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Information Service
Oct 1944

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

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

BULLETIN N° 255 October 13, 1944.
2000 h.

WHAT ITALIAN MAN-IN-THE-STREET THINKS
ABOUT QUESTION OF COLONIES.

(By our Diplomatic Correspondent.)

Some light may now be thrown on one of the most controversial questions among those which are holding the Italian public attention; that of the future of Italian colonies. It is in the first place expedient to point out that when speaking of "Italian Colonies", Italian public opinion intends the African possessions which were obtained by Italy before Mussolini's rise to power, and which were recognised by all Powers as rightfully held. These are, namely: Eritrea, belonging to Italy since 1885; Somaliland, which became a Protectorate in 1896; Lybia (comprising Tripolitania and Cyrenaica), which was obtained by the Lausanne Treaty with Turkey in 1912. Lybia actually, since 1936, is no more considered a colony, as all Italian laws were extended to it and Arab natives were granted the Italian citizenship. "Italian Colonies" has never been therefore comprehensive of Ethiopia, which received a special status as "the Empire". Italian public opinion, while not foregoing the fact of the large and expensive works of civilisation made during the brief term of Italian occupation of Ethiopia, has never thought "the Empire" might be kept by Italy. It is, however, a different question as to the "Italian Colonies" as it was widely demonstrated by the reactions of the Press to the various statements recently made in London.

To explain the sensitiveness of Italian public opinion on this matter, one should go back, as in all similar questions, to the period of Italy's participation to the war against the United Nations. Fascist propaganda could not conceal to the Italians the text of the Atlantic Charter, according to which the signatory Powers "did not seek territorial aggrandisement

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To explain the sensitiveness of Italian public opinion on this matter, one should go back, as in all similar questions, to the period of Italy's participation to the war against the United Nations. Fascist propaganda could not conceal to the Italians the text of the Atlantic Charter, according to which the signatory Powers "did not seek territorial aggrandisement for themselves". Neither could the Fascist régime prevent the Italians from listening to the Allied broadcasts, which emphasized that "one man alone" had to bear all Italy's guilt and that only Fascist territorial conquests were not going to be recognised by the victors (including those which had been recognised by some of them, as Ethiopia was by Britain and France). In this sense Mr. Churchill's statement at the House of Commons in 1943, according to which the Italian Empire was irrevocably lost, was interpreted by Italians as concerning only Ethiopia, which is what Italians intend by "Empire".

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No word was said of the final disposition of the Italian Colonies in either the Syracuse or the Malta armistices. The silence on the subject was certainly convenient at that moment in order not to furnish weapons to the Nazi-Fascist propaganda.

Between the end of September and the beginning of October 1944, just a year after Italy's declaration of war on Germany, there have come two answers of Foreign Secretary Eden to the questions at the Commons on the matter. It is very difficult to explain to Italians why just that moment was chosen to give such publicity to the policy of the British Government, while patriots in Northern Italy were redoubling their efforts to help the stiffly contested advance of General Alexander's armi and while the Allied Powers find themselves on the threshold o another winter of war. It might however be better for Italian in the long run, to learn where they stand right now instead of later. They have learnt that Mr. Eden has answered "Yes, Sir" to two questions, stating the problem of Italian colonies' futu re under two different angles, which cover particularly all pos sible ground. A member of the conservative Party requests the Italian Colonies for Britain on grounds of security; a member of the Labour Party insists that they should not be given back to Italy on an accusation of her incapacity to be a colonial Power. To both judgements Mr. Eden replied in the affirmative; and it is a meagre consolation for the Italians to learn from Sir Noel Charles that the words were not actually pronounced by the Foreign Secretary's own lips. Italians are trained in logic, and they are inclined to presume that it just amounts to the same thing.

The question stands therefore as follows: Italians know that they have to accept any measure which the winning Powers want to take; it would be foolish, in their helpless state, to think otherwise. They will, for the present time, swallow another bitter pill, putting their trust in God, the judgement of history, and a possible change in some responsible men's opinions. They will continue fighting against the German invaders of their homes, as this is their precise wish. They will also continue

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SPELLMAN LEAVES ROME.

Mgr. Francis Spellman, Archbishop of New York, left Rome this morning by plane on his way back to the U.S.A. He will make a halt in the East to visit the troops and inspect the Catholic chaplains of whom he is the chief. A crowd of Roman friends went to say farewell to Mgr. Spellman.

POPE RECEIVED HEAD OF PROTESTANT CHAPLAINS.

The Pope received this morning in audience Colonel George MacMurray head of the Protestant Chaplains in the American Army together with two other chaplains and some Protestant soldiers.

WHO IS NICCOLO' CARANDINI
PROSPECTIVE AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

Niccolò Carandini, Liberal leader, whose name was mentioned in connection with the post of Italian Ambassador to London, was born in 1895 at Como, of a Piedmontese family. He got his law degree in Economics and Sociology. He took part as an officer of an Alpine regiment in the war of 1915-18 and in the Lybian campaign of 1919. Having returned to the fatherland he took part in the movement of the ex-servicemen working in the Liberal Wing and supported the opposition to the Fascism till the virtual suppression of the Association in 1925. He has taken active interest in industry and agriculture. He is an expert in all branches of this complex field of the national activity, and he has perfected his knowledge by sojourns abroad, in America and England.

He and his brother-in-law Leonardo Albertini, son of the former anti-Fascist editor of the "Corriere della Sera", reclaimed swampy land of Torre in Pietra, where they organised the best dairy-farm in Central Italy by importing Carnation-bred cattle from the U.S.A. In Torre in Pietra was born the cow which, at one time, produced the largest yearly milk yield in the World.

