soldiers had been killed. Taken aboard a cattle wagon, all barbed, the 712 men were first transferred to Carpi and later on to Fossoli and interned in a concentration camp. It took three days to get there, during which we were kept starving in the most horrible conditions. One of us died on the way. There were 3000 prisoners in the concentration camps there, each one identified by a series number. Each had to wear a star of different colour on the breast: white for Badoglio followers, red for Communists, a white rose for Partisans, and yellow for the Jews. Upon entering the camp we were nearly whipped to death. The Commander of the camp, an S.S. lieutenant called Bito, and a non-commissioned officer of the S.S. named..."

1178

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1128

"Once a week they picked out those men who were to be deported to Germany. Before departure these picked out were told that if they accepted to sign a declaration of loyalty they would be considered as volunteers, and if not they were interned. Then a second pick out was made among

BULLETIN n° 127

PAGE No 3

Sept. 1, 1944
1300 h.

those who had refused to sign. A militiaman of the S.S. passed in review the workmen lined up and handed to each one a bunch of wooden matches so that they should choose one. Half the matches had been previously cut. Those who were unfortunate enough to draw the cut matches were immediately shot, or they were placed on cattle trucks ready to leave. The methods of coercion to induce the workers to go to Germany were many, the mildest consisting in tying up the recalcitrant man for ten hours in the sun. Others had a band of steel tied around their heads and tightened till it crushed the bones, and others again were branded with red hot irons.

"Of the 712 Rumanians 600 were deported. The day of the first deportation to Germany, the lawyer Gasparotti was shot. He was the son of a former Milanese M.P., and was guilty of having signalled to the patriots with a transmitting radio set which he had hidden in the camp, the departure of the convoy so that they could stop it. In fact at Verona the train was stopped and 31 Nazis were killed. Gasparotti was taken from his hut and shot together with his wife."

The workman De Pretis managed to escape together with 12 companions, after having killed a sentinel and cutting off the electric current which passed through the barbed wire surrounding the camp. He concluded his tale by saying that the militiamen of the Italian S.S. legion often showed themselves more ferocious than the Nazis, and that their vengeance on the patriots, every time one of these Italians fell into their hands, was merciless.

ITALIAN WHEAT AT 200 LIRA PER QUINTAL
OF WHICH AT 40 LIRA?

Italian farmers should be taught that it makes no sense to grow wheat at a production cost of 20 lira per quintal, whereas Canadian or Australian or Argentine wheat could be imported in normal conditions at 40 lira per quintal, decla-

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ITALIAN WHEAT AT 200 LIRA PER QUINTAL OF PRODUCE AT 40 LIRA?

Italian farmers should be taught that it makes no sense to grow wheat at a production cost of 20 lira per quintal, whereas Canadian or Australian or Argentine wheat could be imported in normal conditions at 40 lira per quintal, declared today Italian Government experts who are studying the most urgent agricultural problems relating to the recovery of the country.

This wasteful experiment was due to the preposterous economic whim of Fascist "self-sufficiency", which fancied it could isolate the Italian system from international commerce for aggressive war adventures. The eight million people now engaged in agriculture in Italy need not be afraid to remain idle, experts added, if they turn from wheat to other crops and especially to truck garden production which is so suitable for Italian small farming and social and

BULLETIN No 127

PAGE No 4

Sept. 1, 1944
1300 h.

economic structure.

Italy was never a self-supporting country, experts point out, notwithstanding Fascist autarchy propaganda construed on faked statistics.

The Italian soil is exploited to the utmost in every direction and yet the Country is to depend on foreign importation for its daily bread.

Production for 1943-1944 agricultural year is officially estimated as follows:

Cereal crops (a 28,8 % decrease owing to war destructions and damages and sowing shortage).

wheat	53.345.000	QUINTALS
corn	21.923.000	"
rice	5.652.000	"
rye	1.023.000	"
barley	1.749.000	"
oats	4.065.000	"

Leguminous (23,4 % decrease)

Soya beans	3.830.000	quintals
beans	1.200.000	"

Vegetables (17,8 % decrease)

Potatoes	24.500.000	quintals
Truck gardens	21.000.000	"
Forages (14,8 % decrease)	268.769.000	"

Industrial crop

Beets	33.177.000	Quintals
hemp	900.000	"
tobacco	373.000	"
cotton	45.000	"
flax	280.000	"

The deficit should be made up with imports from abroad to provide for food supply and to help the wheels of at least a part of our factories.

