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October 1966

Information Service

SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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

BULLETIN No 115

October 31, 1944.
2000 h.

QUINTIERI AND MATTIOLI LEAVE ON THURSDAY.

Raffaele Mattioli and Quinto Quintieri, accompanied by a secretary, Egidio Ortona, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who will leave by air for New York on Thursday, November 2, are the first official mission sent from former enemy, co-belligerant Italy to the United States since the Armistice was signed. They compose a small committee of experts who will discuss with U.S. officials financial and monetary matters regarding relations between the two countries. Mattioli is the head of the Banca Commerciale. Quintieri, a banker from Calabria, was Minister of Finance in one of the Badoglio Governments.

They will open conversations on the exact procedure for the redemption, by the Italian Government, of the Occupation Lire, which represent the problem No 1 for the Ministero del Tesoro. They will also discuss matters relating to the price of army supplies which the United States Government are selling to the Italian Government at the present moment.

It is believed that the financial experts' departure soon after the repeal of the "Trading with the Enemy Act" as regards to Italy and the new international "de facto" recognition of the Italian statute will mark one further step towards the rehabilitation of the country, as placing Italian foreign trade on sound monetary basis must necessarily precede all plans

ANTI-SEPARATIST MOVEMENT CONSTITUTED BY SICILIANS ON THE CONTINENT.

Sicilians on the Continent are uniting in an anti-Sepa-

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ANTI-SEPARATIST MOVEMENT CONTROLLED BY SICILIANS
ON THE CONTINENT.

Sicilians on the Continent are creating an anti-Separatist movement promoted by the Sicilian Lieutenant Emilcare Oddo, who was interviewed by "SI" today. 1489

"Separatism," he declared, "is not a popular movement. The people are against it. Its leader Finocchiaro Aprile is not an interpreter of the popular will. He is a trouble maker who takes advantage of present difficulties to gain personal "clients". He allures part of the people with very pleasant promises: no more military service, no more taxes to pay."

Oddo's movement was started in Brindisi at the beginning

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of the year and rapidly spread to all the Italian regions where Sicilians live. Thousans have already adhered.

"Separatism is in every time a historical error, to-day that Italy is bleeding it is a crime."

Oddo concluded, "Besides it is not true that the island is self sufficient. If Sicily wants to live it must make recourse to Italian help."

SFORZA EXPLAINS MYSTERY OF MISSING DOCUMENTS

Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, explained to-day in a letter to the newspaper "Voce Repubblicana" the mistery of the missing documents from the dossier of the trial against the Generals Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto, who failed to defend Naples from the Germans. "Voce Repubblicana" had first publicly denounced the disappearance of the documents. Count Sforza writes:

"The trial was not postponed because documents had been subtracted but because it appeared necessary to question in Naples new witnesses. This was already done. The trial will be held in the shortest time consistent with procedure.

"No document has ever been subtracted. The two letters mentioned by yesterday's "Voce Repubblicana" were never included in the trial's dossier. When at the Viminale Palace my colleague Casati (the War Minister) personally handed over to me the dossier he also gave, for my information and begging for restitution, two letters by military superiors of the two defendants. The letters expressed the opinion that Del Tetto and Pentimalli were highly blamable but that it was not the case to try them.

"This opinion, emanated by Generals who had been far away from the dishonourable facts of Naples, did not alter my meditated convincement that only a solemn public tribunal should judge the defendants. I gave the two letters back to Casati and ordered the trial to be postponed.

"But as the existence of two contrary opinions had been recorded (which shows that nobody tried to hide the fact) one of the defenders asked for the letters to be included in the

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"But as the existence of two contrary opinions had been recorded (which shows that nobody tried to hide the fact) one of the defenders asked for the letters to be included in the dossier. He got them back from the War Ministry." The letters in question were written by Marshal Giovanni Messe, chief of the General Staff and by General Berardi, chief of the Army General Staff. Marshal Messe summed up the results of the inquest carried out by the General Staff against General Del Tetto, concluding that he could not be tried and advising to dismiss him from the Army, as "ST" revealed yesterday.

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General Berardi arrived to a similar conclusion in connection with General Pentimalli.

"'Voce Repubblicana' commenting on Sforza's explanation writes that the interest of the Republican Party is that the two Generals can defend themselves by accusing their superiors, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, General Vittorio Ambrosio and the King himself. "As the High Commissioner could not start his work from the top let us see if with some public trial we can climb from the basis to the summit."

WHAT WORKERS ASKED AND WHAT THEY GOT.

The half hour protest strike promoted by the General Confederation of Italian Labour has been called off. In the course of two meetings among Government members, Labour and Allied representatives, the requests of the workers were examined. They were:

1º) Authorisation to set up new factory kitchens and to restart the old ones.

2º) The food supplements to those who do heavy and very heavy work to be granted again.

3º) The granting of the subsidy for high cost of living, already decided upon in principle, but still not paid.

The concessions obtained by the workers can thus be summarised:

1º) The Allies will supply the factory-kitchens of industrial firms with flour and pasta.

2º) The granting of the food supplements to those who do heavy work will be decided upon at a next meeting.

3º) The publication of the decree concerning the subsidy for the high cost of living will be published today.

As to the third point Roman workers point out that such a long time has elapsed between the start and the conclusion of the negotiations that in the mean time the prices of public services and of the goods generally have risen so that people will not reap the advantage of the subsidy.

1287

PRINTERS GO ON STRIKE IN ROME.

From November 2nd printers will stop night-time working

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1587

PRINTERS GO ON STRIKE IN ROME.

From November 2nd printers will stop night-time working the Committee of Internal Commissions of daily papers in Rome decided to-day. The printers will keep on working in the daytime provided the employers will fix labour shifts.

Printers strike has been called six weeks ago following workers' remonstrances for hold-ups suffered by many labourers in the black-out streets. 5 Workers of the printing firm of the Giornale d'Italia and 4 of the Popolo di Roma were

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robbed and beaten by thugs on their way home at night. The printers asked for a bus service at night. The employers promised to provide for it by November 2nd. Owing to the failure by the employers to set up the bus service the printers decide to go on strike from that date on.

HOLD UPS AND ROBBERIES ON THE INCREASE IN ROME.

Night time offenses are on the increase in Rome police disclosed today. Seven or eight hold-ups occur every night in the dark streets of the City. Previously felonious assaults and robberies were carried out by individual thugs on the loose. Now it appears that several gangs are operating in more or less large groups. They cover their face with a black mask and stop and seize cars, pillage shops and loot apartments bagging a considerable booty every night. In the month of September robberies numbered over 400. Some of the offenders wear uniforms, others civilian clothes. Statistics show that offenses occur mostly between 19,00 and 23,00 hours, that is before the curfew. Police says that the situation is worsening for want of adequate means at its disposal having only a few squads of three agents each for patrolling the streets all underpaid and not well armed and with long distances to cover over all the city.

FORSAKEN LANDS TO BE ALLOTTED SOON.

Premier Bonomi has directed all the Prefects of the liberated provinces to set up at the earliest possible date the local Committees for the allottment of forsaken or waste lands to peasants cooperatives. The Government recommended to speed up all measures necessary to meet the demands of farm labourers represented by the Italian Confederation of Labour that suggested to Bonomi to provide for land allotments without further delay pending the enforcement of the laws recently approved by the Council of Ministers. The assignments of lands should be made at once according to the spirit of the law with reservations for the completion of technicalities in due course of time.

2003
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2004

JEWS, CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS ORGANISING AN INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD IN ROME.

An Association has been formed in Rome for the brotherhood of Nations without distinction of race, whose Executive is largely constituted by men of every Faith and Nationality who during the Nazi occupation of Rome actively helped the Jews. The H.Q. of this Society, now in Piazza Capranettari 70, was then in Via Sicilia, in the Capucin College, opposite the ill famed Pensione Jaccarino. The head of the movement was Father Benedict of Bourge d'Ire, former Professor of Theology in the Capucin's International College. He is now a member of the Executive, with other religious, and numerous Jews of Catholic and non-Catholic religion, and the President is the lawyer Mario Cenigliani. Aim of the Association is to maintain and strengthen spiritually the ties created between Jews and Christians during the past persecutions. The Rabbi of Rome, and some protestant Pastors have also adhered to it.

A Committee of Christian Jewish Friendship and Culture has also been set up, but this is composed exclusively of Catholics and Catholic Jews. It will give lectures and will soon publish a magazine

DE RUGGIERO ISSUES AN APPEAL FOR THE SAFETY OF RAVENNA.

Guido de Ruggiero, Minister for Public Instruction, issued an appeal to combatants of both sides to save Ravenna from war danger. Ravenna is an historical and artistic city of heart stirring associations. It is the city of Dante's tomb which prides itself in well preserved monuments of matchless beauty and magnificence. Masterpieces of Bizantine art are San Vitale, San Apollinare in Classe, the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia and the celebrated mosaics which represent the glory of the early Christian art/ It would be one of the worst war crimes on the part of the enemy to expose the monuments of Ravenna to dangers in the vain attempt to delay for a short time the advance of

2005
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Telefono 41746

BULLETIN N° 314 October 31, 1944
1600 h.

DID STETTINIUS MEAN A NEW ARMISTICE OR PUBLICATION OF OLD ONE?

(By our diplomatic correspondent.)

The declaration by State Undersecretary Stettinius, that the Italian Armistice conditions were being studied by the State Department, aroused great interest in Roman political circles. Owing to the extremely condensed form under which the news reached Rome it is not very clear if Stettinius referred to the question of the long-delayed publication of Armistice clauses or if he indicated a new trend of American policy. The Italian Government has repeatedly requested the American Government, through confidential channels, to substitute to the Malta Armistice convention another convention which should abolish the already carried out clauses or those that do not correspond anymore to the present situation and should recognise the part taken by Italy in the war against Germany at the United Nations' side.

This new convention, according to well-informed quarters, could be called "cobelligerency convention" and constitute an appreciable step forward towards the settlement of relations between Italy and the Allies, which, from a formal point of view, is not at all satisfactory.

The more optimistic believe that Stettinius' words refer to the accord hypothesis. In fact in a press conference on the 27th of October last, he said that the Italian Armistice clauses were a military secret and that the time had not yet come to reveal them. During the same conference the State Undersecretary stated that the restauration of peace relations with Italy was one of the scopes of American policy.

As the uncertainty has not been dispelled Italian political quarters remain cautiously hopeful.

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ROSSONI WILL GIVE HIMSELF UP WHEN FERRARA IS LIBERATED.

2007 Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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The Fascist big-shot Edmondo Rossoni, informed the Italian authorities, through his wife Anna Piovani, that he will leave his hiding place and face trial the day that his native town Ferrara will be liberated by the allies. Rossoni, former Agriculture Minister and Undersecretary to the Presidenza del Consiglio, was a member of the Fascist Grand Council and

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voted against Mussolini on July 25,1943, when the Dictator was overthrown. He was tried while absentee by the Special Tribunal of Verona and sentenced to death. Meanwhile he kept hidden, according to widespread rumours, in a place in Rome which enjoys extraterritorial protection. Rossoni, always through his wife, who is living at her sister's in Via Po 14,Rome, explained why he will not present himself to the Italian Authorities before Fascism is freed. He claims to have been an anti-Fascist for a long time, and a personal enemy of Mussolini who repaid him with equal hatred preventing the completion of the syndacalist reforms sponsored by Rossoni. He also affirms to have always opposed war at Germany's side and to have given no support to the war effort. Rossoni says he has very important revelations to make about Mussolini and that he fears that the Dictator might take revenge on his relations living in Tresigallo, near Ferrara.

Rossoni was born in Tresigallo in 1884. Meanwhile the properties of the Fascist boss have been confiscated: a villa and a vineyard near Anzio, the furniture of a luxurious flat in the Via Veneto in Rome, 1.400.000 lire which his wife declares to have won gambling. From the flat bottles of liqueurs disappeared on the eve of the confiscation. The bulk of his wealth however is in Tresigallo.

Rossoni used to compose light tunes, which were however so bad that they were regularly refused by band leaders. Some of the names of Rossoni's tunes are: "Life comes back", "To love again", "Little Romance of Eve", "Pomposa", "Love flight", "Rose".

FACTORY KITCHENS SET UP WITH ALLIED HELP.

In a meeting held at the Viminale Palace this morning, presided over by P.M.Ivanoe Bonomi, at which the Ministers of Agriculture, Industry, Commerce and Labour, the Undersecretary for Agriculture, Mr.Antolini, Col.Benmore, Major Imbrie (delegates of the Allied Commission), Dr Vittorio, Grandi and Lizzadri (representatives of the Italian Labour Confederation) and th

1483

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to work of the workers in the factories, were no longer in conditions to supply the necessary meals because they lacked the indispensable food stuffs to meet the new needs.

In one of the next meetings the concession of a supplement of 125 grams of bread to all those who do heavy work in the regions North of the Garigliano will be decided on, as well as the regular supply of the factory kitchens of the rest of Italy, the other supplements for those who do very heavy work remaining unaltered. For this assistance the General Confederation of Labour will furnish very soon the necessary statistics to the competent Allied authorities.

As to the indemnity for high cost of living, which must be given to the workers who depend directly from the Allied Authorities, the necessary measures will be examined as soon as the decree granting the indemnity to all workers will come out, which should be within to-day.

ITALIAN DIPLOMAT BACHELORS ARE AGAIN ON INTERNATIONAL MATRIMONIAL-MARKET.

Italian diplomats can now marry again foreign ladies, without breaking the law or relinquishing their career, as the Fascist law which prevented them from doing so has been abolished to-day.

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SI/LETTER No 313

OCTOBER 31. 1944
1200h.

"MONUMENTS CASUALTIES MOUNTING" DE RUGGIERO SAYS.
THE STAGGERING COST OF ART TREASURES LOOTED
BY GERMANS IN ITALY.

Guido De Ruggiero, Minister of Public Instruction, historian of philosophy of international fame and graduaded " ad honorem" of Oxford interviewed by SI declared that with war driving on from south to north throughout the Italian peninsula the list of monuments casualties is appallingly mounting and the responsabilities of the Italian Government for preserving or restoring art treasures are becoming a heavy financial burden and staggering task to deal with.

"Perhaps" De Ruggiero added, there is no monument in the whole Italy which is moreor less damaged by war operations, some only slightly or superficially hit, some badly but fortunately not irreparably injured but all in need of repairs to be urgently carried out against weather exposures of the coming winter. The Ministry have provided for all data regarding damages by directing the local curators to inspect war striken monuments and make arrangements for the most urgent repairs. In several instances Government officials had to go through mined zones, and owing to shortage of transportations and lack of other facilities they had to reach distant places av foot.

The Allied Authorities were always very helpful and did not spare efforts to give us valuable assistance permitting to avail ourselves of their transportation means whenever was necessities did not interfere.

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"The Ministry's D[illegible]

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THE STAGGERING LIST OF ART TREASURES LOOTED BY GERMANS IN ITALY.

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"The Ministry", De Ruggiero went on, is keeping constantly in touch with its provincial ofvices. The most important and priced momument stand out highier in priorities lists of the restoration works and funds appropriations.

Germans carried out deliberately destructions which are notjustified by war purpose or objective whatever.

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Responsibilities for such vandalic devastations are being investigated for settling accounts at proper time. As to the art treasures looted by nazi plunderers and their fascist accomplices the Government is taking note of them in order to get back, when war is ended, our stolen art wealth. Of course the list of missing masterpieces may be only tentative for the time being. It is not easy to ascertain wheter the art treasure carried away by the Nazi Fascists have been all taken to Germany or in part deposited somewhere in Northern Italy allegedly for safekeeping. There is no doubt however that priceless works have been taken away in Tuscany by the Germans.

Designs of Lorenzo Credi, Di Callot, Tintoretto, Andrea Del Sarto and other masters, are missing. 26 big cases containing celebrated sculptures of Uffizzi Galleries and Florence Cathedral among which the famed Venus of Medicis, Doriphorus, Niobe, are missing. These art treasures were taken for safekeeping to the Certosa of Sant Onofrio, near Dicomano in Florenceprovince. In Villa Bossi Pucci di Montagnana were placed for safekeeping against war dangers the most celebrated paintings of Renaissance masters. Then they were removed by order of Alessandro Pavolini, Secretary of the Fascist Republican Party. The loss to Italy art wealth may be sized up only by mentioning that two canvasses of Botticelli the entire cycle of Virtuese of Pollaiolo, the portrait of Giulio Varano of Tiziano, the Pietà of Giambellino, one Tiepolo, two Caravaggio, one Rembrandt, one Van Dyck and one Van Derweyden are missing.

"But are these thefts been committed under the pretext such masterpieces had to be brought in Northern Italy? " we asked De Ruggiero.

"No, in some instances they skipped the so-called minutes of consignment. For instance, from the pretorius palace of Poppi, they have carried away two hundreds pictures with bayonets pointed against the caretakers.

Here were stored the most celebrated pictures of Raffaello, the Veiled Woman, Cardinal Bibbiena's portrait, and the self-portrait ; Verrocchio's portrait of Lorenzo di Credi, two pictures of Botticelli, the self-portrait and the San Giovanni of Andrea Del

1480

2014
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2015 Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

It is to be noted that from this storage as well as from the others, works of foreign masters especially German and Flemand were plundered: two pictures of Luc. Cranach the Elder, three of Memling, three of Durer,(among them the Calvary) the portrait of the old man of Rembrandt, a portrait by Van Cleve, the Sacred Family by Rubens, and the portrait of Philip the IV by Velasquez.

In fact, the Germans even before the war, tried to get possession of them in spite of all exportation prohibitions. Sometimes they managed to secure from Fascist Government German art works exsisting in Italy as "presnts".

Luckily the number of the pictures damaged because of the war or vandalic acts is very thin: only two pictures of a very great value have been somewhat damaged.

Summing it up the Ministry said that it is his own purpose to make Italian and international public aware of the state of the monuments as soon as all data are available.

Masterpieces looted by Nazi-fascists.

According to Guido De Ruggiero's declarations masterpieces missing because of nazi-fascist plundering in Florence and Tuscany are the following:

The Venus of Medicis
The Doriphorus
The Niches and the Niobides
The Porcellino(Little Pig) in the market square of Florence
Two paintings of Botticelli
One painting of Signorelli
Three paintings of Lorenzo di Credi
Three paintings of Filippo Lippi
The whole collettion of "Le Virtù"(the Virtues) by Pollaiolo
Two panels by Pietro Lorenzetti
Three paintings of Taddeo Gaddi
The portrait of Philip II of Titian
The portraits of Giulio Romano of Titian

1479

2016 Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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One painting of Signorelli
Three paintings of Lorenzo di Credi
Three paintings of Filippo Lippi
The whole collection of "Le Virtù"(the Virtues) by Pollaiolo
Two panels by Pietro Lorenzetti
Three paintings of Tintoretto
The portrait of Philip II of Titian
The portrait of Giulio Varano of Titian
The "Pietà" (the Pity)" of Giambellino
One painting of Giambattista Tiepolo

1479

2017 declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

BULLETIN [illegible] 313 [illegible] OCTOBER 31 1944
1200 h.

Two paintings by Michelangel daCaravaggio
Two paintings by Titian il Vecchio
One painting by Filippino Lippi
One painting by Rembrandt van Rhn
One painting by Van Dyck
The translating of Christ into the sepulchre by Van der Weiden
The Saint George, the David, the "Marzocco" and the Tabernacolo of Santa Crowe by Donatello
The "Bacchus" by Michelangelo
The Holy Virgin and Her Son by Verrocchio
The "Velata" (the Veiled Woman" the protrait of the Cardinal Bibbiena and the self-portrait of Raffaello
The sel-portrait and the Saint John by Andrea del Sarto
A group of terracotta by Luca della Robbia from the hospital of the Innocenti in Florence
The portrait of Verrocchjo by Lorenzo di Credi
The Concert by Titian
The "Holy Virgin and Her Son" by Correggio
Three paintings by Luca Cranach the Elder
Three paintings by Hands Memling
The "Calvary and other two paintings by Albrecht Durer
The portrait of an old man by Rembrandt van Ryn
One portrait by Van Cleve
The Sacred Family of Rubens
The portrait of Philip IV by Velasques
The panels depicting Adam and Eve of Luca Cranach

MONS. GIUZZOLI, DEAN OF THE SACRED ROTA? DIES.

MONS. JULIEN NAMED HIS SUCCESSOR.

Mons; Giulio Grazioli, Dean of the Sacred Roman Rota died from pneumonia this morning.
The Tribunal of the Sacred Roman Rota originated [illegible] derived its name

2018 declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

The Holy Virgin and Her Son by Verrocchio
The "Velata" (the Veiled Woman" the protrait of the
Cardinal Bibbiena and the self-portrait of Raffaello
The sel-portrait and the Saint John by Andrea del
Sarto
A group of " terracotta" by Luca della Robbia from
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The Tribunal of the Sacred Roman Rota originated
from the ancient Apostolic Chancery, derived its name
from a revolving [illegible] on which were placed the bundles
odf paper citting the trials before the Vatican
Courts and Because Justices seated by turns.Sixtus IV
raised to twelve the number of Uditori Chaplains, whose
elections was reserved to the Pope, although some of

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
2019

the c tholic n ti ns h d the right to appoint their own Uditori. The Rot i the best known of the Ecclesiastical Tribunals because of its pronouncing judgement on marriage annulments.

The l te Mons. Giulio Grazioli was born in Rome May 24, 1862. He was named Uditore on December 8, 1916 and became Dean of the Sacred Tribunal when his predecessor Massimo Massimi was created Cardinal By Pius XI in the Consistory of December 16, 1935. The successor to Mons. Grazioli is Monsr. Andrea Julian a french prelate, born in Pelussin, October 25, 1884. Mons. Julian was appointed Uditore Sept. 15, 1926.

2020
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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2021

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

SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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

BULLETIN N° 312 OCT. 31. 1944
900 h.

ROME WORKERS IN HALF HOUR PROTEST CALLED OUT.

The collective protest for an half hour of roman workers and civil employees which had to take place today has been cancelled "Avanti" organ of the Socialist Party reports. All shops and offices in Rome were expected to close today to demonstrate workers discontent over failure by many employers to pay high cost of living allowances. The General Confederation Labor was invited by Bonomi to call out the protestation pending the application of the Government decree providing for the payment of the bonus with decurrence from August 15. Suggestions made by the Unions that extra rations should given to those workers on heavy manual labor who are directly employed by the Allies are being submitted by the Government official to the Allied authorithies concerned.

B[illegible]

BARI WORKERS ASK COST OF LIVING BONUS.

Unità organ of Communist Party reports from Bari that local workers are manifestating discontent over non payment of a cost of living bonus by employers. The local Chamber of Labor demands immediate action on part of government

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authorities lest occur an outbreak of popular disturbances.

A CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY TO STEP UP GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY.

"Italia Libera" organ of the Party of Action reports a resolution passed by the Executive of the Party demanding the immediate constitution of a Consultative Assembly, which the Party suggests, should include members designated by all parties represented in the Committees of National Liberation, exponents of other political movements and experts.

The paper commenting the resolution says that the task confronting the italian people is a staggering one. The present moment id vull of events involving the future of Italy and no one would be satisfied in seeing Government political activities confined to the functioning of an ordinary administration. "It is therfore necessary that the gathering of all antifascist forces around the Government for invigorating the conduct of public affairs," the paper adds," and to make them conscious through free debates of that unity upon which depends a true democratic coming back of Italy."

HOW FASCISTS MANIPULATED "LOOK MYTH."

Il Popolo organ of the Christian democrats writes:
" Among the various myths of the fascist policy there was one called Eden.
" A myth is not true. It represents an arbitrary and biased fantastic assumption.
... Fascist propaganda was badly in need of targets for its policy and when it couldn't find ...

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

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HOW FASCISTS MANIPULATED "LONDON MYTH."

Il Popolo organ of the Christian democrats writes:

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"A myth is not true. It represents an arbitrary and biased fantastic assumption.

"The Fascist propaganda was badly in need of targets for its policy and when it could not find any at hand, it knew how to manipulate them.

So was the myth of London as fierce enemy of Italy. This myth was manipulated in such a way by fascist propaganda that even intelligent Italians could not grasp at time where ended the truth and where the legend began.

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"Even if Eden was, in a certain moment an enemy of Italy, one must remember that he was only an enemy of fascist Italy. And is the Italy we also have been and are enemies; that Italy they tried to identify with Fascism, that Italy without honor. And we have been and are still enemies of that Italy just because we love Italy.

"Now what the antifascist Italy want? On a speech broadcasted in the October 1939, Eden outlined the aims of the war against Germany. If we read it over again and meditate the passages in which he speaks against the domination of force, and envisages a new world in which right might triumph, and all nations cooperate, and cannot fail to draw other conclusions than the ones which the new Italy has resolved to stand for.

"Eden, roaming in the cities of the world, with his exquisite mind, ready to appreciate our old culture, will be certainly able to discover this new Italy that is nothing but the Italy of our political traditions of a loyal friendship and mutual understanding between the two nations."

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

BULLETIN N° 311 October 30,1944.
2000 h.

REFORM OF ITALIAN FORMER PLANTS
PREMISE TO INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY.

(An exclusive interview to "SI" by Chairman of Industrialists' Confederation)

"The first condition for the recovery of Italian industry is the repairing of the electric power-plants" told "SI" today the Chairman of the Industrialists' Confederation, Fabio Friggeri, who recently had a long talk on the subject with Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi.

"The power plants which should be required first", he added, "are those of [redacted] Rome, and of Terni, in Umbria. The factories of the U.S.A. and Sweden could within a few months supply Italy with the required electric machinery. The question of payment can be settled now that Italy has a credit in the U.S.A. in exchange of the occupation lire, the Italian exports to America, and the postal orders sent to this Country by Italian emigrants. Also the problem of shipping should not be impossible to overcome. It is an absolute certainty that when liberated Italy will be able to use again a part of her electric power, the recovery of industries will be quick and fruitful.

"In the second place to restart work in the factories one will have to restore railway communications. The transport of great quantities of raw materials, necessary for the big industries, like coal for instance, cannot be made with trucks. The trucks could be better used to transport valuable goods which occupy less space or to carry food and persons. It is of paramount importance that a certain percentage of railway transports shall be assigned to industry.

"The third condition to be fulfilled is the abolition of military requisition of industrial factories. Left to private initiative the factories would obtain good results."

Friggeri further stated that the reconstruction of It.-

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REFORM OF ITALIAN FARMER PLANTS PREMISE TO INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY.

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1473

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Friggeri further stated that the reconstruction of Italian industries can hardly be accomplished without the foreign capital taking part in the financing. The loans could be reimbursed gradually. Power-plants, transports, house-building, mechanised and clothing industries should be helped first owing to their importance in the Country's life.

In Friggeri's opinion the policy of prices should be revised. The industries cannot work if they have to buy the raw materials under "black market" conditions. The cost of

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living must be lowered if one wants to go back to healthy economic conditions.

The industrialists representative does not think that the situation can be solved by a Government monopoly of production. Private initiative should be left free and production can restart only through a close cooperation and understanding between owners and workers.

"Italy anyhow", concluded Friggeri, "must count mainly on her own forces as the Allies must extend their help also to other. European Countries devastated by the war."

MATTEO MATTEOTTI BADLY INJURED IN CAR ACCIDENT.

Matteo Matteotti, son of the AntiFascist Martyr had a narrow escape from death in a motor car accident yesterday. He was travelling from Naples to Rome along with two friends [redacted] Pietro and Franco Rambelli when his car was struck and smashed by a truck moving in the opposite way near Terracina. Matteotti and his fellow travellers seriously injured were rescued by English officers and taken to the Policlinico hospital in Rome. Matteotti and his friends after first aid in the Policlinico were taken home. Matteotti's conditions are satisfactory and rapidly improving, it is reported to-day.

Matteo Matteotti is the leader of the Young Socialist Movement in Italy and editor of "Gioventù Socialista" a weekly of the Socialist Party, devoted to youth problems and activity.

FORSAKEN LANDS TO BE TURNED OVER TO PEASANTS COOPERATIVES.

Premier Bonomi received this morning the three Secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labour who presented him a memorandum recommending speedy Government measures for turning over to peasants Cooperatives or Leagues forsaken lands to be put under plough for the next agricultural years. Premier Bonomi promised that special provisions will be issued immediately by the Government to meet the demands of the landless or idle farm labourers in the Liberated Provinces.

1472

TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS BETWEEN ITALY AND ALLIED NATIONS.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046
2028

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TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS REOPENING BETWEEN ITALY AND ALLIED NATIONS.

Very soon, following an agreement between the Allies and the competent Italian authorities, telegraphic, radio and cable communications with England, the U.S.A. and other States which

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

will be specified eventually, will be resumed for the public through the State telegraphs, the Italo Radio and the Italcable, these last at present used by the Allies solely for military needs. With regard to the Italcable it is not unlikely that the Government, after the specific criticisms made by the press against its administrators and shareholders, will proceed to appoint a commission of enquiry with the specific task of carrying out a detailed economic investigation on the budget of the organisation in the last years, if not during the entire 20 years of Fascism.

IS ITALY GOING COMMUNIST?
BEWARE OF STATISTICS, DON STURZO SAYS.

"Il Quotidiano", organ of the Catholic Action, publishes an article on "Italy and Communism" by Don Luigi Sturzo, the leader of the Catholic Party before Fascism, now resident in the United States.

Don Luigi Sturzo says that a section of American opinion is asking whether Italy is going Communist. Don Sturzo affirms that newspaper readers are impressed by the American Journalists who give special prominence to Communist leaders in their correspondance from Rome. Togliatti and Di Vittorio are gradually replacing Croce, Sforza and Badoglio who stood out high the past months in the picture of Italian events. After Badoglio's eclipse, the new Premier Bonomi did not stir up interest of the American press. For certain people there would only be in Italy now monarchists of the Badoglio type or communists of Togliatti's type. Othet Italian leaders would be unworthy of mention. Furthermore Communism in Italy after years of underground activities and Fascist persecutions comes out now as a mass party along with the Socialists and the Christian Democrat Parties. This fact, Don Sturzo holds, is not to be overestimated or underrated but properly weighed up. Under this latter aspect Don Sturzo goes on, Italian communism is an indigenous movement, in spite of connections with Moscow which did not soften down, however the struggle against Nazism and Fascism or, as it happened in America and France did not induce to endorse the Nazi-Fascist war during the period of the Stalin Hitler agreement. Finally there is a Communism which appears to be dictated by

2030
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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1471

2031

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

thr ughout the various regions. Those who believed Italians were 90% Fascist were deluded. Those who indulge in thinking Italians would be 51% Communist at the present would very likely remain deluded until the cows. Beware of too simplifying statistics, Don Sturzo concludes.

HOUSE OF JAILED FASCIST ROBBED.

A gang of thieves, armed to the teeth, and disguised as policemen, broke into the house of Massimo Del Fante, Count of Castellarcione, and proceeded to rob bonds for 200,000 lire and jewels for an enormous value, under the terrified gaze of Signora Maria Giglio, divorced wife of Del Fante. The Count is at present in the Regina Coeli jail charged of collaboration with the Germans. The thieves then tried unsuccessfully to break into another flat in the house, at one time inhabited by Edvige Mussolini, sister of the Dictator, a great friend of Del Fante.

2032
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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

BULLETIN N° 310 October 30,194..
1600 h.

POP[illegible]G A PROCESSION OF PENITENTS.

.. pilgrimage of penance to saint Peter's, organized by various parishes, took place yesterday afternoon. The pilgrimage was in answer to the appeal contained in a letter of the Pope, of October 28th, to the Cardinal Vicar Francesco Marchetti-Selvaggiani asking [illegible]cts of reparation to be made for the spreading of immorality. The crowd listened to a sermon of Mgr. Paolo Viti, prayed and sang religious hymns. Then assembled in Piazza San [illegible]etro at 5 p.m. received the Papal blessing imparted by Pius XII from the window of his private apartment on the third floor of the Apostolic Palaces.

This is the first answer given by the Roman population to the message placed on the doors of the Churches.

OTHER [illegible]NITY S[illegible]K[illegible] TO BE PURGED.

The High Court of Justice for the punishment of Fascist Crimes presided over by Justice [illegible]aroni examined this morning at the Palace of Justice a second list of about 30 senators to be eliminated from the Senate. The names of the Senators who will cease from their office will be officially published this evening.

[illegible]PI, MUSSOLINI'S HOME-VILLAGE
.. FASCIST BOOM-CITY.

Predappio, captured yesterday by the Polish troops, was a small village before Fascism. It became a boom city for the mere fact that Mussolini was born in its neighbourhood.

Predappio lies in the upper part of the Rabbi valley, near Forlì. The Mussolini family was living at Dovia, a hamlet a little further upstream from Predappio, and there the Duce was born, in a rented farm-house inhabited by any peasant f - 1460

2033
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POP[illegible] A PROCESSION OF PENITENTS.

.. pilgrimage of penance to saint Peter's, organized by various parishes, took place yesterday afternoon. The pilgrimage was in answer to the appeal contained in a letter of the Pope, of October 21st, to the Cardinal Vicar Francesco Marchetti-Selvaggiani asking for acts of reparation to be made for the spreading of immorality. The crowd listened to a sermon of Mgr. Paolo Viti, prayed and sang religious hymns. Then assembled in Piazza San Pietro at 5 p.m. received the papal blessing imparted by Pius XII from the window of his private apartment on the third floor of the apostolic Palaces.

This is the first answer given by the Roman population to the message placed at the doors of the Churches.

OTHER SENATORS TO BE PURGED.

The High Court of Justice for the punishment of Fascist Crimes presided over by Justice Caroni examined this morning at the Palace of Justice a second list of about 30 senators to be eliminated from the Senate. The names of the Senators who will cease from their office will be officially published this evening.

PREDAPPIO, MUSSOLINI'S HOME-VILLAGE
AND FASCIST BOOM-CITY.

Predappio, captured yesterday by the Polish troops, was a small village before Fascism. It became a boom city for the mere fact that Mussolini was born in its neighbourhood.

Predappio lies in the upper part of the Rabbi valley, near Forlì. The Mussolini family was living at Dovia, a hamlet a little further upstream from Predappio, and there the Duce was born, in a small farm-house inhabited by many peasant families, called Casa Varano. His father, Alessandro, was inscribed in the Police books under the description of a "dangerous trouble maker". Always ready to pick up a quarrel he was an atheist and a blasphemer. He ran a little wine shop, of which he was the best devoted customer, and from time to time he used to shoe a horse. From this casual fact the mighty le-

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gend of the "Son of the Blacksmith" was started. Young Benito was depicted by poets, writers, journalists and painters as standing at the side of his father, in a smoky smithy, his face lighted by the red glow from the furnace.

Mussolini's mother, Rosa Maltoni, taught in a nearby rural school.

When Mussolini became il Duce his house near Predappio became the goal of "devoted Fascist pilgrimages". Heads of Fascists were led to visit the sacred place. The house itself was rearranged to receive the visitors. The rooms were whitewashed, the floors made shiny. An ancient large iron bed was bought from a second hand dealer together with an old oak table and chest. When the work was completed everything looked very solid and rural and traditional. In a room on the ground floor a conventional village smithy was set up. But Alessandro Mussolini had never worked there. The highest Italian personalities paid homage to the "House". Even King Victor Emanuel climbed the narrow staircase and reverently visited the show. He also went to see the fake smithy.

Mussolini himself described the life he led in Predappio as a boy, the raids he carried out with his brother Arnaldo in the neighbouring countryside, looking for birdsnests or stealing fruit, the baths in the river and the fights against other boys. The description was considered one of the best literary attempts of the Duce. It is contained in the book "Vita di Arnaldo" (The life of Arnaldo") which Mussolini wrote shortly after the death of his brother.

On a hill infront of Predappio, on the side of the Adriatic, there was an old ruined castle which Mussolini ordered to be restored. He went there whenever he needed rest and it was rumoured that he used to retire there on the eve of "historical decisions" or before the frequent Cabinet reshuffles.

While the village of Predappio was booming, making nice profits on the Fascist pilgrims' trade, and receiving large Government subsidies. It became a town, with large streets, banks, fine shops. In the San Cassiano Cemetery, near Predappio, all the Mussolinis are buried, his father, his mother, the brother Arnaldo, the son Bruno, killed in a flying accident near

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FORMER WAR UNDERSECRETARY DURING ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN SACKED.

The Army General Federico Baistrocchi, who was Mussolini's War Undersecretary during the Abyssinian campaign, was discharged to-day from the Army following a request by Count Carlo

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Sforza, High Commissioner for epuration.

Badoglio, born in Naples, June 9, 1871, always an ardent Fascist, came from the Bersaglieri Corps, the same Corps in which Mussolini served. While War Undersecretary he introduced a reform in their army based on number 3. The soldiers were made to march 3 by 3, it took three battalions to make a Regiment, 3 Regiments to make a Brigade, 3 Divisions to make an Army Corps. The reform was undertaken on the pattern of the ancient Roman legions. Badoglio risked turning the whole Italian Army into an asylum pretending that everything should be accomplished running. His mania for speed was only spectacular because he did practically nothing to motorise the Italian Army.

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BULLETIN N° 309 Oct. 30, 1944.
1300 hours.

Notice to Correspondents: As there are no Monday morning Italian papers we omit the usual Press Review.

GENERAL PENTIMALLI'S DEFENCE
CALLS 'ILLEGAL' TRIAL'S
POSTPONEMENT.