PARTISAN WOMEN TURN SUFFRAGETTES.

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"The Italian women, North of the Gothic Line, are in many 1657 instances, fighting side by side with the Partisans and generally giving a powerful contribution to the fight against the Germans, supplying the Italian fighters with food, information, shelter, and healing their wounds", told today to a "SI" reporter Signora Nadia Spano, wife of the Communist Velio Spano, editor of "Unità", and a member in the Promoting Committee of the Union of Italian Women. "The Italian woman has clearly demonstrated that she is ripe for political life. We ask that to us shall

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be recognised a political capacity equal to the contribution we have given in the fight against Fascism and Nazism.

The Union of Italian women was officially constituted September 15, 1944, and in the same day sent a wire to Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi requesting the right to vote. The members of the Committee strongly resent the state of inferiority in which women are kept in Italian political life. They told us that in Anagni, shortly after the town's liberation, the people wanted a woman to be appointed Communal Advisor, but this was not possible as the Italian laws do not allow it.

The Women's Union also claims that the right of "head of the family", and consequently all subsidies and bonuses, shall be granted to those women whose husbands, fathers and sons are presently prisoners and have been deported North or to Germany by the Nazis. A whole suburb of Rome, the Quadraro, for instance, is devoid of men, as the Germans rounded them all up as a reprisal for repeated attempts made on the lives of German soldiers.

In other localities the Women's Union organised special squads to fight the Black Market. North of the Gothic Line the fighting women are publishing a newspaper entitled "Noi donne" (We the Women).

Among the members of the Committee of the Women's Union there are the wives and daughters of well-known Italian political leaders, like Rita Montagnana Togliatti (wife of Palmiro Togliatti, Communist leader and Minister without Portfolio), Giuliana Nenni (daughter of Pietro Nenni, Socialist leader and Minister without Portfolio), Nadia Spano (wife of Velio Spano, editor of the Communist "Unità"), Marisa Cincinnati Rodano(wife of Franco Rodano, leader of the Christians of the Left). Other influential women in the Committee are Ele Gualdi and Siracusa Cabrini.

FAMOUS MALATESTA TEMPLE IN RIMINI STILL STANDING AMONG RUINS.

The most famous monuments in Rimini, among which the Malatesta Temple, considered as the jewel of the Italian Renaissance architecture, are still standing, among heaps of ruins, according to news received this evening in Rome. The Malatesta temple, the masterpiece of the Famous Architect Leon Battista

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The most beautiful palace in Rimini, Palazzo dei Latini, has half collapsed. The remaining half of the front will be used to reconstruct it in its original form.

Palazzo Gambalunga and its library, containing precious codes and manuscripts, are undamaged. Also the Sant'Agostino Church, built in the XIII Century, although gravely damaged, is still standing. On the contrary the S.Girolamo Church, built in the XIII century and frescoed by Bolognese artists, was completely destroyed.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON SUBSIDIES TO WORKERS.

Agreement on the concession to the workers of the indemnity for high cost of living has been reached to-day.

It is from August 10th when the Italian General Confederation of Labour sponsored the necessity of re-examining the salaries to adequate them to the high cost of living, that the discussions have gone on uninterruptedly.

The representatives of the Allied offices concerned, of the Confederations of Industry and of Labour, from that time started discussing the way and the measure in which the requirements of the Italian workers had to be met.

The proposal accepted in the end was different from the one proposed by the Allied officials of the ACC, who were in favour of a fractioned indemnity instead of the fixed one which later prevailed. An increase of family subsidies was also provided for.

These additions to the salaries are valid from August 16th. They have an immediate effect, and will soon be sanctioned by the Cabinet.

The provisions have an emergency character, and will be eventually regulated in a more organic and definite form.

The daily indemnity for the high cost of living and the family subsidies have been granted in the following rates:

35 lire for those who have a salary inferior to 3600 lire, in the Communes of Rome, Naples and Florence; 30 lire in all the other Communes. Besides this a 5 lire daily indemnity for every person to whose maintenance the worker has to provide.

30 lire for those whose salary is superior to L.3600 and does not surpass 5600 lire in the Communes of Rome, Naples and Florence; L.20 in the other Communes. Besides this

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30 lire for those whose salary is superior to L.3600 and does not surpass 5000 lire in the Communes of Rome, Naples and Florence; L.20 in the other Communes. Besides this 5 lire of daily indemnity for every person the worker has to maintain.

L.15 for those who have a salary superior to L.5000, in the Communes of Rome, Naples andFlorence; L.10 in all the other Communes, besides a daily indemnity of 5 lire for every person to be provided for.

The women who are heads of families have the same rights as the men, and this has been decided on also keeping in mind that

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at present, owing to the deportations carried out by the Germans, in many families only the women and the children are left. For the other women the indemnity for the high cost of living has been fixed at 25 lire for the Communes of Rome, Naples and Florence; L.20 in all the other Communes.

For the Agricultural workers, the amount of the subsidy for the high cost of living is still being discussed, but also for these workers definite decisions will be taken in the next few days.

SOME STATE BONDS RISE 3-4 PER CENT.

Italian State bonds in Rome's Stock Exchange trading went up from 3 to 4% this week. The upward trend is particularly significant in view of the fact that State securities are normally steady except for slight fluctuations.