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For the coming agricultural year 1944-45 the outlook is
 somewhat brighter especially for the late sowing season when
 the rest of the country will be very likely liberated.
 Hands will be available in much larger measure, and fuel
 for agricultural machines and fertilizers will be available
 also in much larger measure.

As far as vineyards, olive, mulberry, orange groves and
 fruit plants are concerned the devastations carried out by the
 German invaders are unfortunately very extensive and in some
 sections appalling. It will take years before the most va-

1176

BULLETIN No 127 PAGE No 5 September 1st, 1944
1300 h.

Inable asset of our agricultural wealth might be restored back to its original standing. Government officials are preoccupied that this one of the richest branches of Italian agriculture, producing wine, olive oil, silk, fruits for exports and preserves, cannot be reconstructed overnight but will take years and even decades.

UNITED STATES OF EUROPE OR REGIONAL BLOCKS? ITALIAN OPINION VEERS TOWARDS THE SECOND.

Keen interest is shown by Italian Diplomats for Dumbarton Oaks Conference and the planning of a postwar international organisation. A very promising note is struck, we are told, by the fact that the Anglo-American-Russian project provides for all nations having an equal share in the general direction of the prospective new Society, even if a greater responsibility is to be carried on by the major powers entrusted for the very might of their armed forces with the policing of world order and peace.

What interests most Italian experts is the machinery to be set up for the international organisation of peace. Will it be enacted as a single body of nations or will it be experimented as a combine of several separate although coordinate regional associations?

In this regard it is recalled that Mr. Churchill hinted in one of his speeches to the possibility of establishing a European Council, and an American Council. There is much speculation in Italian political and diplomatic circles as to whether the three Great Powers are going to stand for this alternative principle. The Italians, it is said, are inclined towards the second alternative, although veteran statesmen like Count Sforza and prominent exponents of the Christian Democrats and the Party of Action made their stand for a one world organisation. This is deemed by most Italian experts a bit premature because no one knows how the problem of Germany is going to be approached and solved in a practical way to return to the fold of European community.

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1175

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As to the second alternative, that is the setting up of regional groups, three distinct although interrelated possibilities are said to be worthy of special consideration. First the possibilities of closer ties with Great Britain, as distinguished from the Commonwealth, and several Western European States as General De Gaulle envisioned in his speech of April 18, 1944 in Algiers. It seems that no studies or talks have been so far undertaken on this subject, although in some political circles of Great Britain it was favourable commented

BULLETIN No 127

PAGE No 6

September 1st, 1944
1300 h.

on, Italian experts note that although De Gaulle failed to mention Italy in his speech, it is self-evident that Italy could hardly be overlooked or ignored in any regional organisation of West European States.

The second alternative which seems to be weighed with special interest is that of a close union between Italy and France, not only a customs and monetary union but to some extent a political one, including a common citizenship and joint administrative agencies. Count Sforza is the most authoritative and active exponent of this school of thought. In his last speech he went as far as to hint the possibility of a Union of Latin Nations including Spain and Portugal provided they accept a democratic system.

The third alternative is a Mediterranean regional organisation to which General De Gaulle referred in his speech at Ajaccio, October 8, 1943 when Corsica was liberated thanks to the united efforts of French and Italian patriots. He expressed his "hope to see the Latin Sea again become a bond of union... the day in which the peoples endless ancient reasons and history command to reunite and reintegrate one another from Bosphorus to Hercules' pillars"

A definite Italian reorientation on these problems, depends from the results of Dumbarton Oaks' Conference, Government experts confining themselves to watchful waiting for to-morrow's possibilities.

The words of De Gaulle are found very timely now that the withdrawal of German troops from the Balkans is foreseen, Italian experts told us, and the liberation of Greece and Yugoslavia looks imminent, as far as Italy is concerned it is clear that any organisation of the kind depends from a settlement of our relations with these two countries, which is not going to be smooth but to which Italian soldiers are serving as pioneers since 8 September 1943 by fighting alongside with Greek and Yugoslav partisans under Marshal Tito.

POPE ARCHBISHOP MONSIGNOR OTTAVIANI AND
MEMBERS OF BRAZILIAN MILITARY
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POPE RECEIVES MONSIGNOR OTTAVIANI AND MEMBERS OF BRAZILIAN MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

The Pope received in private audience Monsignor Alfredo Ottaviani, "Assessore del Santo uffizio" to-day; the Pontiff also received Generals loanarges Lopez de Souza, W. Vaz de Mello, Francisco de Paula Cidade, Waldomiro Gomez Ferreira, and the Second Lieutenant Ibanez Gomez Ferreira, members of the Brazilian Military Tribunal.