Defence Lawyers for general Riccardo Pentimalli, who, together with General Ettore del Tetto, was to be tried before the High Court last October 23 for collaboration with the Germans in the defence of Naples, officially declared to the Court that they would make all poissble legal objections to the decision to postpone the trial in order to complete investigations. Judge Francesco De Scisciolo left for Naples and during these days has been questioning Solicitor Francesco Benvenuti, former Major attached to the Command of the Naples military defence; Colonel Giacomo Siccardi, Colonel Dante Bedeni, and Doct. Antonino Tursi who captured General Del Tetto in the Palme Monasteryin Capodimonte, where the former Commander of the Naples defence was hiding.

The defence has the right to raise regular exception within five days from the moment in which the new summon will be notified. The defence claims that the decision to delay the trial the day before its beginning is completely arbitrary and contrary to procedure. A delay can be justified only during the trial if new facts arise like the discovery of a new crime committed by the defendant, or the responsibility of other persons. In the present case the postponement looks like a pretext.

This is the thesis sustained by Pentimalli's defence. The trial is arousing much interest especially because it was learned that some documents were subtracted from the dossier. The documents have equally mysteriously appeared on the eve of the debate. The missing documents were two reports one by Marshal

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This is the thesis sustained by Pentimalli's defence. The trial is arousing much interest especially because it was learned that some documents were subtracted from the dossier. The documents have equally mysteriously appeared on the eve of the debate. The missing documents were two reports one by Marshal Giovanni Messe, Head of the General Staff, and the other by General Berardi, Army Chief of Staff. The two reports were a summing up of an inquest carried out by the General Staff following an order issued on December 6 1943. The inquest was carried out by General Mario Arisio. He concluded that

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that General Pentimalli was not responsible for the conditions his troops were in as he had taken command from only ten days when Armistice was declared. He counted to much on a rapid arrival of the Allies and took no personal initiative. He went into hiding to avoid being captured and showed excessive nervousness. As a whole, according to the above report, he did not behave worse than many other Generals in the same occasion.

Marshall Messe, after having read the report, decided that Del Tetto was not guilty of any precise crime, declared the inquest closed and discharged the General from active service.

The report of General Berardi regarded Pentimalli. He also concluded for the dismissal of the General adding that no offence could be ascribed to him.

It was never explained how the two reports disappeared from the dossier and reappered after the defenders asked for them to be shown.

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PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN No 308 October 29, 1944.
(Single Sunday Issue.) 1300 h.

HALF HOUR SIT DOWN STRIKE LOOMING IN ROME.

"Unità" organ of the Communist Party reports that a sit down strike of half hour will take place in all roman factories and civil offices on October 31. The personnel of the street car lines and all those employed in public services will not stop working during the manifestation.
The half hour sit down strike was called out yesterday by the Rome Chamber of Labor as a protest against the employers who failed to grant cost of living allowances and better wages to their employees.

ITALIAN PRISONERS IN RUSSIA VISITED.

A special correspeondent of "Unità" organ of the Communist Party visiting Italian prisoners in Russia reports that all are treated well and are in good spirits. Various prisoners expressed their eagerness to return home so as to join the partisans battalions and carry on the fight against the Nazi-Fascists.

THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION IN NORTHERN ITALY SHOULD BE RECOGNISED.

The Executive of the Party of Action passed a resolution advocating the recognition of the Committee of National Liberation in Northern Italy as a branch of the Italian Government in the occupied provinces. Fighting patriots should be granted the juridical status of the Italian regular Army.
"Italia Libera" organ of the Party of Action comments:
"The partisans are soldiers of our

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"Italia Libera" organ of the Party of Action comments: "The partisans are soldiers of our new army and they should be treated as regular soldiers by our cobelligerents and first of all by our enemies.
"It cannot be tolerated any longer that our worthiest brothers should be treated and executed by the Nazi-Fascists as if they were bandits for want of that international recognition which the Allies obtained for french patriots. Furthermore the Party of Action recommends that the Committee of National Liberation be recognised as the legal government

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in the occupied territories because it is a direct expression of popular forces in Northern Italy. The Committee is directing and coordinating partisans activities and is already discharging the functions of a legitimate Government by making agreements for collaborating with French and Jugoslav partisans."

.. ROOSEVELT ADDRESS COMMENTED.

"Avanti!", organ of the Socialist Party comments Roosevelt' Adress at the Foreign Policy Association, and observes that the President's speech is in line with the best political traditions of the American people. Roosevelt voiced his opinion in plain talking reminiscent of the great messages which the Presidents of the Republic addressed to the Nation during historical occurrences in the past to point the way for preserving peace and conquering prosperity. A new doctrine is in the making, a Roosevelt doctrine asserting the vital interest of the United States in world Affairs, the paper says.

"Roosevelt warns his fellow citizens against indulging in isolationist ideas when the war is over.

"Roosevelt is fully aware of practical difficulties confronting a workable peace organisation aimed at stopping possible aggressive wars in the future. That is why the President voiced his apprehension lest the United States through Constitution might give the old isolationists the possibility to control once again the American foreign policy. Roosevelt wanted to reaffirm his loyalty to theConstitution but at the same time to call the attention of his fellow citizens on the basic changes of the United States position in the world of today", the paper concludes.

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THE [illegible]ING UP OF BIG ESTATES IS NOT [illegible]32 URGENT PROBLEM.

"L'Opinione", an independent weekly, writes that the problem of big estates conversion in small farmingis a very thorny one.

We understand the desire to see every partof italian land brought to the highxest degree of efficient productivity (if this is really the aim of those who are out for breaking up the big estates) and to a certain extent we can agree with them, the paper says.

But we do not see why, in a moment like this, so full of tremendous economic difficulties and of so many outstanding problems, people can reasonably make long term investxments in such a venture. We don't know how our economic system is going to be rearranged.

There are areas in which thousands of peasants are starving to-day, and not only starving, but in need of everything (and we are sure that this does not necessary happen in the big estates.)

We are referring to hundreds of thousands hectars Germans have devastated in their retreat to slow down the advance of the Allied troops; lands that still yesterday were rich and productive, but that are now reduced in temporary unproductiveness because of the flooding of the fields, the recurrency of malaria, and the total destruction of the tools, or of the mortal danger of the unexpected explosions which threaten every one who dares to go through them for tilling the soil, the paper concludes.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

A REPUBLICAN REGIME WOULD SAVE ITALY FROM DISORDERS, CONTI ASSERTS.

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Giovanni Conti, one of the leaders of the Republican Party addressed this morning a large crowd at the Boccaccio Theatre reviewing the events occurred in Italy since the downfall of Fascism July 25 of last year.

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Conti affirmed that the Italian people had never real powers in public affairs because the monarchy prevented them from getting the control of national interests. Only a republic would save Italy from disorders and popular uprisings, Conti asserted.

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BULLETIN N° 307 October 28, 1944.
2000 h.

"MEN LED US TO DISASTER", ITALIAN FEMINISTS DECLARE.

Italian women are out for winning political rights. A drive is under way to "rescue the fair sex from men's upper hand" according to an appeal which is being publicised in Rome. "Men led us to disaster" the appeal says.

"Il Quotidiano" organ of the Catholic Action, in commenting the feminist movement, which seems to gain momentum in some quarters, says that no objection can be set forth against the granting of the electoral rights to women. "But", the paper adds, "we should not go so far as to encourage women to neglect their home duties.. After all family life is organised like a constitutional monarchy: the husband is the king, and the wife is the Government."

"ITALY SHOULD DEAL DIRECTLY WITH THE NEIGHBOURS."

"La Voce Repubblicana" commenting Stettinius' declarations in respect to Italy's future writes that they are more promising than the simple resumption of diplomatic relations which, after all, leave unaffected the Italian inferior position as a country still technically enemy.

"Stettinius," the paper adds, "made it clear that only the American Congress is competent to restore formally peace relations with Italy. But it is very important to act as quickly as possible... We are not longing only for peace. We want to fight against Fascism and Nazism. Once our relations with the Allies are settled our contribution to war will be more extensive and will represent the efforts of a sovereign nation. But, apart from the decisions of the American Congress, we

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THE AGRARIAN REFORMS.

LANDOWNERS CALL FOR RESPECT OF LAW.

The landowners' opinion on the new agrarian reforms, recently decided upon by the Bonomi Cabinet, was related to-day by "SI" by the leaders of the Italian Federation of Agriculturers (F.I.D.A.). Although they partly approve the reforms their general opinion is that Italy's internal situation is unsettled enough as it is and that it would be better to postpone to more tranquil times wider reforms, which could cause more trouble than benefit. The reforms recently approved by the Cabinet provide for the assignment to the farmers of lands not or not enough cultivated and for a new distribution, to the advantage of the farmers, of the produce under the so-called "compartecipazione" contracts. This type of contract, although not a real "share tenancy" or "metayage", stipulates that the tenant pays the landowner with a part of the soil products, keeping for himself the rest. The percentage pertaining to the tenants was brought up to 80% in some cases, that is when the soil was previously absolutely unproductive, so that the new harvest must be accredited solely to the labour and initiative of the tenant. Otherwise, if the tenants feel that in the present circumstances they do not get a fair share, they have the right to appeal to an Arbitration Committee, which will decide, case by case, on the percentage to be attributed to them.

As for the decision to distribute the uncultivated lands among the farmers, although it might appear fully justified, the landowners think that one should not let oneself be drawn to too easy forecasts. They point out, quoting the opinion of Colonel Hartman, Head of the A.C.C.Agricultural Subcommission, that it is unlikely that the former landowner can be successfully substituted by a "green" one. To cultivate the land, especially today is not a hobby; if one does not cultivate one's land, one has, very often, they say, good reasons for it. It is very difficult that another person, who generally has not the machinery and the financial possibilities of the landowner, can take his place with success.

"Generally the landowners, concluded the leaders of the F.I.D.A., "approve the Cabinet's decision, although their interests were wounded, because they feel that the Government aims

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"Generally the landowners, concluded the leaders of the C.I.D.a., "approve the Cabinet's decision, although their interests were wounded, because they feel that the Government aims at increasing production. But we plead for fair-play. We ask that the land should be given only to those really capable of cultivating it. The news we received from some Provinces are not encouraging. Lands have been occupied arbitrarily, pacts were not kept, the crops already produced by former owners stolen. To follow this road would mean disaster. The higher the authorities concerned the graver their attitude. Actions like the ones described only represent a dispersal of Italian resources. We hope that the recent instructions, sent by Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi to the Prefetti, represent the firm will of the Government, and of the Six Parties, to enforce the respect of the law."

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SHEETS OF VATICAN SWISS GUARD STOLEN.

The Swiss Guard of the Vatican will have to sleep without sheets for some time as thieves have violated the extraterritoriality of the Holy City and stolen today all the Guards' sheets hung up on a line to dry.

Thefts have become fairly frequent in the Vatican. Recently two cars and many bicycles were taken away.

ITALY WILL ASK GERMANY TO REPLACE DESTROYED MASTERPIECES.

The Education Ministry, in an agreement with the Foreign Affairs Ministry, is drawing up a list of the Italian pictures in the German galleries which should be given back to Italy in the place of Italian Art works destroyed by the Germans, "SI" learned today from the Director General of Fine Arts, Modestino Petruzziello. Another list of Italian masterpieces stolen by the Germans in Italy, or unlawfully presented by Mussolini to his Nazi friends, will be sent to all Foreign Governments, to prevent these masterpieces from being sold on foreign markets.

Petruzziello further announced the setting up of promised committees for the protection and restauration of Italy's artistic wealth. Also foreign people will be gladly received inside the Committees, one of which was constituted in Rome by Count Niccolò Carandini, recently appointed Ambassador to London.

"SEVERE WINTER AHEAD" IS PROF.FREDIA'S FORECAST.

"A severe winter is ahead, much colder than the past two years,"Prof. Filippo Eredia, declared to "SI" today. "Lowest temperature will occur frequently especially during the month of January and February.

"Frequencies curves of winters comparatively mild is not giving sign of any appreciable downward movement."

Professor Eredia, well-known Italian meteorologist of Rome University, adds that raining will be very heavy during the coming winter. There will be of course a number of sunny days days and during January we will have a period of fair dry weather. But on the whole, winter this year, according to Eredia is not [illegible]

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TO REPLACE DESTROYED MASTERPIECES.

The Education Ministry, in an agreement with the Foreign Affairs Ministry, is drawing up a list of the Italian pictures in the German galleries which should be given back to Italy in the place of Italian Art works destroyed by the Germans, "SI" learned today from the Director General of Fine Arts, Modestino Petruzziello. Another list of Italian masterpieces stolen by the Germans in Italy, or unlawfully presented by Mussolini to his Nazi friends, will be sent to all Foreign Governments, to prevent these masterpieces from being sold on foreign markets.

Petruzziello further announced the setting up of promised committees for the protection and restauration of Italy's artistic wealth. Also foreign people will be gladly received inside the Committees, one of which was constituted in Rome by Count Niccolò Carandini, recently appointed Ambassador to London.

"SEVERE WINTER AHEAD" IS PROF.FREDIA'S FORECAST.

"A severe winter is ahead, much colder than the past two years," Prof. Filippo Eredia, declared to "SI" today. "Lowest temperature will occur frequently especially during the month of January and February.

"Frequencies curves of winters comparatively mild is not giving sign of any appreciable downward movement."

Professor Eredia, well-known Italian meteorologist of Rome University, adds that raining will be very heavy during the coming winter. There will be of course a number of sunny days days and during January we will have a period of fair dry weather. But on the whole, winter this year, according to Eredia is not keeping up with the time-honoured tradition of a sunny Italy, except for the second half of January and the first days of February which are normally fair in Rome but even more normally chilled in Rome by the famous "Tramontana".

"Our means for observations are unfortunately limited to," Professor Eredia concluded. "But as far as the liberated provinces are concerned (of Southern and central Italy) our work could be carried out with sufficient accuracy to warrant our forecast which applies only to Rome area and the zones South of Rome."

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

BULLETIN N° 306 — 28 October 1944. 1600 h.

PARTISANS ASK FOR GOVERNMENT HELP.

(An interview to "SI" by the Commander of a Partisan Brigade.)

"My partisans are not inscribed to political Parties. They are nearly all very young and not ripe yet to decide what their political opinions are," declared to-day to "SI" Ottorino Balestri, Commander of the Partisan Storm Brigade, who has come to Rome to ask the Government help for his men. Balestri's Brigade fought in the region between Lucca and Pisa. The Brigade was constituted after the Armistice and the Partisans obtained their first weapons taking by storm Nazi and Fascist depots.

"The Germans were fortifying the Apuanian Alps and we blessed the Todt organisation for preparing so many warehouses, full of food and weapons, which we could ransack. Later the Allies started supplying us by air. Unfortunately they threw down only weapons and not food. We had to provide food for ourselves day by day, trusting to our good luck. The women of the villages helped us a great deal sending us food, notwithstanding the terrible Nazi reprisals.

"In Sant'Anna di Pietrasanta, where many of our families lived, all women and children have been murdered. Many children have been cut to pieces, others burnt alive. On a stone slab of the Church altar one can still see the shape of a child whose body was burnt there. All the houses were destroyed."

The Brigade took part in many encounters with the Germans, carried out sabotage raids, has killed many enemies. On Mount Gabrio a detachment fought for many days a Nazi battalion inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. On another occasion the Brigade attacked a German column between Mount Piano and Ser- [illegible] commanding the Nazi commander.

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"After the arrival of the Allies", Balestri continued, "We were disarmed. We were taken away the weapons captured from the Germans. The operation was entrusted to the Carabinieri units which took part, at the side of the Germans, to the round-ups organised against us by the Nazi-Fascist Government. Then we were told to go back to our homes.

"I have come to Rome to call the Government's attention on the **necessity** of helping the Partisans. Many of us have remained without a house, without a family, having lost every-

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thing because of the Germans. All my Partisans need clothes and shoes. Some of them have come down from the mountains where they fought barefooted. I will propose the setting up of travelling depots which should follow the troops and from which the Partisans could draw the necessary clothing to go back to civilian life, and the organisation of a more efficient assistance to them."

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO HELP WAR STRICKEN.

The plan to aid the populations damaged by the war, which will be carried out by the Permanent Government Committee, constituted in these days, provides above all, for the time being, for the distribution to the war stricken of money, taken from the fund of 400 millions already appropriated to this end by the Cabinet, we learn to-day. The division of the subsidies will be controlled in each Province by the Prefetto (head of the Provincial administration), following the general lines laid down by the plan and taking into account also the particular local situations.

The solution of the grave housing problem for the homeless is foreseen in the plan not only through the construction of small economic houses, like those being built at Cassino and in some Latium Communes, but also through the placing at the disposal of the war stricken some temporary shelters such as huts and tents. Several thousand tents will be furnished by the Allies who have not yet however been able to give them. The question of the bettering of the means of transport is also contemplated by the plan, to render possible among other things a more regular supply of food stuffs and other helps to the more gravely damaged centres.

The Allies' aid in this field and the work done by the A.M.T.C. (Government Transport Office) should contribute to lighten the paralysis in communications.

The Permanent Committee will meet every week at the Ministry of the Interior to carry out its task and also to coordinate the action of the various assistance organisations.

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GOVERNMENT PLANS TO HELP WAR SUFFERERS.

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The Allies' aid in this field and the work done by the G.T.C. (Government Transport Office) should contribute to lighten the paralysis in communications.

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BULLETIN N. 305

October 28,1944
1200 h.

COUNT CASTELLARCIONE BIG PROFITEER
AND COLLABORATOR FASCIST STYLE

The Deputy Commission for Antifascist Sanctions committed to ordinary Courts this morning, the proceeding against Massimo Del Fante, big contractor and profiteer, whom was given by the Fascist Regime, the title of Count of Castellarcione.

Del Fante has charges ob collaborating with the Germans and denouncing to the S.S.two Italian Generals who went underground, during the nazi occupation of Rome and the Directors of the Giovanni Stacchini firm, munitions manufacturers.

Investigations disclosed that the General Manager of Stacchini concern, while travelling on train, happened to meet a non commissioned officer of the S.S. who occupied the same compartment together with his mistress. The S.S. agent revealed him that Del Fante had addressed to the German Command four anonymous letters denouncing Stacchini firm and its directors.

Del Fante will be tried by an ordinary Court and not by the High Court of Justice.

Charges brought forward in the case describes Del Fante as an unscrupulous business manipulator who made handsome profits through his traffic with Fascist grafters and under the protection of Edvige Mussolini, Duce's sister.

Edvige Mussolini lived in a luxurious apartment in the palatial residence of Count Castellarcione in Via

BULLETIN N. 305

October 28,1944
1.30 h.

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and under the protection of Edvige Mussolini, Duce's
sister.

Edvige Mussolini lived in a luxurious apartment
- the palatial residence of Count Castellarcione in Via
Veneta, 9 Rome.

Another occupant of the villa was Edmondo Rossoni,
one of the Fascist big ups, now a fugitive from justice
and supposedly hiding in a convent.

Del Fante was named Count di Castellarcione from
old castle on via Tiburtina, which he restored making
it a princely villa, where he played host to fascist

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friends for wild parties and merrymaking.

The so called Count of Callarcione was arrested August 24 and since then detained in Regina Coeli.

Count of Collarcione was also indicted for illegal profits and the Deputy Commissioner for Antifascist Sanctions, is looking through the records of the immense fortune piled up by the defendent who was closely associated with Edmondo Rossoni in financial speculations and grafting.

POPE'S AUDIENCES THIS MORNING

Pius XII received in special audiences this morning Myron C. Taylor, Ambassador of President Roosevelt to the Holy See and Casimire Papée, Ambassador of Poland.

SPEEDING UP ANTIFASCIST SANCTIONS

A special section for procedings against punishable Fascists refered to civil Courts by the High Commissioner for antifascist sanctions, has just been added to Rome Tribunal, we learn today. Settimio Ricciardi has been appointed Magistrate in charge of this special section which is busy investigations 150 cases of Fascist brought to bar for criminal activities.

Assestant Justice are: Mario Santoni, Antonio Siniscalchi, Vincenzo Ferranti and Francesco Mazzacone. They have all to work overtime to go through the papers of the voluminous proceedings, to speed numerous trials on schedule.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N. 304 October 28,1944
900 h.

REORGANIZING WORKERS INTERNATIONALE

"Avanti", organ of the Socialist Party, writes that reorganization on the Workers Internationale is one of the most important tasks to which Italian Socialists are devoting their efforts.

"The cause of Italy in Europe and the world may be defended against cumulative effects of misunderstandings and grievances of the last ten years by no better ambassadors than our workers and foreign ones united in a common determination to liquidate nazifascism in its social and economic rooting. To prevent a third war, no better barrier may be erected that reuniting in a common fold anglo American and Soviet workers organizations.

"In every country, in every continents, in all colonies workers forces are sweeping either openly or underground, for a new Internationale.

"The Italian Socialist Party", the paper adds, "has received been approached on this aspect by a group of Austrian socialists emigrated to Switzerland, London, Spanish socialists of South America, and the Swiss Socialist Party."

The paper concludes that no efforts will be spared to bring about the realization of new International on part of Italian Socialists.

WHO IS FASCIST?

"Who is Fascist?" asks Benedetto Croce in "Risorgi-

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WHO IS FASCIST?

"Who Is Fascist?" asks Benedetto Croce in "Risorgimento Liberale", organ of the Liberal Party.

"In current polemics "fascism" is a term which is very often applied reprovingly from a party to another and viceversa. I think that in habits and mental attitudes some fascism is still exixting. How could it to be otherwise after such a long disease? We should endeavour to redeem us

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and the others day by day from the past. But "Fascist" is a term, in the way it is used today, is likely to become a simple vituperative word, appliable to everycase if it is not properly defined and weighed up in its historical and logical meaning."

The eminent philosopher and veteran liberal leader observes that all parties either liberal, or socialist,or communist, or democratsor ethlic"are branded fascist by the respective opponents".

Benedetto Croce asserts that Fascism was not a movement set up by a single social class or group of classes against a single class or a group of classes, and quotes Peter F.Brucker, who in his book "The end of economic man" (London Heinemann and Guild Books) studying the new totalitarionism, asserted that fascism was not a desperate attempt on part capitalism to hold back socialist revolution.

Mussolini and Hitler following belonged to all social classes. Why? "Because", Croce goes on, "fascism and nazism were a fact or intellectual and moral disease not of single class,but of sentiment, imagination and will brewing up from a vanishing faith at only in liberalism but also in religion which failed to bring to fruition its promises for a free society of equals and, on the countrary, gave rise to regimes of absolutism and privileged burocratic classism."

"To sum it up" Croce concludes, even a point of fascism it is naive to believe to strike into the root of the problem by confining ourselves to superficial and mecanical ideas concerning economic classes and their antagonisms. One should strike much deeper and detect in the human brain the germs of the disease and try the only cure which might prove to be successful"

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BULLETIN N° 303 October 27, 1944.
2000 h.

POPE DEPLORES LOWERING OF PUBLIC MORALITY.

The Pope has sent a letter to Cardinal Francesco Marchetti Selvaggiani, Cardinal Vicar of Rome, in which he deplores the lowering of the level of public morality, and orders prayers of reparation.

"In the tragic lengthening of a war which saddens and hol fearfully suspended the life of nations", says the Pope,"while we do not cease to appropriate and make ours the anguish of so many beloved sons compelled to fight against danger, hunger and death, still more must our Fatherly heart suffer for the mass of mor[illegible] which so many calamities increase every day in the mi[illegible] f Christian families causing those weak of Faith to fall [illegible] the most deplorable religious indifference making them forget the most sacred duties."

If the war gives rise to the most touching spectacle of virtue and heroism and shows plainly the inevitable actuality of the Gospel through a vast flourishing of works of charity, on the other hand, says the Pope, we must bitterly note that [illegible] all seem aware th t the public calamities are the consequence of common faults and that they must be a motive of conversion. Therefore [illegible] vites everyone not to let this hour pass in vain and gives to the Cardinal the task of organising, for the time he will judge most suitable, special prayers of expiation, etc. He adds that he himself will take p rt in th[illegible] in the most suitable form which circumstances will suggest.

With regard to this participation of thePope in public religious manifestations, let us recall that last spring he to[illegible] part in the Lenten functions uniting himself with the Faithful in the procession the day the Lenten station was at Saint Peter's.

DE GAULLE STUDYING PROBLEM OF FRANCO-ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

(By our diplomatic correspondent)

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(By our diplomatic correspondent)

The decision taken by the Panamerican Union that its members may resume full diplomatic relations with Italy is perhaps the most significant sign of the progress made by this Country in her career as a cobelligerant. What appears, in fact, to be most relevant in that decision is not that diplomats are going to be exchanged between Italy and the Americ-

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Republics, but that these diplomats will have a full status as in normal peacetimes. Thus, Ambassador Kirk will be a full-fledged American Ambassador in Rome, while so far he could use the title of Ambassador only as indication of his personal rank. The Soviet representative, Mikhail Kostylev, will also be furnished with regular credentials; and so will all the representatives of the 18 American Republics which still have no representatives in Rome or, as is Brazil's case, only unofficial ones. A lonely exception will be that of Sir Noel Charles, who is not becoming His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, but still remains the representative of the British Government in Rome, with ambassadorial rank.

The distinction between representatives of Heads of States and representatives of Governments might seem to be of some comfort only to jurists or to protocol minded professional diplomats. It should not however be forgotten that, in the international code, normal diplomatic relations exist only between Countries who are not at war with each other. It is therefore gratifying for the Italians to see that their status of "enemy Country" is gradually vanishing into nothingness; even if it may puzzle their idealistic latin mind the persistence of a formal absurdity in their position.

To complete the picture Marshal Chang Kai Shek's Government has officially recognised the Italian Government. In 19[illegible] Italy, which [illegible] three years given only a de-facto recognition to the so-called Nangking Government, set up by the Japanese, cut off relations with Chang Kai Sek. Relations are now resumed with the one and only legal Government of China. It is to be noted that Italy has never been formally at war with China, though having been an ally of Japan.

It has been learnt in official circles that, on the occasion of the resumption of diplomatic relations, representatives of Peru and Uruguay in Italy, and viceversa, are going to be elevated to the rank of Ambassador. In this action the Italian Government will follow the American Government, which has transformed into Embassies most of its offices in South America. It is believed that this may start a readjustement of the rank of Italian representatives abroad, particularly with regard to countries with which relations are very close, as Switzerland.

Relations have yet to be resumed with most European coun-

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Relations have yet to be resumed with most European countries. It is therefore thought that, in the case of Countries with which Italy was never at war, as Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg, the Italian Government's earnest desire will not be confronted with too many obstacles. More irksome is the case with countries as France, Greece and Yougoslavia.

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As for France it is rumoured that Ambassador Couve de Murville, French Representative in the Advisory Committee for Italy who left for Paris a few days ago, was going to set the problem in front of General De Gaulle's Government.

All these recent developments do not mean that Italy has resumed a total liberty in dealing with international affairs. It is yet to be seen whether the Allied Commission - Political section - will continue to exercise the same measure of control in Italian relations with foreign Countries as hitherto. It is clear however that a certain amount of control will always be exercised because of the allied monopoly of communications (radio, transport of diplomatic bags, travels abroad). It is nevertheless evident that the Allied Advisory Committee for Italy is little by little changing into an Ambassador's Conference in Italy; a fact which might have further developments if Italy's position towards the United Nations should be more clearly defined in a near future.

CABINET APPROVES WIDE PROVISIONS FOR SICILY'S INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY.

The Cabinet approved this morning the setting up of an Advisory Board for Sicily, formed of 24 members, representing all economic and political interests, to advise the High Commissioner and draw up proposals for the regional organisations of the Island. The appropriation of a fund of 500 millions, guaranteed by the State for the 50%, to finance Sicilian industrial enterprises, was also approved. The Cabinet further decided to appropriate 150 millions to promote researches on Sicily's soil to discover new sulphur fields. Sicily will also be able to count on a quarter of the whole sum already appropriated for industrial recovery in the whole of Italy, that is 500 millions of the 2,000 millions voted by the Government.

Thus as a whole Sicily will have at its disposal for the economic reconstruction 1.150 million lire. The problem of the "latifonde" (vast extensions of land left uncultivated) will be tackled by the newly set up Committee for Land Reclamation and Colonization. The Committee will submit to the owners practical proposals for improving their systems of pr-

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All these recent developments do not mean that Italy has resumed a total liberty in dealing with international affairs. It is yet to be seen whether the Allied Commission - Political section - will continue to exercise the same measure of control on Italian relations with foreign Countries as heretofore. It is clear however that a certain amount of control will always be exercised because of the allied monopoly of communications (radio, transport of diplomatic bags, travels abroad). It is nevertheless evident that the Allied Advisory Committee formerly is little by little changing into an Ambassador's Conference in Italy; a fact which might have further developments if Italy's position towards the United Nations should become clearly defined in the near future.

CABINET APPROVES WIDE PROVISIONS FOR SICILY'S INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY.

The Cabinet approved this morning the setting up of an Advisory Board for Sicily, formed of 21 members, representing all economic and political interests, to advise the High Commissioner and draw up proposals for the regional organisations of the Island. The appropriation of a fund of 500 millions, guaranteed by the State for the 60%, to finance Sicilian industrial enterprises, was also approved. The Cabinet further decided to appropriate 150 millions to promote researches on Sicily's soil to discover new sulphur fields. Sicily will also be able to count on a quarter of the whole sum already appropriated for industrial recovery in the whole of Italy, that is 500 millions of the 2,000 millions voted by the Government.

Thus as a whole Sicily will have at its disposal for the economic reconstruction 1.150 million lire. The problem of the "latifondo" (vast extensions of land left uncultivated) will be tackled by the newly set up Committee for Land Reclamation and Colonization. The Committee will submit to the owners practical proposals for improving their systems of production. If they should fail in accepting they will be expropriated and the land given to farmers cooperatives for exploitment. The land reclaiming enterprises will have at their disposal a fund of 1,000 million lire.

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

MONUMENTAL CHURCHES REPAIRED IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

The extraordinary of the monumental cathedral of Benevento was saved from complete destruction by repairs works carried out at record time under the direction of Major Gardner and the Arts Superintendant Molajoli we learn today.

The Cathedral of Benevento, built in the VII Century and reconstructed in the XIII Century, was badly damaged by war operations, only a few columns and arches of the central nave standing out in the midst of the internal ruins.

Restoration works required great skill and painstaking ingeniousness. It was necessary to clear more than 6300 cubic metres of débris, before proceeding to look for and collect the relics of the Altars, of the sculptures and of the "formelle" of the bronze door, a marvellous work dating back to the XIII Century. The bronze door consisted of 72 "formelle" with lovely engraved scenes of Our Lord's life, and was surmounted by an arch sculptured by Maestro Rogerio. 65 "formelle" have been found. 7 are missing but it is possible to make a duplicate of the forms taken years ago and preserved in an American Museum.

Sant'Angelo in Formia, near Capua, was only slightly damaged in part of the nave on the left. Repair works have already been completed. Sant'Angelo in Formia is notable for its combination of Arabian and Byzantine styles and for lovely frescoes which are attributed to the same artists who worked in the Montecassino Abbey at the Abbot Desiderio. These precious frescoes have been already restored to their original splendour by craftsmen from Naples.

WHO ARE THE PIGNATELLIS UNDER ARREST.

Prince Valerio Pignatelli di Cerchiara and his wife Maria Lilia widow of Sir Set., were arrested in Naples two months ago and not yesterday as was erroneously reported. From Naples the pair were taken to Regina Coeli and thence transferred to a concentration camp at Padula near Salerno. Prince Valerio Pignatelli was born in Chieti 57 years ago. His wife was born in Florence and is 49 years old. Prince Antonio Pignatelli was also arrested on his return from Hungary where he held a diplomatic post. In the residence of Prince Valerio, Piazza Navatelli, Rome, two perquisitions were operated by the police at the time of his arrest.

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

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

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
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Telefono 41746

BULLETIN N° 302 October 27, 1944.
1600 h.

STANDARD BIOGRAPHY OF A FASCIST CAD: GUGLIELMO POLLASTRINI.

The inquest carried out by the judicial authority against the members of the Fascist gang of the Braschi Palace, who ruled Rome with terror from September 17 to November 28,1944, has thrown a full light on the sinister personality of the gang leader "Generale" Guglielmo Pollastrini, promoter of robberies, kidnappings, tortures. Pollastrini, nicknamed "Memmo" was born in Tivoli, near Rome, and started his career as a N.C.O. in the Carabinieri Corps. He was dismissed for his habit of beating the recruits. When Fascism started he jumped at it like a duck takes to water. Chief of an "action squad" he spread terror in the Latium villages. Once in Civitavecchia the population exasperated by his brutal deeds, put the siege to a pub where Pollastrini had taken shelter. The siege lasted many hours with a lively exchange of pistol shots going on from both sides. He was eventually rescued by the Police.

Pollastrini boasted of having committed 30 homicides and carried on his uniform 10 badges corresponding to wounds he received for the "cause of the Revolution" besides a golden medal for "Fascist valour". To his older son who took part in the gang, he gave the name of Benito.

Fascism enabled Pollastrini to fulfil his dream of living without working giving him posts with nothing to do and much to earn. Before the downfall of Fascism, July 25, 1943, Pollastrini was at the head of an office for the relief to ex-servicemen of the Abyssinian and Spanish campaigns. The ex-servicemen used to flatter him calling him General and one day Pollastrini arrived at the Braschi Palace in a General's uniform.

The night of July 25, 1943, when Mussolini was overthrown, a mob of Roman people stormed Pollastrini's house, in Via Appia Nuova 359. The Fascist gang-man was stabbed repeatedly and left lying in his blood. The house was ransacked and destroyed.

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

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The evidences of some citizens who fell in the hands of Pollastrini's gang are appalling.

Signor Carlo Coletti, for instance living in Piazza Sforza-Cesarini 28,Rome, was held up by two people armed with pistols, who took him to Palazzo Bracchi. There he was held a long time under the charge of being a Communist. Pollastrini questioned him frequently and using a burning piece of paper burnt off his hair, the eyelashes and eyebrows. He twisted his ear with a pincer and menaced to cut his ear off with a knife.

Pollastrini was arrested by the Germans because he and his gang had made use of the SS uniform without being authorised. He was brought to the North and released after a short time. He will be ~~tried while absentee~~.

500 MILLION LIRE FUND APPROPRIATED BY CABINET TO FINANCE SICILIAN RECOVERY.

The Cabinet, after having listened to Ivanoe Bonomi's declaration on Italy's foreign relations, approved the appropriation of a fund of 500 million lire to finance enterprises aimed at the economic reconstruction and industrial development of Sicily. Other provisions in favour of Sicily have also been approved. The Cabinet further carried a law decree by which the actual Police is substituted by a new organisation called "Corpo di Guardie di Pubblica Sicurezza" (Public Security Guards Corps). The recruiting of the new agents is going on. The Cabinet will meet again next week.

EX-SERVICEMEN'S ASSOCIATION PLANNING TO GIVE LANDS TO P.O.W.s.

The Commissioner of the National Ex-servicemen's Association, Prof. Giovanni Mira, decided to set up an Advisory Commission, composed of experts designated by the six Government Parties and by the National Ex-servicemen's Association, to examine the problems concerning the agricultural reconstruction of Italy, it is learned to-day.

"In the mean time", Prof. Mira declared, "the Ex-[illegible]

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765016

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"In the meantime", Prof. Mira declared, "the Ex-servicemen's Association is doing something to satisfy the requirements of the small direct cultivators. The reclamation works having started in the Volturno region and in the Tavoliere (plateau) of the Puglie it was necessary to expropriate, together with the big properties, some lands included in the reclaimed areas belonging to small proprietors.

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Generally the small owners expropriated have obtained from the Ex-servicemen's Association other lands with purchase priority contract. Now the Association is examining the possibility of giving to other direct cultivators, who have been expropriated, their farmland which in 30 years time would become their property.

Generally the Ex-servicemen's Association gives land to the peasants with purchase priority contracts. In some districts however there still exists between the Association and the farmers the share tenancy contract. This is the case of the reclaimed territory in the Grosseto province where the share-tenancy is a very ancient form of relations between proprietors and cultivators. The profits of these lands reclaimed since a long time and therefore of greater fertility will help to the reconstruction of those more gravely damaged by the war.

"In the territory of the Pontine Marshes", continued Prof. Mira, "the war caused immense destructions. The essential problems for the renewal of life in the Pontine Marshes can be drawn up as follows:

1°) Reintegration of the cattle. Of the 30,000 animals possessed by the Association and by the peasants before the war, only 4,800 now exist. It is impossible to have recourse to other national markets, all having suffered on account of the war; except to buy young calves, but one will have to wait two years for them to be old enough to be adapted to work. For all the rest one will have to import from abroad.

2°) Reintegration of agricultural machinery. In all the territory of the Pontine Marshes only one quarter of the tractors have been mended. These are scanty for the needs of the cultivators. About 1500 hectares of land are for the present assigned to groups of agricultural workers called from the neighbouring zones. In many farms two or three families have joined together to cultivate in common the land assigned to them.

3°) Repairing of farmers houses. Out of 3,000 of these 300 have been destroyed, other 300 will have to be demolished before they are reconstructed, and over a thousand have been damaged. The work of repairing the damaged houses will start at once. It will not be an easy or short task. The means at one's disposal are limited.

4°) Removal of mines. The district of the beach-head of

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Generally the Ex-servicemen's Association gives land t[o] the peasants with purchase priority contracts. In some distr[icts] however the [illegible] exists between the Association and the farmers the same tenancy contract. This is the case of the reclaimed territory in the Grosseto province where the share-tenancy is a very ancient form of relations between proprietors and cultivators. The profits of these lands reclaimed since a long time and therefore of greater fertility will help to the reconstruction of those more gravely damaged by the war.