	29.IX.1944.	9.X.1944	13.X.1944.
Rendita Italiana 3,50% 1906	103,30	103,30	103;60
Rendita Italiana 5%	94,15	94,00	94,30
Redimibile 3,50%	84,60	84,90	87,20
Redimibile 5%	97,35	97,00	97,60
Buoni del Tesoro 1948 5%	94,45	96,15	97,50
" " " 1949 5%	93,90	94,00	95,60
" " " 1950 5% I e II emissione	93,80	95,95	95,15
" " " 1951 5%	93,75	93,95	95,20
" " " 1951 4%	84,30	85,05	88,50

The 2,70% and 4% gain scored in 5 days only respectively by the Redimibile 3.50% and Treasury Bonds 1951 4% is a remarkable proof of

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State securities were in fairly good demand, excepting Treasury Bonds 4,50% and 5% which are expected to be converted at a lower rate of interest.

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Inversely a downward trend was the reaction of Foreign Exchange black market to Roosevelt's statement, the gold pound being quoted 5,250-5,300 lire as against 5,475-5,500. The dollar 202 lire as against 218 and the Swiss franc 80 as against 83 - 84.

ITALIAN SOLDIERS IN MIDDLE EAST OFFER THEIR SAVINGS TO FIGHTING PATRIOTS.

66,000 lire were collected with their personal savings by Italian soldiers of the "Cuneo" and "Regina" Divisions that were garrisoning the Dodecanese Islands when the Armistice was signed and are now stationed in the Middle East territories under British control. The amount was handed to the War Minister by a repatriated officer in behalf of his men today. The soldiers of the abovementioned Divisions are anxious to get back home and go on action against the Nazi invaders and they ask the Government to employ their savings to help the Italian warring patriots.

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

BULLETIN Nº 254 October 13,1944.
15[illegible] h.

AZZOLINI'S TRIAL.
(Continuation from preceeding issue)

Solicitor Angelucci, Azzolini's defence, went on saying that the Germans very probably had the precise map of the Bank's premises. The trick invented by Introna could have perhaps deceived plain soldiers but certainly not the German experts.

On September 20 the German request for the gold was not made by a group of soldiers but consisted in a real ultimatum by the German Ambassador forwarded through the Fascist Commissioner Cubbi, an ultimatum with a precise time of expiration and backed by the menace of not distant reprisals.

Azzolini, after he spoke with Cubbi the 20th of September, was confronted with a terrible dilemma; either stake everything gold, banknotes, machinery, personnel, in short the whole Bank or give in to the request for the gold to save the fundamental organisation of Italian economy, trying to attenuate in a second time the gravity of the concession.

Solicitor Angelucci then deals with the question of the gold's prospects which allegedly were found by the Germans in the Italian General Staff's files. He demonstrates that the defendant had no interest in making out the circumstance and that the document shown by the witness Acanfora has all the characteristics of a prospect drawn up in view of transferring the gold.

"Did the Germans know the precise amount of the gold and its ubication?" asks the defense.

"About the quantity there are no doubts. It resulted from official documents. As for the gold whereabouts they could ascertain it if only they searched for it. But what counts more is that Azzolini thought that they knew it for certain from the documents given by the Bank to Acanfora and which, in Azzolini's opinion, had fallen into German hands."

The defence now examines Azzolini's behaviour in front of the Germans from September 20 to the day the gold was shipped to Germany. Day by day he fought a subtle diplomatic skirmish with the invaders, obtaining at first that the gold be transfer-

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The defence now examines Azzolini's behaviour in front of 1652
the Germans from September 21 to the day the gold was shipped to Germany. Day by day he fought a subtle diplomatic skirmish with the invaders, obtaining at first that the gold be transferred to Milan, where it could have been saved if the war had other developments. Furthermore he succeeded in keeping faith to a debt of honour sending to Switzerland 23 tons of gold. Azzolini also succeeded in saving the establishments of L'Aquila the Bank, the whole organisation which was found in working conditions by the Allies. He further obtained to keep control on

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circulation, avoiding an inflation that would have been far more vast than the present one.

The prosecution claims that Azzolini should have run the risk of keeping the gold in its hiding place because perhaps the Germans would not have discovered it. "On these 'ifs' and 'perhapses' one cannot base a sentence to death or to thirty years imprisonment."The defense then points out that Mussolini thought of sending his son Vittorio to draw out of the Bank his ten million lire and that he certainly would also have thought of requiring the gold. About the plan of Colonel Montezemolo to save the gold by shipping it to Sardinia, Solicitor Angelucci says that the trial has not revealed that this plan was a safe and well organised one. Article 51 of the **Penal Military Code of War time** by which Azzolini is charged presupposes that the defendant deliberately intended to favour the Germans. What reason could he have for this? His feelings, also if at a time they have been Fascist, were always pro-British, as it appears from innumerable proofs and from the testimonies sent from abroad in his favour. Azzolini's action has a logical explanation.

"The loss of the gold was an unavoidable fatality due to the Italian collapse of September 9,-10, 1943. His duty was that of saving the Bank. And the Bank was saved. Azzolini committed no crime. The judges must have,the courage to acquit the defendant overcoming any external influence."

It is 12,20 a.m. when Solicitor Angelucci finishes speaking. After a very short reply by the Public Prosecutor, the session is adjourned for a few minutes. Many people gather round Solicitor Angelucci to congratulate with him for the way he dealt with the case. Azzolini warmly shakes Angelucci's hand.

The trial is resumed at 12,40 a;m. when the second defender of Azzolini, Solicitor Ettore Botti, eminent Neapolitan lawyer, starts speaking. He sets himself the task of a delicate examination of the Law that must be applied without taking into account the popular feeling and of those who have suffered and are today thirsting for vengeance. In the Law itself Azzolini's fate is already inscribed. The defendors therefore hope to see their point of view accepted.