BULLETIN No. 27

PAGE No. 7

September 1st, 1944
1300 h.

POPE WANTS DURABLE PEACE.

In the radio message which the Pope personally will broadcast at 10 30 to-night and which will last about 30 minutes he will speak particularly about peace. It is believed that he will deal with the spiritual and economic principles which alone may guarantee a lasting peace. He will especially insist on the necessity of creating a new and wider League of Nations which may be able to intervene in time and efficiently to deter the danger of a next war.

1173

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As news agencies are forbidden, the greatest care should be taken not to hand out material to the press. It is strictly forbidden to give interviews to the press. There are no press conferences in Italy. It is strictly forbidden to give interviews to the press. There are no press conferences in Italy.

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

PRESS REVIEW
BULLETIN N° 126
Sept. 1, 1944
900 h.

PARTY OF ACTION COMPLAINS FOR BEING IGNORED

Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, in an open letter to the British and American Trade Unions confederations, writes: "It is extremely serious that every possible means was used to keep minorities most carefully at a distance from your official visits. One plain example is that yesterday, at the General Confederation of Labour you saw the general secretaries and 16 of the Executive Committees of the Confederation. They are all members of the three parties who, up to the present, have monopolized the Executive Committee and presided over the reconstitution of it. That the present Executive Committee of the G.U.L. is truly the most adapted to explain to workmen the democratic sense of criticism and organization, is contested by many and among these ourselves, the Party of Action, which, as you do not ignore carries its weight in the struggle which is being fought for the liberation of the country.

"Some years ago one of your men (and if we are not mistaken is was Cole) came to Italy and after having stood at the front door of Mussolini's corporative régime, returned home with a certain amount of enthusiasm for this which was the greatest fraud in history. He had no excuse to make but he could at least confess that he had been unable to go beyond the front door. You must remember that the situation is quite different here today, and should you make the same mistake, you would, however, not have the right to a same confession".

1172

BREAKING UP LARGE ESTATES AND PROMOTING
SMALL FARMS

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BREAKING UP LARGE ESTATES AND PROMOTING
SMALL FARMS

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, writes: "On the land around Rome, besides in other regions where there are still too many large estates things are happening which clearly give a warning to the Government. Crowds of peasants are invading these uncultivated or only slightly cultivated lands. They have resorted to these methods because they were tired of waiting in vain for legal provisions which they consider now timely, and which must respond to those elementary, fair and urgently pressing necessities of the whole country. If measures are not rapidly taken then

Sept. 1, 1944
905 h.

this phenomenon will inevitably spread to other provinces and will tend to become still more disorderly.

Di Vittorio, member of the Executive of the Communist Party, in an interview with our correspondent (see our Bull. no 124, Aug. 31, 1944) declared that the Italian Communist Party stands for small holdings production. In today's article Di Vittorio reiterates that Italy has to rely on hand labour for farming and it is therefore evident that small or medium peasant holdings are most suitable for intensive production.

THE NAVAL OFFICER COMMITTED SUICIDE

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, writes: "We honour the memory of Carlo Pecia di Cossato, the brave naval officer who committed suicide out of despair for the present and future of the country. We have never known him", the paper adds, "but we can imagine his life during the past 20 years and his despair at the last moment, when we observe how hundreds of brave Italian officers, his companions, desperately feel over the present tragedy of their Country, and do not see a way out for this situation."

"Carlo Pecia loved those forces and institutions which he thought were the basis of Italy's future, but which in the end drove him to his deed of desperation. His true reason for life was his Country and not these forces, but Italy has not perished and cannot perish".

SOCIALISTS CONVENT IN NAPLES TO DISCUSS STATE REFORMING

1171

Avanti!, organ of the Socialist Party, points out that the National Council of the Socialist Party will convene in Naples tomorrow for the first time after long years of tyranny. A possible early end of war suggests exploring the situation and approaching the most urgent problems relating to the liberation of the whole of Italy. So far - the paper adds - the Socialist Party policy was anticipating three successive stages the country would undergo for the complete liquidation of Fascism and to democratize it.

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"Firstly we are going through the period since September 8, 1943 and during which exigencies of war and liberation are foremost. Secondly, the pre-Constitution period, which is rapidly approaching and will be dominated by the political struggle for a solid front of all parties for State reforming and the setting up of a Republic. Thirdly, it will be the Constituent that will decide on the new form of government and system, crushing down oligarchic groups through socialization of big business combines and large estates. Only after this cycle of far-reaching reforms is completed, Avanti! writes - may Fascism be considered destroyed not only in its spirit and organization but in the reactionary interest which it politically expressed".

1993