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4°) Removal of mines. The district of the beach-head of Anzio-Nettuno till Cisterna is full of mines left by the Germans, which have caused many victims in the past months. Only recently has one been able to obtain squads of Italian soldiers

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and civilians, ...part in the work of removal, which will still require a long time.

5°) Fight against malaria. The flooding of about 8,000 hectares of territory has caused the return of the malaria fever. The Allies have furnished a precious help in the fight against the anopheles mosquitoes. It is undoubtedly the merit of the hygiene sections of the Anglo-American Army if the cases of pernicious malaria have been rare.

But the gravest problem, not exclusive of the Association but of the whole Country, is that/furnishing possible conditions of life to the prisoners of war who return and who number more than half a million. To the soldiers belonging to the agricultural classes one will have to give land to cultivate. The Ex-servicemen's association demonstrates that it has understood this problem and that it wishes to prepare for its solution.

One of the aims of the Advisory Commission will be precisely that of studying this problem in connection with that of the reform of Italian large estate and of the handing over of lands to the Ex-servicemen who still languish in concentration camps.

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

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BULLETIN N. 301 October 27,1944
1200 h.

T[illegible] BRAZILLIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE
HO[illegible] SEE FEELS AT HOME IN ROME

The new Ambassador of Brazil to the Holy See, Maurizio Nabuco, just arrived in Rome; visited the Papal Secretariat of State this morning and met with Mons.Domenico Tardini, Secretary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs and Mons. G.B. Montini, Undersecretary of State, to arrange preliminaries for the presentation of credentials to the Pontiff

Signor Nabuco was Ambassador of his country to Santiago in Chile before his appointement to Rome.

Signor Nabuco crossed the Atlantic by air, but travelled to Rome from Naples in motorcar and had a glimpse of war stricken areas on his way to the capital.

"I was aghast at the devastations which surpass any imaginations" Signor Nabuco declared us today.

The new Brazilian Ambassador expressed deep satisfation in seeing for the first time the Eternal City. In his youth he was in Germany as student and had only the occasion of visiting Northern Italy.

"It is the first time that I see Rome and I have the impression of being very familiar with the city, so much I read over its history and went over pictures depicting its various aspects" Ambassador Nabuco said.

Ambassador's father, Joacquim Nabuco, was in Rome from 1902 to [illegible] Brazil representative in the dispute with Great Brit[illegible] for Guiana borders, a dispute which was referred to King Victor Emanuel III as "arbiter" for a peaceful settlement.

Former Ambassador, Ildebrando Accioly, who was Brazil envoy to the holy See since 1939 and Dean of the Diplomatic Corp will leave Rome by air to-day. Since 1942, when Brazil went to war alongside of the United Nations, he was residing within the Vatican City, which

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BONOMI LOOKS AT "ROAD TRAVELLED" WITH CONFIDENCE FOR THE FUTURE

Prime Ministre Ivanoe Bonomi believes that the new Italian position in the international field, following the resumption of regular diplomatic relations with 19 American Republics, Russia, Great Britain and the United States, can be measured only by looking back at the road travelled, according to a statement he made to the press today.

"Italy", he said, "in September 1943, was obliged to accept the painful conditions of an armistice which excluded her from international life. Furthermore, the declamation of war on Germany and the status of cobelligerency did not fundamentally modify her status. Italy had no relations with the countries at whose side she had chosen to fight and the only connections were through the Allied Control Commission. This situation is to day deeply modified. We can foresee that all Capitals eventually will see the return of our diplomatic representatives, who will testify the rebirth of Italian tradition, which is one of liberty and justice".

The change, Prime Ministre Bonomi said, is not only a formal diplomatic one. It will involve the very status of Government. Italy cannot have a voice in the international field and still not be able to have her way internally, he stated. The abolition of the ACC, which today dropped a"C", testifies [illegible] which Italy occupies in the world.

Bonomi concluded:

"The spirit of justice of our friends assures us that they will welcome what we ask of them, in order that Italian Democracy may not only be helped in its material needs, but also allowed to fulfill with liberty and dignity the tasks of ridding itself of all remnants of Fascism and to carry on a struggle, with ever increasing vigour against the common enemy".

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

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

PURGING FASCIST SOCIAL REGISTER

Investigations on the fascist made aristocracy are liked to result in outright repeal through the competent State organs of the titles of Duke, Marquis, Count and Baron bestowed by the Fascist Regime on many people among whom are several notorious impostors.

It was one of the biggest fascist rackets.

Hundreds of newly appointed Counts and Barons are listed in the Golden Book of the Italian nobility for no other merits that a fat check over to Fascist graffers.

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

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N. 300 October 27,1944
1000 h.

PARTY OF ACTION AND LABOR NOT MERGING

"Italia Libera", organ of the Party of Action denies that the Party of Action and the Labor Democrats Party are about to merge, though, the paper adds, some groups of the Labor Democrats, and especially young elements, have made approaches for affiliation. "This move", "Italia Libera" concluses, "cannot fail to have its bearing on a possible reorganization of all leftist democratic forces along broader national lines".

ITALY EMERGING FROM ISOLATION

All papers this morning give prominence to the resumption of diplomatic relations between the United Nations and Italy, which id very gratifying for the Italian people.

"Risorgimento Liberale", organ of the Liberal Party, notes that the Soviet representative in Rome has been given the rank of Ambassador, which means he is not longer a simple representative with a personal rank of Ambassador as it still the case of the English and American representatives.

Mr. Kostyley is now Ambassador of the Soviet Union duly accredited to the Head of the State. Analogous position will be recognized to the Italian representative in Moscow. Thus relations between Italy and Russia are

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Mr. Kostyley is now Ambassador of the Soviet Union duly accredited to the Head of the State. Analogous position will be recognized to the Italian representative in Moscow. Thus relations between Italy and Russia are completely normalized and fully restored to prewar level. "Relations are still to be resumed with France, Jugoslavia and Greece", the paper observes."This problem is more delicate and difficult because there are nations which more directly suffered from the fascist aggressive war.

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declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

But the example set by the United States, Great Britain and Russia, that were also attacked by Italy and nevertheless have recognize the sacrifices of Italy and appreciated sacrifices should help pave the way to new or renewed friendly relations with other peoples."

"Avanti" organ of the Socialist Party is pleased by the friendly resolution of the United Nations, but observes that the Armistice statute is still in force and its terms are still secret. Every act of the Italian Government is still to be approved by the Allied Commission, Which dropped the word "control", but retained its powers. "A state under international control, "Avanti" asserts, is not an indipendent state. It seems that the Allies have not a definite and policy in respect to Italy, but are indulging in empirical formulae and mere technicali[illegible]"

TACKLING SICILIAN PROBLEMS

"L'Unità" reports that the Executive of the Communist Party passed a resolution inviting all other parties to unite efforts for solving Sicily problems and opposing reactionary [illegible] which would reassert themselves, camouflaged under the cover of separatism. The Executive of the Communist Party advocates speedy reforms and makes the following recommandations:

1) - All local administrative bodies should be renewed and cleansed of reactionary Fascist or proFascist elements;
2) - all democratic parties should be allowed to develop their organizing activities freely and extensively under the protection of the laws and promote syndacal [illegible]ds, peasant leagues and consumers cooperatives
3) - agricultural reforming should be carried out without further delay to bring under control the lauded castes and give to peasants opportunities for to improve their living and working conditions;
4) - an advisory regional Council should be formed with representatives of antiFascist parties;

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were also attacked by Italy and nevertheless have recognize the sacrifices of Italy and appreciated
sacrifices should help pave the way to new or renewed friendly relations with other peoples."

"Avanti" organ of the Socialist Party is pleased by the friendly resolution of the United Nations, but observes that the Armistice statute is still in force and its terms are still secret. Every act of the Italian Government is still to be approved by the Allied Commission, Which dropped the word "control", but retained its powers. "A state under international control, "Avanti" asserts, is not an indipendent state. It seems that the Allies have not a definite and policy in respect to Italy, but are indulging in empirical formulae and mere technicalities."

DEALING SICILIAN PROBLEMS

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3) - agricultural reforming should be carried out without further delay to bring under control the lauded castes and give to peasants opportunities for to improve their living and working conditions;
4) - an advisory regional Council should be formed with representatives of antiFascist parties;
5) - all those interfering with the freedom of associations through violences and abuses should be punished.

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

BULLETIN N° 299 October 26, 1944.
2000 h.

CARANDINI WILL NOT OPEN GROSVENOR SQ. EMBASSY.

The luxurious Italian Embassy in Grosvenor Square, which knew the glories of Dino Grandi and Giuseppe Bastianini, important Fascist bosses, will not be opened to receive Count Nicoolò Carandini, the gentleman-farmer head of the Liberal Party, who has just been appointed Italian representative in London with the rank of Ambassador. "I'll stop in a hotel", said count Carandini today to a "SI" correspondent. "I know I am faced with a difficult and ungrateful task. I know I go to represent Italy, a defeated country, with all that implies. I am not a diplomat. I am not even a politician. I have gone into active politics only lately. I am only going as a practical, honest man." He will fly to London in about a fortnight.

Two are the goals count Carandini will try to achieve. One is to get and give information. "Problems must be seen in London to be understood. Italian problems must be explained by an Italian to be grasped", he explained. The second goal is to try and insert Italy into wider international trade currents, in order that she may be able to bring her full weight on the side of the Allies. "The Italian situation cannot be solved with alms. I doubt whether the Allies can afford, at this point in the war, to supply all we need through charity. They have done a tremendous lot. But it is an impossible job especially since so much of Europe has been liberated and other countries, France, Belgium, Holland, Greece, need what little shipping is available for the transportation of food supplies for the civilians. A way may be found through which Italy can carry her own weight. She must produce as much of her own food as she can and exchange whatever food she must import with Italian produce.

"I will not ask for anything in the name of our Anti Fascist resistance," Carandini explained. "I will not negotiate martyrs and blood and [illegible] sacrifices for goods. We Italians know that whatever we did against the Fascists and against the Germans we did for our own conscience. What I think is our right

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"I will not ask for anything in the name of our Anti Fasc resistance," Carandini explained. "I will not negotiate martyrs and blood and I will make no sacrifices for goods. We Italians know that whatever we did against the Fascists and against the Germans we did for our own conscience. What I think is our right to point to with pride is the political maturity shown by the Italian parties, who are working smoothly, hand in hand, postponing all ideologic l struggles until after the war.
The Italians have given this important contribution to the Allies: a tranquil, peaceful, hard-working country."

Italy must gradually be brought back to her traditional place in Europe, as a factor for reconstruction, internationl

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understanding and order, count Carandini thinks. These aims he will keep in mind.

He will have a small staff of competent men and will try to come back to Italy often enough not to get out of touch with Italian problems and men. Carandini will have to leave his post in the Cabinet and not, like British members of the War Cabinet with posts abroad, keep both jobs. "The Liberal Party must be represented and must have a vote."

"I'm sorry to leave the Cabinet. I have come to appreciate all my colleagues. We have been able to do some constructive work together, in spite of party differences", concluded the Minister.

HUNDREDS OF BIG FASCISTS FACING POPULAR JURY.

Hundreds of Big Fascists indicted for crimes are put on trial before the High Court of Assizes and the renewed popular Jury. Notorious characters of the late Fascist Régime are brought to bar including Salvatore Gatto, Adolfo Sansoni. Roberto Cochetto, the private secretary of Pietro Caruso, - who escaped the death penalty by a mere hair's breadth and was condemned to 30 years imprisonment - will moreover appear once more before the Fascist authorities.

Here are the names of the principal defendants in the coming trials, besides Telesio Interlandi and Nino D'Aroma, of whom we have already spoken:

1) SALVATORE GATTO, charged with acts of such importance as to strengthen the Fascist Régime according to art.3 of the Law Decree of July 27,1944. Gatto born at Patti (Messina) in 1904, had belonged to the Fascist Party since 1919, he was a member of the Action Squads and was wounded for the Revolution, volunteer in the Spanish War, Vice President of the GUF (Fascist University Group) inspector of the Fascist Party, Federal Secretary of Terni.

2) ADOLFO SANSONI, member of the Action Squads, fanatic Fascist who beat opponents with the "manganello" (bludgeon) and distributed castor oil, former President of the Istituto LUCE Government News reel Agency), automobile racer. Arrested.

3) GIUSEPPE STRACCA, prefect responsible for Mussolini's personal safety. He must answer the charges contemplated in art.3

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3) GIUSEPPE STRACCA, prefect responsible for Mussolini's personal safety. He must answer the charges contemplated in art.5 of the Law Decree 27/7/44. Arrested.

4) GIOVANNI SARDINI, Fascist before the March on Rome (1438 member of the Action Squads, known by the nickname of "Ras of Testa", since it was in that locality that he carried out his major activity based on violence and domineering. He must answer for having collaborated with the German invader. Arrested.

5) GIUSEPPE STEFANO and GIUSEPPE BALSAMO. Very well known in the Prati section of Rome. Giordano, in fact, was in 1941 Head of the Fascist Group of Via Ennio Quirino Visconti, where during the Nazi occupation patriots threw a bomb - and Balsamo was his collaborator. Both have to answer for private acts of

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violence against Florido Bartoli, a lawyer, to whom the two Fascists administered castor oil, while the man of law was drawing up the papers to have a woman, wife of a man called up, ousted from the house she was living in. During the struggle Bartoli fell and suffered serious injuries including the fracture of the nose. Arrested.

6) GINO BARTALI, GUGLIELMO PORTASTRINI, CARLO FRANQUINET and others: that is the members of the illfamed band of Palazzo Braschi which, installed by Alessandro Pavolini in Rome, soon after the rescue of Mussolini from Campo Imperatore and the proclamation of the Italian Social Republic, terrorised the population through robberies, kidnappings, violences, illegal proceedings, arbitrary arrests, tortures, all crimes which the defendants will have to answer for before the Law. The band was arrested on November 28, 1943 by order of general Albert Kesselring. Escaped to the North.

7) SALVATORE CARNEVALE, UMBERTO FERRONI, ALBERTO CAPOLEI, REMO ALTINI, ETTORE LAVARONE, GIUSEPPE CALOGIURI, ROBERTO OCCHETTO, GUIDO GARUBBI, GIUSEPPE RUGGIERO, ENRICO FRUZZETTI, MARCELLO STEFFONI, all members of the band commanded by Pietro Caruso, Fascist Police Chief, some as commanders of the special Sungs organised for hunting the Jews, requisitioning automobiles, others as spies, or liaison men between the Police station of Rome and the German SS, others as personal guards of the Police Chief, and the Stepponi as typist of Caruso. All these people must answer for arbitrary arrests, illegal requisitions, etc. If these some have fled North, while others including Carnevale, Fruzzetti and Stepponi have been arrested. For those who fled North before the liberation of Rome the trial will be held in their absence.

"ITALY'S DIPLOMATIC ISOLATION ENDED" OFFICIAL RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE PROMOTED AMBASSADOR.

(From our diplomatic correspondent.)

The Italian Government feels that "Italy's diplomatic isolation has come to an end" as a result of the following facts:

1°) Yesterday evening the Soviet Government announced to Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, that the present Russian repr.-

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others: that is [illegible] Braschi which, [illegible]led by Alessandro Pavolini in Rome, soon after the rescue of Mussolini from Campo Imperatore and the proclamation of the Italian Social Republic, terrorised the population through robberies, kidnapings, violences, illegal proceedings, arbitrary arrests, tortures, all crimes which the defendants will have to answer for before the Law. The band was arrested on November 28, 1943 by order of general Albert Kesselring. Escaped to the North.

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1°) Yesterday evening the Soviet Government announced to Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, that the present Russian representative to Italy, Mr. Kostylev, was given the rank of an Ambassador with full reciprocity for the Italian representative in Moscow, Pietro Quaroni.

2°) After the decision of the Republics of Latin America to resume their diplomatic relations with Italy, officially announced yesterday, Rome entertains full diplomatic relations with the whole American continent because the U.S.A. have already taken a similar decision and relations with Argentine have always been normal.

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An official communiqué issued to-day in Rome, after having informed about the above facts, concludes: "With these decisions Italy's isolation comes to an end and she resumes her normal relations with the world."

The announcement was received with deep satisfaction by all Italians who feel that the end of Italy's status of "diplomatic pariah" was rightly gained by the sacrifices sustained by her sons fighting alongside with the Allies, on land, sea and in the air, since more than one year, and by her people who are collaborating with the Democratic Nations with the utmost sincerity. In diplomatic quarters hope that this recognition will be a first step towards the inclusion of Italy among the United Nations.

Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi will speak to the press representatives to-morrow at 11 a.m., at the Viminale Palace, on Italy's international position.

A Government spokesman declared to-day that Count Niccolò Carandini, Liberal leader, who was appointed Italian Ambassador to London, will leave Rome within the next fortnight to reach his post.

As for Carlo Sforza, his appointment as Ambassador to Washington will be officially announced as soon as the communication from the Department of State will be received stating that he is persona grata. The appointment of Sforza was delayed, we are confidentially informed, by the fact that he hesitated before giving up the heavy responsibilities of Minister without Portfolio and High Commissioner of the anti-Fascist purge, which he is holding now. At last he accepted after his Cabinet colleagues had convinced him that he was the best suited man for the position for his knowledge of American politics and that he could render excellent services to the Country

A TRIAL SUSPENDED IN 1923 TO BE REOPENED SOON.

Two "squadristi" Pietro Baiocchini and Emilio Salviati were arrested to-day. They were put on trial in 1923 for double murder, but released soon after before sentence was passed on them because of the Mussolini amnesty decree of October 10, 1923.

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A TRIAL SUSPENDED IN 1923 TO BE RECOMMENCED SOON.

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The two squadristi are charged of killing unprovoked July 1921 two persons, Tommaso Pasci and [illegible] Gasperini during the inauguration of a local Fascist group in Valdarno.

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ITALIAN FREEMASONRY CONDEMNS SICILIAN SEPARATISM.

Italian Freemasonry took to-day an open stand against Sicilian Separatism with a declaration "solemnly condemning every attempt aimed at disrupting the geographical, political and spiritual unity of the Italian Nation." The declaration ends affirming that the "Great Italian Orient of Scottish rite, although respecting every Party and every religious Faith" calls upon all the Brothers to support the democratic principle of political and social order."

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BULLETIN Nº 298 October 26, 1944.
16[illegible] h.

"Another step forward."
(By our diplomatic correspondent.)

The resumption of normal diplomatic relations between Italy and Chile, Peru, Brazil, Equador and Venezuela, is considered in diplomatic quarters in Rome as another step forward. The synchronisation of the move, which was taken by all on the same day, is interpreted as being the result of concerted action through regular Panamerican diplomatic channels, probably following an invitation by the United States to the South American Foreign Ministers.

Missions will be selected among Italian diplomats and politicals now in Allied as soon as travel arrangements will be completed. Great relief was expressed at Palazzo Chigi for the fate of the Italian colonies in South America, which are notoriously [illegible], and which have lacked all consular assistance for [illegible] time.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IDLING
FOR LACK OF TRIALS.

The High Court of Justice is for the time being idle for lack of trials. After the postponement of the trials against the two Generals Riccardi Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto, charged with having failed to defend Naples, the High Court is awaiting for the High Commissioner to submit to it other cases, like the ones concerning Fulvio Suvich, former Foreign Undersecretary, Francesco Jacomoni, former King's Lieutenant of Albania, and Filippo Anfuso, former Ambassador to Berlin. The preliminary judicial proceedings against the aforesaid Fascist bosses are nearly completed and it is likely that their trials will be

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"DESTINY OF ROMAN NIGHT ASSASSINS.

"The Police is doing everything in its power, with the very limited means at its disposal" to be "SI" today the Chief of the Roman Police Dr. Pietro Carruzzini questioned about the [illegible] hold-ups happening in Roman streets

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uring the night. The matter was discussed in a letter t. the ditor of "Stars and Stripes", newspaper of the American Army Italy, by Sgt. John Boyle, who denounced the fact that the ngs operating at night are clad in uniform and complaining t the Italian civilians assaulted might get the impression at they were help up by Allied soldiers.

We showed the letter to Police Chief Marazzini and he told us:"Some episodes of the kind did actually happen in Rome. People were robbed by evil souls in strange attires, clad sometimes with Khaki uniforms. These criminals used methods which were, before now, unknown in our town and which remind us of what we saw in the gangsters pictures. The strange thing is that some of these criminals speak perfectly English and this detail renders more obscure and singular the history of the aggressions."

Marazzini further explained that the Police, employing the 150-200 Policemen at its disposal every night, organised a number of night patrols, in some cases mounted on cars or motor-bicycles. From the first night their work has proved successful, especially in preventing thefts. "More than this", he concluded, we cannot say for shortage of means".

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

In our bulletin N. 297, October 26, 1200 h., in the first story please substitute the sentence beginning with the words "two municipal employees....." with the following:
"two municipal employees quietly disposed of it piece by piece as scrap brass making some nice profits. Then someone remembered where the gun was stored, supposedly for safe-keeping, and discovered it was gone literally to pieces. Etc.."

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BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR TO HOLY SEE RETIRING.

The Pope received this morning, together with his family, the Bolivian Ambassador, Bailon Mercado, who resigned from his post, intending to retire to private life. The Bolivian diplomat, who was accredited to the Holy See May 4, 1942, will leave Rome within the next few days on his way back to Bolivia.

NEW BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR TO HOLY SEE CALLS AT THE VATICAN STATE SECRETARIAT.

The new Brazilian Ambassador to the Holy See, Maurice Fabuco, accompanied by Chargé d'Affaires de Campos, had his first contacts with the Vatican authorities calling this morning on the heads of the State Secretariat, Mgrs. Tardini and Montini.

BELGIAN APOSTOLIC NUNTIUS FLYING TO LONDON.

To-day at 2 p.m. Mgr. Clemente Micara, Apostolic Nuntius to Belgium, left by plane for London where he will meet the Belgian Ambassador to the Holy See, Adrian Nieuwenhuys, who has not yet able to reach Brussels. They will probably go to Belgium together.

BRITISH DIPLOMAT ENTERING BENEDICTINE ORDER.

It was confirmed to-day in Vatican circles that the former Secretary of the British Embassy to the Holy See, Mr. Hugh Montgomery, who recently left for England, will enter the Benedictine Order, very flourishing in England, which has its mother-house in Downside.

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BULLETIN N. 297 October 26,1944
1200 h.

A FAMOUS ORGAN IN ROME LITERALLY COME TO PIECES

Two employees of the Rome City Hall are under arrest on charges of stealing and selling out the monumental organ which was the pride of the famous Philarmonic of the Augusteo in Rome. The gigantic organ was been removed from the Augusteo Hall and stored in a warehouse of the former Governatorate of Rome. In the turmoil of war events no one remembered that once upon a time there was in Rome an organ most prized in the musical world. So two municipal caretakers quietly disposed of it piece by piece as scrap remembered where the organ was, supposed to be stored for safekeeping and descovered it was gone literally to pieces. Investigations resulted in the arrest of the two "profiteers" who pleaded guilty.

ORLANDO TO CELEBRATE THE 4th OF NOVEMBER IN CAPITOL

The National Association of Ex-Service men will celebrate with special solemnity the anniversary of the Victoria day of the First World War, November 4, this year.

The veteran statesman and liberal leader Vittorio Em. Orlando, one of the surviving "Big Four" of 1918 will deliver an address in the Capitol.

Veteran and political associations will parade to the Altar of the Fatherland in Piazza Venezia.

The same day the Italian Red Cross and other charitable institution start their drive for collecting cloths to be sent over as a gift to the brave "Garibaldi"

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A FAMOUS ORGAN IN ROME LITERALLY COME TO PIECES

Two employees of the Rome City Hall are under arrest on charges of stealing and selling out the monumental organ which was the pride of the famous Philarmonic of the Augustee in Rome. The gigantic organ was been removed from the Augustee Hall and stored in a warehouse of the former Governatorate of Rome. In the turmoil of war events no one remembered that once upon a time there was in Rome an organ most priced in the musical world. So two municipal caretakers quietly disposed of it piece by piece as scrap remembered where the organ was, supposed to be stored for safekeeping and descovered it was gone literally to pieces. Investigations resulted in the arrest of the two "profiteers" who pleaded guilty.

ORLANDO TO CELEBRATE THE 4th OF NOVEMBER IN CAPITOL

The National Association of Ex-Service men will celebrate with special solemnity the anniversary of the Victoria day of the First World War, November 4, this year.

The veteran statesman and liberal leader Vittorio Em. Orlando, one of the surviving "Big Four" of 1918 will deliver an Address in the Capitol.

Veteran and political associations will parade to the Altar of the Fatherland in Piazza Venezia.

The same day the Italian Red Cross and other charitable institution start their drive for collecting cloths to be sent over as a gift to the brave "Garibaldi" Legion, Fighting alon side of Marshal Tito 's troops.

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

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES INTERFERING WITH JUSTICE

Transport difficulties are interfering with the work of the Special investigating Police of the High Commissioner for antiFascist sanctions, we learn today.

Investigations and in some instances even the search and arrest of punishable Fascists are carried out by this special Police, whose force consists of three groups of Carabinieri, Finance Guards and special agents, totalling altogether 50 odd officeres , warrant officers and agents. This force is at the service of the High Commissioner and has its office in the Viminale Palace. Unfortunately only few cars are available for their services and very often they are out of use and with supply rations exhausted. So the agents have revert to street cars when operating and sometimes afoot with the result of missing very often their targets. The want of transport facilities, we are told, is a serious inconvenience for slowing down the course of Justice because many indictable persons are likely to succeed in delaying their arrest either sneaking out of their refuge or changing continually their hideouts.

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

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
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PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN N.296

October 2[illegible]
1000 h.

PALERMO RIOTING INVESTIGATED

"L'Unità", organ of the Italian Communist Party, writes:
"At last we have received from our correspondent, the risults of inquiry ordered by the Government on Palermo 's bloodshed. According to this report the soldiers were first to fire at the crowd with machine guns and hurling bombs are the cause of reinforcement stopped in the front of the Prefecture Palace.

The investigation has also brought to light the fact that the soldiers were already prepared to fire at the demonstrants.

The dead, up to now, total 29 .Some hundreds were injured many of whom very seriously.

In regard to the Palermo 's rioting , the Committee of National Liberation passed a resolution yesterday requesting from the Government an urgent solution of the Sicilian problem thorought investigation on the various local Commands of the forces employed to protect public order.

[illegible]BOY CLEANSE URGED

"Italia Libera", organ of the Party of Action, turns to the problem of a new diplomacy for Italy.

"The problem of reorganizing the Italian diplomacy has come to the foreground mostly because it is urgent to appoint new Ambassadors to London, Washington, Paris, and Ministers and Consuls to good many a place ". The paper observes: "Except for the survivors of Palazzo Chigi, and their ex-colleagues, who became journalists, the old fascist diplomacy, on the whole, has been unanimously liquidated. No wonder for that."

"Foreign Office purge is [illegible]

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"Foreign Office purge is not a judicial matter, but ~~1427~~ political one. The Government must take over full responsibility for it. It should issue a separate legislative decree, empowering the purgers to dismiss, without discriminating all officials ranking Ambassadors and collaborating with Fascism, or were sp

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or delators of antifascists. The purge Commission should have full powers for thoroughly reforming our diplomacy. It is an urgent problem. Bonomi knows it, his Undersecretary knows it. There are resistances at work against carrying out this task: a difficult task. We only need courage and determination, but above all courage.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE HOLY SEE IN THE BALTIC STATES

"Il Popolo" organ of the Christian Democrats writes that Mons. Clemente Migara, Apostolic Nuncio to Bruxelles, leaves Rome to day to reach his post he was forced to relinquish by the Nazi invaders in June 1940. "Mons. Migara, "the paper observes, "is the first of the Vatican diplomatic representatives resuming his post, out of the 12 who had to return to Rome because of war events. 12 Vatican diplomatic posts are vacant to day,"Il Popolo" notes,"Their respective titulars are Mons. Antonino Arata, Nuncio to Lettonia and Estonia now Assessore of the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Church, Mons. Luigi Centoz, Nuncio to Lithuania and now Nuncio to Costarica, Mons. Fabrizio Tortesi, Nunzio to Poland, Mons. Ettore Felici Nuncio to Jugoslavia, Mons. Paolo Giobbe Internuncio to Holland, Mons. Clemente Migara Nuncio to Belgium, now on his way back to the liberated Bruxelles, Mons. Giovanni Castellani, Apostolic delegate in Addis Abeba, Mons. Antonio Riberi, Apostolic Delegate for the African Missions and Mons. Gaetano Testa, Apostolic Delegate for Egypt and Arabia. Political and diplomatic problems of great importance are to be tackled and settled before some of the vacancies in the Vatican diplomatic offices might be filled up and all representatives restored back to their original posts. One of the most ticklish questions confronting the skill of the Vatican diplomacy is the possible reinstatement of the papal Nuncios in Lettonia, Estonia and lithuania, in the capitals now rescued from the Germans and reoccupyed by the Russians. After the annexation of the Baltic republics to the URSS all foreign envoys in Riga, Tallin and Kaunas were recalled and their offices suppressed, their respective governments being represented in Moscow by the Ambassadors accreditated to Rssia. This was not the case for the Holy See because the Vatican had no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government. Before establishing whether the Papal Nuncios are to resume or not their offices in the Baltic States, it is to be decided the problem of the political future of the same states. Should the three Baltic Republics be incorporated again in the Soviet Union will Russia recognize their rights of legations and allow diplomatic relations with the foreign countries according to the new constitution of the Sovietic Republic Unions? "This question will probably represent

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a text case for the relationships between Russia and Vatican".

PARTY OF ACTION MERGING WITH LABOR DEMOCRATS PARTY REPORTED

"L'Unità" organ of the Communist Party reports that in Roman political circles and in some centers of the liberated provinces prominent members of the Party of Action and the Labor Democrats Party are approaching for affiliation in one single party resulting from the fusion of their respective organisations.

The fusion is advocated by young elements of the Party of Action, but for organizing a leftist antimonarchist block.

This fusionist movement, "L'Unità" comments, is of particular political significance on the eve of the liberation of Northern Italy which will have a decisive bearing on the general political situation.

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

BULLETIN Nº 295 October 25, 1944.
2000 h.

WAR PRISONERS CONDITIONS IN TUNISIA SATISFACTORY THE VATICAN DELEGATE REPORTS.

"Osservatore Romano", organ of the Vatican published a report of the special papal representative who recently visited concentration camps of war prisoners in Tunisia. The Vatican envoy informs that conditions in Tunisia and Costantinia camps are generally satisfactory. Prisoners are housed in temporary shelters which are provided with sanitary facilities. There are bathing and recreational rooms, athletic fields, theatres. Food is healthy and the meals are prepared by the prisoners themselves. Rations however are not sufficient and not well assorted. Clothing is very poor. Many prisoners are covered only with rags, and barefoot. German prisoners are better off than Italians because they receive clothes, food, sweets, and toilet articles from their families and the German Red Cross. Italians nothing. Italians have only a blanket for their bedding in the dormitories. Italian prisoners who are employed in farms or private houses outside the camps manage to get along with less personal discomfort. Of course the morale of all prisoners reflects the material hardships which were in the beginning aggravated by unsatisfactory discipline measures. Hard feeling existed between the camps' wardens and the prisoners resulting in altercations which were severely punished in ill treatment of the protesters. Punishment of prisoners was in some instances exercised too severely. Conditions in this respect are improving and are expected further ameliorations which, -as is already noticeable in several instances - will introduce a new atmosphere of benevolence and mutual understanding.

LIZZADRI WILL REPRESENT LABOUR INSIDE ORGANISATION FOR RELIEF TO ITALY.

Oreste Lizzadri, Christian Democrat, [illegible]

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LIZZADRI WILL REPRESENT LABOUR INSIDE ORGANISATION FOR RELIEF TO ITALY.

Oreste Lizzadri, Christian Democrat, one of the three Secretaries of the General Confederation of Italian Labour, has been appointed as representative of the Italian workers inside the ENSI (National Organisation for the distribution of reliefs to Italy). The appointment was a result of a letter sent to Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, by the General Confederation of Labour asking that a labour man should take part in the ENSI. The President of the ENSI, Prince Doria Pamphili, immediately adhered to the request and invited the Labourites to indicate a representative. This they did in the person of Oreste Lizzadri.

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CARDINAL FOSSATI ARREST NOT CONFIRMED.

The arrest of Cardinal Fossati, Archbishop of Turin, is not confirmed in Vatican circles where no communication on the matter has been received yet. This morning a nephew of the Cardinal Dr. Aldo [illegible]ti, went to the State Secretariat of the Vatican, asking for news. His family lives in Turin. Another nephew of the Cardinal, Alessandro Villa, telephoned to the State Secretariat. We had also the opportunity to speak to the latter, who, through indications from the Vatican and other sources, thinks his eminent uncle was not seized by the Germans. On the contrary, it appears that after an enquiry carried out by the German Police, in the Archbishop's palace, the Cardinal's Secretary and some priests had been arrested and the palace itself put under strict surveillance. Recently the nephew received many messages from the Cardinal, and in the last one, dated only twenty days ago, he stated he was in good health.

The Cardinal Maurizio Fossati, was born in Arona, Diocese of Novara, on May 24, 1876. He belongs to the Congregation of the Oblati of SS.Gaudenzio and Carlo in Novara and is Archbishop of Turin since 1930. That the Cardinal's arrest did not occur seems to be confirmed by the fact that the radio of the Vatican broadcasts to Northern Italy twice a day: from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. and it receives answers, though rarely through Switzerland. So far it has received no news concerning Cardinal Fossati while there is no doubt that such grave news would have reached the Vatican via Berne.

ITALIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY FORCED TO WORK IN WAR FACTORIES.

Italian prisoners in Germany have been freed from concentration camps and forced to work in war factories, according to news received in Rome, to-day, from people who crossed the German lines near Bologna.

The German Government was compelled to take hastily this decision to fill the always widening gaps in labour man power, after the mobilisation of all German men from 16 to 60 years. From the same sources we learn that the anti-German feeling among the Italian prisoners is running higher and higher. The German authorities waited more than one year, before taking this decision, because they feared acts of sabotage from the part of the Italian

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

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RIDDLE OF ARRESTED PRINCES.

"Prince Alvaro Pignatelli", whose arrest some newspapers
dding that he had been an Officer of the Italian SS, does not
exist. Antonio Pignatelli, whose arrest the papers also announ-
ced, exists but was not arrested today. Another Antonio Pigna-
telli, second cousin of the proceeding one, is at present at
Turin and therefore would not have been arrested now for colla-
boration with the Germans. The wife of the first Antonio Pign
telli Maria, who, always according to the same information was
accused of spying, is called Beatrice, is an American citizen,
and had not been accused of anything. With regard to Prince
"Valerio Pignatelli", who was the third person arrested, alway
according to the same information, he might be the novelist,
adventurer, journalist and revolutionary (Mexican) Valerio
Pignatelli Cortez, who seems to have been arrested various mont
ago in Southern Italy. He descends from the Spanish Conqueror
Cortez and bears the title of Grendee of Spain. He went to Mexi
to make an attempt of reconquering the family fief, that is,
practically, nearly all the Country.

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BULLETIN Nº 294 October 25, 1944.
1600 h.

SOCIAL CHRISTIANS NOT MERGING WITH CHRISTIANS OF THE LEFT CRISIS UNDER; EXPELLED PARTY LEADER CALLED BACK.

(By our political correspondent)

The crisis which menaced to split the Christian Social Party, the executive of which wanted to merge with the Christian Party of the Left (the former Catholic Communism) against the opinion of its leader, Prof. Gerardo Bruni, is approaching solution. Prof. Bruni was recently expelled from the Party because he did not approve of the merge. He thinks that the program of his party of attaining social justice through democratic channels cannot go together with the marxist theories, leading to authoritative methods, professed by the Christian Party of the Left. Now the Party branches of Florence, Naples, Rome, Gaeta, Terracina, Nettuno, Leghorn and Montepulciano have declared their support to their former leader Prof. Bruni who decided to take again in his hands the direction of the Party. Next Saturday the members will meet to appoint a new executive.

SOME OF WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS GREEK SCULPTURES STOLEN BY GERMANS FROM THE NAPLES MUSEUM.

We can to-day confirm that the rumours of precious objects having been stolen from the Naples museum by the German soldiers are unfortunately true, and that the theft comprises not only the most precious golds and the most celebrated little bronzes of Pompei, but also five of the most beautiful large sculptures of antiquity: Hermes at rest, attributed to Lisippus, the two Herculanum dancers of archaic art of the 5th Century, the Apollo of Pompei, one of the most faithful and ancient copies of a Greek archaic statue, perhaps due

1423

SOCIAL CHRISTIANS NOT MERGING WITH CHRISTIANS OF THE LEFT
CRISIS [illegible] EXPELLED PARTY LEADER CALLED BACK.
(By our political correspondent)

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Another theft carried out by the Germans is that of 13 pictures of the Naples National Gallery stolen by soldiers of the Goering division, this theft was discovered when the pictures of that gallery, depositedat Montecassino, had to be transported to the Vatican in Rome.

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

CAN ITALIAN FILM INDUSTRY RECOVER?
(An exclusive interview to "SI" by Mario Camerini)

"The Italian public and the film producers, who were awaiting with interest and fear the American movies, have been disappointed and respectively reassured", declared to "SI" Mario Camerini, the most popular Italian régisseur. "This is due to the fact that the American pictures shown in Italy after its liberation are, undoubtedly, inferior to the pre-war ones" Camerini added. He attributed this to a certain fatigue caused by the war effort, but added that a definite judgement is premature as it seems that the pictures sent to Italy were not the best.