If every citizen is allowed to express his opinion while the political passion is running high and he is deeply grieved for the misfortunes of his Country, the judges cannot put aside the law particularly when it is the case of an exceptional law which does not adhear to the traditional juridical principles.

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imprisonment. The defence will point out that Mussolini thought of sending his son Vittorio to draw out of the Bank his ten million lire and that he certainly would also have thought of requiring the gold. About the plan of Colonel Montezemolo to save the gold by shipping it to Sardinia, Solicitor Angelucci says that the trial has not revealed that this plan was a safe and well organised one. Article 51 of the **Penal Military Code of War time** by which Azzolini is charged presupposes that the defendant deliberately intended to favour the Germans. What reason could he have for this? His feelings, also if at a time they have been Fascist, were always pro-British, as it appears from innumerable proofs and from the testimonies sent from abroad in his favour. Azzolini's action has a logical explanation.

"The loss of the gold was an unavoidable fatality due to the Italian collapse of September 9,-10, 1943. His duty was that of saving the Bank. And the Bank was saved. Azzolini committed no crime. The judges must have, the courage to acquit the defendant overcoming any external influence."

It is 12,20 a.m. when Solicitor Angelucci finishes speaking. After a very short reply by the Public Prosecutor, the session is adjourned for a few minutes. Many people gather round Solicitor Angelucci to congratulate with him for the way he dealt with the case. Azzolini warmly shakes Angelucci's hand.

The trial is resumed at 12,40 a;m. when the second defender of Azzolini, Solicitor Ettore Botti, eminent Neapolitan lawyer, starts speaking. He sets himself the task of a delicate examination of the Law that must be applied without taking into account the popular feeling and of those who have suffered and are today thirsting for vengeance. In the Law itself Azzolini's fate is already inscribed. The defendors therefore hope to see their point of view accepted.

If every citizen is allowed to express his opinion while the political passion is running high and he is deeply grieved for the misfortunes of his Country, the judges cannot put aside the law particularly when it is the case of an exceptional law which does not adhear to the traditional juridical principles. Article 5 of the law for the punishment of Fascist crimes does not comminate new penalties but recalls itself to the crime against loyalty and the military security foreseen by Article 51 of the Penal Mititary Code of War.

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In Solicitor Botti's opinion this article cannot be applied to the transfer of the gold, as the Article only considers the favouring of the military operations carried out by the enemy. Furthermore Article 51 demands not only that the act be accomplished voluntarily but with the precise intention of favouring the enemy. It is an act of treason which presupposes the will to betray. It is absurd to attribute this intention to Azzolini.

The defense then examines the other instances of offences against loyalty and military security, foreseen by Article 54 (intelligence with the enemy) and 58 (political favouring). He claims, in agreement with the Public Prosecutor, that these two crimes are inexistant. But as the Special Law attributes to the High Court the power to enquire if other crimes have been committed besides those against Loyalty and Military Security, it is necessary to investigate if Azzolini can be charged of other crimes foreseen by the ordinary Penal Code. To this end one must examine Articles 247 and 258 of the Penal Code. The first one can be left aside as it contemplates, with minor penalties, the same offences of Article 51 of the Military Penal Code of War. Article 248 on the other hand contemplates an economic favouring of the enemy consisting in the handing over of anything (food, weapons, ammunitions, money etc.). But this hypothesis demands that the supplying has been voluntary, that is freely decided by the offender for a reward in money or for other reasons. It must not have been provoked by an act of violence of the invader. If one gives way to the cohersion the crime does not exist. The lack of resistance cannot be considered as a voluntary contribution. Azzolini found himself confronted with a real hold-up.

But all these crimes have as a common element the will to favour the enemy, the will to betray. What are the proofs of this will? None of those who accuse Azzolini in or outside the Court, dared to affirm such a thing. One talks about Azzolini as a nervous and irresolute man who gave in when confronted with a menace of a military execution. One claims, with an easy posthumous heroism, that pther people in his place would have resisted. Also if this was true it has nothing to do with the will to betray. Discussing Solicitor Tinolfi (Parte Civile) point of view Botti demonstrates that Azzolini cannot be made responsible for not having transferred the gold away from Rome before September 8; that no precise proposal was ever communi-

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the amount of the gold and the place where it was kept. No criti
cism can be made against Azzolini for his work as Governor of
the Bank of Italy under the Fascist régime nor for his behaviour
after September 8.

"The Prosecution," concludes the Defense, "has given no proofs about Azzolini's intention to betray. On the contrary during the trial innumerable proofs have come out to exclude this intention and to show how Azzolini always had in mind to serve loyally his Country and the Institution of which he was the head."

The examination of these proofs and the last juridical investigations about the possibility that other offences have been committed by Azzolini, will be the object of to-morrow's session starting at 9 a.m..

To-morrow morning therefore, and not to-day, contrary to forecasts, the verdict will be issued.

END OF AZZOLINI'S TRIAL
FOR TO-DAY.

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BULLETTIN N°253

Oct. 13, 1944.
1200 hours.

AZZOLINI MAY LEARN HIS FATE
TODAY, THIRD OF HIS TRIAL.

The Verdict in the case of Italy vs. Vincenzo Azzolini former Governor of the Bank of Italy, is expected today. This mornings Unità, Communist, carried a manchette: "Let traitors die so that Italy may live!" Yesterday, the Public Prosecutor and the attorney for the Bank of Italy asked for death sentence. Azzolini's lawyers will spread before the court all the points in his defence. His trial is the trial of all of official, well fed, respectful Italy of the last twenty years. Is he a traitor or a soft, cowardly, weak banker who had said Yes to Fascism too many times to say No on September 20, 1943, when they requested him to give up the Nation's gold? Or is he both?