"The feeble success obtained by two of the best American pictures, 'The Human Comedy' and 'The Great Dictator' was probably due to the fact" Camerini thinks, "that the Hollywood people being so far away from the actual fighting areas, have a too optimistic and inadequate idea of the war, while the Italian people got to know all its worst and fatal aspects."

In Camerini's opinion this deterioration, real or supposed, of the American production could allow the Italian film industry to recover and meet competition.

"This is the main reason", he went on, "that induced me to forward to the Government proposals aimed at encouraging the restarting of Italian film production. I called on Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, accompanied by an actor, a cameraman and a supervisor, a sound technician, to express to him the opinion of the film world. He gave us assurances that he would call the attention of the competent office to the matter. Consulting the available statistics Camerini reckons that after the war the total introits of Italian cinemas will be 3,000 million lire a year. If the pictures shown were only American 1,000 million lire would cross the Atlantic every year. The reduction of this exodus would favour the Italian budget. Production in Italy, always according to Camerini, is now possible without Allied help. Studios, machinery, actors, régisseurs, technicians are presently available for the production of at least 20 pictures.

"Italian film production" Camerini concluded, "had reached a good artistic level in the last years. Italian pictures were regarded in Europe as better than the German and, after 1940,

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"Italian film production" Camerini concluded, "had reached a good artistic level in the last years. Italian pictures were regarded in Europe better than the German and, after 1940, also than the French ones. Moreover the Government should take interest in Italian film production because it would reduce the imports from abroad and because the Government itself owns the majority of the studios and their machinery."

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

RESTORING OF ARTISTIC MONUMENTS GOING SPEEDILY ON IN NAPLES.

26 million lire, out of the 63 million appropriated by the Allies to restore artistic buildings in Naples, have already been spent by Major Paul Gardner, director of a Museum in Kansas City (Missouri), an expert of Italian Art. 46 buildings, mostly Churches, are presently being restored under the supervision of Major Gardner, and the cooperation of the Italian Art superintendent Prof. Bruno Molajoli. The work proceeds thru stages: first the damaged buildings are protected from bad weather, by rebuilding the roofs, then the domes and the walls in danger of collapsing are propped up and lastly the débris are removed after having been carefully examined so that no piece of sculpture or of ornamental work should be lost. Whenever possible the restauration work has been carried out together with the propping up of the buildings. In some instances the bombs have brought to the light the original structure of some Churches, built in the XIII and XIV Centuries and later modified by Baroque or Rococò architects. The original forms have been taken as a standard for their reconstruction. This was the case for the Churches of San Lorenzo Maggiore, Santa Eligio and Santa Chiara.

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Telefono 41746

2131

BULLETIN No 293 October 25,1944.
1200 h.

45 MEMBERS OF THE FASCIST SPECIAL TRIBUNAL PUT ON TRIAL .

The proceeding[illegible] against 45 former members of the fascist Special Tribunal are expected completed next few days by the high Court of Justice. The 45 defendants indicteed for fascist crimes were the members of the dreadful Special Tribunal. All face charges of contributing with rilevant acts to the fascist dictatorship and are liable to heavy penalties ranging from 12 years to life imprisonment. The defendants are Guido Cristini, who was the first President of the Spacial Tribunal, now a fugitive, Gaetano Le Maitre, former Vice President, Bevilacqua, Griffini, also fugitives, Gauttieri Conticelli, Mingoni, Bergamaschi, Francesco Dessy, Balsamo, Cominelli, Piroli, all locked up in Regina Coeli, are the other defendants. They held the offices of judges in the Special Tribunal and were all top ranking officers in the fascist Militia. The Chancellor of the Tribunal, Augusto Ferrazzoli is also put on trial. Among the antifascists sentenced to death and executed by order of the Special Tribunal one to be remembered Schirru, who as " Osservatore Romano", Vatican organ, pointed out at the time of the execution," was only guilty of having thought of a possible attempt at Mussolini life, [illegible] and Sbardellotto, who was caught in Piazza Venezia with a bomb hidden under the coat. Both were shot at Forte Bravetta Fort only because "had the intention" of attempting the Duce life. Dozen of death sentences were pronounced by the Special Tribunal in 15 years of its infamous existence terrorising the Italian people and crushing down opposition movements with summary trials and mercyless executions.

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

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1429

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

family structure".

The other police official in charge of vice policing, Giovanni Coda, told us that red-light houses in Rome number 18 to date. They are licensed by the police under strict sanitary regulations and health inspections. In Italy brothels are not outlawed, but only kept under police surveillance and special limitations. It is now planned to license 13 more, Coda added. It is however extremely difficult to find quarters for such establishements in a city full of monuments, churches, convents, schools, that for its sacred character was never a suitable place for goodtimers, although "caute nisi caste" that is cautiously if not chastely is an old Roman adage which, Coda asserts, ought to be remembered as a guide rule.

2133
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 292 October 25, 1944
1000 h.

ITALIAN WAR PRISONERS TOTAL I.I80.000 .

L' Italia libera , Organ of the Party of Action discloses that in rough figures Italian war prisoners total I.I80.000, of whom about 350.000 are prisoners of the English, 110.000 of the Americans. As for the Italian prisoners in Russia and in Germany, the total can be figured out only approximatively. It is estimated that about 70.000 are in Russia and 540.000 in Germany. The paper adds that prisoners in Germany, however, are not recognized as war prisoners according to the international conventions but treated as interned .

ITALIAN PARTISANS CONTRIBUTED TO THE RESCUE OF BELGRADE.

Outstanding services rendered by the partisans of the Italian division "Garibaldi" in Jugoslavia are described in an interview with "Unità" Organ of the Communist Party by Mario Palermo, War Undersecretary, just back from visiting the Italian fighting units in Montenegro and Bosnia.

" It is more than one year that our troops are fighting against the Germans in the Balkans alongside of Marshal Tito forces" Undersecretary Palermo declared. When Armistice was signed, Sept. 8 last year, soldiers of the Division "Turin" and "Venice" resisted the Germans, who wanted them lay down the arms and surrender, and reorganized forming single division, the "Garibaldi". Since then they kept on fighting against the common enemy and distinguish-

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" It is more than one year that our troops are fighting against the Germans in the Balkans alongside of Marshal Tito forces" Undersecretary Palermo declared. When Armistice was signed, Sept. 8 last year, soldiers of the Division "Furia" and "Venice" resisted the Germans, who wanted them lay down the arms and surrender, and reorganized forming single division, the "Garibaldi". Since then they kept on fighting against the common enemy and distinguished themselves in military operations and the same time rendered valuable services as tecnicians in the struggle for the liberation of Jugoslavia.

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" These men" Palermo added "were first to act against the Germans the 9th of September, last year. Perhaps they are the only Italian soldiers fighting abroad at thepresent. It is worth recalling the severe hardships and sacrifices our soldiers underwent for months. Our partisans suffered heavy casualties, not only in action, but also from deseases and privations. Nevertheless,they carry on setting an example of fierey, fighting spirit, convinced as they are that all sacrifices will inspire our youth with the highest ideals of duty and daring. The " Garibaldi" soldiers represent a daring avanguard of the renewed democratic Army of Italy. The Commander of the Division is 42 years old, who is now more familiar with almost every inch of the mountainous soil of Montenegro that the native highlanders. He commands respect, obedience, and affection from his men. The entire Division was recently reorganized in all its ranks and files expelling doubtful elements fascists or pro-fascists and going through the strenuous training of Marshal Tito school. Our Engineers under the command of Lieutenant Fiumi were first to enter Niksic. Two battalions halped protect Marshal Tito when German paratroopers made an attempt at seizing him. Soldiers of the "Garibaldi" Division won special merits in the liberation of Belgrade. "

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BULLETIN N° 297 October 24,1944.
2000 h.

MEMBER OF FIRING SQUAD HAS NEAR ESCAPE FROM LYNCHING.

A dramatic scene happened this morning in Viale Giulio Cesare, one of the more populated streets in Rome, when somebody recognised a Police N.C.O. clad in civilian, a member of a firing squad during the Nazi occupation, and indicated him to the crowd shouting:"He is one of the executioners of our patriots!" The crowd assaulted the former N.C.O. who escaped lynching merely through the intervention of other policemen. While he was being escorted to a Police station always followed by an angry crowd, two Allied Military Policemen arrived and took him away on a motorbyke. It was later revealed that the N.C.O., Mario Cristallino, really took part in an execution during the Nazi-Fascist period. He was dismissed from the Police and is awaiting a judicial inquest. Public opinion requests that such people be not left free if one does not want a repetition of the lynching of Donato Carretta, theFascist jailor.

"DELAYED JUSTICE".

The republican leader, Randolfo Pacciardi, under the headline "Delayed Justice" in the newspaper "Voce Repubblicana", dealing with the trial against the Generals Riccardo Pentimalli, and Ettore Del Tetto, charged of having failed to defend Naples, hints that the trial was postponed because compromising documents, relating to the King and Marshal Badoglio, have been subtracted from the dossier. "If one should try the Generals who failed to defend Rome", he adds, "those Generals would have the right to defend themselves revealing the orders they received from the fleeing General Staff, from the fleeing Head of the Government, from the Supreme Commander of the Air,Sea and Land forces, the fleeing King."

Pacciardi goes on stating that documents compromising Badoglio and the General Staff were contained in the trial's dossier

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

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Pacciardi goes on stating that documents compromising Badoglio and the General Staff were contained in the trial's dossier but that they have been"withdrawn" with great surprise of the President of the High Court. The President, always according to Pacciardi's informations, refused to bow to pressure made on him from "high places" to open the trial all the same. Pacciardi concludes that one must "strike high" and that "the trial against the responsibles, Monarchy included, cannot be made by a monarchical Government."

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

THE GRANTING OF AMERICAN CREDITS NOTIFIED TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

(By our diplomatic correspondent)

The Italian Government has been officially notified about the granting of credits in dollars in the United States for the equivalent occupation lire printed in Italy for Allied troops Italy. Diplomatic contacts are still taking place between the Italian Government and the American Government for technical details to make operative this big financial transaction. The Treasury Minister, Marcello Soleri, is expected to make a declaration on the matter as soon as the technical details have been settled.

ITALIAN LABOUR CONDEMNS THE PALERMO INCIDENT.

"The Italian General Confederation of Labour partakes of the unanimous condemnation for the Palermo massacre in which innocent workers have found their death, and demands energetic measures to be taken as soon as possible against those who are responsible" is the text of a wire received today by Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi.

LUSSU DENIES RUMOURS OF SARDINIAN SEPARATISM.

"Separatism does not exist in Sardinia. There is instead a very deep and widespread desire for autonomy, not only among the intellectuals but also among the middle classes, the workers and the peasants" told today to "Si" Emilio Lussu, member of the Executive of the Action Party who has just returned from a tour in Sardinia, his native island.

"The thing that impressed me most in Sardinia is the general will of reconstruction in the Country with the few means now available. The phenomenon assumes the intensity of religious faith. Even in Cagliari, which is the town more heavily damaged of all the Italian towns liberated by the Allies, reconstruction work has started. The living standard is considerably low. Never have [illegible]

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"Another of the more intense aspirations of the Sardinian people is that of cultivating all their waste land, but they want to carry out also this work with autonomous tendencies. Autonomy is the most widespread feeling in the island but Sardinians do not think at all of separating from the rest of Italy."

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TWO GERMAN THIEVES ARRESTED.

The Roman Police has arrested two German citizens who had stolen a car in the centre of Rome, in the late evening, surprising them next morning when they were entering a garage where they had hidden the vehicle. The two Germans were living under false names in a smart boarding house and were leading a luxurious life. The Police has not yet disclosed their identity.

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luminous intensity

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2147

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BULLETIN N° 290 October 24, 1944.
1600 h.

POLISH OFFICERS CARRY POPE THROUGH VATICAN ROOMS.

(By our Vatican Correspondent.)

For the first time in Papal history Pope Pius XII has been carried through the Vatican rooms in his portable chair (sedia gestatoria) by Polish officers instead of by the usual carriers, it was learnt to-day. At the end of an audience granted yesterday by the Pope to Allied soldiers, a group of Polish officers asked the Maestro di Camera (Chamber Master, an official of the Ceremonial) to be permitted to carry the Pontiff on his chair on the way back to his apartments. The Maestro di Camera was taken aback at the request also because the lifting of the portable chair is not so simple and requires trained people. He referred the desire of the Polish officers to the Pope who accepted readily. The chair was lifted by the usual carriers and then, one by one, the Polish officers took their place. The Pontiff was thus carried to the door of his apartment.

WHO ARE THE 28 FASCIST SENATORS DEPRIVED OF THEIR OFFICE.

28 Fascist Senators have been definitely deprived of their office during the meeting held on the 21 October by the High Court of Justice in Rome, in acceptance of the request presented by the High Commissioner. Those no longer Senators are: the former Ambassador Luigi Aldrovandi Marescotti, the former "Provveditore Generale" of the State Domenico Bartolini, the former Army Corps General Enrico Bazan, the former Minister of Economy

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tions of the Senate Roberto De Vito, the former Councillor of State Gerardo di Martino, the former President of a section of the State Council Giuseppe Pagliari, the former Secretary of the Chairmanship of the Senate, Claudio Fino, the former President of the Senate, former President of the Academy of Italy, former Minister of the Interior, member of the Grand Council Luigi Federzoni; the former Undersecretary for National Education Prof. Balbino Giuliano, the former Vice President of the Senate Marchese Guglielmo di Vulsci, the former Undersecretary for Finance Pietro Bissia, the former Minister of Finance Antonio Mosconi, the former President of the Financial Commission of the Senate Giovanni Raineri, the former Army Corps General Ugo Cavi, the former Minister of State Prof. Carlo Schanzer, the former President of the Senate Giacomo Suardo and former President of the Fascist Industrial Confederation, former Governor of Tripolitania and Minister of State Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata, once the richest man in Italy.

The proposal to deprive the Brigade General and President of the Chairmanship of the Senate Alfredo Bennicelli of his office was not accepted by the High Court of Justice which has also suspended any retribution to six senators against which it is carrying out legal proceedings considering them as "spies" of Mussolini's dictatorship within the Senate, these are: Prof. Giacomo Curatolo, former Prefect Stefano De Ruggiero, the lawyer Alfredo Felici, the lawyer Cesare Genevesi, the former Prefect Giuseppe Gundolfini and Prof. Paolo Vinassa de Regny.

"In this first group", Count Sforza declared today, "are comprised senators who have openly betrayed, adhering to the puppet Government. For instance Aldrovrandi. Other Senators who have terrible political and moral responsabilities, for instance Federzoni, [illegible] senators of undoubted personal integrity, but with [illegible] serious responsibilities in the upholding of Fascism. Also these have had to be eliminated on account of a condemnation necessary because of their responsibilities."

COURT OF ASSIZES WILL JUDGE
140 FASCIST CRIMINALS.

1411

The Court of Assizes will reopen again at the beginning

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former Minister [illegible] Interior, member of the Grand Council Luigi Federzoni, the former Undersecretary for National Education Prof. Balbino Giuliano, the former Vice President of the Senate Marchese Guglielmo di Vulsci, the former Undersecretary for Finance Pietro Bissia, the former Minister of Finance Antonio Mosconi, the former President of the Financial Commission of the Senate Giovanni Raineri, the former Army Corps General Ugo Soni, the former Minister of State Prof. Carlo Schanzer, the former President of the Senate Giacom. Suardo and former President of the Fascist Industrial Confederation, former Governor of Tripolitania and Minister of State Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata, once the richest man in Italy.

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1411

The Court of Assizes will reopen again at the beginning of November and the popular jury, which had been abolished by Fascism, will be called again to judge upon 140 people charged with Fascist crimes, it was learned to-day from authoritative sources. Among the people against whom the preliminary juridical proceedings have been almost completed there are the journalists Telesio Interlandi, former editor of "Il Tevere", a Roman newspaper which led a bitter campaign against the Jews and which was subsidised by the German Embassy, Dino d'Aroma, editor

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of "Il Piccolo", another Roman paper, who was President of the Istituto Luce (State organisation producing the news-reels) with the Fascist Republic, and Enrico Santamaria, also editor of "Il Piccolo" after d'Aroma, during the Nazi occupation of Rome. They are all accused of collaboration with the enemy. As they are in North Italy they will be tried while absentees, if not caught before.

The Court of Assizes will have two sections, one presided by Judge Luigi Misenos and the other by Judge Massimo Fiore. The members of the Jury, who will replace the former career members called "assessori" instituted by Fascism, will be chosen among 200 immaculate citizens from a list already drawn up. Before Fascism the members of the Jury were 12 while the "assessori" were 5. It is not known how many citizens will be called to make up the renovated popular jury.

REFUGEES FROM SARDINIA BACK TO THEIR ISLAND.

All the refugees from Sardinia, totalling about 600, who were kept in the camps of Cesano and Cinecittà, near Rome, have been repatriated, "CI" was informed by the High Commissioner for War Refugees. They were taken back to their island by three boats put at their disposal by the Allied Command. It has been till now impossible to bring back on the continent the 1500 war refugees who are in Sardinia.

Repatriation of refugees to Southern Italy has been temporarily suspended owing to an interruption of the Rome-Naples railway on which two trains every week carried away from Rome 1000 refugees each. The two weekly trains were an initiative of the Allied Command.

Once the people are back in their homes, which they usually find bomb-shattered, they are assisted by the High Commission for three other months. The refugees of the Pontine Marshes, however, have come back to the camp of Cesano, as their homeland is infested by malaria. In Rome and its immediate surroundings there are still 50,000 refugees and the High Commission is busy preparing to shelter them from the coming winter.

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The Court of Assizes will have two sections, one presided by Judge Luigi Misano and the other by Judge Massimo Fiore. The members of the Jury, who will replace the former career members called "assessori" instituted by Fascism, will be chosen among 200 immaculate citizens from a list already drawn up. Before Fascism the members of the Jury were 12 while the "assessori" were 5. It is not known how many citizens will be called to make up the renovated popular jury.

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BULLETIN N° 289 October 24,1944
1200 h.

THE SON OF THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL RECEIVED BY POPE PIUS XII.

Pius XII received in special audience this morning ~~Captain~~ L. Vargas son of Getulio Vargas President of the United States of Brazil.

ITALIAN VICTORY IN WORLD WAR TO BE CELEBRATED.

A patriotic parade will march in silence to the Alter of Unknown Soldier in Piazza Venezia to commemorate the anniversary of Italian Victory in the first World War, November 4. Disabled veterans and all the associations of ex service men will take part in the parade, which will be a no party manifestation of tribute to the 600.000 dead of 1915-1918 against Germany and the Apsburg Empire. A solemn mass will be celebrated on the monument and broadcast. In the afternoon a world music concert will be given in memory of the Allied dead. The concert will be conducted by Maestro Don Lorenzo Perosi, Director of the Vatican Sixtine Chapel Choir.

THE CABINET TO MEET ON FRIDAY.

The Italian Cabinet will meet next Friday.

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ITALIAN ENVOY TO LONDON TO REACH HIS POST SOON.

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Count Niccolò Carandini, who would be appointed to represent Italy in London, according to well informed circles in Rome, is expected to reach his post soon, probably November 15. Count Gherardini would be accompanied

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to London by Professor Edoardo Ruffini Avondo, Commissioner for the American Studies Center in Rome. Negotiations are going on between the two governments for establishing whether the Italian envoy is to be accredited as Ambassador or as Extraordinary Envoy with the ranking of Ambassador. The distinction would have a special bearing on the juridical status of the present relationships between Italy and the Allies.

Prof. Luigi Einaudi, who is expected to return soon from Switzerland, would be elected to the Presidency of the National Council of the Liberal Party and to the office of Minister without Portfolio, as representative of this party, in Italian government.

GENERAL ROBERTO BENCIVENGA MENTIONED AS SUCCESSOR TO COUNT SFORZA.

General Roberto Bencivenga is stated to replace Count Sforza as High Commissioner for Antifascists sanctions, according to well informed circles, we learn today. This in the case Count Carlo Sforza would accept the Ambassadorship to Washington. General Bencivenga won high war merits in the Summer Battles of 1918 in the First World War. When Fascism came to power, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies and was of the liberal leaders in Parliament, together with Giovanni Amendola, Roberto Bracco and Raffaele De Caro. Because of his antifascist standing Mussolini ordered him to retire. During the Nazi-Fascist occupation of Rome General Bencivenga was in command of the resisters and directed underground activities against the invaders.

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

BULLETIN N° 289 October 24 1944
1000 h.

COMMUNISTS DEFEND THEIR TACTICS.

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, in replying to those who take exception to their tactics writes that " Communists go on with their mass propaganda, as if this were in contrast with the participation of the communists to the government. We stongly repel and denounce this thesis as antidemocratic and as hindering to Democracy rebirth in our country.

No democratic, who is sensible and in good faith would maintain that public affairs are to be carried on under a democratic system only in the secret of Cabinet offices, and people have to have a voice in the policy of the nation and set forth their claims, their aspirations No, Sir ! The communist Ministers take part - as it is their plain duty - in government deliberations, and they protect workmen interests, both in government offices and in public debates. They explain their policy to the workmen and try to be their guiding spirit. This is real democracy, and in this way we see a possibility of a democratic coexistence .

INVESTIGATIONS SICILIAN TROUBLEMAKERS .

No fresh incidents as aftermath of the bloodshed of last week are reported from Sicily . Order and normalcy prevail in Palermo . Business goes on as usual. Investigations on the case have set however all people talking about the responsibilities for such violent out=

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" There is no doubt that separatists elements interfered to stir up the mob in Palermo as they usually did in all popular remonstrances for present difficulties in Sicily. But any responsabilities for developing the tragic occurence rest also on those who ordered to fire at the crowd. Investigations on this point would go further toward the root of the problem which involves relationships between military and civil authorities. The problem is to be placed on national not regional plan and therefore not limited to Sicily disturbances

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lone".

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the liberal party writes that " pending official investigations we have only contradditory and rather confusing reports on Palermo riotings. Some reports affirm that the crowd cheered the soldiers. Others maintain that a bomb was hurled from the rioters. Others blame the soldiers. Who get jittery and jumpy. So far we only know that ten exponents of the separatist movement have been arrested and soon after released.

The paper observes that " as far as the separatist movement is concerned it is trying to capitalize for reactionary interests popular discontent and grievances in Sicily where the great masses are deeply resenteef."

Against the " Northern fascism " war provokers."Sicilian were first to undergo war horrors on its soil. But war moved northward and the war horrors were experienced by the whole of Italy. Nevertheless hard feeling is prevailing in Sicily and reactionary interests are at work for stirring up popular disturbances. It is a minority of big estates owners, frightened by social and economic reforms fascists frightened by epuration sanctions and old illegal organisations. A minority to be sure, but a minority which gives to the separatists movement its ranking organizers and agitators ."

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BULLETIN N° 288 October 23, 1944.
2000 h.

WHY HAS THE TRIAL OF GENERALS PENTIMALLI AND DEL TETTO BEEN PUT OFF?

Why has the trial of Generals Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto been put off? It must be noted that while the comunique given to thepress explains the postponement of the trial by the necessity of examining new witnesses which have only now been pointed out at Naples, the order says:"The President of the High Court of Justice after verbal agreement with the Prosecution and the Defense forwards the dossier of the trial to the High Commissariat for further investigations."

What investigations are contemplated? This is the question which the juridical circles are asking themselves since the putting off at the very last moment of the trial has aroused great curiosity and surprise. One asks above all how it is that the necessity of hearing new witnesses has arisen at the last moment and if these witnesses are imporatnt enough to justify the postponement of the debate. It may be inferred that the Public Prosecutor Pietro Traina failed so far to secure documents of such nature as to support in full the charges against the two traitors, and he deemed advisable to gather further evidences. But such a theory is not held well grounded. There are plenty of evidences already resulting from the proceedings of the investigation constructed on the case. It is rumoured however that an extremely important documentary evidence from a highly top ranking personage is mysteriously missing, and a magistrate left to-day for Naples to make researches.

Whatever may be the reason it seems now inevitable that Pentimalli and Del Tetto trial is going to be postponed for week. In this regard Lorenzo Maroni, President of the High Court of Justice had a long talk with the Counsel of the Defendants this morning.

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MORE THAN 1.200.000 IS NUMBER OF ITALIAN P.O.W.s

The precise number of Italian prisoners, both in Allied and German hands, has been revealed for the first time to-day t "SI". They total about 1.230.000 men thus distributed: 1405 in British hands, 110.000 in Americans', 35.000' in French's, 60 or 70.000 in the Russians' and 640.000 in those of the Ger- mans, about 20;000 Italians are interred in Hungary,Rumania, Turkey and Switzerland.

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Very little is known about the precise number of Italian prisoners in Russia or their conditions. Among the 640.000 prisoners in Germany are included about 100,000 civilians. Germany does not consider the Italian soldiers captured as P.O.W.s, but only as "internees" and therefore does not grant to them the protection of the German Convention nor the help of the International Red Cross. All the reports received about their situation are appalling. They suffer hunger, cold and are obliged to work to the limit of their energies. Conditions in the Allied concentration camps are as a whole satisfactory. The P.O.W.s in British camps receive following pay: officers from 2600 lire a month to a General to 750 lire to a Second Lieutenant, N.C.O.s 30 lire monthly, priests 30 lire. While the officers must pay for their meals the N.C.O.s and the priests receive it free. The rate is reckoned at 72 lire for one pound sterling. The Americans give to Second and First Lieutenants 20 dollars, to Captains 30 and to superior officers and Generals 40 dollars a month. N.C.O.s and priests receive 3 dollars monthly. The rate is reckoned at 19 lire for every dollar. When the prisoners work they receive one shilling a day from the British and 85 cents from the Americans.

In many camps the P.O.W.s have organised own schools up to University faculties and hope that the classes thus followed will be later recognised by the Italian Government. Education Minister Guido De Ruggiero is giving attention to the matter. Up to to-day 9.000 prisoners have been repatriated, mostly sick persons or connected with the medical profession.

BONOMI CALLS THE PREFECTS TO ENFORCE LAW.

Premier Ivanoe Bonomi has directed all Prefects of the liberated provinces to provide for the enforcement of the law and for the accomplishment of the rural population's aspirations.

"Il Quotidiano" organ of the Catholic Action observes however that the decree providing for granting forsaken lands to peasants was approved by the full Cabinet, where Communists are represented. Nevertheless leftist papers continue to support the remonstrances of these farm labourers who want to occupy the lands before Courts legalise their claims. The paper adds that similar contradictions are noticeable also in criticisms regard-

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JACOMONI AND SUVICH TO BE TRIED SOON.

The former King's Lieutenant of Albania, Francesco Jacomoni, born August 31, 1893, son-in-law of Marshal Ugo Cavallero, who was considered Count Galeazzo Ciano's right-hand-man, will be tried soon after the two traitor Generals Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto, it was learned to-day in usually well-informed quarters. Jacomoni climbed to the highest offices, starting in the diplomatic career merely through not too clean family connections. Jacomoni's wife was universally known as one of the favourite ornaments in Ciano's harem. He had a paramount influence in Albania's annexation and in the decision to declare war on Greece. From 1932 to 1935 he was assistant Chief of Cabinet of Foreign Minister Aloisi.

Fulvio Suvich former Foreign Undersecretary and Ambassador to Washington, will be probably brought before the High Court of Justice shortly after Jacomoni, charged with complicity of the murder of Carlo and Nello Rosselli, two well known Italian political refugees of the Justice and Freedom underground group. The Rosselli brothers were killed in France by Fascist gunmen. Suvich, 57 years old, a leader of the Italian Nationalist Party, adhered to Fascism in 1919. In July 1932, Mussolini, who was preparing to launch his imperialistic policy, took personally over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, after having sacked Count Dino Grandi, and appointed Suvich to the Undersecretarship. He retained the post till 1936. He handled Danubian affairs mainly. After the Abyssinian War Count Ciano was appointed Foreign Secretary and Suvich sent to Wasington as an Ambassador.

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21 67

BULLETIN Nº 287 October 23, 1944.
16C h.

TRIAL AGAINST TWO TRAITOR GENERALS DELAYED FOR A FORTNIGHT.

The trial against the Italian Generals Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto, charged of having failed to defend Naples from the Germans, will not be held before a fortnight, as it will take at least two weeks to collect in Naples new evidences, it was learned today. Meanwhile the High Court of Justice in Rome proceeds examining the cases of Senators to be dismissed from the Senate for their Fascism, until the trial against the two traitor Generals can be started.

GOVERNMENT LOANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF WAR STRICKEN HOUSES.

"One of the gravest and most urgent problems of to-day's Italy, namely the reconstruction and repair of war damaged houses, is now going to be tackled with the building, already in course, from the part of the State, of standard houses in the more hardly hit spots. The State will also contribute with loans and material help to the repairs carried out by individual house-owners" told to-day to/"SI" reporter an official of the Public Works Ministry.

"Unfortunately the problem is extremely hard and complicated. The late Fascist Régime had decided, with a law issued in 1940, that all expenses to rebuild or repair war stricken buildings should be entirely met by the State. But since then the extent of the damages became so great that this has become impossible. The Treasury is studying to which proportion the Government can reimburse the individuals for

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"But the most difficult problem to overcome is that of raw-materials. Pressed by war necessities the Allied were compelled to use large supplies of iron, wood, cement, bricks existing in liberated Italy. The building materials left for civilians are in a very limited amount. The situation is however getting slightly better as the war advances North, thanks also to the Allies who are facilitating factories of building materials. The transport crisis further aggravates the problem.

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"Private initiative, particularly in repairing slightly damaged houses, has shown itself very efficient. The Government intends to encourage these initiatives through the granting of loans or subsidies, presently being studied by the Cabinet.

"The help of the population who is in urgent need of a house is twofold: either the State is building standard houses, to be assigned to every Commune for sheltering the homeless, or the Genio Civile (Public Work Technical Office) repairs the houses through its local branches. In Cassino the Government is building 120 standard houses and work has already started to the same end in Frascati, Genzano, Lanuvio, Tivoli, Valmontone, Velletri, Cisterna and Terracina.

"The Italian Government has particularly at heart the solving of this problem, which is particularly urgent now that winter draws nearer, but the Italian resources have been exhausted by the war and the damages are so great that the task is extremely difficult."

PRIESTS OF 14 NATIONALITIES ORDAINED.

Yesterday morning in the Chapel of the Collegio Urbano of Propaganda Fide on the Gianicolum, Cardinal Fumasoni Biondi, Prefect of the Congregation of Propaganda Fide, conferred Holy Orders on 41 students of the said College. The new priests belong to the following nationalities: Chinese, Slovene, Australian, Indian, Greek, Jugoslave, Bulgarian, Danish, Annamite, Siamese, Montenegrin, Norwegian, Lebanese and of Konia. They were all ordained in the Latin rite except one Lebanese ordained in the "maronite" rite and an Indian ordained in the "malankarese" rite.

Also yesterday morning two other Lebanese priests were ordained in the Caldean rite by the Russian Bishop Monsigner Evreinoff, in the Chapel of the Russicum College.

PRESIDENT AND VICE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AMERICAN RED CROSS RECEIVED BY POPE.

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"The Italian Government has particularly at heart the solving of this problem, which is particularly urgent now that winter draws nearer, but the Italian resources have been exhausted by the war and the damages are so great that the task is extremely difficult."

PRIESTS OF 14 NATIONALITIES ORDAINED.

Yesterday morning in the Chapel of the Collegio Urbano of Propaganda Fide on the Gianicolum, Cardinal Fumasoni Biondi, Prefect of the Congregation of Propaganda Fide, conferred Holy Orders on 41 students of the said College. The new priests belong to the following nationalities: Chinese, Slovene, Australian, Indian, Greek, Jugoslave, Bulgarian, Danish, Annamite, Siamese, Montenegrin, Norwegian, Lebanese and of Konia. They were all ordained in the Latin rite except one Lebanese ordained in the "maronita" rite and an Indian ordained in the "malankarese" rite.

Also yesterday morning two other Lebanese priests were ordained in the Caldean rite by the Russian Bishop Monsignor Evreinoff, in the Chapel of the Russicum College.

PRESIDENT AND VICE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AMERICAN RED CROSS RECEIVED BY POPE.

Pius XII received in private audience Mr. Basil O' Connor and Mr. Richard Allen, respectively President and Vice Director General of the American Red Cross. They were presented to the Pope by the Ambassador Myron Taylor. Immediately after the private audience the leaders of the American Red Cross presented to the Pontiff in the Small Throne Hall, numerous collaborators.

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

OPERA STARS WILL GO
TO AMERICA TO SING

Talk is going on in town about the possibility, for some Italian opera stars, to go back to America to resume what is by now a century old tradition of Italian Opera in the United States. Some of the biggest ones have already been approached by American impresarios. Plans are still in the nebolous stage, however, as there are no concrete ideas whether transport facilities will be avalaible, whether the American public is ready to welcome former-enemy, co-belligerant singers so soon. Older stars, who sang at the Metropolitan, told us they would be glad to look at Broadway again and to hurl their notes to the Diamond Horseshoe, but they did not want to be quoted. Gabriella Gatti, a prominent soprano, was impressed by what could be earned in one night in New York, if you translate dollars into lire according to the [illegible] exchange rate decided upon by the Allies. "Astronomical figure", she called it. Some, like Beniamino Gigli, have sung for the Germans and the Italian public resents them. Will the American public like it? Others have sprung up during the last few years and are unknown in America. It is believed by most that if Italy can win back a place in the Americans' hearts, she can start through Opera--one Metropolitan Opera baritone put it. Financial experts consider the move only in the light of creating dollar credits in the United States, which would be helpful.

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

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Via San Basilio 45 - Roma
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BULLETIN N° 286

October 23 1944
1200 h.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS : As no Italian dailies are published on Monday morning we only give brief summaries of the weekly press.

ITALIAN PANORAMA .

Under this title the weekly " L' Opinione " deals once again with the politic problem, which is the most important for the future of Italy; the question is wether Monarchy must stay or not. Observing that the Ministers for the first time since the constitution of the Italian state, swore an " anodyne way to the nation, and not to the representatives of the continuity of the state", the newspaper goes on, pointing out that the sentences in the tribunals are issued " in name of the chief of the state", what - as it is noticed at the beginning of the article causes a great confusion about the Italian situation in an outside observer. Examining whether it is possible for Italy to have a republican government, the writer affirms that " the choice of a system has to be made, taking into account the defects weaknesses and the qualities of a people" and adds that Italians " are sentimental;....they have not the reflection of Northern races, and change their feelings very easily". Therefore the newspaper affirms that it is evident that

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

OLD AND NEW GENERATIONS

Under the title " Orientations ", Matteo Matteotti, the Director of " Rivoluzione Socialista " affirms that the new revolutionary strength is composed of young persons which, out out from 20 years Fascism have provoked a total movement of protestation against any fascist memory, represented now by the most grim economic as well as institutional reaction . These youn people must be allowed to fulfil their function up to the end in order not to cause a fraction between the old generations and the new ones ; such a fact would produce deep consequences in the general politic organism . The newspaper publishes then a piece from the secret newspaper " Rivoluzione Socialista " issued in Milan by the young socialists . In the same newspaper we find a violent attack against William Bullit, " apologist of the Vatican, one of the most beautiful tempers of reactionary in the politic [illegible]

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SEPARATISTS WOULD HAVE PROVOKED SICILIAN DISTURBANCES

The most absolute discretion is held by the govern= ment about the development of the situation in Sicily. The arrest of ten chiefs of the separatist movement let us easily think that the precautional measures of the high Commission for Sicily, [illegible] in carrying out the inquiry about the facts of [illegible] have the principal purpose of limiting the centres of disturbance, which little by little revolution themselves as deriving from the separatist movement. It seems that the complete innocence of politic powers, other than those separatist, is being ascertained: but this could be easily understood from the general tone of the C.L.N. party-press and particularly from the appeal of the Palermo C.L.N. just after the well known bloody events.

The Subsecretary of the Home Office, Emilio Canevari, who has neither left for Sicily, as appeared in the press, nor will leave successively, was received this morning by the Presidential Council.

[illegible] have been taken, to reestablish order, by means of the strong hand of [illegible] The public powers are represented [illegible] ed, for the most part, by arm parties and after the latest non-official information, it seems that they were not contrasted in their vigilance duties.

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PLESS REVIEW

BULLETIN No 285
(Single Sund y Issue) October 22, 1944.
1300 H.

PALERMO RIOTING REPORTS STILL CONFUSING.
10 SEPARATISTS ARRESTED.

Situation in Palermo is easing after th fresh disturbances and demonstrations occurred yesterd y without prov.- king seri us in... Roman papers report this morning from correspond... in Sicily. Civic employees re still on strike. 10 separatists charged with distributing separatist leaflets were arrested yesterday.

"Unità" organ of the Communist Party turning its in to the responsibilities for the sorrowful events taking place in various parts of Italy writes that armed forces of the State should be employed against the enemy and not trained for civil war. "It is possible that in several instances," the paper adds, "some of the Carabinieri and soldiers fired against the demonstrating crowds only because they got panicky and were unable to keep their composure or control their nerves. This may perhaps explain, never excuse, shooting on the people."