There was no emotional expectation in the Court Room today. No klieg lights, no photographers: perhpas the defense is not considered dramatic enough. At the beginning of the audience, Tiniboldo Tino, lawyer for the Bank of Italy, presented his written conclusions to the Court: "The Bank of Italy. . . demands that the High Court declare that it (the Bank) was criminally robbed of gold of its property destined exclusively to guarantee the holders of banknotes, because neither the Military German Authorities nor their accomplices, the illegal authorities of the pseudo Republican Fascist Government, had any power to pretend the handing over of the gold, under any form or pretext, and the former Governor Vincenzo Azzolini could claim the power of ordering such transfer. (The Bank) Requests furthermore that the High Court declare that the Bank of Italy has right to reclaim the above mentioned gold from whomever may detain it, either public organization or private organization or individual, wherever it may be, and claims the right to obtain its restitution from the German Reich or from whatever other State which may, under any pretext, have received it from Germany, or of receiving . . . an equivalent quantity of fine gold . . (1000 per 1000). . . "

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The Court had entered the room at 9:30. Azzolini had arrived at Palazzo Corsini at 8 o'clock, in the usual Fiat 1500 painted grey, with his usual board meeting double breasted suit, bowed in a respectful but still dignified way when the Court entered. The President gives the floor to Azzolini's first defense lawyer, Annibale Angelucci, who, for the first time in his life, defends a Fascist, after more than twenty years spent defending Anti Fascists before bemedalled and black-shirted judges of the past régime. Angelucci begins by pointing out the great difference between

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the crimes of Pietro Caruso (Note: Former Fascist chief of Police, Rome, who handed over to the Germans hostages to be shot.)and the charges against Azzolini. For both of them, Angelucci says, death penalty has been asked.

"The handing over of the gold must be framed within the wider picture of the dissolution of all power, which took place after the Armistice," declared Angelucci,"when all military resistance failed, everything crashed to the ground, and German occupation and brutality, which considered no pact or law, became the nightmare of all Romans and their martyrdom."

Angelucci painted a terrific picture of that period which saw the ruin of all Italy, and asked himself why Azzolini's trial was not preceded by the trial of the men responsible for the September 8 disaster. After pointing out that, in similar historical cases, not the bankers of heads of financial institutions were tried, but the generals, the admirals, responsible for the catastrophe, he asked what concrete, pratical plan had Badoglio and his men decided upon to save the country's gold. For such complicated work, Azzolini needed the State help: instead of that, after September 8 he was left alone, with practically no defence, exposed more than other citizens, as it was the right of the German occupation forces to place their hands on the gold. While generals vanished, Azzolini stays at his post. Then, on Sept.11 the Germans first came with a request for 60 000 000 in bank notes, Azzolini refused and granted them only after the demand had been officially followed by an order of the Minister justifying the German request in the light of international law which grants the occupying forces the right to receive paper money. After September 11 began the abuses, the raids, the robberies, the arrests.

The lawyer for the defence dismisses, at this point, Introna's proposal to hide the gold and make it appear to be in Potenza, by means of false documents pre-dated one year. Angelucci points out that the secret of the cache was only apparent: empty spaces between vaults' walls are to be found in every bank in the world. Further-

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for the German looters for them not to search every corner. A complete description of the vaults and their empty spaces was contained in the Treccani Italian Encyclopedia, a common reference book, to be found everywhere, from which Mussolini read passages. How could it be considered secret?

(To be continued later.)

Note: The Headline of this story, second line, should obviously read "Fifth Day of his Trial" and not "Third" as we wrote.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 252 Oct 13,1944
1000 h

THE FIRST ANNI[illegible] F ITALY'S [illegible]N GERMANY.

Country [illegible] steadily improving.

One year ago,October 13 1943 Italy declared war on Germany. All roman papers this morning comment on the anniversary,pointing out that slow but steady progresses have been made the months past on the hard road to the regeneration of the nation.Relationships with the Allies are entering a new promising phase,writes RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE,organ of the Liberal PartyItaly is still where she was one year ago as far as her juridical status is concerned.Technically she is still a cobelligerant.But London and Rome and Washington and Rome are now exchanging words which,if not yet trustful friendish between equals appear to be inspired no longer with the tough language of winners for the vanquished. War policy is gradually giving way to a policy of mutual understanding and cooperation.

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UNITA,organ of the Communist Party holds that the spectacular events of last years in Italy were all retarded by the inefficency of the old ruling classes.Armistice occurred too late.Declaration of war on Germany came too late.This is one of the fundamental reasons why we are so deeply in the red.Excepting the epic of the patriots there is little or nocord to be proud of.Powerful influences from within the country and distrusts from abroad contributed to limit Italian war efforts.The paper adds that the practice of the so called double game,as mass phenomenon,prevented in part Italy from travelling the road towards her regeneration at the speedy pace with which other countries and especially France and Romania are cleaning up their house."We should break off all ties with the past"Unita concludes."We should forge ahead with the vigorous steps of our patriots.

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Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Communist Party and Minister without Portfolio stated that the Italian people have given unmistakable proofs of their will to fight against Germany and free their territories and to crush down definitely the aggressors. Italian war efforts are exerted more efficiently in the provinces still occupied that in the liberated provinces. Neither the Italian people nor the Italian Government are responsible for this different degree of action between the two parts of Italy in cracking down

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on the common enemy.Italians of the li er ted provinces should be given arms in more larger me.sure.Properly armed they woul not fail to exert t. the utmost all energies for their liberty rd the liberty of the world.