"Il Popolo", organ of the Christian Democrats observes that it is not possible so far to get a clear picture of the situation and come to warranted conclusions as to the responsibilities involved in the rioting. "News reaching Rome, even if it comes directly from correspondents on the spot, are still confusing and contradictory," the paper adds, "whereas 'Unità', Communist terms groundless all reports which attribute to the demonstrating crowd or to seditious elements the first attack against the soldiers, 'Avanti!', Socialist, affirms that a bomb was hurled against the truckload of soldiers called out to reinforce the [illegible] on duty in front of the

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"ANTROPOCRACY VERSUS TECHNOCRACY".

"New wine in old bottles" is the title of an article by Ignazi Silone, the eminent anti-Fascist writer and socialist leader, who has just returned from his long exile. Ignazio Silone holds that the Socialist movement can be renewed only from within, from the inner sources of its moral strength. This rebirth is taking place in a most imperceptible way. Socialism does not need new scientific theories in accordance with studies progresses, but above all new contacts with the living realities, from which derives its 'raison d'Etre'. Socialism went on renewing itself through persecutions and goes on renewing itself in the factories and the farms. Socialism for us is more than/of a political and economic nature, because if it were only so it would not transcend the spiritual limits of the bourgeoisie, Socialism is for us an unsuppressable necessity of human society, it will from antropocracy, an appeal to humanity. This will is perfectly consistent with our classism. We do not assert that proletarians are more human than the other human beings. But the modern world conditions do not carry in themselves the germs for regenerating the present decaying societies. Socialism's future is linked up with the Proletariat's fate. Proletarians are today the equivalent of the destitutes, the sick ones in the Christian Catacombs. Socialism in Italy can renounce therefore its theoretical premises as socialism did in the English speaking and Scandinavian countries, and tollerated in its fold different socialist theories, but it cannot get apart from the proletariats without renegading itself. To join socialism means to desert the bourgeoisie, it means to dedicate oneself to new life: it means"to be converted."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

ITALIAN MUSICAL LIFE REORGANISED.

Italian writers and musicians residing in Rome con-

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

ITALIAN MUSICAL LIFE REORGANISED.

Italian composers and musicians residing in Rome convened yesterday in the offices of the Undersecretary for Information, Spatare, to discuss problems relating to musical schools and artistic activities which Spatare declared, are to be reorganised and operated along democratic lines and complete freedom of programs. "Liberty should be complete especially in art", Spatare said. "There should be no limits except for moral reasons." 1395

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SILONE'S NOVELS ADAPTED FOR THE THEATRE AND CINEMA.

An agreement to represent in Rome the play "And he hid himself" of Ignazio Silone, which the Italian novelist exiled in Switzerland, has extracted from his novel "Bread and wine", - is in the making.

This play, as in fact all the other works of Ignazio Silone, deals with the life of the peasants in the Marsica region of the Abruzzi. It is to be noted that in the dramatic reduction of the novel some scenes have been greatly modified, and that new characters, in prevalence of the bourgeois class, which were absent in the narrative form, have been introduced.

It is believed that also the novel "Fontamara" will be adapted, but to the Cinema; to this end, the Italian régisseur Mario Soldati is working since July of last year.

MARIANO STABILE WILL NO LONGER SING "FALSTAFF".

For the first time in the last twenty years, in Italy, the "Falstaff" of Giuseppe Verdi will be interpreted in the theatre by a baritone other than Mariano Stabile.

Stabile, who is the chief interpreter of that part, - so much so that while his triumph lasted no other Italian baritone ever tried to sustain it,- had Toscanini as maestro and by his interpretations he maintained high the latter's fame during Fascism.

Now "Falstaff" will be sung in Florence, at the Communal "Giuseppe Verdi" theatre, by the young baritone Gino Bechi, under the direction of Tullio Serafin, Bechi is one of the greatest revelations of these last years in the field of opera singing.

PIUS XII RECEIVES MYRON TAYLOR.

The Pope this morning received in private audience Myron Taylor, personal representative of President Roosevelt and Mr. Frank Matthews, President of American Catholic Associa-

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

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SUNDAY LITERARY SUPPLEMENT N° 7 October 22,44
1300 h

COUNT SFORZA LOOKS FORWARD TO BETTER WORLD.

"Total literary war and domestic peace" is the title of Count Sforza's latest book just published in Italy. The eminent Italian diplomat and veteran liberal leader sums up his views and perspectives of international problems pointing out the main peace issues to be settled properly for ensuring international collaboration. Count Sforza states in introductory words that just because of his being an Italian he considers himself a world citizen. Italians, the author asserts, are the most internationally minded people in the world owing to traditions handed them through centuries. Thomas of Aquin thought of a League of Nations, "Societas Nationum" eight centuries before Wilson set forth the ill-fated covenant. Nationalism's narrow points of view demoralised world relationships and progresses, Count Sforza holds, and wishful thinkers in England, soft democratic leaders in France, foggy-minded Conservative groups, mistaking Hitler and Mussolini for defenders of social order failed to realise before it was too late what Fascism really meant from its very beginning. It was a world danger even before the two criminal adventurers cut loose and got busy plotting aggressive wars. Sforza gives an account on his personal recollections of what Benes had to say to him in regard to Cekoslovakia's tragedy. "How would you have reacted should France have informed in time she was not going to stand by?" asked Count Sforza to President Benes who replied:"I would have reacted uncompromisingly, refusing to subscribe and pledge my people to any agreement with Nazism and Hitler or any dictaters. Even with our territory invaded we would have carried on and demonstrated before the entire world how tenaciously we could resist the enemy."

The twelve months respite after the Munich capitulation were much more advantageous for Hitler's highstepping than for the French and English preparedness. The Germans war ma-

"The Victorious War and Democratic Peace" is the title of Count Sforza's latest book just published in Italy. The eminent Italian diplomat and veteran liberal leader sums up his views and perspectives of international problems pointing out the main peace issues to be settled properly for ensuring international collaboration. Count Sforza states in introductory words that just because of his being an Italian he considers himself a world citizen. Italians, the author asserts, are the most internationally minded people in the world owing to traditions handed them through centuries. Thomas of Aquin thought of a league of Nations, "Societas Nationum" eight centuries before Wilson set forth the ill-fated covenant. Nationalism's narrow points of view demoralised world relationships and progresses, Count Sforza holds, and wishful thinkers in England, soft democratic leaders in France, foggy-minded Conservative groups, mistaking Hitler and Mussolini for defenders of social order failed to realise before it was too late what Fascism really meant from its very beginning. It was a world danger even before the two criminal adventurers cut loose and got busy plotting aggressive wars. Sforza gives an account on his personal recollections of what Benes had to say to him in regard to Cekoslovakia's tragedy. "How would you have reacted should France have informed in time she was not going to stand by?" asked Count Sforza to President Benes who replied:"I would have reacted uncompromisingly, refusing to subscribe and pledge my people to any agreement with Nazism and Hitler or any dictators. Even with our territory invaded we would have carried on and demonstrated before the entire world how tenaciously we could resist the enemy."

The twelve months respite after the Munich capitulation were much more advantageous for Hitler's highstepping than for the French and English preparedness. The Germans war machine which was already operating full blast in August 1939, turned over in the following months most of those armoured cars and airplanes which terrorised Holland and Belgium and France; during the same period British war industry only got started organising and French factories did not speed up their productions either.

As to the future Count Sforza writes: "In the world of to-morrow there will be no longer Italian or French or Spanish problems standing out singularly but Italian, or French or Spanish or Jugoslav aspects of European problems."

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Count Sforza advocates a Confederation of Nations in Central Europe, which should be set along lines not reminiscent of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Danubian Confederation should cover 578,000 square miles with 115 millions population, comprising Austria, Bulgaria, Serbia, Cecoslovakia Hungary and Poland and Rumania. Count Sforza puts special emphasis on the affinities existing among the various nations concerned, which would work for carrying out the plan along natural lines of a workable combination. "All those who have real experience of living conditions in Central Europe" Count Sforza adds, "are fully aware that inspite of linguistic divisions and different architectural features, kinship in traditions, customs and sentiments is more pronounced between the Poles of Warsaw, Germans of Wien, Rumanians of Bucarest and so on than between Ligurians of Italy, Provencals of France, Catalwans of Spain, though they are able to understand each other and may live and traffic on the same coastline from Genoa to Barcelona". One should not omit the fact that Central Europe complex became a more solid world during the last years, that is since Russia and Germany, and even the official Italy opposed or ignored the universal principles of Christian civilisation. "Confronted by Nazi paganism and Soviet determinism", Count Sforza notes, "Central Europe felt instinctively that it was fundamentally Christian, not in the ordinary sense of a specific Church affiliation but because its living traditions are permeated by Christian philosophy, the inherent rights of the individuals are more respected than in our industrialised West."

New ideas for to-morrow's peace are not to be experimented solely in Central Europe or the whole of Europe. International cooperation should be extended, even more efficiently, to the Colonial world "not for generosity but for wise selfishness". Narrow minded conservatives in Great Britain, in France in Italy are frightened by any plans advocating the release of India, Tunisia or Morocco and Lybia, Sforza points out. "But

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

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Count Sforza concludes asserting that Europe and Christian Civilis tion 's future depend upon a federation of nations in the ancient continent and more or less loosely organised federation of all english speaking countries.

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BULLETIN N° 284

October 21,1944.
2000 h.

ITALY FACES SICILIAN PROBLEM

(By our political correspondent)

Italy's attention is focussed on Sicily. Salvatore Aldisi has gone down by plane to investigate the rioting which caused the death of 19 people and the wounding of 117 in Palermo on Thursday morning. Clindo Vernocchi, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party, is planning to tour Sicily for about one month, together with prominent Socialist experts of insular problems, in order to get a clear picture of the people's necessities.

The Sicilian problem has one name: Separatism. It always had that name. Every time the central power wanes, more freedom is gained at the Capital, or whenever times are difficult, Sicilians want to separate from the rest of Italy. The same thing happened for the last time, in 1848, when Palermo rose (January 12) and inaugurated that year of revolutions all over Europe. Naples, Milan, Vienna, Berlin and Paris followed suit. Naples won a constitution and the first job of the first free Government of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies (the Bourbons of Naples) was to keep Sicily from breaking away. It is unfortunate that it is always the job of Liberal, Democratic, Free Governments to quell Sicilian uprisings.

What do Sicilians think? They are tired, they are hungry, they do not see clearly what is going to be their fate. But the rest of the Italians are in the same plight. It is an easy way out to say:"It is the fault of all the others!" The same will probably be said by the North Italians, once they will be able to speak freely. There is always talk of "North Italian Republic" which will drop the rest of Italy and concentrate on industries and European trade. However, the traditional Sicilian way is that and one must consider it realistically.

What can the Government do? The Government must relieve Sicilian sufferings. Any measure, however, will be pointless if it does not relieve Italy

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

ITALY FACES SICILIAN PROBLEM

(By our political correspondent)

Italy's attention is focussed on Sicily. Salvatore Aldisio has gone down by plane to investigate the rioting which caused the death of 19 people and the wounding of 117 in Palermo on Thursday morning. Olindo Vernocchi, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party, is planning to tour Sicily for about one month, together with prominent Socialist experts of insular problems, in order to get a clear picture of the people's necessities.

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What do Sicilians think? They are tired, they are hungry, they do not see clearly what is going to be their fate. But the rest of the Italians are in the same plight. It is an easy way out to say: "It is the fault of all the others!" The same will probably be said by the North Italians, once they will be able to speak freely. There is always talk of a "North Italian Republic" which will drop the rest of Italy and concentrate on industries and European trade. However, the traditional Sicilian way is that and one must consider it realistically. 1390

What can the Government do? The Government must relieve Sicilian sufferings. Any measure, however, will be pointless if it does not relieve Italy as a whole. It will merely be a form of alms, a price paid to Sicilian ill feeling, damaging from a political point of view rather than advantageous. It must be a solution embracing all Liberated Italy.

The Government must get the wheels of commerce and industry spinning again. Transport facilities must be provided. Food must be produced. Goods must be exchanged. Jobs must be found. Public security must be reorganised. All this must be done or Sicily will

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be lost. Once the needs of the working people are satisfied (they are only two: food and work) the Separatist movement will have lost all its bases.

How can the Government do this? The Government knows it cannot ask the Allies for anything more than they can give. What they give is decided by responsible men in far away Capitals who have world wide necessities to satisfy, two wars to carry on at the same time. They cannot worry about the Italians or the Sicilian Separatist problem. But the Government must be allowed to solve Italian problems with their own means as much as possible.

In the name of the blood Italy is shedding and in the name of the ruin the war has brought to Italy they must ask that Italian needs be considered not among the first, of course, but somewhere in the Allies' list. They must request permission to communicate with Sardinia (to import coal and other raw materials) and with Sicily. They must request permission to use whatever ships Italy has left (schooners, mostly) for Italian commerce. They must get permission to live and get the instruments to produce what is necessary for the Italians. Italians, by now, know full well that God helps those who help themselves. They are ready to do so.

The solution of the Sicilian problem is the test on which Bonomi will stand or fall. The fall of Bonomi opens a big question: who will take the succession? Bonomi represents the moderate left, the law, reform, patience, work. The disappearance of Bonomi will split Italy into two armed camps. Can Bonomi show that the Allies listen to him? Can he get enough freedom to solve the Sicilian problem? He gambles his name and the only chance Italy has for a coalition Cabinet on the Sicilian problem.

POPE FEELS CONFIDENT ABOUT MISSIONS' FUTURE.

Mgr. Celso Costantini, Secretary of the "Propaganda Fide" (Institution for the propagation of the Faith), in the occasion of the Missionary Day, broadcast through the Vatican Radio, a message telling of the countless sacrifices and sometimes heroic actions carried out by the Missionaries in every part of the world. He referred that the Holy Father told the heads of the

1339

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"We are confident that the actual Century, although born arrogant and conceited, has cumulated disappointments over disappointments, will however bear in the field of the Catholic Missions a rich harvest, after the sowing we have made during centuries and years."

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TRIAL AGAINST TRAITOR GENERALS POSTPONED.

The trial against the Generals Ettore Del Tetto and Riccardo Pentimalli, which should have been held next Monday, October 23, has been postponed for some days, following a decision of the High Court of Justice. The postponement is due to the necessity of questioning some new witnesses living in Naples who have been summoned only now. A prosecuting magistrate left for Naples to collect their evidence.

30 SENATORS DISMISSED UNDER
ANTI FASCIST SANCTIONS.
6 OTHERS INDICTABLE
ONE ACQUITTED.

The High Court of Justice issued an order dismissing from their office 30 Senators, on charges brought against them by the High Commissioner for Anti-Fascist sanctions. The Court suspended decision on the case of other 6 Senators pending penalties against them. Only one Senator was acquitted by the High Court of Justice, and reinstated in office.

20 ROMAN UNDERTAKERS ESTABLISHMENTS VIE WITH ONE
ANOTHER TO OBTAIN THE MATERIALS THEY NEED ON THE
BLACK MARKET.

Nearly all the principal Undertakers' establishments of Rome often find themselves obliged to refuse orders for coffins for lack of wood and of zinc, materials which it is only possible to procure at the Black Market and which have reached, especially the zinc, fabulous sums.

Milan was the only centre of supply of zinc in Italy and all that one can find to-day in Rome is the remainder of that hidden during the Nazi domination. A layer of zinc which two years ago cost 50 lire has to-day reached 4,000 lire; the wood has to-day reached a price which varies from 800 to 1000 lire the square metre.

A coffin which used to cost a maximum of 1000 lire, now may cost even 5000. Owing to the lack of zinc and the high prices this has reached, the habit of making coffins

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A coffin which used to cost a maximum of 1000 lire, now may cost even 5000. Owing to the lack of zinc and the high prices this has reached, the habit of making coffins only of wood has become generalised, in the hope of being later able to re-exhume the corpse and put it into a zinc coffin inside the wooden one.

Also the funeral transport has reached very high prices. The number of horses and of horses has notably dimished on account of the German raids which have not even

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spared this sector of civil life. The transports with six or four horses are no longer carried out today; the major part are made with motor hearses so these require for less time. For the needier classes the Municipality provides coffins of extremely thin layers of wood, free of charge, and the transport is carried out at night on common cart.

FORMER FENCING OLYMPIC CHAMPION ARRESTED.

The Fascist boss Giulio Sarrocchi, former general inspector for the Relief to German and Fascist Republican Forces, who has been Olympic Fencing Champion, has been arrested to-day.

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

BULLETIN N° 283 October 21, 1944
1600 h.

SICILY'S INDUSTRY AND WASTE LANDS DISCUSSED BY INTERMINISTERIAL COMMITTEE FOR RECONSTRUCTION

The Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction held a meeting for the third time, this morning at 9 o'clock, at Palazzo Viminale, under the chairmanship of Minister Meuccio Ruini and with the participation of Ministers Palmiro Togliatti, Fausto Gullo, Stefano Siglienti, Marcello Soleri, Giovanni Pro... Francesco Cerabona. Also the delegate Administrator of the Banco di Sicilia and the head of the Merchant Navy, General Ottolenghi, took part in it.

The Committee discussed principally the reconstruction of Sicily formulating proposals to be presented at next Cabinet meeting regarding the development of the Island's industry.

To this end the Committee decided to propose the appropriation of a fund to encourage the development of the industries and the financing to be realised through loans with State guarantees (about one miliard).

The Committee examining then the questions of the big estates has decided on a preparatory program for the ultimate action and a program to be actuated at once for the more urgent problems consisting in plans of immediate cultivation, the fight against malaria, all this in coordination with the law on the cultivation of waste lands, already approved by the preceeding Cabinet. Also for this part a fund of about one miliard has been appropriated.

The Committee also examined the possibility of the creation of a Transport Office at the High Commissariat for Sicily which will have to coordinate the activity of the COGEMA and of the ENIC (both transportation offices), in decentralised forms suited to the needs of the Island.

SUPREME COURT EXAMINES POSITION OF FASCIST

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SUPREME COURT EXAMINES POSITION OF FASCIST SENATORS

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The proclamation of the ceasing from office of the Fascist Senators constitutes the object of the session of the High Court of Justice for sanctions against Fascism, which began this morning in the New Palace of Justice. The Court is the same one that judged the late Police Chief of Rome Pietro Caruso, the former Governor of the Bank of Italy Vincenzo Azzolini, and which will judge Generals Riccardo Del Tetto and Pietro Pentimalli next Monday.

2200

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

Some juridical questions of a general character were examined to begin with, and then the case of the Senators.

It does not seem probable that the Court will finish its work in to-day's sitting.

AMERICAN MASSONIC CLUB INAUGURATED IN ROME.

A Massonic American Club has been inaugurated, with its H.Q. in Via Fornovo 12, in a building formerly belonging to the G.I.L. (Gioventù Italiana del Littorio, the Fascist Youth Organisation), for U.S. officers stationed at present in Rome.

THREE MODERN PAINTERS EXHIBIT IN ROME.

On Monday next, October 23, an artistic-literary club "La Bussola", the first of its kind set up in Rome after the liberation of the City, will be inaugurated.

The opening will consist in a personal exhibition of the works of the painters Mario Mafai, Gaetano Cmiccioli, and Gino Turcato, very well known in Italy for their extremely modern paintings. The artists will speak briefly illustrating their pictures, and after, short lectures will be held by Art critic Antonello Trombadori, at present private secretary of Mauro Scoccimarro, High Commissioner for Epuration, and by Fedele D'Amico, editor of the "Voce Operaia", weekly of the Christian Party of the Left.

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

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

BULLETIN N.282

Oct. 21 1944
1200 hours

THE GENERALS FACING TRIAL NEXT MONDAY

HOW PENTIMALLI AND DEL TUTTO LOST THEIR ALLEGED "DOUBLE GAME"

The trial of General Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto of the Italian Army opening next Monday in Rome, is awaited with intensely keen interest. The two Generals are accused of having abandoned their posts during the time they were charged with the defence of Naples against Nazi assaults. Pentimalli and Del Tetto were respectively commanders of the IX th Army Corps of Naples and the Territorial Command of the same Army Corps, when armistice was signed, September 8, 1943. Riccardo Pentimalli is 60 years old. He was born in Palmi, Calabria. Ettore Del Tetto, 55, was born in Turin. The two Generals are facing charges which throw light on the background on the Italian catastrophe and deterioration of military morale and organisation during the twenty odd years of Fascist Regime. Investigations on the two Generals cases disclosed sensational evidences of the collapse of Italian Army forces under Nazi pressure, which resultated in the symultaneous occupation of Naples and Rome on the part of the German invader and the extention of war on Italian soil.

General Pentimalli is described by Raffaele Minniti, Commander of the Carabinieri in Naples as the " negative" element, constantly an"absentee". No one should have expected him taking any personal initiative. Del Tetto, in Minniti's record, is described as a n Officer who was utterly unable to command respect from his inferiors. He had also drinking habits and did not behave with the telephone girls employed in his office.

12[illegible] hours

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Such second Officers happened to be in charge of resisting Nazi assaults in the eventfull days of Naples ordeal, September [illegible], 1943, when the Allies had already landed at Salerno and were expected in Naples at any moment, while the Germans , that were bossing the city, reinforced by the Goering Armored Division, ordered the 5000 men garrisons Naples disbanded , seized all the strategic point, fotresses, observation posts and block posts, barracks, warehouses and did notr refrain from instigating the populace to robberies.

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How did the two Generals react to all these offences? They tried the so-called double game. Thinking of an early arrival of the Allies, the kept on playing on time. Through pleading radio messages, they exorted the Allies to hasten their advance promising to keep them well posted about the German military forces and movements. At the same time in the interior of the city, Pentimalli, who was in close friendly terms with the German Colonel Scholl, did not try to resist German orders, obeying them more or less passively.

Thus the two Generals committed acts for which they are charged of having collaborated with the Germans and given them help and assistance, failing to take necessary measures for the defence of Naples issuing order to the Italian detachment to avoid combat with the Germans, confining some of their men to barracks and hindering with threats reprisals any form of popular action against the enemy.

But the two Generals tried to keep on contacting the Allies and were preparing for their arrival: a really double game that would have succeeeded should the Allies not have met with a stiff German resistance in Salerno. Owing to this fact the German Colonel Scholl became an absolute ruler in Naples which had to undergo bloody Nazi reprisals during the following days, long trying 20 days, till rescued by the Allies.

The " double game" was over and the two Generals tried to find a way out of their muddle taking refuge in private residence and going into hiding.

GOVERNOR OF MALTA RECEIVED BY POPE

The Holy Father received in special audience General Schreiber, Governor of Malta, this mrning.

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GOVERNOR OF MALTA RECEIVED BY POPE

The Holy Father received in special audience General Schreiber, Governor of Malta, this morning.

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BULLETIN N°281

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

Press Review Oct 21, 1944
930 hours.

SEDITIOUS SEPARATISTS BLAMED
FOR PALERMO RIOTING.

The UNITA', Communist, states in a correspondence from its Palermo correspondent: "Three days before the riot there was a movement of city and provincial employes to get 1000 lire advance which State employes had already received, and to get for Palermo the definition of 'very expensive city' (necessary for the settlement of wage scales - Note). Yesterday, Oct 19, the Prefect and the High Commissioner had already granted these requests but suddenly yesterday morning, towards noon, a crowd composed in prevalence by boys of between 12 and 18 years of age gathered before the High Commissioner's office ... The carabinieri, using mild manners, prevented the crowd from invading the building. The boys exchanged jokes and remarks with them. But suddenly a truck carrying soldiers of the Sebauda division arrived. (The soldiers) opened fire on the crowd without warning, with hand grenades and machine guns....The 40 per cent of the wounded are boys. Many carabinieri are among the wounded. " UNITA' reports deny that shots were fired at the soldiers by the crowd, compelling them to return fire. It says: "[illegible]
"The behaviour of the soldiers is defined by the population as barbarous and inhuman... (The population) deplores the military and the Government. (It also) accuses the Committee of National Liberation."

DEMOCRATIC REFORMS THE
ONLY WAY OUT -

UNITA', Communist, in its editorial comment, states: "Reactionary forces are at work in Sicily and big estates barons are selfishly interested in provoking public disorders. They keep on fostering [illegible]

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DEMOCRATIC REFORMS THE
ONLY WAY OUT - [illegible]

UNITA', Communist, in its editorial comment, states: "Reactionary forces are at work in Sicily and big estates barons are selfishly interested in provoking public disorders. They keep on fostering an artificial separatist movement. The only way leading up to Sicilian problems' solution is to hasten progressive democratic reforms. In the meanwhile all responsible for violence should be punished without delay."

AVANTI!, Socialist, states: "Events leading up to the Palermo rioting [illegible] to be related to underlying causes for the general unrest. Separatists advocating independence of Sicily from Italy are playing in the hands of landlords and people's granaries evaders who are trying to fish out in troubled waters. They are arming gunmen to foster disturbance and provoke bloody repressions. If the local administration had lodged in jail a few dozen of wild reactionaries of the so-called separatist movement the

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sorrowful events of Palermo would not have taken place. We must do it today last fresh incidents break out tomorrow."

DEEP CAUSE FOR SICILIAN UNREST
MUST BE FOUND AND CURED.

ITALIA LIBERA, Party of Action, observes that it never pays to lay down a program of progress and liberty on repressive policies. "The first question to be answered is whether unrest permeating Sicily isolationism is only the expression of landlords and reactionaries vested interests or there is something underlying more deeply and extensively and requiring comprehension and respect," states the paper, " in the very moment when political speculators capitalizing is doing an unworthy market of (Sicilian unrest). We must admit that Sicilian separatism is not born today. It is the characteristic form which assumes any de[illegible]scontent in the Island. It is a form closely connected with the mentality not belonging to country folks but to city people and especially to the small and middle bourgeoisie." The paper concludes:"It would be a crime to drive these middle classes to link their fate with the interests of the large estate owners and reactionaries, lending themselves as a mass of manoeuvre to the Separatist speculators." The paper believes that one must solve Sicilian problems fairly but without the use of firearms.

LEGALITY, NOT REPRISALS.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, Liberal, takes exceptions at the suggestions of an UNITA' editorial, suggesting more drastic action against Fascists rather than normal legal proceedings, saying: " To ask from Courts more revengeful spirit and less procedure in order to avoid disturbances means to encourage ... incidents, because

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

MUST BE FOUND AND CURED.

ITALIA LIBERA, Party of Action, observes that it never pays to lay down a program of progress and liberty on repressive policies. "The first question to be answered is whether unrest permeating Sicily isolationism is only the expression of landlords and reactionaries vested interests or there is something underlying more deeply and extensively and requiring comprehension and respect," states the paper, " in the very moment when political speculators capitalizing is doing an unworthy market of (Sicilian unrest). We must admit that Sicilian separatism is not born today. It is the characteristic form which assumes any de[illegible] discontent in the Island. It is a form closely connected with the mentality not belonging to country folks but to city people and especially to the small and middle bourgeoisie." The paper concludes:"It would be a crime to drive these middle classes to link their fate with the interests of the large estate owners and reactionaries, lending themselves as a mass of manoeuvre to the Separatist speculators." The paper believes that one must solve Sicilian problems fairly but without the use of firearms.

LEGALITY, NOT REPRISALS.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, Liberal, takes exceptions at the suggestions of an UNITA' editorial, suggesting more drastic action against Fascists rather than normal legal proceedings, saying: " To ask from Courts more revengeful spirit and less procedure in order to avoid disturbances means to encourage ... incidents, because Italians need to be taught the spirit of laws and justice and not to [illegible] have their turbulent spirit excused(by means of laws)."

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

BULLETIN N° 280 — October 20, 1944, 2000 h.

RECRUITING OF NEW POLICE PROCEEDS SATISFACTORILY.

"The recruiting of the forces of the new Police Corps, the 'National Police Guard', proceeds in a fairly satisfactory way since it has been announced that the conditions of enrollment include better food conditions" a high official of the General Police Executive declared to a "SI" reporter. Among the various causes of the police crisis one of the principal ones was that the agents, with the salary given them, could only eat once a day.

Now the "National Guards" will be better fed, because they will have the same food as the Carabinieri and the Armed Forces. Besides lodging in the barracks and getting the first set of clothes free of charge, the Guards will receive a monthly salary of 2,000 lire.

In the Rome Police School 500 men of the new Corps are already in training. The Government hopes soon to be able to put in working conditions for the instruction of the recruits also the Police School of Caserta.

The official finally informed that field-green is the colour chosen for the new uniform of the National Guards.

FAMOUS ITALIAN WRITER HIDES IN AREZZO ARCHBISHOPRIC

The well-known Italian writer Giovanni Papini, author of celebrated "History of Christ", member of the Italian Academy who adhered to the Fascist Republic of the North is presently in Arezzo in the premises of the Archbishop of that town, enjoying the protection of extraterritorial rights, it was learned today. The Allied authorities allow him to go occasionally "abroad" for short walks in the square in front of the Cathedral.

Francesco Severi, also a member of the Academy, a well-known mathematician, who took shelter in the same place, has been

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MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

In to-day's leading article Randolfo Pacciardi head of t.. Republican Party, violently denounces the position of inferiori- ty in which Italy finds herself in her relations with the Allie. Nations. "We are afraid, and we excuse ourselves for our inc ble pessimism, that the American elections will pass without our American friends' agitation obtaining anythin, really s stantial in the way of results." Pacciardi says that we ha the impression that "when the feasting is over"(that is the elections)"we shall find ourselves grasping only smoke, a l of smoke". Continuing in his deprecation of the scarce ass tance so far furnished by America to Italy, Randolfo Paccia speaks of th delusion provoked in Italy by the unjustified pe created b, the question of lease-lend law the benefits o which have not so far been granted us, which gives the impr that for American policy "Italy is not a friendly country b defeated Country which surrendered unconditionally". Refer himself then to the promises of Roosevelt of sending to Ita 150,[illegible] tons of wheat, and 1.700 trucks Pacciardi affirms t "if the Allies would give us back the trucks requisitioned.. they might solve the problem in a better way." Speaking of the transformation of the initials A.C.C. to A.C., Pacciardi notes that this has given rise to a "joyful optimism among th international reporters" while "one must note that the Cont Commission in reality continues its control with all its fo attributes". Passing to the announced concession of credits dollars, Pacciardi is of the opinion that this will serve abo all to buy goods on the American market.

"Our country is occupied, we are wretched, and so be it. But stupid we are not yet. Or perhaps we illude ourselves," thus Pacciardi ends his leading article.

FOREIGN STUDENTS OF PONTIFICAL COLLEGES TO CONVENE IN ROME.

A Congress of all foreign students of Pontifical Semin. and International Colleges in Rome will be held soon.

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

ROMAN CATTLE RAVAGED BY WAR.

The terrible destruction of cattle provoked by the war, and mainly, by Nazi plundering, in the province of Rome, were revealed by an official survey published today . Here are some figures from 1938 to 1944 of the surviving cattle :

	1938	1941	1943	1944
Dairy cows	37.688	41.357	38.735	16.000
Work oxen	28.789	48.196	53.817	26.000
Horses	44.441	43.767	38.801	20.000
Sheep	650.500	750.000	650.000	380.000
Pigs	26.136	45.627	54.000	=

We must observe that the figures given for 1944 are only presumptive as we have no available data, which will be ascertained when the statistics will be completed . However, whereas a great increase in cattle of all kind is to be observed during the first period of the war, we note in 1944 a real destruction in it. The causes of this fact have been the following :

a) obligatory pooling of the 35% of the cattle (cows and sheep) without any possibility of getting them again .
b) requisitions and slaughterings carried out by Germans, as well as plunderings done by passing by troops and garrisons.
c) remarkable stealths done by private citizen, by means of secret slaughterings to supply the black market, often with the help of Germans ; as well as the free slaughterings, which still now, take place in some communes of the province .
d) bombardments and war damages, in general .

The association of Roman farmers, giving these data reported to the Authority that the reconstruction of cattle in an essential factor for the recovering of agriculture in the Rome province.

Today, a couple of work oxen has reached the price of Lire [illegible] farmers can afford such an expense it is

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

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Today, a couple of work oxen has reached the price of Lire 150.000 . As very few farmers can afford such an expense it is clear that the Italian Government must provide, sending into the Rome province cattle of other provinces, or buy it abroad, in order to allow the recovery of agriculture in the province of Rome .

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

CABINET APPROPRIATES TWO MORE BILLIONS FOR FINANCING INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

The Cabinet met again this afternoon and approved many la decrees among which one providing to increase by two billion li- re (two miliards for our English subscribers) the fund already appropriated by the Badoglio Cabinet for the financing of indus- trial enterprises. Another law decree relates to the salvaging of damaged trucks and cars. A third decree concerns the revi- sion of the lists of professional journalists. To this end a fifteen members committee has been appointed.

Next Cabinet meeting will be summoned next Monday at 9 a

To-morrow morning at 9 the interministerial Committee f reconstruction will be meet under the chairmanship of Minist without Portfolio Meuccio Ruini.

2217

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

2219

BULLETIN Nº 279 October 20, 1944.
16°C h.

THE TRIAL AGAINST THE TRAITOR GENERALS.

A MYSTERIOUS RUNNER CAUSED PENTIMALLI
TO ABANDON HIS COMMAND.

General Riccardo Pentimalli who, together with General Ettore Dellетto, will be tried next Monday by the High Court of Justice for [illegible] failed in defending Naples from the Germans, left the H.Q. of the 19th Army Corps under his command following the arrival of a mysterious runner, who conveyed him orders, probably from Rome, it was revealed to-day. From the dossier of the preliminary inquest it appears that General Pentimalli, September 3, 1943, transferred his H.Q. from Curti to Casamarciano, both villages in the Naples Province, and settled down together with 400 officers and men in the palace belonging to Signor Raffaele Marcogliano. When on September 8 the Armistice was declared, General Pentimalli left his officers without orders. They complained about it especially when the next day many officers arrived at Pentimalli's H.Q. disarmed and deprived of their transportation means by the Germans.

On September 11 a mysterious runner arrived, probably from Rome at the H.Q. of the 19th Army Corps and delivered a message to Pentimalli. Half an hour later the General, who had changed into mufti, motored away for an unknown destination leaving all his officers without instructions. They also left soon after and dispersed.

Nearly a month later, October 8, the General reappeared in Casamarciano, always clad in mufti, on board of a truck, called at his former H.Q. and asked where his staff had gone. Sig. Marcogliano laughed in his face and informed him that they had all left soon after the General's disappearance. General Pentimalli

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CABINET LISTENS TO ALDISIO'S REPORT. 1376

The Cabinet met this morning at 9 and finally approved the law decrees relating to the granting of a subsidy for the high cost of living to State and private employees. The Cabinet listened to the report made by the High Commissioner for Sicily, Salvatore Aldisio, on the riots which took place yesterday in Palermo. The sitting was adjourned at 1 p.m.

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TO-DAY'S PAPAL AUDIENCES

The Pope granted private audiences to-day to the Apostolic Nuntius in Italy Mgr. Borgongini Duca, to british Vice -Marshal Sir Hugh Lloyd, to the american Colonel John T.Chapman, Director of the Public Security Commission in Italy, and the American Colonel Frank W. Wczenczaft.

COULD PRINCE HUMBERT REFUSE TO REVOKE ROYAL PARDON GRANTED BY HIS FATHER TO FASCIST CRIMINAL?

"The Lieutenant General of the Realm, Prince Humbert, could refuse to the High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes to revoke the Royal Pardon granted by his father Victor Emanuel III in 1926 to the Fascist Giovanni Carta for a political offence" told to "SI" the famous Roman Solicitor Giuseppe Sotgiu. "But I do not think he will as the law which set up the High Committee itself foresees, among other things, that such a request for the revoking be made."

"The same law also foresees that the prescription and the amnisties shall not be considered valid for Fascist crimes. From the legal point of view," concluded Sotgiu, "the case is clear. It rests entirely with the Lieutenant General to accept or refuse the request of revoking the Royal Pardon, in full accordance with constitutional law."

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SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
PER LA STAMPA ESTERA BULLETIN No 78
Via San Basilio 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

OCTOBER 20, 1944.
1200 hours.

ALDISIO, SICILY'S HEAD,
SAYS ISLAND HAS BREAD
FOR ONLY TWO MONTHS MORE.

"Within two months Sicily will be without bread because the stocks will be exhausted," declared today Salvatore Aldisio, High Commissioner for Sicily, in a press conference at the Undesecretariat for Press and Information. The High Commissioner talked to the press after having attended a meeting of the Ministers to which he reported about conditions in the Island and about the riot which took place yesterday in Palermo and which caused the death of 19 people, the serious wounding of 17, and the lesser wounding of 90 more. (Earlier reports told of 16 dead and 104 wounded.- Note.) The incident was caused by a few officials of local organizations who went on strike, a few days ago, protesting that they had not been included in the recent Government wage raises for state employees. Wednesday last the Government had given orders that also those employees who were excluded from the betterment should be somehow included, pending decisions from Rome. The men had gone back to work. Yesterday morning, however, a group of private employees went on strike, obliging bank, post, telegraph, and other state employes to strike with them, in spite of certain resistance. A parade of strikers formed and marched towards the High Commissioner's office. Along the way extraneous elements joined the parade, not belonging to the striking clerks. These people tried to attack and sack trucks of flour met on the way. In front of the High Commissioner's office the protection was small: it was deemed necessary to bring a truckload of soldiers on the spot. As the truck arrived it appears that one bomb was thrown from the crowd against the soldiers. Nine soldiers were wounded. The others defended themselves with hand grenades and rifle fire. The results were catastrophic.

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Aldisio, High Commissioner for Sicily, in a press conference at the Undesecretariat for Press and Information. The High Commissioner talked to the press after having attended a meeting of the Ministers to which he reported about conditions in the Island and about the riot which took place yesterday in Palermo and which caused the death of 19 people, the serious wounding of 17, and the lesser wounding of 90 more. (Earlier reports told of 16 dead and 104 wounded.- Note.) The incident was caused by a few officials of local organizations who went on strike, a few days ago, protesting that they had not been included in the recent Government wage raises for state employees. Wednesday last the Government had given orders that also those employees who were excluded from the betterment should be somehow included, pending decisions from Rome. The men had gone back to work. Yesterday morning, however, a group of private employees went on strike, obliging bank, post, telegraph, and other state employes to strike with them, in spite of certain resistance. A parade of strikers formed and marched towards the High Commissioner's office. Along the way extraneous elements joined the parade, not belonging to the striking clerks. These people tried to attack and sack trucks of flour met on the way. In front of the High Commissioner's office the protection was small: it was deemed necessary to bring a truckload of soldiers on the spot. As the truck arrived it appears that one bomb was thrown from the crowd against the soldiers. Nine soldiers were wounded. The others defended themselves with hand grenades and rifle fire. The results were catastrophic.

The National Committee of Liberation immediately got in touch with the authorities and, after having deplored the incident, launched a proclamation to the people asking for calmness and restraint. At the same time the CNL put itself at the disposal of the authorities in order to conduct investigations, find responsibilities, and to find out whether the demonstration for the wage raises was exploited by extraneous elements.

"I have decided to return immediately to Palermo," declared Aldisio this morning. "In order to conduct the investigations and to calm the people who, I am told, have not been pacified yet."

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It is unfortunate, Aldisio pointed out, that this incident should have taken place on the day in which the Government was to examine various problems concerning Sicily, of which one is particularly grave: the wheat situation. "The local authorities have two months supplies for the population. Yesterday responsible officials of the A.C.C. declared that the Allies were not going to send any more wheat to Sicily as the island was considered self sufficient." This conviction may be the fruit of propaganda, Aldisio pointed out, which has been spread for months and which tries to prove that the island is self-sufficient in all fields. "Reality is different. Sicily has received wheat from the continental provinces, these last four years of war especially, to sustain the population for at least six months in the year. I have called this matter to the attention of the Government and I hope the problem will be solved with the necessary speed."

"Tomorrow," Aldisio said, "there will be a meeting of the Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction. I hope a few projects will be approved for the industrial reconstruction and the beginnigg of reclamation work in the large estates in Sicily."

Questioned to be more specific as to the "etraneous elements who mingled with the demonstration, Aldisio answered that up till 11 o' clock this morning he had not sufficient information to decide whether the demonstration had been purely economic or political. Answering another question, Aldisio declared that Separatist propaganda, in the month of May, had advised peasants and land owners from handing their wheat to the Government pools, but that since they had apparently stopped this line of propaganda. Aldisio stated that in some Sicilian provinces, like Enna, Caltanisetta, Catania, the Government pools, "Granai del Popolo" as they are called, functioned beautifully. In the Palermo province, however, the High Commissioner admitted, resistance to the handing over of the wheat was strong. The Separatist movement held open meetings in Sicily up till a few months ago, as the Allies had not

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Oct. 1944

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BUREAUCRATIC 277 SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
PRESS REVIEW PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
Via San Basilio 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

Oct 20, 1944.
1000 Hrs.

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16 DEAD, 104 WOUNDED IN PALERMO.

ROMAN PAPERS PLEAD FOR UNITY.

Sixteen dead and 104 wounded are the heavy casualties reported this morning from Palermo. A rioting crowd, trying to storm the High Commissioner's Office was shot upon by the soldiers. The violences, termed seditious by the official communiqué, are deplored by the Roman press which makes a strong plea for unity and order.

IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat: "Should such violences occur again, our country would fall into chaos. All responsible for the Palermo riot should be prosecuted and punished...The High Commissioner was not in Palermo when the rioting broke out. He was in Rome to discuss relief measures for the Island with the Government and the ACC."

L'UNITA', Communist: "Bloodhsed in Palermo indicates that conditions in Sicily are very serious....The brotherly union of Sicilians and all Italians against the elements provoking disorder and disharmony becomes even more necessary".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, Liberal: "The Palermo rioting follow very closely other sorrowful events on which the Press gave news yesterday... No connection exists between the two occurrences. They both testify to an equal.. growing distance between Italians and Italians... We should not magnify isolated epysodes... But we must not omit the fact that war is still going on in our country and that patriots in Northern Italy are fighting for reasons much more serious and urgent than requests for economic improvement.

ITALIA NUOVA, Monarchic: "Who remembers the close brotherhood which united us, of different political parties and faiths, during the occupation of the Nazi-Fascist cannot help covering his face in horror...What did the Government do in five months? In Sicily, like anywhere else, it was absent, preoccupied with Roman quarrels... "

EXINTARIS LOOKS FORWARD TO
BETTER ITALO-GREEK RELATIONS.

2230

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

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L'UNITA', Communist: "Bloodhsed in Palermo indicates that conditions in Sicily are very serious....The motherly union of Sicilians and all Italians against the elements provoking disorder and disharmony becomes even more necessary".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, Liberal: "The Palermo rioting follow very closely other sorrowful events on which the Press gave news yesterday... No connection exists between the two occurrences. They both testify to an equal .. growing [illegible] between Italians and Italians... We should not [illegible]nify isolated epysodes... But we must not omit the fact that war is still going on in our country and that patriots in Northern Italy are fighting for reasons much more serious and urgent than requests for economic improvement.

ITALIA NUOVA, Monarchic: "Who remembers the close brotherhood which united us, of different political parties and faiths, during the occupation of the Nazi-Fascist cannot help covering his face in horror... That did the Government do in five months? In Sicily, like anywhere else, it was absent, preoccupied with Roman quarrels..."

EXINTARIS LOOKS FORWARD TO
BETTER ITALO-GREEK RELATIONS.

George Exintaris, Greece delegate to the Allied Advisory Council for Italy, interviewed by ITALIA LIBERA, Party [illegible] declared that the present Hellenic Government represents all Parties. Six of its members were designated by Partisans' formations. There is complete unity as it was to be expected

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fro[illegible] nation which, despite persecutions, famine, torture remained uncompromising the enemy. "There was no public party or political group in Greece collaborating with the enemy," said Tsaldaris, "except some individual Quislings. The only division may be drawn between the famine which occurred in Greece and the food shortage experienced in Southern Italy. Four hundred thousand people died in Greece from hunger. Once she received from Syra, which lost its entire population, [illegible] and us hasten to relieve." Tsaldaris went on describing scenes of, second and fascist conditions in Greece, and, in conclusion recalling how Italy, declared, "frankly speaking, like to keep silence about the recent past. This must never be said as big lessons, especially by city folks. Unfortunately, in the country side the [illegible] of villages, the summary executions and violent oppression could not fail to stir up a fierce [illegible] which became truly people's war, because liberty is the very soul of our nation. As [illegible] people have not yet had time for pondering what the new Italy stands for and whether she is something different from the fascist Italy that brutally waged an aggressive war against them and caused the ruins of the country and the death of her sons. To be frank, no one any country was able to draw a line between Italy the fascism when the oppression occurred. It is now up to the new government of Italy to demonstrate by deeds that your people never sponsored the fascist cause and never will stand for it in the future. It is very simple. Greek people only ask Italy to refrain from [illegible] battle schemes against us; cease to represent a danger for our independence and security, recognize our national claims. I'm pleased to know that, except for a few discordant voices, the attitude of the Italian press, and above all the official utterances of the Italian government indicate

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and security, recognize our nation's claims. I'm
pleased to know that, except for a few discordant voices,
the attitude of the Italian press, and above all the
official utterances of the Italian government indicate
that tension is gradually easing and gave the way to
a mutual understanding to which we look forward for
the promotion of our recognized interests and world peace".

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BULLETIN N° 276 October 19,1
2000 h.

MYRON TAYLOR AND COLONEL POLETTI VISIT PONTIFICAL COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES.

Myron C. Taylor, personal Representative of the President of the United States to the Holy Father and promoter of the "American Relief for Italy Inc.", and Col. Charles Poletti, paid this morning a visit to the Pontifical Committee for Refugees. They were accompanied by Mr. Francis Matthews, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus, and by Ing. Enrico Pietro Galeazzi, Special Delegate of the Commission for the State of the Vatican City. Mgr. Baldelli, head of the Supplies Office, explained to the visitors the particularly hard work done by the Vatican to help in feeding the Roman population.

ASQUINI CHIEF RESPONSIBLE FOR PLUNDERING THE I.R.I. BONDS

The man chiefly responsible for the transfer to North Italy of about 10.000 millions of bonds belonging to the I.R.I. (Institute for Industrial Reconstruction) is the Fascist jurist Prof. Alberto Asquini, officials of the Epuration Commissariat declared to us today.

Asquini was appointed Extraordinary Commissioner of the Institute by Mussolini, after the Nazi-Fascist occupation of Rome, in the place of Prof. Francesco Giordani. Authentic "black sheep" of the neo-Fascists in the economic and financial field, Asquini, in October 1943, did all in his power to put into execution, with the collaboration of the Germans, the order of the puppet Republican Government to carry to the North the considerable funds of the Institute.

The "dossiers" of the bonds were withdrawn from the Bank where they were deposited, placed in sealed cases and transported by rail to Northern Italy. They filled various railway trucks. [illegible]

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The "dossiers" of the bonds were withdrawn from the Bank where they were deposited, placed in sealed cases and transported by rail to Northern Italy. They filled various railway trucks. Some of the officials of the I.R.I. H.Q. in Rome collaborated in this work and the High Commissariat for Epuration is investigating concerning their responsibilities.
This investigation is of administrative character, and should responsibilities of a penal nature be proved, the High Commissariat for the punishment of Fascist crimes would be concerned in the matter.

As regards the possible fate of this mass of bonds emigrated to the North, it has been affirmed by the same officials that it is unquestionable, from the jurridical point of view

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that the transfer of the nominal bonds constitutes a grave loss in as much as in the North the books of the shareholders of the Society exist, as in the majority of cases, and because of this one can carry out any cession. On the other hand it is also a fact that in Rome one cannot hold meetings of the shareholders when the bonds and the books are in the North.

TO-MORROW'S CABINET.

According to well-informed quarters to-morrow's Cabinet meeting will deal only with routine matters. The appointment a Food Undersecretary to the newly created office has been delayed as it is connected with the whole question of food supplies.

A vast reform in this field is presently being studied by Government experts, comprising the possibility of abolishing the "political price" of bread.

A "LABOUR AND LIBERTY" MOVEMENT [illegible] BY EX-SERVICEMEN'S ORGANISATION.

Ettore Viola, of the National Association of War Veterans disclosed today plans for organising war victims regardless of their party affiliation in labour cooperatives named Labour and Liberty. This movement is meeting with success in the liberated provinces. Sicily proved to be particularly responsive to the initiative and local chapters of Labour and Liberty organisations are already operating in the island under the aegis of the ex-servicemen's Association. "This" -added Ettore Viola - "is going back to its original statute which called for an active part on the part of the Association in all problems of public interest and their settlement through democratic procedures and orderly social and economic reforming." Ettore Viola in commenting the proposals recently set forth by the Executive of the Liberal Party for breaking up the land holdings of the Association said that it represents a surprising move on the part of the [illegible] among them are many landlords responsible for phasan-

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TRAGIC PLIGHT OF ROMAN CHILDREN.

"Osservatore Romano", Vatican organ, in an appeal entitl[illegible] "Let us save the Young" gives a harrowing picture of the terrib[illegible] conditions of total moral abandonment in which the children of the poor grow up now in Rome, alone in the streets all day while their parents try to make a living, and hearded into overcrowde[illegible] unhealthy hovels where many families sleep together at night, and thus become completely perverted and will constitute a co[illegible] pletely depraved generation if measures are not sppedily adopte[illegible] by both religious and civil authorities, aided by private citi[illegible] The paper points out that even before the great influx of refu[illegible] and homeless caused by the war, Rome received 50,000 new immi[illegible] yearly, besides the normal growth of the population.

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BULLETIN N9 275 October 19, 194
1600 h.

DEATH OF COUNT SFORZA'S BROTHER.

Dr. Ascanio Sforza, brother of Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner f[illegible] punishment of Fascist crimes, died a few days ago [illegible] long illness, at the age of 67 years, in Tusc ny, it was learned today in Rome. Having graduated in Science and Mathematics he dedicated himself to Mineralogy. He made some interesting discoveries in the course of an expedition in Africa and he recorded his experiences in a book. He took part as a volunteer in the first world war and was an active member of Don Sturz[illegible] Popular Party before Fascism.

A NEW PARTY SAINTS ITALY DEDICATED TO GOD.

The "Italian Political Centre" one of the 20 odd minor parties which with a slim and volatile following "if any" are claiming attention in the overcrowded Italian political scene came out to-day making a plea for dedicating Italy to Our Lord and Our Lady. The plea has been conveyed to the Pope.
The members of theParty are pledged "to pray for divine guidance in Italian policy andto stand for a solemn proclamation to be made by theHead of theItalian State dedicating Italy to the Sacred Heart of Christ the King and to the Immaculate Heart of Mary, the Queen of Victories.

NO [illegible] REACTION TO FRENCH CONFISCATION OF ITALIAN PROPERTIES IN TUNISIA.

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A NEW PARTY WANTS ITALY DEDICATED TO GOD.

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NO [illegible] REACTION TO FRENCH CONFISCATION OF ITALIAN PROPERTIES IN TUNISIA. 1367

(By our diplomatic correspondent)

The news that the French Government is confiscating the properties of the Italian State in Tunisia raised apprehension in Roman political quarters. They see in this action a confirmation of the attitude followed since many months by the French Government to the detriment of Italian interests in that area.

Tunisia has always been a source of strife between the two Countries. When in 1881 France occupied Tunis a flourishing Italian colony was found there. The Italian settlers, mostly

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Sicilian emigrants, increased in numbers during the following years. During the 60 years of French Protectorate over Tunisia, notwithstanding the pressure carried out by the French authorities, the French population never succeeded in outnumbering the Italian settlers. These gained important positions in the agricultural, industrial and commercial field. They numbered more than 100,000 people before war started.

Their juridical situation was defined by the Conventions of 1896, which allowed the Italians, among other things, to have their own schools and their own lands.

In May the French Government denounced, with a one-sided action, the1896 Conventions. Therefore the Italian colony has remained without juridical protection. Schools have been closed down, hospitals requisitioned, individuals interned. Among all the Italian communities in Mediterranean Africa, from Egypt to Morocco, theTunisian one is in the worst conditions.

The above measures have now been crowned by the recent decision to confiscate the properties of the Italian State, particularly schools. It appears evident that the French Government wants to put Italy in front of the "fait-accompli", to be in a more favourable position when the Tunisian question will have to be examined again by the two Governments. Roman circles underline that unfortunately the Italian Government has no means to intervene at the present moment for the defense of its citizens. It can only appeal for a more fair consideration of its permanent interests on the part of the French leaders, interests which should lead to the re-establishment of lasting relations of friendship between the two Nations.

PRINCE HUMBERT REQUESTED TO REVOKE ROYAL PARDON TO FASCIST MURDERER.

For the first time in Italy the demand that a Royal pardon be revoked has been made. The beneficiary was a Fascist condemned to death for homicide perpetrated for political motives, who in 1926 was graced.

The individual who ought to return to prison is Giovanni Carta, an ardent Fascist, who was condemned in 1924 by the Court of Appeal of Cagliari, to ten years' prison for the mur-

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The individual who ought to return to prison is Giovanni Carta, an ardent Fascist, who was condemned in 1924 by the Court of Appeal of Cagliari, to ten years' prison for the murder of a certain Cesare Frongia, which was committed by him for political motives. After two years prison Carta regained his liberty because King Victor Emanuel III. signed his request for pardon. But since in these last months new elements, which aggravate the political character of the crime, have emerged the adjunct High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, Mario Berlinguer has sent Prince Humbert, Lieutenant of the Realm, a demand requesting that the pardon by which the Fascist benefited, be revoked.

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HOW STUDENTS ATTEMPTED ON HEADMASTER'S LIFE TO AVENGE KILLING OF COMRADE BY FASCISTS.

How the students of the "Dante Alighieri" Institute organised, during the Nazi occupation of Rome an attempt with a home made bomb on the life of their Headmaster, Prof. Franco Landogna, arrested yesterday, to avenge the killing of their fellow student Massimo Gizzio by Fascist gun-men, was revealed to-day. Prof. Landogna, former member of the Fascist Action Squads, Consul General in the Militia, an intimate friend of Lando Ferretti (head of Mussolini's press bureau) was arrested yesterday by order of the High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, Count Carlo Sforza. On January 29, 1944, the students of theInstitute organised an anti German demonstration. The headmaster Prof. Landogna immediately summoned to the school Fascist Militiamen one of whom fired at a short distance eight bullets of his sub-machinegun against the young student Massimo Gizzio. He was hit in the stomach and died two days after at the St. James' hospital from peritonitis after having pardoned his murderer.

To avenge their fellow student the boys of the Institute built a bomb and placed it during the night behind the gate of Prof. Landogna's garden in Via F.Siacci 22. The bomb was arranged so that it would explode when the Professor, who was always the first to go out in the morning, pulled the gate open. But it happened that the school's attendant Eugenio Marchini called very early that morning at the Headmaster's house to bring him some letters and, trying to open the gate from the outside, [illegible] the bomb. The Headmaster, from that day on increased his Fascist outbursts. One day the school was invaded by the SS, who searched every desk and every student looking for anti-German leaflets.

By a mere chance the boys succeeded in throwing away the leaflets they had on before they were searched. One of them however, Mario Prunetti, was caught with a leaflet and arrested. He was released only after a long time after having been brutally beaten by the Nazi jailers. The arrest of Prof. Landogna caused deep satisfaction among Roman students.

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BULLETIN N° 374

Oct.[illegible],1944
1200 hours

ITALIAN WOMEN ASKING THEIR RIGHTS.

The granting of special compensation to housewives for the high cost of living is the first step taken by the democratic government for the emancipation of the italian womanhood, it is pointed out today by Women Leagues, both political and non political in Rome. Italian women are winning their rights because of their contribution to underground activities in the nazi occupied territories and their sharing the hardships and the risks of the patriots on action.

The recipient of the indemnity are mostly women who, because of their resisting actively the German Fascists alongside their men lost their men, husbands and sons, either killed or deported by the oppressors.

THE FIRST AMERICAN FILM DUBBED IN ITALY.

"The Destroyer Torrin" is the first american film dubbed in Italy since war broke out. It is going to be produced soon, initiating a serie of dubbed screen plays for which there is a great demand on part of italian theatregoers.

OVER 100.000 HECTARS OF MINED PRODUCTIVE SOIL IDLE BETWEEN ROME AND NAPLES.

Over 100.000 hectars of productive lands which were the main source for Rome and Naples food supplying are infested with german mines and impracticable today" declared to "AI" Agriculture experts. In this vast tract of fertile soil are comprised the Pontine Marshes (26,575 h.), the Littoria [illegible] Biagio Mountain

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perly.Littoria factory for instance is mined to the extent that not a single square meter is accessible to toilers.Workers refuse to enter the mined zones to carry on the repairs to draining plants,roads and farmhouses and land laborers on their part refuse to resume farming the abandoned lands.Owing to the heavy raining tall grass is croping up in the danger zones which make more difficult to detect the mines.Even the oranges groves are mined and good many a peasant who tried to resume working on them get killed or badly hurt.On the other side the exploding of mines set afire the orange groves and this means a total loss to their growers who may take decades to make up through hard work.

"The only way out"experts add,is Allies providing us with sufficient quantities of mine detecting devices which we cannot make by ourselves."

The season is now too advanced for sowing.Wheat crops for the next agricultural years are lost .If during the coming winter the clearingof the mined zones is carried out extensively it would be possible to bring again under plough tracts of land next year. Every season is good for some sort of farming.But nothing has been done in these areas.It is a pity,because there are lands which could be restored back to former productivity to the benefit of all.

The total losses run into billions.To get an idea of the extent of the damages it suffices to consider that one hectar of this rich soil devoted to friutgardening yields a minimum of 40.000 lire income yearly.

This mine tragedy is not to be limited to the Rome-Naples area. Other parts of Italy are in same plight.At the approaches of almost all italian cities signs are to be noticed warning against mine dangers.

Fortuantely not the whole of Italy is completely mined,but there are vast tracts near Volterra,Rimini and Leghorn which are all zones of danger.

There are also malaria striken areas which are likely to become again scenary of desdation.In Formia,where the malaria had been completely overcome,90 % of the population is now fever strucken.Although malaria in milder form is affecting even Rome.

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more difficult to detect the mines.Even the oranges groves are mined and good many a peasant who tried to resume working on them get killed or badly hurt.On the other side the exploding of mines set afire the orange groves and this means a total loss to their growers who may take decades to make up through hard work.

"The only way out"experts add,is Allies providing us with sufficient quantities of mine detecting devices which we cannot make by ourselves."

The season is now too advanced for sowing.Wheat crops for the next agricultural years are lost .If during the coming winter the clearingof the mined zones is carried out extensively it would be possible to bring again under plough tracts of land next year. Every season is good for some sort of farming.But nothing has been done in these areas.It is a pity,because there are lands which could be restored back to former productivity to the benefit of all.

The total losses run into billions.To get an idea of the extent of the damnages it suffices to consider that one hectar of this rich soil devoted to friutgardening yields a minimum of 40.000 lire income yearly.

This mine thing is not to limited to the Rome-Naples area. Other parts of Italy are in same plight.At the approaches of almost all italian cities signs are to be noticed warning against mine dangers.

Fortuantely not the whole of Italy is completely mined,but there are vast tracts near Volterra,Rimini and Leghorn which are all zones of danger.

There are also malaria striken areas which are likely to become again scenary of desolation.In Formia,where the malaria had been completely overcome,90 % of the population is now fever strucken.Although malaria in milder form is affecting even Rome. There is no use to spend money for repairing and rebuilding farmhouses till the danger of unexploded mines persists.This is the main problem to be tackled.The comunications between Rome and Naples are still in very bad shape.Winter will make things worse and worse.And mine dangers will still keep out of their village,their farm, their house thousands of land toilers who are waiting only for the chance to get back to work.

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

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 273 Oct.19,1944
1000 hours

LANDLESS PEASANT UNREST MOUNTING.

UNITA,organ of the Communist Party,in commenting the bloody clashes occurring too often in the countryside between landless and idle peasants and police agents writes that "unrest is mounting among the working classes and violences are on the increase because of reactionary provocations."

A group of peasants demonstrating near Avezzano,Abruzzi,in attempt at taking possession of forsaken lands in property of Prince Torlonia met with a patroling squad of Carabineers who opened the fire against them.There were one dead and five wounded among the demostrators.Unita holds that "the Carabineers are placing themselves at the service of wealthy people as armed guard of reactionary interests.All responsible for these outrages are to be punished lest the popular indignation, something in the provinces break out into open revolt.They are generating an artificial atmosphere of terror and civil war in the Unita concludes.

ITALIAN PROPERTIES NATIONALIZED IN TUNISIA.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE,organ of the Liberal Party writes that "the nationalization of all Italian Government properties in Tunisia ordered by the Regency of the late is a blow to Italian interests and a bitter disappointment for all expecting better relations with France."

According to the paper there are no legal grounds for such measures.As to the moral aspects of the problem it is needless to say that the Regency order will not help mutual understanding between France and Italy.

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LAWLESS PEASANT UNREST MOUNTING.

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ITALIAN RELATIONSHIPS WITH ALLIES DISCUSSED.

1362

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action in referring to current polemics between Socialists and Christian Democrats on contitutional issues and italian relationships with the Allies says that " the right solution of social and political problems in Italy is depending upon the italian people themselves and particularly on the soundness and the maturity of their free decisions."

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Christian Democrats hold that in objecting,as Socialists are inclined to do,the Allied rights to interfere with Italian internal problems may result in posponing rather than quickening any solutions,inasmuch as the Allies are interested in orderly developments of Mediterranean affairs and might lead to regard a republican regime detrimental to social and political stability in Italy.This is not a groundless argument,the paper affirms. But one should not slip on equally well grounded arguments that is the necessity for the italian people to settle their own affairs by themselves and for the Allies to interpret,understand and respect the democratic exigencies of Italy.

"We think,the paper adds,that all Italian parties and the Allies themselves come to this conclusion even if they express their views in different words."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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BULLETIN Nº 272 October 18, 1944
2000 h

SUPREME KNIGHT OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS ARRIVES IN ROME AND VISITS MONSIGNOR TARDINI.

Mr. Francis Matthews, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus has arrived in Rome.

This morning he paid a visit to His Excellency Mgr. Tardini Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Ecclasiastical Affairs. Mr. Matthews was accompanied by engineer P.Galeazzi, special delegate for the Vatican City and also a Knight of Columbus.

ALLIES SAVED CHRISTIAN CIVILISATION, CARDINAL DELLA COSTA SAYS.

"Osservatore Romano", organ of the Vatican, reports an allocution held by Cardinal Elia Della Costa, Archbishop of Florence in Santa Maria del Fiore, during a Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of war victims. Cardinal Della Costa says that he is going to publish a full report on casualties suffered by Florence bringing forth all evidences that the City was not spared though it was promised to safeguard it against war damages. Cardinal Della Costa made a passionate plea for unity of thought, of will, of efforts, to avoid falling again into chaos, from which the powerful hands of the Allies rescued us.

Cardinal Della Costa exhorted the faithful to pray not only for "the dead of the City of Florence, for the Italians and particularly for the dead of the Allies who with their blood delivered us from an oppressing, torturing yoke and also for all other dead."

"We wonder what would have been the fate of the Christian civilisation if the Allies would not have succeeded in building up gigantic armaments, through years of indefatigable efforts,

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"We wonder what would have been the fate of the Christian civilisation if the Allies would not have succeeded in building up gigantic armaments, through years of indefatigable efforts which are worthy of everlasting glory" Cardinal Della Costa concluded.

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[illegible] SU PURGE LA[illegible] JUST[illegible]
[illegible]HAN STOCK[illegible] [illegible] TERMS.

Officials of the High Commission[illegible]'s Office [illegible] the [illegible] and Punishment of Fascist Crimes denied to-day accusations made by the "Stockholm Tidningen" that the epuration process is carried out with excessive severity [illegible] partiality. The Swedish paper, they said, is not well informed about the Italian law and its working. The amplest possibility for defense is granted the defendants, according to the law, it was stated. Proof of this are the least two trials carried out in Rome, in public, with the greatest liberty of defence. Furthermore latest Fascist criminals are being daily tried in common courts according to the Code of 1930, which cannot be accused of being another revolution by an [illegible] itself. As for the question of [illegible] from public administrations and the confiscation of property amassed illegally under the Fascist régime, officials declared that people accused are afforded the widest possible liberty of defence [illegible] that the property is not immediately confiscated but legally attached awaiting the results of investigation and legal decisions. Owners can go to higher Courts if they wish. It is true that a certain number of High Government officials were suspended from their posts without waiting for the results of the investigations, but this was done in a few cases of glaring gravity. In any case all suspended civil servants receive their wages awaiting final decisions. It is also to be noted that epuration proceedings do not involve private enterprises, even if they represent national interests. Finally, the Stockholm paper accused the Italian Government of applying a severe law because the Badoglio Government at Salerno had applied a much milder one. The contrary is true, officials pointed out. The first Badoglio law included all Fascists, regardless of their criminal responsibility or spotless lives. The Bonomi law discriminates sharply between Fascists "for reasons of family necessities" and Fascists who lived an active Party life, made money, acquired honours and posts, and are responsible for the Italian policies of the last twenty years. The very application of the law, as seen in Rome in the last three months, demonstrates that the "Stockholm Tidningen" is wrong when it says that nobody is sure, in Italy, to-day, not to be accused with having been a Fascist at one time or another.

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CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS' FOUNDER EXPULSED FROM HIS OWN PARTY.

Professor Gerardo Bruni, the creator of the Christian Socialist Party, was refused a vote of confidence by the directors of his party, his collaborators, and has been expelled for having resisted their desire to merge with the Left Wing Christians, formerly Christian -Communists.

The Christian Socialist movement is one of the stronger of the lesser groups outside the Government. Founded in 1924 by Professor Gerardo Bruni, by Professor Lorenzo Luzzoni and by Signora Silvestra Sesini, it proposes to bring about the boldest social reforms in the spirit of Christian doctrine. Many followers entered the party. In some regions in Central Italy, the Christian Socialist Party is very active and has many members. But it is also one of the poorest. For this reason, inspite of the fact that a great part of Italy has already been liberated, it has not yet been able to organize a meeting of all directors for the nomination of a central committee. The Committee has been appointed by Professor Bruni among the Roman members more able and active, entrusting them for the time being the direction of the movement. The new committee wished immediately to impress a new policy on the party and expressed the wish to merge with the Left Wing Christians. This provoked dissensions among the Roman members. Professor Bruni immediately sent a comuniqué to the papers asserting that he annulled the appointment of central committee. To this comuniqué the committee answered with another comuniqué stating that professor Bruni was no longer a member of the party. The situation now is as follows: professor Bruni, expelled from the party, continues to be its leader and to oppose the proposed merge with the Left Wing Christians. The committee, after having expelled Bruni, has been expelled from the Roman section of the party. It is expected that they will join the Left Wing Christians personally. It is doubted that many members will follow them.

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GRAZIANI'S PROPERTY ATTACHED.

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THE property of MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI who after the Italian Armistice joined the Republic of Mussolini as Minister of Armed Forces and Head of the General Staff at the service of the Nazi Fascists was attached it is announced this evening.

The measure which was asked for by the Finance Ministry and granted by the competent Tribunal, regards a vast amount of real estate and of assets in the Communes of Anagni, Piglio, and Filettino in the province of Frosinone.

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WHAT IS SEALED ORDER 44 ?

SEALED ORDER 44 is a military document which will be discussed in the trial of General Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto before the High Court of Justice. The two top ranking officers are charged with having failed to carry out without a justified cause the instructions contained in the sealed order 44 and to make proper arrangements for the protection of the City of Naplesfrom Nazi assault.

The sealed order 44 was transmitted by the General Staff of the Italian Army to all Commands of Army Corps at the end of August 1943. It contained definite instructions to be carried out in the event which was then foreseen as imminent by the Italian authorities of a Nazi coup against the Badoglio Government. The plan provided for road obstructions, sabotage and the destruction of all German warehouses for munitions and petrol. According to the order it would have been imperative for all commanders to act accordingly either following the orders of the General Staff or by personal initiative in case all communications with Rome should have been cut out by the enemy.

According to General Pentimalli's defense memorandum the order for applying the plan 44 was received through a radio-message from Brindisi signed by General Roatta and delivered to him at 11 o'clock on September 11 when it was too late to organize any resistance. General Pentimalli tries to answer the charges brought against him and his associates general Del Tetto arguing on the impossibility of translating into act the provisions set forth by the Secret plan 44.

General Pentimalli claims that the Army Corps in Naples consisted of 21 battalions totalling 10,000 men whose duty it was to protect 500 kilometers of coast line. It was not provided with armoured cars and the few trucks available ought to be employed for supplying water to Naples. The troops, according to General Pentimalli were demoralized. Gen. Pentimalli goes into details which are expected to be the substance of his plea. All details relative to the acetic succession of events between September 8, when the Armistice was announced and the 11 of the same month when the Goering Division Commander intimated to the Naples Garrison to lay down their arms and the last

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out without a justified cause the instructions contained in the sealed order #4 and to make proper arrangements for the protection of the City of Naplesfrom Nazi assault.

The sealed order #4 was transmitted by the General Staff of the Italian Army to all Commands of Army Corps at the end of August 1943. It contained definite instructions to be carried out in the event which was then foreseen as imminent by the Italian authorities of a Nazi coup against the Badoglio Government. The plan provided for road obstructions, sabotage and the destruction of all German warehouses for munitions and petrol. Accordingly, when it would have been imperative for all commanders to act accordingly either following the orders of the General Staff or by personal initiative in case all communications with Rome would have been cut out by the enemy.

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2262

BULLETIN Nº 271 October 18, 1941
1600 h.

A VITUPERATIVE FASCIST INSCRIPTION TO BE REMOVED FROM PALAZZO GIUSTINIANI.

Italian Free masons asked the Italian Government for a permit for removing from the vestibule of the historical Giustiniani Palace a vituperative inscription which was placed there by Luigi Federzoni, former President of the Senate, now a fugitive from justice as punishable big Fascist. When Federzoni first stepped into the first floor of the Palace once the office of the Italian Freemasonry and installed therein his luxurious official residence all democratic symbols were replaced with Fascist signs to mark the new occupancy. A large marble inscription was then placed in the vestibule where once stood a little chapel. Federzoni writing up the inscription was supposed to stand for redeeming the historical palace from long standing associations with sinister freemason and jewish sects".

The Giustiniani Palace was the seat of the Italian Freemasons before Fascism came to power and disbanded all freemasonic associations.

NEW RAILWAY TIME-TABLE PROOF OF IMPROVED MEANS OF COMMUNICATION IN LIBERATED PROVINCES.

The general official time-table of the State railways, of the secondary railways, and of the steam and bus services in Liberated Italy has, after a brief interruption due to the war, once more been published by the Ministry of Communications.

The publication, which resumes its monthly character, comprises 60 pages of the old size. Among the railway lines which have started re-functioning are notes those between Naples and Foggia, Bari, Potenza, Reggio Calabria and the other principal Southern centres, and those on the Sicilian lines.

For the communications between Rome and Naples, the time

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PROF. FABRIZIO GIUSTINIANI.

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For the communications between Rome and Naples, the time-table so far treats of the daily car services, excluding Sundays. This new edition of the time-table even if reduced owing to the present circumstances, offers to the public the undoubtable proof of the patient and silent work which the Ministry of Communications is carrying out under the capable guidance of [illegible] Cerabona, with the valid help and precious collaboration of the Allies, so that the traffic and life in Southern Italy may return to a normal rythm.

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PIUS XII RECEIVES INDIAN PRINCE.

The Pope this morning at 9 o'clock received an Indian Prince, His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala who arrived in the Vatican in a military car accompanied by his aide-de-camp and by the Secretary of the British Legation. The audience lasted over a quarter of an hour.

Later the Pontiff received the Hon. Mario Cingolani, Mr. Tadeo Wierzbowski, Polish Consul General in Rome, Rear-Admiral Davidson, Commander of an American Naval Division in the Mediterranean, Brigadier General Newth, Director General for the assistance of the British troops in Italy.

A BILLION LIRE VOTED FOR FINANCING RECONSTRUCTION WORKS IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

The economic and financial circles of the Capital to-day commented on the news that the Treasury Ministry had voted the sum of a billion lire for the reconstruction works in Southern Italy, of which 400 millions have been assigned to the Banco di Sicilia to set up a section to finance the reconstruction works in Sicily.

The other 600 millions have been given to the Banco di Napoli.

In financial circles it is pointed out that it would be opportune that all credit institutes should be called to the financing of the reconstruction works, and this possibly through the creation of financial "consorzi".

Since very large sums are involved, no financial institute finds itself in the conditions to carry out the task alone even for a limited zone.

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BULLETTIN No 270

Oct 18, 1944.
1200 hours.

LEFT WING ITALIAN WRITERS WILL PRODUCE POPULAR WORKS.

The fundamental lack of suitable popular literature in Italy, where most writers, during the last twenty years, shut themselves up in ivory towers of rare prose, had been denounced by a newly formed "Alleanza di Scrittori di Sinistra", or Left wing Writers' Alliance. How to reach the people through writing will be set down, very shortly, in a Manifesto which has been under discussion for some time among the writers, and which will be published shortly. Among the members of the Committee which is formulating the Manifesto are Alberto Moravia, Guido Piovene, Carlo Bernard, Francesco Jovine, e Fabrizio Onofri. In the last years Italian writers were either Fascist propaganda agents, paid by the Government directly or through easy sinecures, or wrote about things that did not interest anybody, as all interesting topics contained elements of controversy and would land writers in jail. Others specialized in cryptic, incomprehensible prose or verse. The people starved, from the point of view of reading matter, and turned more and more to the translations of foreign works. Reconstruction, in Italy, will also have to take into consideration the reconstruction of literature.

IGNAZIO SILONE SEES ITALY AFTER LONG EXILE.

Ignazio Silone, the author of "Fontamara" and other anti Fascist novels, who is considered Italy's leading novelist abroad, and who arrived in Rome after his long exile in Switzerland a few days ago, believes that the Italian peasant's love of his land and love of the ruins of his village and home will be the force which will bring about the reconstruction of Italy. He declared today that the ruins he saw, coming from Naples, reminded him of the Avezzano earthquake, which he saw when a child.

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The fundamental lack of suitable popular literature in Italy, where most writers, during the last twenty years, shut themselves up in ivory towers of rare prose, had been denounced by a newly formed "Alleanza di Scrittori di Sinistra", or Left wing Writers' Alliance. How to reach the people through writing will be set down, very shortly, in a Manifesto which has been under discussion for some time among the writers, and which will be published shortly. Among the members of the Committee which is formulating the Manifesto are Alberto Moravia, Guido Piovene, Carlo Bernard, Francesco Jovine, e Fabrizio Onofri. In the last years Italian writers were either Fascist propaganda agents, paid by the Government directly or through easy sinecures, or wrote about things that did not interest anybody, as all interesting topics contained elements of controversy and would land writers in jail. Others specialized in cryptic, incomprehensible prose or verse. The people starved, from the point of view of reading matter, and turned more and more to the translations of foreign works. Reconstruction, in Italy, will also have to take into consideration the reconstruction of literature.