Alcide De Gasperi,Christian Democrat,"inister without Portfolio,states t.. "the Italian people in this recurrence have ... ly one work t. ..to be placed by the Allies in position to increase the number of their soldiers in action for the liber tion of the country and to extend their efforts to all war theatres against the aggressors."

THE SEPARATI N OF SICILY FROM ITALY IS UNTHINKABLE.

Alberto Tarchiani,leader of the Party of Action,in commentin the communic tion of the British Ambassador to Premier Bonomi denying officially the alleged endorsement of the Allied Government for separatist movements in Sicily points out that "it was utterly unwarr.tend to speculate on a possible support on part of Great Britain and the United States for creating an unrestive Ireland in the Mediterrean.

"Tendencies prevailing in our times,the writer observes,are conducive to associate and coordinate,not to divide and to dismember.Sicily separatism is probably a bitter and poisonous fruit of the "continental"fascism.The proud people of the Island have justly repudiated that horrible system responsible for their plight and the disaster of whole Italy.The fascist issue which would be from a sentimental and political standpoint a valid does not stand good when is brought forward to justify a break off of the bimillenary union of the island with continental Italy.No one could assure that a local government of sicilian be would not be led to act in a fascist way.They refuse to stand for a mild government as Bonomi's and are trying even to hinder its functioning with criminal activities.This is not a good example of their maturity for selfgovernment."

"Should a sicilian state be set up,it would be hardly conceivable his being able to deal directly with foreign powers.If it ...for Italy as a whole to pull herself together

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its functioning with criminal activities. This is not a good ex-
ample of their maturity for selfgovernment."

"Should a sicilian state be set up, it would be hardly conceivable his being able to deal directly with foreign powers. If it is so difficult for Italy as a whole to pull herself together and reconquer enough authority and powers, how do you expect Sicily alone to have more prestige?"

"Geography, history, economic ties, good sense and the old italian brotherhood, which stand out unique and undestroyable for Sicily, deny to the island separatism the right to exist and conspire against the mother country."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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BULLETIN Nº 251 October 12, 1944.
2000 h.

GREAT BRITAIN DENIES RUMOURS CONCERNING ALLEGED SUPPORT TO SICILIAN SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

"The British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, in the course of a conversation with the Italian Prime Minister yesterday has informed H.E.Bonomi that rumours concerning an alleged support to separatist movements in Italy by Great Britain had also reached his Government, who has therefore given him instructions to officially notify the Italian Government that such allegations are naturally devoid of any kind of foundation," informs an official Communiqué issued to-day in Rome.

MORE PRECISE DETAILS FURNISHED BY BRITISH AMBASSADOR ON ITALIAN COLONIES' PROBLEM.

"The British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, has been, yesterday received by the Italian Prime Minister to whom he gave an account of the session at the House of Commons, during which at question-hour, the question of the Italian Colonies was raised. informs an official Communiqué issued to-day in Rome. The Communiqué adds:"From the minutes of the session it appears quite evidently that Mr. Eden in replying to the questioner, did not make any special statement concerning the Italian Empire and Colonies, as public opinion has been led to believe following the news Agencies reports in which the words spoken by the questioner had been erroneously attributed to the Foreign Secretary.

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FINANCIAL SANCTIONS PROPOSED BY AUSTRIAN DIPLOMAT TO PREVENT FUTURE AGGRESSIONS.

2000 h.

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TO PREVENT FUTURE AGGRESSIONS.

(An interview to "SI" by Dr. Anton, a leader of
Anti-Nazi Austrians.)

Dr. Peter Anton, Austrian anti-Nazi diplomat in Rome, in a pamphlet commenting the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, to be published shortly, proposes that all Nations taking part in the future League of Nations, shall deposit part of their gold reserve in the Bank for International Settlements as a bail which they would lose in case they should not abide by the decisions of the new international assembly.

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"From the examination of the fundamental lines of the Dumbarton Oaks' plan and from the comparison with the systems of the former League of Nations, two new elements appear; the absolute predominance of the four Great Powers in controlling world security and the use of force as a guarantee for it and as an executive organ", declared Mr. Anton to a "SI" reporter.

"Although I do not intend to question the undoubtable right of the winning Nations to take over supremacy of control in the World's settlement, in my opinion the problem of post-war security must be solved with a close cooperation of all peoples and not merely through an assembly in which some Governments will be represented.

"International armed forces will certainly be able to make effective the decisions of the United Nations' assembly but, in case an intervention became necessary, it could provoke a new shedding of blood. Preventive measures of any form, apt to put an aggressor State in conditions of doing no harm, or better, to avoid the building up of an aggressive mentality in this or that other Nation, would be not only justified but desirable if they were not based on a pressure of military character.

"The creation of a sound world public opinion, whose approval of the security plans shall have to be asked for, should be one of the paramount aims of the post War period".

SFORZA'S BROADCAST.

(For Correspondents' information.)

In occasion of Columbus Day, Count Carlo Sforza, present High Commissioner for epuration, in a broadcast to America this evening will say among other things:

"To-day Italy has become a field of battle against the Germans who on their part prefer to fight on our territory and provoke the ruin of our cities instead of their own. Today, through the fault of the Fascist criminals who placed us, contrary to our wish, under Germany we live in an Italy whose sufferings are heart-rending, in an Italy where millions of children run the risk of dying of cold and hunger.