IGNAZIO SILONE SEES ITALY AFTER LONG EXILE.

Ignazio Silone, the author of "Fontamara" and other anti Fascist novels, who is considered Italy's leading novelist abroad, and who arrived in Rome after his long exile in Switzerland a few days ago, believes that the Italian peasant's love of his land and love of the ruins of his village and home will be the force which will bring about the reconstruction of Italy. He declared today that the ruins he saw, coming from Naples, reminded him of the Avezzano earthquake, which he saw when a child. "The same ant-like activity around the ruins," he said, "the same attachment to the remains of the village, then and today, make me believe that reconstruction, today like yesterday, will take place unconsciously and gradually. My confidence is especially based on the peasant's attachment to his land, an attachment which is almost a religion. Then, like today, everybody believed the world had come to an end. It hadn't." Silone believes that, in the concrete effort to reconstruct

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the country materially, Italy will find the teachings for her moral re-abilitation.

Ignazio Silone is being curiously examined by contemporary Italian writers. His books had been read in English, before the fall of Fascism, by those selected few who could get hold of one copy. Now, for the first time, his work is being freely distributed through Italy in the original Italian. Critics affirm that, though a good writer, they do not see why he should be considered a leader abroad. The suggestion has been made that the quality of his prose has been improved by the English translation, done by Gwenda Morbachor, who brought to it a more pungent flavour. Friends of Silone point out that he is working under two handicaps: his long stay abroad as an exile and his fame. Literary criticisms are seldom absolutely free from extraneous factors.

Silone said: "I'm not interested to know Italian writers as a class more than I am interested to know all other Italians."

He is a Socialist and worked hard for Italian Socialism from his exile in Switzerland. During the war, as he was working hard for the United Nations and for Anti Fascist Italy, he was forced to accept limitations to his liberty. He was freed only recently, when he was granted a permit to reach Italy.

CHRISTIAN UNIONS ORGANIZING CATHOLIC WORKERS.

"The newly founded "Christian Unions of Italian Workers"stand for the syndical unity asserted by the General Confederation of Italian Labor"declared Achille Grandi,Christian Democrat and one of the Secretaries of General Confederation.

"The Christian Unions"Grandi added"are going to be set up for organizing workers and giving the due importance to the social services of the Italian clergy.The Cristian Unions are no party organizasion and their membership is opened to all workers. We look forward to a religious revival in the italian societies today."

Grandi concluded that the Christian Unions are still in the first stage of their organisation,but their dirve among the working classes is meeting

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Grandi concluded that the Christian Unions are still in the first stage of their organisation,but their dirve among the working classes is meeting with success.

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

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N°269 Oct.18,1944
1000 h

WHY HORTHY FAILED.

Discussing military and political events taking place in Hungary, RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party points out that "while King Michael of Romania and the opposition parties in Bulgaria succeeded in getting out of Hitler war, Regent Horthy and the old stubborn aristocracy of Hungary failed. Horthy's last minute gesture will probably result only in splitting up the Hungarian army between pro-armistice elements and pro-axis loyalists. Horthy, the old crown of Saint Stephen, the insignias, all the remains of the illfated Habsburg world are prisoners of Nazi rulers. Nevertheless the Hungarian turmoil, the paper concludes, is making the situation more grave for Germany and the violent clashes taking place between Nazi troops and Hungarian police elements doom any chance Hitler might have had to keep in line the last of his satellites."

SAN MARINO SUFFERED HEAVY WAR CASUALTIES.

"San Marino, the oldest and yet the tynest republic in the world came through the ordeal of Nazi-fascist oppression and war devastations with its faith intact" declared Gino Giacomini, a member of the General Council of the Republic in an interview with UNITA, organ of the Communist Party.

"Local fascists will be brought to bar" Giacomini added. "We had our own troubles the past 20 years, because Fascists interfered in our affairs and their San Marino followers seized the Government and exiled all opponents."

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"San Marino has not declared war on Germany after liberation" Giacomini said."We stick to our traditional policy of absolute neutrality.The practical value of our declaring war against Germany for the belligerants would be obviously null.San Marino is now busy cleaning up the mess left by fascists and restoring back the small State to its democratic fundations and liberal tradition handed down to us through centuries.The present Republic Council is composed of Socialists,Communists,Liberal Democrats and Christian Democrats.

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POLITICAL TRUCE SHOULD STAND GOOD TILL AFTER THE WAR.

Il POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democrats, turns again to the basic issues of the present parties truce and the possible conditions under which a new government coalition might be formed. The paper recalls the joint declaration of Ministers of all parties last September 29 reiterating the common pledge to postpone till after the war constitutional issues and radical reforming, and making dependent upon this accord the present Government coalition and its emergency policy.

The press of the parties represented in the Government was due to stick to this declaration.

Il Popolo points out that the editor of AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party brings forward new conditions under which the coalition Government should carry out its programme: that is a definite stand for a republican regime, sweeping social reforms through the nationalization of big estates and basic industries.

"This, the Popolo adds, would be the minimum according the Socialists. What about the Allies? They should not interfere, Avanti holds. It is superfluous to say, Il Popolo goes on, that all this is not consistent with the parties agreement for political truce. As a matter of fact there is a formal pact with the Allies which was signed up by all Ministers of the Coalition Government, and according to which the Italian Government is held to pospone the constitutional issue till after the war, when the people will be called to make their decision on their own free will."

"The constitutional issue should be decided on following democratic proceeding. No one wants a dictatorial republic. It is fairly safe to state that the monarchical regime in Italy has two powerful allies: the general apprehension for social disturbances which might lead to a new dictatorship or jacquerie, and the general assumption the Allies might hold a republican regime unfit to safeguard the orderly development of italian social and economic life.

"Suppose the republic is set up at once. Would it mean that roads and houses have been repaired, unemployement overcome, food supplies insured, Government stabilized or all problems which make the political truce and the present parties coalition imperative definitely solved?"

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END OF WIRELESS REVIEW.

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BULLETIN Nº 268 October 17, 1944.
2000 h.

WITH REGARD TO THE APPROACHING TRIAL OF THE ~~TWO~~ GENERALS; TWO SIMILAR SITUATIONS: ROME AND NAPLES ON SEPTEMBER 8, 1943.

In political and juridical circles the trial of the two generals charged of treason, which will start on Monday 23 of October before the High Court, is awaited with intense interest, and this above all because the military situation in which the city of Naples found itself on September 8, 1943, is similar under many aspects to the one existing on that day in Rome. It is good to remember that both the military authorities of the Capital and those of Naples learnt the news of the armistice coexisted with the Anglo-Americans from the voice of Marshal Badoglio on the radio at 7,45 p.m. of September 8th, hour in which that same voice warned that the war continued, and vaguely exhorted the Italian Armed Forces to resist any act of violence from whatever quarter it should verify itself. Later a radio speech rather imprecise, of General Roatta tried direct the Commanders with regard to the situation, while the 11th at 11 o'clock still a real official stand against the Germans, arrived on the 13th, five days after the Armistice.

The important trial in which Generals Ricciardi Pentimalli and Ettore Bel Tetti are charged of having collaborated with the Germans after September 8th,-crime for which the penalty of shooting in the back is foreseen, after previous degradation- will throw light on the juridical position of our armed forces with regard to the Germans, allies "de facto" till the 8th September and by whose side Badoglio, in his famous proclamation, solemnly declared that we must continue to fight this war. This question is also intimately connected with the inexistent defence of Rome.

According to what the two defendants declared in the preliminary investigations, at the moment of the Armistice

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According to what the two defendants declared in the preliminary investigations, at the moment of the Armistice Naples disposed of only ~~handful~~ of armed forces: between 4 and 5 thousand new recruits with insufficient training and commanded by a few reserve officers. Besides, the recruits were

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Neapolitans, who, going nearly every day to see their families and being aware of the continual demolitions of their homes under the air raids, had to be considered demoralised and incapable of fighting. And in this regard there is a great difference between the situation in Naples and the one in Rome, which had at its disposal an entire Army Corps.

Where the close blance between the two situations is instead evident is when the two generals, to excuse themselves, besides drawing attention to the lack of tanks, munitions, and the dramatic rythm assumed by the disorganisation of the troops - a Cavalry detachments fleeing with all the horses - affirm that they found themselves without orders or instructions. It is necessary to remember that on September 9th the King and Badoglio and the General Staff were at Pescara to imbark for the South.

All these circumstances will be brought to light during the debate which will be of intense interest, the most interesting of the trials which have so far taken place before the High Court because it includes vast political and military responsibilities.

"If I must be shot", General Del Tetto said coldly, "I will write in my Will that, even after my death, the trial should be reopened so as to reach all those responsible!"

It is excluded that in the forthcoming trial before the High Court there will be a "Parte Civile".

MODIGLIANI IS THE MOST EMINENT OF THE OLD SOCIALISTS ALIVE TODAY.

Returning from his long exile the Deputy Emanuele Modigliani brings heartstirring memories to the mind of Italian Socialists. Giuseppe Emanuele Modigliani stands out as one of the most representative figures of the Italian Socialism and one of the most loyal and tenacious apostles of the working classes redemption. He is also the most eminent of the Italian Socialists surviving that chosen group of writers, orators and organisers of which Filippo Turati was the authoritative and internationally famous leader. Modigliani did not get started in his political career as a socialist; in his twenties he was a follower of the Liberal monarchist party in his native town Leghorn; but the reactionary movement of 1892 led Modigliani to join the leftist parties as the only political forces working for the uplifting of the Italian people. The conservative diehards came back in 1896 and ...

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working multitudes was closely connected with the progress of the Italian nation as a whole.

When the unity of all liberal and democratic forces of Italy succeeded in crushing down the reaction of 1898 and conquering the freedom of association and freedom of the press the socialist party was able to devote all its efforts to social reforming, and thereafter inaugurate that happy time for Italian democracy comprised between 1902 when the first Liberal Giolitti Cabinet came to power and 1914 when the First World War broke out. During this period Modigliani acted always as one of the guiding spirits of social and economic struggles, featured by great strikes of agricultural and industrial workers; great strikes which in contrast with the gloomy forecast of staunch conservatives gave a powerful stimulus to substantial improvement in the industrial and agricultural system of the country. The great strike of Parma in 1909 was a turning point for the peasants of the P. valley in their struggle for better conditions and better wages. In that occurrence Modigliani was the one who lead the strikers to victory.

Modigliani won at his best in the Chamber of Deputies because of his skill as orator and public relations expert. Dissenting from Turati, who did not lend great weight to the institutional question, Modigliani always was a strong stand for a republican regime in Italy. As to the economic problem he was always opposed to high protective tariffs and sided himself with Gaetano Salvemini in the fight against the protectionistic policy which prevailed in Italy, with the support of part of the workers organization even before the 1914 war.

Owing to his economic liberalism and his political reformism, Modigliani was considered more democratic than Socialist. He opposed the Lybian war and was also a non-interventionist in the First World War, but refused to have contacts with German Socialists.

After the war he was one of the first victims of Fascist criminal attacks. He was banned from his native town and severely beaten by the Black Shirts. His house was devastated and pillaged. Modigliani was particularly hated by Mussolini, who forced him to take refuge in France where he gave assistance to the Italian workers [illegible]

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It is worth recalling that before leaving Italy for his exile Modigliani met with a friend in Saint Paul's Basilica where he used to attend sacred music performances. He had

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

...ly t... th.t he was leav... fully with ut giving up ... h... that she would rise again t... revive her longer tie... with ... and reclaim her rightful place among the civilised and peaceloving countries of the world.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE THREE HEROIC SOVIET CITIES EXHIBITED IN ROME.

Stalingrad, Leningrad and Sebastopol are the subjects of a photograph exhibition inaugurated in Rome today.

The exhibition consists of hundreds of photographs illustrating the heroic defence of the three Soviet great cities and their victorious resistance to the German offensive. The exhibition was visited by Italian, Soviet and Allied officers and prominent political leaders among whom were Ministers Palmiro Togliatti, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, the Deputy Commissioner for Anti-Fascist sanctions Mauro Scoccimarro and other Generals. General Kostilev, the first Secretary of the Soviet Embassy Gorochov and Martinov represented the Embassy.

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BULLETIN N° 267

October 17,1944.
1600 h.

A CENTRIST PARTY WOULD RESULT FROM FUSIONIST MOVEMENTS.

Fusionist movements among political groups which cropped up in Liberated Italy along more or less similar lines are sponsored by leading exponents of democratic parties, Ugo La Malfa, Meuccio Ruini, Umberto Calosso, respectively for the Part of Action, the Labour Democratic Party and the Socialist Party voiced the opinion in public meetings that the Italian political world should be deflated.

Six are the parties forming the Bonomi coalition Government today. They represent the major currents of public opinion, although the number of those who keep aloof from political activities among the Italian masses is much larger than that of the followers of the organised Parties. Why do so many people seem to be completely uninterested in public affairs and political debates or are lukewarm towards the political parties? There are many answers to this question, but the impression prevails that the mutiplicity of parties and groups is contributing to the general indifference, and ordinary people are at a loss to make up their minds as to the party to join, with so many groups papers and speakers claiming their attention. The man in the street does not seem to realise that it is precisely this aloofness which renders possible the co-existence of the six Parties in power all so dissimilar the one from the other.

The Bonomi Government, in which has passed almost in its entirety, the C.N.L. is in the

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The Bonomi Government, in which has passed almost in its entirety, the C.N.L., is in the present circumstances the only possible solution. It represents an undeniable step forward on the road to democracy, when confronted with the preceeding ministerial formations. So that the Bonomi Government should enjoy the necessary prestige it is indispensable that the six Parties in it remain faithful to the program of collaboration which they have chosen, and that they should renounce for a little while longer the interplay of free political struggle.

The North Wind, as the state of mind of the masses in Northern Italy has been defined, will doubtlessly help to clear up the situation. What the Parties will find in the North is unknown to all of them. The traditional Parties are sure of finding there strong organised forces. But also the others, like the Action Party, count on gathering there the fruits of their intense propaganda and of the active armed participation against the Nazi-Fascists. It is possible that

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the movement tending to unification, now scarcely defined, will develop more clearly and that confronting a Liberal Party which will have regained its historic function of guardian of the liberty of the individual in his relations with the State, and the Socialist Communist Parties which carry out their task of stimulating the representatives of all public organisms so that that the social reforms the workers desire should be put into act, should place itself by the side of Christian Democracy a great central-leftist Party in which, together with the Action Party and with the Labour Democracy, will find place the Leftist elements of the Liberal Party and the Rightist ones of the Socialist Party. To this fusionist movement would also turn many of those forces which today are dispersed among the many minor parties and those who remain aloof and who the day in which the parties will regain their entire liberty of action will have no moral justification whatsoever for their aloofness or absenteeism.

THE CHIEF POINTS IN THE TRIAL AGAINST GENERALS DEL TETTO AND PENTIMALLI.

One of the most interesting points in the trial of Generals Del Tetto and Pentimalli which will take place shortly, is constituted by the three orders which these two officers received at a short distance of time the one from the other: the first from the High Command, the second from Marshal Badoglio and the third from the Chief of the General Staff Roatta, with instructions to resist the Germans first and then to consider them as enemies. The first order is the so-called plan or memorandum N.44 which had been prepared by the Italian General Staff some time before the Armistice between Italy and the Allies. This does not figure in the files of the trial. This document was shown on September 4 at Bari to the Commanders of the Army Corps among whom was also General Pentimalli, so that they should jot down notes on it. In the files of the trial the notes taken down by General Berici on that occasion, exist. In this paper it is stated that criminal actions on the part of the Germans and the Fascists are foreseen; it is therefore necessary to be

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and the Socialist Communist Parties which carry out their task of stimulating the representatives of all public organisms so that that the social reforms the workers desire should be put into act, should place itself by the side of Christian Democracy a great central-leftist Party in which, together with the Action Party and with the Labour Democracy, will find place the Leftist elements of the Liberal Party and the Rightist ones of the Socialist Party. To this fusionist movement would also turn many of those forces which today are dispersed among the many minor parties and those who remain aloof and who the day in which the parties will regain their entire liberty of action will have no moral justification whatsoever for their aloofness or absenteeism.

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should prepare some isolated act of sabotage to prevent eventual criminal reprisals on the part of the Germans helped by the Fascists; and to give orders to this effect to his subordinates.

It was in this way that the two Generals considered the famous secret plan Nº 44.

But in the evening of September 8 new instructions were given also to them by the announcement broadcast by the Radio of the armistice made by General Badoglio, in which it was said that all hostilities against the Anglo-American forces had to be suspended and that one should react against any aggression from whatever quarter this was made; which could only take place on the part of the Germans. Both Del Tetto and Pentimalli heard the radio transmission of the armistice. They affirm that after that brave communication they asked for instructions both the Army Command of Bari and the High Command of Rome, and that they received the answer to await orders.

The morning of September 9 they waited for instructions and took no initiative. Meanwhile the Germans had started from the night to occupy the control posts and the airfields. General Del Tetto, directly responsible for the defense of Naples, only in the morning of September 9th gave some orders to isolated detachments to react, but he did not make any organised plan of defense. He had at his disposal at that time 6.5 armed men. Pentimalli on his part on that same 9th of September abandoned his Command going to Naples in plain clothes. He got there about 11 p.m. of the 9th of September, by rail having left his car because the control points were occupied by the Germans. In the city and the outskirts skirmishes between the Germans and the Italian soldiers had already started. Incidents took place also in Naples where the civil population rose and spat on the Germans. In the night of the 9th and till the morning of the following day General Pentimalli did nothing because, as he explained during his interrogation, "there was a rigorous curfew" and because "before leaving his Command in the afternoon and getting to Naples Del Tetto had communicated that [illegible] nothing new had occurred". He did not even think of putting himself in contact with Del Tetto by telephone. With regard to this he affirmed that the telephone of the house in which he lived did not function. Only on the morning of the [illegible] but only to

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attitude towards the Germans waiting for events, as he justifi his attitude during his interrogation, ordering some Commands to defend the Germans from the civil population if necessary, predisposing the formation of mixed squads of Italians and Germans, ordering the release of 100 German prisoners against the of a few Italians, and finally by publishing two manifestos to the population in which among other things, he demanded reprisals against 60 citizens, even if innocent, should hostile acts even if slight be perpetrated against the German troops.

On the morning of the 11th at 10,30 the two Generals saw t the third order of resistance against the Germans, a radiogram of General Roatta. This document stated that the Germans shoul be considered as enemies and that we had to attack them everywhere. But despite these precise instructions the two generals did not know how to do anything but eclipse themselves; Pontimalli in a private house and Del Tetto in a convent.

From the interrogations of the defendants it is clear that Del Tetto was conscious of his grave responsibilities while Pentimalli was not. This is so true tht during one of the numerous interrogations Del Tetto burst into tears. But another episode of acknowledgement of his faults Del Tetto furnished a few days after his arrest and imprisonment in the S.Efrem jail of Naples, by sending on October 16th, a note to his servant, note intercepted by the Director of the jail, in which he asked that poison should be sent to him.

ROMAN NEWSPAPERS STRIKE FOR THE FIRST TIME.

The first newspaper strike in Liberated Italy took place today when three Roman afternoon papers refused to come out. The strikes were not organised by the printers or the reporter but by everybody from the publishers down to the office boys, as it was a protest against the Electric Companies which have been very irregular in their afternoon distribution of power. The papers are "Ricostruzione", Labour Democrat, "Voce Repubblicana" Republican, and "Quotidiano", Christian Democrat. The only afternoon paper to be sold today was "Osservatore Romano" Vatican daily, which is printed on foreign soil and uses the Pope's electricity.

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

BULLETIN Nº 266

Oct.17,1944
1300 h

A CENTRE FOR DRAMATIC ART STUDENTS FOUNDED BY COMMUNIST YOUTH.

The Youth Communist movement in Italy has founded a Dramatic Art Centre which gives courses of public speaking,diction,scenic writings and recitation.

The initiative is aimed at affording opportunities to all interested in the theatrical career to be trained for their calling with new methods inspired by democratic ideals and modernistic views.

The School is not using textbooks.Teachers impart their lessons using only books of selected authors in their original.

Orazio Costa,Luchino Visconti,Vito Pandolfi,Mario Landi,Rosario Assunto are in the teaching staff.100 pupils have already registered with the new school,which has a library and publishes "Il Gabbiano",a fortnightly newspaper.

SOCIALISTS TO MAKE STUDY OF SEPARATISM

Olindo Vernocchi, one of the Socialist leaders, will leave within a few days for Sicily, where he will make a survey of the political situation and work for the organization of his Party. He will remain there about one month. Socialists in Rome believe that many of Island grave problems have their roots not in regional or national causes but in more complex political and international factors. It is believed that the Island "separatist" movement exploits local grievances, which have similar counterparts in the rest of Italy, to further their aims. Purpose of Vernocchi's trip is to distinguish clearly which causes are local, which are national or international, and to bring back data on which the Party's executive may formulate their policy towards

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ITALIAN PARATROOPERS PRAISED.

An un named British Army Corps Commander passed in review a very small and highly selected group of Italian parachute soldiers who had fought relentlessly forward of the main body of Allied troops since February last till October and praised highly their courage and fighting spirit, according to an official comunique issued today by the Italian War Ministry. Mystery veils the kind of warfare this small group of specially trained, specially selected men are carrying on. Theirofficer's name is also withheld. They are a part of hybrid units carrying out difficult missions in no-man's land and beyond the lines. It lost 22 dead and 19 wounded, which is a very high percentage of the total of the unit. It has never stopped advancing, from the Abruzzi in February, to the Gustav line, the Arno shores, and the snowy peaks of the Gothic line.

The contribution of such units as this, half way between the Patriots and the Corps of Liberation, is very little known but must be accounted for one of the most important given the Allied victory to the Italians, the comuniqué states. Among their missions are extremely dangerous ones of fact finding, reconnoitering, exploring mine fields ahead of Allied advances, destroying enemy artillery posts, surprise actions to bring back live prisoners to be questioned, and liaison with irregular units. Most of this activity goes on without publicity. The men's deaths are unsung.

THREE BIG FASCISTS ARRESTED TODAY.

Admiral Giulio Ingianni, Senator Maurizio Maraviglia and Police General Fernando Soleti have been arrested today.

Admiral Ingianni, former General Director of the Navy Ministry, is charged with having issued false orders for requisitioning cargoes of the Italian Merchant Marine to avoid the consignment of the same ships, which were interned in Spanish ports when Armistice was signed, on part of General Franco's Government to the Allies or to the Italian Government.

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Senator Maurizio Maraviglia, Member of the Grand Council of Fascism and of the Directorate of the Fascist Party, who was arrested a few days after the liberation of Rome and interned in a concentration camp, is responsible, according to Art. 2 of the Decree for Antifascist Sanctions, of having been one of the chief sup-

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ters of Mussolini's dictatorship.

Fernando Soleti,Police General of the disbanded Corp of the Metropolitans is charged with active collaboration with the Germans.Soleti escorted the Germans to Terminillo Mountain to rescue Mussolini.

Paolo Faerber,Claudio Antonini di Valmontone were also arrested today on charges of collaborationism with the Germans and for having caused the arrest and the execution of patriots.

Among other arrested today are Vittorio Campanile,responsible of violences and devastations committed in 1922 and Mario Stornelli,a nazifascist spy.

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Note: We learn now that ? Giulio Ingianni is General of the Harbour Masters' Corps, Reserve. He was director general of the Merchant Navy, Ministry of Communications, in the Fascist Regime. After September 8 swore loyalty to the Fascist Social Republic and was named again at his old post as director general of the Merchant Navy, post he had lost on July 25, 1943, when Mussolini fell the first time. He was never an official of the Ministry of the Navy.

NUNTIUS TO BELGIUM RETURNING TO BRUXELLES.

Pius XII received in private audience this morning the Nuntius to Belgium Mons. Clemente Migara who was accompanied by th Secretary to the Nonciature Mons. Arrigoni.

It was a leave audience because Mons. Migara is about to get back to Belgium to resume his post he was forced to quit in 1940 Spring by Nazi invaders.

MYRON C. TAYLOR RECEIVED BY PIUS XII.

The Ambassador of President Roosevelt to the Holy See,Myron C. Taylor,Colonel Whittaker,son of the famous English matemati-

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

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 265 Oct.17,1944

ALLIED ALPHABET DROPPING A C.

"Control is a word which is going to be written off shortly".. writes IL POPOLO-organ of the Christian Democrats.

"Consequently the second C. of the magic Allied initials featuring the signboards, the posters, the official papers of the A.C.C. will go out of the picture. This second C. was killed when Roosevelt-Churchill declared on September 27 that the Allied Control Commission is to be renamed only Allied Commissi more powers being gradually granted to the Italian Government.

"The fact that lire paid to Allied troops in Italy are being made available to the Italian Government in dollars for the purchase of supplies in the United States is a definite evidence of increased confidence in the ability of our administration to keep order and justice."

"The other letter of the twin C. of the Allied Alphabet is probably about to disappear too. This twin C however could be maintained on the Allied papers without anyone feeling hurt provided it would stand for Collaboration and not for Control"concluded Il Popolo.

FARM REFORMING IS IMPERATIVE.

"4/5 of the italian productive or submarginal land are owned by those who do not toil on the soil" writes AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party. "9 millions of ectars out of 26 are owned by big farms of 1000 ectars and over. This scandalous distribution of wealth in Italy is one of the main underlying causes for social unrest."

"We do not propose demagogic solutions for this ticklish problem"-Avanti says. "But it

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"We do not propose demagogic solutions for this ticklish problem"-Avanti adds, "but it is self evident that new provisions aimed at relieving the plight of our peasants are made imperative not only for the welfare of individual laborers but also for rendering more efficient their collective work and exploiting our land to the utmost for the common interest of the nation."

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ITALIAN WAR PRISONERS SHOULD BE FREED WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party turns to the question of Italian war prisoners and observes that "it involves psycological factors of extremely delicate aspects because hundreds of thousands of young Italians secluded for years in concentration camps in India, Australia, England and America get out of touch with the momentous events in their country and are in the dark about what is all about."

"Since three or four years time stands still for them" writes the liberal paper. "They are unaware of the big changes occurring in the motherland, of its reconquering liberty and reentering democratic community of world nations".

"They are still probably imbued with prejudices, distorted which the fascist propaganda injected in their brain. Nobody ped them to see clearly what happened and what is going on since 1940 or 1941 or 1942, when they were made prisoners and separated from their countries. Almost all of them were brought up in captivity or were born under fascist captivity, the long social and political internal captivity of Italy which preceded the for twenty odd years. No wonder they are not educated to democracy and are to be mentally and socially readjusted to thinking and living. In its overhelming majority the Italian people repudiated Fascism and will accourse it for ever. But when war is ended, hundreds of thousands of our prisoners will come back, after undergoing the hardships and the humiliation of a long internment. They will be at pain in grasping the meaning of the catastrophe and the revolutions intervened in the years between while they left to themselves and kept out of touch with the current events and without moral guide were still thinking of Italy and the world in terms of what Fascism made them believe."

"This psycological drama makes imperative the immediate release of Italian war prisoners. The sooner they will get home, the better. They will more easily realize in the middst of so many ruins still burning the extent of the disaster brought about by Fascism, and the necessity that the only way to save Italy they left Fascist is to help her to reconquer democratic dignity in the free world of tomorrow."

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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BULLETIN No 264

Oct 16, 1944.
2000 hours.

US OLINI AND BADOGLIO
THOUGHT LITTLE OF ROMMEL.

Marshal Erwin Rommel, whose death was announced yesterday by the German Radio, had been described by Marshal Pietro Badoglio as "the man who caused all Italian misadventures in Africa" in a speech he made to a group of officers at San Giorgio Jonico in October 1943. Mussolini himself, in a report he made to the fateful Grand Council meeting July 25, 1943, and in the confidential revelations he made to Admiral Franco Maugeri, on board the ships that took him as a prisoner to the Islands of Ventotene and Maddalena, accused the German Marshal of having taken into no account the advice given him by Italian military leaders, who were at first carrying the war too far into the Egyptian desert at great distance from the Cyrenaica border, without first occupying Malta. Mussolini added that Rommel gave signs of "mental deficiencies" before and after the decisive El Alamein campaign.

Rommel, known as a "Nazi General" because he commanded before the war semi-military Party organizations, thought he could apply in the African theater the same methods of motorized warfare successfully tried out on the roads of France in the spring of 1940. When he arrived in Africa in the winter of 1941, with tanks and guns far more powerful than the Italians', Rommel took over the supreme command of the Italo-German fighting units, in spite of the fact that General Ettore Bastico had the title of Governor General of Lybia and Commander of the Axis Armed Forces. Rommel directed all operations. His answers were haughty: he showed Italian generals contempt for their plans, ideas, technique, and decisions. He tried to break the unity of the Italian command by breaking up all Italian divisions and dispersing the [illegible] among the German units.

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rshal Erwin Rommel, whose death was announced yesterday by the German Radio, had been described by Marshal Pietro Badoglio as "the man who caused all Italian misadventures in Africa" in a speech he made to a group of officers at San Giorgio Jonico in October 1943. Mussolini himself, in a report he made to the fateful Grand Council meeting July 25, 1943, and in the confidential revelations he made to Admiral Franco Maugeri, on board the ships that took him as a prisoner to the Islands of Ventotene and Maddalena, accused the German Marshal of having taken into no account the advice given him by Italian military leaders, who were against carrying the war too far into the Egyptian desert at great distance from the Cyrenaica border, without first occupying Malta. Mussolini added that Rommel gave signs of "mental deficiencies" before and after the decisive El Alamein campaign.

Rommel, known as a "Nazi General" because he commanded before the war semi-military Party organizations, thought he could apply in the African theater the same methods of blitzkrieg warfare successfully tried out on the roads of France in the Spring of 1940. When he arrived in Africa in the winter of 1941, with tanks and guns far more powerful than the Italians', Rommel took over the supreme command of the Italo-German fighting units, in spite of the fact that General Ettore Bastico had the title of Governor General of Lybia and Commander of the Axis Armed Forces. Rommel directed all operations. His manners were haughty: he showed Italian generals contempt for their plans, ideas, technique, and decisions. He tried to break the unity of the Italian command by breaking up all Italian divisions and dispersing the among the German units. His capacity was limited to the tactical field. He was a good battalion commander, Mussolini said later of him. He was also good for the morale of soldiers. But he had no wide ideas.

His qualities were particularly displayed during the successful campaign in the Summer of 1942, when he reconquered Tobruk and reached El Alamein. After that he started blundering and did not stop until his death. He decided to pursue the retreating Allied Forces into the desert against the opinion of the Italian Command. The Italian General Staff

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thought that Rommel's plan to reach the Suez Canal was too ambitious, as communications through the Mediterranean were very difficult, unless Malta could be occupied. For that the Italian High Command had prepared a combined sea-air-land attack against the Island. Field Marshal Albert Kesserlin , who was to be Rommel's personal adversary through 1942, 1943, backed the Italian plan. Rommel and Kesserling had then their first big battle. Echoes of their mighty battle reached profane ears.

Rommel was stopped at El Alamein in July 1942. The attempt he made in August of the same year to break through towards Alexandria failed. The rift between Rommel and the Italian command was aggravated by the former's obstinate decision to maintain the front line so far away from his bases while the Allied forces had their supplies nearby. Rommel was sure that Montgomery had to attack frontally if he wanted to advance through the El Alamein pass, and that the attack would fail as the Italo-German forces had a strong deployment in depth. But the crushing superiority in tanks and artillery of the Eighth Army and the absolute command of the air attained by the Allies on the eve of the attack, upturned Rommel's defensive plans. When the retreat began Rommel refused to give back, even partially and temporarily, the heavy Italian trucks lent to him when he arrived in Africa. Thus four Italian divisions, left short of trucks, remained stuck in the desert, while all the Germans withdrew on cars.

Fearing to be outflanked from the interior, Rommel who was withdrawing along the coast, refused to make a stand against the Eighth on the Sollum Halfaya positions, and fell back on the Brega-Agheila line, on the fringe of the Syrte desert. On this line, according to Bastico, a resistance to the last man should have been organized, but Rommel, who had become uncertain and nervous, put all sorts of obstacles to this plan. He claimed that it was impossible to resist the enemy other than in Tunisia, where

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nor on the Homs-Tacruna, the last line defended in Tripolitania, he opposed any resistance. He could thus put into action his plan of withdrawing to Tunisia the rests of his beaten Afrika Corps and of the Italian Divisions. He was called back to Germany before the Axis last Resistance in Tunisia definitely collapsed. Last summer in Normandy he was again set against Montgomery, his vanquisher at El Alamein. Rommel was beaten again and his name, as a military leader, disappeared from the day's news, until the formal announcement of his death.

HIGH COURT WILL JUDGE GENERALS WHO FAILED TO DEFEND NAPLES.

The high trial against the Italian generals Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore del Tetto, charged with having failed to defend Naples, will be held October 23, 1944, in the Hall of the Supreme Military Tribunal, according to some information received today. Other responsible offices stated that the trial would be held in Palazzo Corsini like Caruso's and Azzolini's. The military Tribunal is an old palace adjoining the San Carlo ai Catinari church, in Benedetto Cairoli square. The court hall is fairly small but it has the advantage of being easily guarded by the police. Both Generals are charged for collaboration with the enemy. When, September 8, 1943, marsh ll Pietro Badoglio announced by radio the conclusion of the Armistice with the Allies, General Riccardo Pentimalli was at the head of the 29 th Army Corps, dislocated in the Naples region. He failed in preventing the Germans from occupying the town. Pentimalli, 56 years old, born in South Italy, took part in the Abyssinian campaign. He is presently capt in a cell, together with another prisoner in the Regina Coeli jail. General Ettore del Tetto, of an old Piedmontese military family, was born in Turin April 12, 1889 He was at the head of the Naples military area. Presently he is in the infirmary of the Regina Coeli jail, suffering from a heavy attack of diabetes. He claims in his de-

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HIGH COURT WILL JUDGE
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FAKE DOLLARS RAIN ON ROME.

The Luftwaffe came out of retreat to pour fake dollar bills on Rome. They were found this morning on many streets. Across the green back they carry an inscription: "Le promesse americane sono state sempre vane, sono balle belle e buone, sono bolle di sapone! (Cone questa banconota)" The jingle may be translated "American promises have always been empty, soap bubbles, false, like this bank note". The notes are photographic cuts of real dollar bills, roughly printed on bad paper.

BRITISH DIPLOMAT TO ENTER ECCLESIASTICAL CAREER ?

Mr. Hugh Montgomery will leave soon his post of Secretary of the British Legation to the Holy See and retire to England, where he will teach languages at a school of the Benedectines order. It is rumoured in Vatican circles that the British diplomat will enter the ecclesiastical career.

PLANTING LAND SETTLEMENTS FOR EX SERVICEMEN AND PATRIOTS

* The plan set forth by the Executive of the Liberal Party for partitioning and re-allotting waste lands to settlers, is going to be endorsed by the Opera Nazionale Combattenti (National Association of War Veterans)* Commissioner Giovanni Mira declared to SI today.

* Since the National Association of War Veterans came into being our main concern was to organise for turning over to individual peasants and farm helpers vast tracts of forsaken lands and afford them the opportunity for purchasing the reclaimed through an instalment payment plan, conveniently spaced in 30 years.* The Executive of the Liberal Party pass d yesterday a resolution in favor of small holdings to be pro oted through the re-allotment of forsaken l nds owned by the Opera Nazionale Combattenti to settlers, with preferential facilities to soldiers

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" Plans for reclamation of Pontine Marshes," Commissioner Mira added, "to which the Opera Nazionale Combattenti devoted all its resources, are not being put aside. There are today 300 small farms in the Pontine Plain, which have been assigned to settlers on special instalment payment contracts. These contract still stand good. " The executive of the Liberal Party wants the Opera Nazionale Combattenti replaced with provincial agencies

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Because they would prove to be more flexible than our National Association and more suitable to the various conditions and special requirements of the different parts of Italy."

"As a matter of fact," Commissioner Mira says," our experts are keeping themselves well in touch with the regional varieties which are so characteristic of the Italian economic system. Furthermore I am afraid that local agencies would very likely be monopolised by landlords in some parts of Italy where big estates are predominant." Concluding the interview Commissioner Mira asserts that war casualties in the Pontine Marshes and Na. devastations are apalling. 7000 ectars of reclaimed land have been wrecked by Nazis who destroyed drainage works. 4800 out of 30.000 livestock heads survive the pillage. 100 tractors are 300 out of 3000 farm houses have been completely destroyed. 1000 thre are badly damaged. Nevertheless our peasants are back to work. They will not fail to win back their farms.

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BULLETIN No 253

Oct.16,1944
1600 h

ITALIANS SHOULD BE MORE AWARE OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES"

COUNT DI COUNT CARLO SFORZA.

"No Italian in doing his job is meeting with so many difficulties as I am"Carlo Sforza,High Commissioner for Antifascist Sanctions declared to day to A..

"If a publisher is in difficulties because he is unable to secure the paper for editing his books,if a cobler is in difficulties because he is short of nails or a tailor because he is unable to procure good material without resorting to the black market,I on my part find my work hampered because I cannot find men,...and those,alas,not even the black market can give me.The Italians of today,have,unfortunately,got no moral confidence in the State,they can perhaps have some trust in the Government but not in the State,that is in themselves:because they,notwithstanding the total failure of the Fascist State,have not yet lost the habit of considering the State as something transcendental and unquestionable,as something outside themselves,in which they have no part,and they expect even now that the men of the Government should act as superior beings and should accomplish miracles,no more or less than those which Mussolini said he accomplished.It seems that they are absolutely unaware that the State first of all is composed of themselves and that it is not something outside themselves:it seems that they do not experience in any degree the necessity of partaking in politics,of collaborating with the State,since this is in their own interest:they have now the tendency,if anything(but not even that in an excessive measure),to collaborate with the Parties which are considered in the majority of cases,but not in all,fortunately,as Agencies for finding work,as the surest means of being protected in the case of occasional accidents.It is

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to me that for the Italians of today the fact of belonging to a given party is more harmful than beneficial.I will add that the tendency which I have pointed out to restrict and impoverish the significance of property is abundant if not widespread in the middle and bourgeois classes,is instead very much less in the proletarian classes.....I do not think that all this is true or plagiery" exclaimed Count Sforza,pacing restlessly up and down the small room before finally sitting down on his writing table. He added:"the uncertain elements in my task are constituted precisely by this mentality....the remedies I can suggest are numerous and easily possible...it would be sufficient for the Italians to be aware of their responsibilities:but how is one to make them aware of this?....that is the difficulty.....As a political man I can see the defects and suggest the remedies,but I cannot foresee at all if they will be applied...I have never made any prophecies and I do not think that political men should ever make any....."

GREECE WILL SOON PURGE ANEW.

Declarations to "SI" of the Hellenic Leader George Eximduris.

"Greece is convinced of soon gathering the fruits of her indescribable sacrifices"declared today to "SI" Ambassador to the Greek Eximduris,Hellenic representative of the Advisory Commission for Italian Affairs,on the occasion of the news of the liberation of Athens.

"No other Country has been so wounded by the present Conflict. 400 thousand dead for famine,over a million sufferers from tuberculosis,more than two thousand villages destroyed,thousands of executions of hostages,60 thousand citizens migrated by the Bulgarians in Thrace and Macedonia,200 thousand refugees fled other provinces from these regions to escape the Hungarian terror, such is the tragic result of these years of war.Add to this the painful consequences of denutrition and of the lack of medecines on the civil population,the total ruin of industries and of agricultural production,the frightening inflation which has carried the value of the gold sovereign to 3 billion drachmes,the loss

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GREECE WILL SOON RISE ANEW.

Declarations to "SI" of the Hub Leader George Eximduris.

"Greece is convinced of the soon gathering the fruits of her indescribable sacrifices"declared today to "SI" Ambassador George Eximduris,Hellenic representative of the Advisory Commission for Italian Affairs,on the occasion of the news of the liberation of [illegible].

"No other Country has been so wounded by the present Conflict 400 thousand dead for a time,over a million sufferers from tuberculosis,more than two thousand villages destroyed,thousands of expropriations of houses,60 thousand citizens massacred by the Bulgarians in Thrace and Macedonia,700 thousand refugees fled to other provinces from these regions to escape the Bulgarian terror, such is the tragic result of these years of war.Add to this the painful consequences of demolition and of the lack of medecines on the civil population,the total ruin of industries and of agricultural production,the frightening inflation which has carried the price of the gold sterling to 3 billion drachmes,the loss inflicted on the Merchant Navy,which has been reduced of 400 thousand tons from the 2.250. 00 which Greece possessed at the beginning of hostilities.. truly tragic picture,compared to the 7 and half million Greeks..."

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"But if the living flesh of the nation bleeds from so many wounds" Ambassador Eximduris affirms,"its spirit is intact.Greece looks proudly ahead,convinc that her Great Allies and all the world will recognise her undeniable national rights,the

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needs of her territorial security, and that they will grant her the means necessary for her reconstruction."

"These" concluded the Greek representative, "could represent the natural basic motives for which Greece, purified from the shame of the occupation, should remain, as she was in the past, the eternal and intangible symbol of the liberty of the Nations."

MAN'S EAR PRESERVED IN ALCOHOL LEADS TO ARREST OF FASCIST MILITIA COLONEL

A man's ear, preserved in alcohol, casually discovered in a cupboard, has led to the arrest of a Console of the Fascist Militia, Vincenzo Perrone. The Console, a rank corresponding to that of a Colonel in the Army, lent his flat, in Via Ferrata 33, in Rome, to a lady who also bought over the furniture. A few days ago the lady, looking into a cupboard, found a glass pot containing alcohol into which a man's ear was swimming. The lady immediately rang up the former Fascist warrior and asked him explanations about the macabre finding. He told her in a jocular way that it was only the ear of an Abyssinian fighter which he had chopped off during the conquest campaign of 1935-36, and brought back to Italy as a souvenir. He added that he would immediately come along and fetch the souvenir away. But the lady informed the Police about the ear. Perrone gave to the Police officials who questioned him the same explanation. As the personage concerned was a Console of the Fascist Militia, the High Commissioner's Office for the punishment of Fascist crimes was informed. The first examen of the ear, carried out by a doctor, revealed that it belonged not to a coloured but to a white man and that it was clipped off after the Abyssinian campaign. The Console was therefore arrested. A new medical enquest is in course to ascertain definitely wether the ear belonged to a white man and whether when it was severed from its head. Also the past activities of the ear-clipper are carefully looked into.

CABINET WILL MEET ON FRIDAY

The Cabinet was summoned for next Friday at 9 a.m.

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CABINET WILL MEET ON FRIDAY

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BULLETIN N° 162

Oct.16,1944
1300 h

FAVOURABLE REPERCUSSIONS OF ROOSEVELT'S DECLARATIONS ON THE NORMAL MARKET.

The feeling of trust which the declarations of Roosevelt,on help of the United States to Italy have given rise to in the economic and financial circles of the Capital pervades all sectors of Italian life.After the rise of the Bonds in the Stock Exchange, the decrease in the price of gold on the Black Market,a slight improvement in the prices on the regular market,favourable to the consumer,has been registered this morning.The prices of dried fruit, for instance,have undergone a slight decrease.

Unfortunately the feeling of trust does not extend beyond the limits of the Capital and has not yet reached the countryside and the experts foresee that it will not reach them for some months.The consequence of this situation will be that the prices will remain at their present level,no longer owing to the falling of the value of currency,but to the race for the products which the wholesale dealers are effecting for causes which cannot be modified by their good will.

A recent disposition of the SEPRAL,the organization for disciplining and distributing the rationed goods,imposes on the wholesalers and on the cooperatives the obligation to submit to the approval of a special commission the importing of any quantity of goods.The cooperatives of consumption are about 60 in Rome, the wholesalers 135.But while the cooperatives,which do not have at their disposal large amounts of money,limit their demands to small quantities of products,the wholesale dealers,afraid that a second balance sheet to the Commission for importation of goods will not be accepted,make their requests at once for importati

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BULLETIN N° 162 Oct.16,1944
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Therefore the buying on the spot where the given article is produced instead of being graduated by time,takes place all at once for the entire quantity of the products necessary for the entire year.The sudden demand provokes the rise in prices in the country,and those prices,increased by the transport expenses and

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by the gain for the wholesaler,will be the prices for the enti year,which may be susceptible of increase but not of diminution. If this form of licit hoarding did not exist,the experts say,the prices would diminish and one could reasonably hope to reach the stabilisation of the market.The power of buying of the masses is in fact exausted,The saving account holders show the tendency to put by money,they begin to have trust in the currency.

The phenomenon which the declarations of Roosevelt have given rise to is a proof of this.

But the good will and the sense of trust of the saving account holders are often frustrated by barriers which still put obstacles to the distribution of the products.The regional blocks,between one region and another,and the regime of permits are,according to the experts,most unsuitable for a regular economic revi Liberated Italy has ensured the sufficiency of certain product In the Southern provinces there is enough oil for the already liberated populations:the one million and 500 quintals of wheat mised by Roosevelt integrate the stores of wheat existing in peninsula in a reasonable measure for italian needs.

In normal periods in fact,for the exigencies of italian need from 4 to 5 million quintals of wheat were lacking,notwithstanding the circumstance that about 50 % of this was subtracted for the benefits of the armed forces.Today,with the eliminati of these,the quantity of wheat produced in liberated Italy,potially augmented by the American contribution and completed by the production of vegetables,which is abundant in the regions of Southern Italy,is sufficient to ensure to every citizen a reasonable ration.Instead the oil is almost exclusively on sal on the Black Market;while flour is findable on the clandestine market in equal proportions of that of the regular market.

The causes of this,besides those already mentioned,are to be found,according to experts,in the lack of trust which the city hoarders provoke in the country.According to an unchangeable law the economic revival of a country proceeds in cycles.Trust pervades by degrees the Stock exchange,then industry,the regular market and finally the countryside,that is the districts of production.Only the reclamation of the country--together with other factors such as the possibility of obtaining and of distributin the products-generated the shrinking of prices on the black ma

If the supplying of Rome,which is at present the largest urb agglomeration of the Peninsula,will continue to be ruled by t criterion of the permits for importation.and therefore by the

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SUNDAY LITERARY SUPPLEMENT N° 6 Oct.15,1944

A MASTERFUL WORK ON COLUMBUS.

Roberto Almagià, Professor of Geography at Rome University is the author of a book on Columbus which is considered in Italian learned circles as the best produced so far in Italy relating America's discover. The book was blacklisted by Fascists the auth[illegible] being a Jew. Al[illegible] has been able however on October 12 this year to celebrate Columbus' Day at the Italian Geographic Society, after many years of forced silence. The book, which had already been printed, but was confiscated by the Fascist authorities, deals extensively with Columbus' feat and also describes the expeditions of the other Italian navigators who contributed to America's descovery, namely Amerigo Vespucci, Giovanni and Sebastiano Caboto, Giovanni and Gerolamo da Verrazzano.

The author re-examined all the documents and studies relating to Columbus and succeeded in writing a conclusive work, where all the controversial points seem finally resolved. Almagià brings forward definite evidences that Columbus was born in Genoa and he looked forward to the great adventure before Paolo Toscanelli made his famous proposals to the King of Portugal.

Almagià gives the most comprehensive account of Columbus' four voyages which the author holds were all prepared and carried out according to a well thought scientific plan and puts special emphasis on the double character of the explorers, as a genius which is one of the highest expressions of medieval culture and in the same time symbolical of Renaissance progresses in every line of scientific endevours. Columbus went west on uncharteres seas and thought he had stroke the right spot where once the Lost Paradise stood out, but, at same time he was the pioneer of modern sciences when he affirmed that the earth was to be inhabited in every part and all seas will wide opened to human enterprises.

Another important book on geographic discoveries published in Italy in the [illegible]

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Another important book on geographic discoveries published in Italy in the last years and also blacklisted by Fascism is that of Leonardo Olschki, also a jewish scholar, who was dismissed from his chair in Rome University and compelled to take refuge in Switzerland. Professor Olschki studies reports of some explorers who planned to discover during their trips things they have read in legendary writings, that is the realm of Gog and Magog, the Eden garden, the island populated with monsters and rich with golden hilden treasures. Even Columbus was credulous of imaginary tales and legendary narratives, because he listened to the song of nightingales in Cuba, where these birds never existed, he thought to

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have reached the mysterious Cipango described by Marco Polo (Japan),he was convinced that the Orinoco has its scurfes in hte mountains of the Eden,etc.But in the same time he gave a scientific description of the descovered countries.Here we see again this double character of the explorer,pointed out also by Almagià.Clechi's book is not yet known in Italy.

The third book about Italian descoveres,written by Alberto Magnaghi describes the voyage of Ugolino and Vadino Vivaldi,who planned two centuries before the descovere of America,exactly in 1291,to cross the Atlantic and to reach India starting from the European coast,through the Canaria Islands.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 265 Oct.15,1944
(Single Sunday Issue) 1300 h

JUSTICE AT WORK.

"No doubt can be entertained about the complete freedom of the High Court of Justice in passing judgement on fascist criminals," writes UNITA, organ of the Communist Party, in commenting the verdict sentencing Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Bank of Italy to 30 years imprisonement. "The Italian people are not expecting leniency for traitors. They must rest assured, the paper adds, that Justice strikes deeply into Fascism roots and all responsible for the national catastrophe are dealt mercylessly.

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action holds that "yesterday's verdict not only carried the just punishment for Azzolini alone, but condemned the whole corrupted system of which the former prominent banker was such a coward and servile yesman. It set an example, because many are stated to be put on trial for the same count."

PROGRESSIVE SMALL FARMING.

The Executive of the Liberal Party has put forward a new plan for turning over to landless farmers big estates inefficiently handed by public agencies and the "Opera Nazionale Combattenti" which stands out as the biggest landholder in Italy today," RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party announces. The big holding of which the National Association of War Veterans was invested the years past should be re-alloted for landless farmers, especially soldiers and patriots or peasants cooperatives.

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(Single Sunday Issue)

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PRO[illegible]GRAMME FALLEN FARMING.

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SEX REGIME DISCUSSED.

IL POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democrats, writes that Umberto Calosso, one of the leaders of Socialism in Italy lecturing in Perouse went on record as saying that "a proletarian revolution in the italian sex regime, the worst in Europe is imperative and it would be necessary to let women take the initiative in love affairs and have the foreground in political and social activities."

The paper comments reprovingly that "this revolution is already

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taking place and everybody cannot help noticing fairsex is not exactly behaving in our cities."

"We are not able to descover the relationship which would exis. between initiatives in love affairs and initiatives in political activities."

"We think,the paper concludes,that before coming along on the foreground in political life italian womenhood should go back to that spiritual and religious way of life which is the only one leading the fairsex to exert powerful influence in social progress."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

MINISTER TUPINI DEPLORES ROMAN RUMORMONGERING.

Umberto Tupini,Minister of Justice,Christian Democrat,told t a public meeting of his Party followers today,that roman citiz fail to realize that not the whole of Italy is liberated as yet and are to often complaining about inevitable inconveniences re- lating to present conditions.Rumormongering is utterly unwarr ted,Tupini said,and romanpopulation complaining about the alle failure of the Government is not justifie because in a very short time,that is from Rome Liberation,it succeeded in straigh- tening out very important matter in internal as well internatio- nal affairs.Relationships with the Allies have greatly improved, the Corp of Liberation was allowed to increase its force from 14.000 to 68.000 and Italy's contribution to war efforts are appreciated and recognized by the Allies.Finally,according to Roosevelt-Churchill declarations A.C.C. is expected to drop one of its C which stands for Control ,even if Allied Authorities in Italy declare they have not received instructions on this regard, to date,Tupini concluded.

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POPE'S MESSAGE TO ARGENTINA.

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Today the Pope granted no audience. At 13,30 he will read in the radio a message to the Argentine Republic. In this message Pio XII will deal only on religeous subjects and he will commemorate the International Eucharistic Congress hold in Buenos Ayres ten years ago, of which he was Precident in his capacity Pio XI's Cardinal Envoy.

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A SPEECH OF TH. SOCIALIST UMBERTO CALOSSO.

The most famous italian speaker of the B.B.C.,Socialist Umberto Calosso ,now back in Italy,made a speech before a large crowd of people in a theatre of Rome this morning,dealing with important social problems of today's Italy.On matter of authorities,the speaker insisted that all powers in Italy should be given to the Committees of Liberation,which during the period of hidden struggle demonstrated their good moral capacities.

Calosso concluded his speech holding that Monarchy in Italy has to be substituted by the Republic.

"I do not suppose British people supporting an Italian monarchi regime,as somebody could believe after Churchill's last speech.

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BULLETIN N° 260 October 14, 41.
2000 h.

ITALY AND THE ATLANTIC CHARTER.
(By Our Diplomatic Correspondent.)

The statement by U.S. Attorney General Francis Biddle that "it is President Roosevelt's settled determination to bring the provisions of the Atlantic Charter to bear upon Italy's problems" crowned a series of declarations made by American responsible statesmen on the recurrence of Columbus Day, which came to the Italian people as a long-expected balm on their wounds.

Official circles were particularly delighted by Attorney General Biddle's statement. It is well known that the provisions of the Ataltic Charter are not considered applicable, by Allied leaders, to defeated Germany. It is also known that the Italian Government, when it still resided in Salerno, asked through the medium of the A.C.C. that Italy might be authorised to formally express her adherence to the principles embodied in the Charter. No answer was given to that request; and the doubt still lingered in many minds whether Italy's future had to be decided without any reference to the Charter's Eight Points. The doubt was further affirmed when it was known that some Government circles in Britain favoured the policy of not giving back to Italy her old colonies.

Biddle's statement came therefore just at the right time. It is a new proof that Italy is considered under a totally different angle than Germany is. It does not wholly fulfill the hopes of the Italian people and Government; that Italy might end the War aligned with those Nations which adhered "to the principles and scopes of the Atlantic Charter", and therefore became the United Nations. It is nevertheless encouraging (and certainly Italians need and possibly deserve encouragement) to be assured from now that Italy's position in the world will be settled at the peace-table according to the high and moral principles of the Atlantic Charter.

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HOW 10 BILLION LIRE I.R.I. BONDS WERE TAKEN AWAY BY NAZI-FASCISTS.

How the Germans, with the collaboration of the Fascist Republican authorities, carried away from Rome 10 billion bonds of the I.R.I. (Institute for National Reconstruction) a Government-run holding which took over and financed those big Italian industries or financial institutions which were on the verge of bankrupcy, was revealed today for the first time to "SI".

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When the heavy bombings of the Italian towns began the I.R.I. Direction ordered all the bonds to be concentrated in Rome to avoid their destruction. In October 1943 the I.R.I. adhered without any opposition to the request of the Nazi-Fascists to transfer all the bonds to the North. The special railway trucks containing the bonds were escorted by German soldiers. At Orte, 100 Km North of Rome, the train was bombed by Allied planes and gravely damaged. The I.R.I. Direction sent some of its officials from Rome to Orte to help the Germans to straighten things up and to forward the trucks containing the bonds further North.

Also the bonds of other Institutions, as for instance the National Institute for Insurances of Industrial Workers, have been carried away by the Nazi-Fascists.

This morning's Communist newspaper "Unità" asks that the consignment of the bonds be investigated as was done with the handing over of the gold by Azzolini.

"AZZOLINI'S CRIME CARRIED THE HEAVIEST PENALTIES" SFORZA.

Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner for anti-Fascist sanctions in commenting the verdict issued by the High Court of Justice in the former Chief of the Bank of Italy trial, made the following statement:

"Azzolini's crime always seemed to me so cowardly that it surely deserved the capital penalty. His plea confirmed my opinion. But in the democratic Italy Justice is free and sovereign. It was my plain duty to avoid any attempt at exercising any pressure on the discussion of the case. Anyhow even 30 years imprisonment represent a very heavy penalty. It will bring home to everybody that the free High Court of Justice is exactly the opposite of the infamous Special Tribunal."

ADMIRAL CAMPIONI MET HIS DEATH AS "A HERO AND A SAINT".

Admiral Inigo Campioni shot by the Germans for resisting the invaders met his death as "a hero and a saint" writes in a moving letter addressed to the old mother the Chaplain who assisted the gallant patriot during his imprisonment and [illegible]

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"I met your son several times since Easter" writes the Chaplain. "We became good friends....I celebrated Holy Mass in the jail various times. He assisted very devoutly and several times received Holy Communion.... When he was sentenced to death I hurried to him in his cell.... I had been advised that the sad execution would take place at 5 on the following morning. I saw him at 2,30,he.understood at once and said to me with his usual smile: 'Well, Father I guess my time is up'. I remained silent.."

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The Chaplain goes on to say that Admiral Campioni understood that the answer was 'Yes' and that he asked to be left alone for a few minutes so as to dress; and continues"I left him alone in his cell...Then I returned... He handed me - always serene and at his ease - some sheets he had written and his watch ; then he wrote a few more lines, and reached out for a glass of water. I said to him:'Shall we first receive Holy Communion?' 'You are right', he replied, and left the glass untouched. Then he knelt down and made his Confession, which he had, as a matter of fact, already made a few days previously. Afterwards I accompanied him into the little hall where the Altar had already been prepared, and I celebrated Holy Mass. At the moment of giving Holy Communion to him and to Admiral Mascherpa, I made an effort and said a few words to them, but tears cut my words short.

After Holy Mass, I made him sit by my side together with Admiral Mascherpa, and I read to them very slowly the words of the prayers for the dying; they listened and assented to those sublime expressions. At 4,45 the Director came to tell us to go down. In the courtyard the car was waiting.... On the way we recited prayers: the Apostles Creed, the Our Father, the Acts of Faith,Hope and Charity, and especially the Hail Mary... Several times we repeated words of...accepting death in obedience to the Holy Will of God. During all this time not a word of lamentation, of recrimination or of bitterness against anyone was uttered. The only pathetic note on the lips of your son was the appellation of 'Mother'. How he suffered at the thought of the grief which would wring the heart of his old mother far away! But then he said:'God will console her!'

An officer asked him if he had anything to say, or some last wish to express. He answered:'I have nothing to say. Only let us hope that Italy will become once more, more independant and beautiful than ever. Long live Italy!'

I accompanied him before the execution squad which was there ready a few feet away. They made as if to blindfold him but he, like his companion, would not have it; there was also a chair but he did not sit down. I embraced him for the last time, at length and with great emotion; I gave him the Crucifix to kiss; I told him that as soon as the shots had been fired I would return to him to administer Extreme Unction; he was still calm and serene; not pale, not nervous. I went a few paces further off keeping my eyes fixed on him

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ROMAN CLUBS WARNED NOT TO GAMBLE HIGH.

Following the incident which occurred at the Circolo della Caccia (Hunters' Club), the most exclusive Club in Italy, which was closed down and then reopened, the Police warned the other Roman Clubs to-day not to allow their members to gamble with too high stakes.

Doctor Lino Guida, head of the political squad, contrary to rumours, stated that the closing down of the Circolo della Caccia was an initiative of the Roman police, and that there was no suggestion from the side of the Allies.

In the last days it was rumoured in Rome that a father, worried about the gambling losses of his son, had asked the Police intervention. Another story was that a number of trouble brewers of a lesser non-Government political clique intended to storm the Club.

The Police was said to have devised the closing down of the place to avoid incidents. Neither of these rumours were confirmed or denied this evening at the Police H.Q.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Please add to first paragraph of the story of Admiral Campioni's death on page N° 2 of this Bulletin: "The Chaplain's letter reached Rome to-day. It records the first known details of the death of the two highest ranking Italian Admirals shot last winter by the Nazi-Fascists for having loyally complied to the Armistice orders. Campioni was Governor of the Aegean islands on September 8th."

GREATEST PRIVATE DEBT IN HISTORY
CREATED WITH AZZOLINI'S VERDICT.

The largest private debt in history was created to-day by the Verdict against the former Governor of the Bank of Italy, Vincenzo Azzolini, who was condemned, together with 30 years emprisonment, to pay back to the Bank the loss sustained, that is 117 tons of gold.

If one reckons the price of gold at the present rate of 600 lire a gramm of the free market, Azzolini owes to the Bank 70 billions and 200 million lire. But the official price of gold is still 20 lire a gramm so that Azzolini would be debtor of "only" 2 billions and 340 million lire. Naturally all Ac[illegible]

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In the last days it was rumoured in Rome that a father, worried about the gambling losses of his son, had asked the Police intervention. Another story was that a number of trouble brewers of a lesser non-Government political clique intended to storm the Club.

The Police was said to have devised the closing down of the place to avoid incidents. Neither of these rumours were confirmed or denied this evening at the Police H.Q.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Please add to first paragraph of the story of Admiral Campioni's death on page N° 2 of this Bulletin: "The Chaplain's letter reached Rome to-day. It records the first known details of the death of the two highest ranking Italian Admirals shot last winter by the Nazi-Fascists for having loyally complied to the Armistice orders. Campioni was Governor of the Aegean islands on September 8th."

GREATEST PRIVATE DEBT IN HISTORY CREATED WITH AZZOLINI'S VERDICT.

The largest private debt in history was created to-day by the Verdict against the former Governor of the Bank of Italy, Vincenzo Azzolini, who was condemned, together with 30 years emprisonment, to pay back to the Bank the loss sustained, that is 117 tons of gold.

If one reckons the price of gold at the present rate of 600 lire a gramm on the free market, Azzolini owes to the Bank 70 billions and 200 million lire. But the official price of gold is still 20 lire a gramm so that Azzolini would be debtor of "only" 2 billions and 340 million lire. Naturally all Azzolini's property will be confiscated to pay back to the Bank an infinitesimal fraction of his debt.

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BULLETIN Nº 259

October 14,194[illegible].
1700 h.

MODIGLIANI AND SILONE IN ROME.

Emanuele Modigliani, a well-known leader of Italian Socialism before Fascism, and Ignazio Silone, the celebrated novelist, who has conducted for 20 years, while in Switzerland, an uninterrupted campaign against Fascism, arrived in Rome to-day.

MINISTER OF ROYAL HOUSE DENOUNCED BY COMMUNIST LEADER.

The Minister of the Royal House, Falcone Lucifero, has been denounced by the Secretary of the Communist Section of Conversano (Bari Province), Vito Giannambo, for having made an illegal use of the power inherent to his office. Before being appointed to the Ministry of the Royal House Lucifero was Prefetto, head of the provincial administration, of the Bari Province. According to Sciarnambo the Prefetto orally ordered the Carabinieri to warn Sciannamb.. As the Italian law goes this could not have been done directly by the Prefetto, but only through the head of the Royal Police. The offence is dealt with by Article 323 of the [illegible] Code.

Minister Falcone Lucifero, interviewed by "SI" declared that he could not well remember the case. He thinks that it was not an official warning but just an advice given by the Carabinieri to the Communist leader not to do actions which could disturb the public peace and therefore endanger the war effort. He added that such advice is often handed out by the Police forces, on this occasion the Carabinieri, to prevent disturbances to the normal course of public life in war time.

ARCHBISHOP OF CHIETI SEES [illegible]

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ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC SEES POPE BEFORE LEAVING ROME.

The Pope this morning granted a farewell audience to Cardinal Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec, who leaves on Monday to return to his Country.

The Pontiff also received the english Brigadier -General Brunner-Randell and about 30 officers belonging to his staff.

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3[illegible] MILLION WORKERS WILL BENEFIT FROM INDEMNITY FOR HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Nearly three and a half million workers will benefit from the indemnity for the high cost of living decided upon yesterday in a meeting of Labour and employers representatives. The statistics for [illegible] register 13 million wage earners in Italy. A little less than 6 million reside in North Italy. The rest in the liberated provinces. If the efficiency of the Italian industries would be the same as in 1939, more than 6 million workers and employees would benefit of the indemnity. But this is hardly the case. While from 70 to 90 % of the industrial plants have been destroyed in the various provinces, the new establishments created are far from being able to absorb the unemployed workers. Only the vast Italian burocratic machinery has contributed to limit the number of people out of work. Experts reckon that not more than 3[illegible] million people are presently employed in liberated Italy. They will get, as an average, 1500 lire a month more than previously, while the employers, State or private concerns, will bear an increase of expenditure of 5[illegible] billion lire every month.

It is difficult to foresee the effects of this raise in salaries on prices. The raise has been officially decided upon too late, after two months of public discussion. The market has already reacted by augmenting prices before the wages were actually raised. Furthermore the raise does not balance the cost of living with the average wage or salary comprising the indemnity the wages and salaries presently received allow to make a living for 10 days in a month.

Naturally it would be very difficult to adequate wages to the cost of living while, as Roman experts pointed out to-day, the best policy would be that of trying to lower prices to a level which can be met by the average wage earner. This could be done in one way only: by importing to the consumption markets goods and food-stuffs sufficient to meet the most elementary necessities, fighting profiteering and hoarding. These are the tasks that the Government must accomplish to start the recovery of Italian economic life.

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[illegible] 1700 h.

A PASSIONATE APPEAL TO ITALIANS ABROAD FOR "CHILDREN [illegible]

The newly founded "Unione delle Donne Italiane" addressed a passionate appeal for "Children Xmas Chest" to all Italians resident abroad, today.

The appeal reads in part: "There is not town, no village which does not show signs of destruction and no family which is not sorrowful and need."

"In order to rebuild our poor Italy the women have united themselves in an antifascist association under the name of "Unione Donne Italiane", their most important task is the care of the Italian childhood."

"We beg all Italians resident abroad to help us to prepare a Christmas Chest for the Italian childhood, everything could be helpful, also wanting of everything."

"Our women are fighting bravely with the partisans, alongside the allied soldiers. The brave women on action are mostly farmers' wives. They do not ask anything for themselves, but only for their children. Help us to save the most innocent victims of this horrible war."

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"I beg all Italians resident abroad to help us to prepare a "Christmas Chest for the italian childhood. Everything should be done, we are wanting of everything.

"Our women are fighting bravely with the partisans, alongside the allied soldiers. The brave women on action are mostly farmers' wives. They do not ask anything for themselves, but only for their children. Help us to save the most innocent victims of this horrible war."

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BULLETIN N° 258 October 14, 1944
1500 h.

AZZOLINI'S TRIAL.

AZZOLINI SENTENCED TO 30 YEARS JAIL.
(Continued from preceeding issue)

While the High Court is deliberating, Azzolini is led by the Carabinieri to the small room where, since a week, he is accustomed to wait for the sittings to start. The hall of the old Lincei Academy is pervaded with an atmosphere of intense expectancy. All suppositions are justified; from a death penalty to acquittal. But it has become a widespread opinion that in six days the resentment against Azzolini has died down to a certain extent so that a death sentence seems very unlikely. If the Court will recognise in his favour the "mitigating circumstances" he will get 30 years, if it will admit that Azzolini had no intention of committing the crime he will be sentenced to 3 to 10 years, if the "economic favourinf" of the enemy will be recognised he could get a sentence from 5 to 24 years. Then there is still the possibility of an acquittal to which the defense has apparently not renounced.

In the meanwhile the High Court assembled in a large adjoining room. The Court is presided over by Lorenzo Maroni and formed by three Judges, Arena, Profeta and Carlizzi, by four representatives of the Political Parties, Negarville and Reale (Communists) Bocconi (Socialist) Lay (Action Party) and by the Plenipotentiary Minister Fasciotti. The President reads to the jury the written conclusions of the various parties and winds the trial up. Then one by one the members of the jury express their opinion. At the end votes are cast.

In the Court Hall the Public Prosecutor, the solicitors, journalists and public are waiting, while radio operators set a mike in front of the President's desk so that all Italy will be able to hear the sentence when President Maroni will pronounce it.

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(Continued from preceeding issue)

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At 12,35, after nearly two hours, the Court ends its deliberation. The solicitors put on their robes again, the Carabinieri in full regimentals, stand on attention. Azzolini is led in again. He stands motionless, leaning on the table, the palms of his hands strongly pressed on the top. His thick spectacles glitter brightly under the light of the chandeliers.

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The the Court re-enters. The President reads the verdict in the name of H.M.H. Umberto di Savoia, Prince of Piedmont, Lieutenant General of the Realm.

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Seen the Articles of the Law, Vincenzo Azzolini is recogn guilty of the crime he was charged of. The "generic mitigating cicrumstances" are granted to him and he is sentenced to 30 years imprison ent, the payment of damages t. the Parte Civile (Bank of Italy) and of the expenses.

Azzolini, extremely pale but cal , looks at the judges who for the last time file past his table. This time he does not bow to them. To the solicitors who come near him he utters a few words of dignified resignment. The Azzolini trial is finishe .

END OF AZZOLINI'S TRIAL.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765016

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END OF AZZOLINI'S TRIAL.

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BULLETIN N° 257 Oct.14,1944

COURT DELIBERATES
AZZOLINI'S DESTINY

The trial against Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Bank of Italy, charged with handing over the Italian gold reserves to the Germans, will end today. Within a few hours the banking official fate will be sealed. The trial has lasted six days. The court athmosphere is quiet: no cameras, no klieg lights, no excitement. Only new detail: a michrophone has been brought in this morning but is hiding behind a courtain. The public is mainly masculine: there is only one distinguished, middle aged woman in blue. Col. Pollock is present, watching that everything runs smoothly. Nicolò Introna, the Commissioner of the Bank of Italy, one of Azzolini's chief accusers is absent. It is the first time that he did not appear.

Azzolini was brought to the court house on the usual grey Fiat (Roma 68470, in case someone wants to know the plate number), wears the same double breasted blue suit, and the same confident, almost smiling expression. At 9:15 he enters the room. A few seconds later the Judges enter. Azzolini stands and bows. His bow, today, is slightly more profound and respectful.

Just before Ettore Dotti, a Neapolitan court celebrity called to Rome for just this trial, begins his defense speech, the other defense lawyer, Annibale Angelucci, expresses to the Court his explanation on yesterday's amusing incident, which the papers reproduced in various ways. Yesterday, the Public Prosecutor, made a mistake

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should be absent from the Halls of Justice. Botti then begins the last defence of the banker who couldn't say No. He sharply criticizes the practicality of the trick invented by Nicolò Introna to save the gold, i.e. hiding it in the empty space between two vault walls, and declaring the gold to be in Cosenza on the basis of forged letters. The letters which Introna had prepared did not prove anything: they merely advised the Potenza branch of the future shipment of the gold. How, when was the gold shipped? The letters did not say. No document could be shown the Germans to demonstrate the way and the date of the transfer. Only much later the prosecution has mentioned an alleged receipt from the Potenza branch, forged together with the letters. But the receipt was not produced. It may be nothing more than a postumous fantasy.

He goes on to examine the circumstances of the Bank directorate meeting, Sept 20, 1943 when the handing over of the gold to the Germans was deliberated. "Why," asks the lawyer, "did Professor Introna not speak? Why did he not say one word when he heard that the trick he himself had invented had to be abandoned?" Not one of the men who participated in the meeting made any opposition: was Azzolini then the only traitor? The decision, the lawyer points out, was taken by all: all are responsible.

Azzolini, according to his lawyer, was thoughtful of the fate awaiting the Bank. From that moment began his martyrdom which was to last nine months, no "double game", but watchful use of sly diplomacy, in order to save what he could from within the Bank. What charges are there against Azzolini for his behaviour during nine months? Only the handing over of 10,000,000 lire to Vittorio Mussolini and two letters written to Herr Doctor Berhuber, the Reichsbank President. Botti points out that, had Azzolini refused to hand over the money to the son of him who was then the Head of the Government "de facto" he would have been a hero: he would have been arrested immediately charged with refusing to recognize the existing Government. As for the two letters, they contain nothing more than ordinary polite expressions.

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med at controlling inflation.

Botti says that this alleged traitor resisted to Germans who wanted him to stay in Northern Italy,dismissed him from the Office of President of Credit Institutes and threathened to de and even to shoot him and finally took revenge against him by seizing his mother and placed him under strict vigilance when back in Rome. Her blind,Botti asserts,was overcome by a national catastrophe comparable to an earthquake or a tornado.He was supposed not to defend the gold in the Bank but only to be its keeper and trustee.The fate of this gold was sealed not on Sept. but on September 8 when Rome left powerless at the mercy of the invaders.Botti concludes asking a just and illuminated verdict.

The President declared the trial concluded.The Court retires into the Council room for the verdict.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN Nº 256 Oct.14,1944
1000 h

COMMITTEES OF LIBERATION SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED.

AVANTI,organ of the Socialist Party,discussing Government problems points out thet the granting of more powers to Italian administration is officially conceded by the United States and Great Britain.A readjustement of the huge machine of the A.C.C. is imperative,especially after Roosevelt-Churchill declarations. Relationships between local Committees of Liberation and Allied Authorities are to be settled.Committees of Liberation croped up in some of the southern provinces like mushrooms after the storm. Very different is the case in the provinces north of Abruzzi, where no one would question the authority of the Committees of Liberation as true expressions of the free will of the people and their guiding representatives.This is why our wathword is All powers to the Committees of Liberation"the paper adds.

"Should the Allies not recognize the Committees it would mean to ignore on part the Italy of the patriots that are fighting alongside of them,if not for them,or what is worse to recognize the new Italy through radio appeals only and to repudiate her after she has done her duty."

FREE CHRISTIAN LABOR UNIONS ORGANIZED.

IL POPOLO,organ of the Christian Democrats informs about new Labor initiatives,that is the organization of Free Christian Associations of Italian Workers.These Associations depend neither from the Catholic Action nor from the political Parties. They will have their own free elective set up in which the priest will exercise only the functions of moral and religious assistance. A provisional Execution Committee presided over by Achille Grandi,one of the Secretaries of the General Confederation of Labor is going to draft plans for organizing the new Christian

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AM-LIRE SETTLEMENTS REQUIRE SOME ELUCIDATIONS.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party, writes that Roosevelt's declarations concerning the AM-lire would require some elucidations on various points which seem to be left in suspence. "For instance, the paper observes, President Roosevelt

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said that credits would be granted to Italy to the extent of the amount corresponding to the AM-lire issued in Italy for troops pay.

"Besides AM-lire issued for this reason there are also AM-li issued for purchasing italian merchandises and services and the disbursement of which is made directly by the Military Allied Authorities.If all expenditures are made for the same purposes that is prosecution of war efforts,why not all AM-lire are to be utilized to cover american credits in dollars?"

"Very vaguely,the paper adds, seem to us Roosevelt's words regarding special limitations to be decided on by the United States and depending upon final peace stipulations.Countries which kept up always friendly relations with the United States would be granted credits without limitations applied to Italy.Taking litteraly Roosevelt's declarations in their guarded wording,we ask whether Italian credits would be employed exclusively to nance essential supplies for the civilians under the Allied thority control."

"In spite of some points not clearly defined as yet there is no doubt that Roosevelt's declarations represent the first positive gesture of United States' friendship and good will toward Italy.It is a gesture that no Italians fail to appreciate not only in its economic scope,which is extremely valuable,but also in its political and moral implications."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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