After Mussolini - perhaps more stupid than criminal, however criminal he may have been - had declared war on the United States 800,000 Italians who had remained among you keeping their Italian nationality, became automatically "enemy aliens". In any

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In occasion of Columbus Day, Count Carlo Sforza, presently High Commissioner for epuration, in a broadcast to America this evening will say among other things:

"To-day Italy has become a field of battle against the Germans who on their part prefer to fight on our territory and provoke the ruin of our cities instead of their own. Today, through the fault of the Fascist criminals who placed us, contrary to our wish, under Germany we live in an Italy whose sufferings are heart-rending, in an Italy where millions of children run the risk of dying of cold and hunger.

After Mussolini - perhaps more stupid than criminal, however criminal he may have been - had declared war on the United States 800,000 Italians who had remained among you keeping their Italian nationality, became automatically "enemy aliens". In any other country perhaps this would not have provoked doubts or discussions. It was at Washington that a far-sighted member of the Cabinet, the Attorney General Francis Biddle, decided to do for the Italians what he did not do for the Germans and to take away from them the infamating charge which would have made of them slaves during the war. I was in America in those

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days and I said to Francis Biddle: You will see, the Italians will prove to all Americans that you have been right." And so it turned out; in fact up to to-day all those 800,000 Italians have been as faithful collaborators as the most ancient Americans, serving America faithfully in the factories, in the arsenals and in the ports. The Germans furnished thousands of saboteurs and of spies, theItalians not one, not a single one. What does this prove? It proves that to be generous, to show trust in others, is not only a sign of moral nobility; it is also the best way of being wisely egoistical.

The men who are today at the head of Italy's Government never doubted of the cause of Democracy. From the very first they identified the cause of Italy with the cause of Liberty in the World, and peace with the cause of the Great Democracies.

The Italian armies in Sicily and the generous Sicilian people received you as brothers when you landed in Sicily; and acting thus they inflicted the mortal blow on the already too longlived Fascist domination. And so it happened that our partisans entrenched themselves on the Alps and on the Po where with their resistance they have gained the admiration of Europe. Our partisans are worthy younger brothers of the soldiers of our army who fought with so much valour in the first world War during which they knew that they died for a free Italy.

The Italian plant is of a lasting wood; it always puts on fresh shoots and leaves. Act so that the Italy which is renewing herself may rise anew united, full of faith in Liberty. In an Italy sure of her future and who feels that she cannot be wounded in her honour, you will have a faithful and willing ally for the gigantic work which awaits all free peoples: the creation of a World where war will become the most horrible and most inconceivable of crimes."

THE POPE ADDRESSES THE STUDENTS OF THE GERMAN-HUNGARIAN PONTIFICAL COLLEGE.

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The Pope this morning granted an audience to the students of the German-Hungarian Pontifical College, young priests who complete their

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The Pope this morning granted an audience to the students of the German-Hungarian Pontifical College, young priests who complete their education in Rome, and who are well known also to the public because they wear scarlet robes. Normally the greater part of these students is German, but at present there is not a single German in the College; the 25 students there now come from Hungary, Yougoslavia, Holland, Luxemburg and Lithuania. Among the students present at the audience was Mgr. Kaas, econome of the Factory of Saint Peters, who was in the past Secretary of the German Catholic Party of Zentrum. Answering the address read by the Rector of the College Father I.Zeiger, the Pontiff made a long speech in German calling to mind that the College was founded in 1552 by Saint Ignatius Loyola and expressing the wish that the longed for peace might see a great reflourishing of the German-Hungarian College, so ...

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that out of it may come numerous and capable priests who will work assiduously for the wellfare of the Church and of their Fatherland.

MYRON TAYLOR HAD A LONG AUDIENCE WITH PIUS XII THIS MORNING.

Myron Taylor, personal representative of President Roosevelt to the Pope, had a long interview this morning with the Pontiff. The Pope also received the Secretary of the British Legation, Mr. Hugh Montgomery, who leaves Rome after a 5 years stay which he has passed almost exclusively within the Vatican City. Hugh Montgomery belongs to the same family of the Commander of the Allied troops on the Western Front.

SAN MARINO SETS AN EXAMPLE.

"Osservatore Romano" organ of the Vatican writes that the Republic of San Marino has undergone a war ordeal which did not prevent the tiny state from being extremely generous is assisting thousands of refugees, and to exert charity to the utmost, for all. Proportionately the smallest Republic in the world suffered more than other states and did more than the biggest ones in setting an example of Christian solidarity. From now on San Marino will appear not a tiny state, but a great people that deserve all full respect for their rights and liberty and independance, as do all nations great or small in the World."

"It is a text case," Osservatore concludes, "for the principles which will inspire international law in the forthcoming years."

THE PRICE OF GOLD DROPS 20% ON ROME'S BLACK MARKET.

Pure gold which was quoted on Rome's Black Market at the price of 500 lire per gramm, dropped 20% today to 400 lire per gramm.

After the liberation of Rome, this is the lowest level registered in the price of gold, which in the period of the Nazi occupation had reached the maximum price of 1.200 lire per gramm.

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After the liberation of Rome, this is the lowest level registered in the price of gold, which in the period of the Nazi occupation had reached the maximum price of 1.600 lire per gramm.

To-day's new drop is interpreted in the Capital's financial quarters as a comforting sintom of trust in Italian currency. This trust has in fact been noticeably fostered by the declarations of Franklin D. Roosevelt, which announced the granting of a credit in dollars to the Italian Government as against the occupation lire, even if these declarations did not exactly define the fate of all the occupation lire but only of those destined to the payment of American troops stationed in Italy.

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BONOMI ADDRESSES THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
FOR COLUMBUS DAY.

Prime Minister Bonomi addressed on the Radio today all the American citizens for Columbus Day celebration.

"America" said Bonomi, "was always the land of free men. The persecuted of the old world found always an ideal refuge in America. From the melting pot emerged a new nation which did not inherit the grievances which have made of the European continent a battlefield for aggressors. America gave rise to that liberal way of life which is the foundation and the safe-guard of democracy.

Italy was for twenty years out of contact with your soul. A doctrine improvised by a gang of adventurers to justify their robberies segregated Italy from the outside world and especially from the American world.

Now this ancient and yet new Italy returns to you and extends you its greetings for the Columbus Day with the same rejoicing our liberated populations hail the American troops marching past victoriously along the streets of our cities and our villages. We face one enemy and we cherish common ideals and are pursuing a common aim.

I know; We are not allies as yet. We are only cobelligerants. Why? Because we got out only now from an evil which poisoned and humiliated us for twenty years. This, disease, for which we are quarantined, and to be quarantined is painful, has been already overcome.

Italy has paid and is paying with her lands devastated, her towns destroyed, her citizens murdered or deported, her wealth dissipated for having tolerated for too many years a dictatorship which was a ridiculous caricature of Caesar, without glory and without genius.

"Italians of America, American of all origins," Bonomi concludes, "I know that you will offer your President of today the well deserved price of the Four Freedoms. I pray you to consider us as present at your celebrations. We also long for the Four Freedoms which represent the new fate of the world. I beg you to receive the returning Italy, that in this day dedicated to the glory of one of her sons and the glory of America, asks for herself only justice, the

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BONOMI ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO F.D.R.

Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi in the occasion of the Columbus Day addressed to President Roosevelt a message expressing the Italian people's gratitude for the recent provisions adopted in Italy's favour. "In the recurrence of Columbus Day it gives me a great pleasure to address you the heart-felt greeting and [illegible] wishes of new Italy. The name of Columbus is the symbol of the centuries old bonds uniting Italy to the U.S.A., bonds which have now been strengthened by the blood shed in common against the same enemy and which find a clear confirmation in the large spontaneous solidarity shown to us during the present painful Italian vicissitudes by the noble American Nation.

The Italian people is grateful to you, President, for the cordial words you addressed to them and know that they can count for their renewal on the support and the friendship of the great and free American people."

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BULLETIN Nº 250

October 12, 194
1500 h.

AZZOLINI'S TRIAL.
PUBLIC PROSECUTOR ASKS FOR DEATH SENTENCE.
(Continuation frm preceeding issue.)

The session is resumed at 12,20. The Public Prosecutor, Solicitor Cristoforo De Villa, states that Azzolini contributed to the crazy and disastrous financial policy of Fascism, that the Governor of the Bank of Italy never tried to oppose this policy, only worried to maintain his personal advantages to the last moment, that he conquered his position not through real merits but only by always giving up and showing obedience and obsequiousness to the Fascist bosses. The Public Prosecutor adds that he is going to prove how Azzolini effectively helped the Germans handing over to them the gold reserve of the Bank of Italy, entertaining no doubt about the final destination of the consigned gold. The gold was lost for ever for the Bank and for Italy. This is the more true in as much as a hiding place was hurriedly built to hide the gold and subtract it from the looting of the Nazis. Having demonstrated that Azzolini could never have doubted which was the aim of the Germans when they required the gold, De Villa destroys the arguments brought forward by the defendant in his favour, pointing out that the Governor on September 20th came too hastily and unconsiderately to the decision of pulling down the hiding place, which certainly was ignored by the Germans. According to the Public Prosecutor the fact that the Germans had seized prospects revealing the gold's situation, was a [illegible] invention to justify the handing over of the gold to the enemy. One can state that these prospects never really existed. Azzolini cannot put forward as an excuse the superior orders he received on this matter as Cambi, who [illegible] ted these orders, was not [illegible]

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"Was there for Azzolini a case of "dire necessity" in the accomplishment of the act?" asks the Public Prosecutor. "The case of "dire necessity" cannot be called forward in time of war, when a state of emergency exists, as it cannot be called forward as an excuse by a General who hands over to the enemy the key of a fortress. Could one consider Azzolini obliged to do an act of heroism? As a matter of fact Azzolini was never

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really subjected to compulsion from the side of the Germans, except on September 11 when the Germans called at the Bank for the first time and General Calvi di Bergolo (Commander of the open city of Rome) sent some soldiers to defend the Bank. In conclusion the case of "dire necessity" in favour of the defendant cannot be proved."

The Public Prosecutor then underlines that Azzolini personally intervened to speed up the consignment of ten million lire belonging to the Head of the State to il Duce's son Vittorio Mussolini overcoming many red tape obstacles. "Is this not an action of supine condescendence? If Azzolini claims to have opposed Mussolini's financial policy deploring the resulting progressive diminution of the gold reserve he is solemnly denied by all the reports of the meetings of the Bank of Italy during which for more than ten years he thuribulated in the most shameless way the Fascist dictator gloryfying the same financial policy which he now says to have secretly opposed."

The Public Prosecutor then discusses the charge against Azzolini from the juridical point of view. The Lord of War today is economic power. Therefore did not Azzolini help the enemy, did he not have intercourse with him, did he not ease things for him? The damage done by Azzolini is so great that the Court cannot mitigate the sentence. Briefly the Public Prosecutor excludes the possibility to apply the mitigating circumstances in the defendant's favour. "With grief in my heart, for the first time in my long career, I feel compelled to ask the death penalty to be inflicted on Azzolini."

Azzolini listened to the Public Prosecutor's request without showing any sign of emotion. Standing up, his face slightly flushed, he bows with his usual dignity when the Court retires.

The session is adjourned at 1,30 p.m. Tomorrow at 9 a.m. the defenders will speak. Perhaps in the same day the Court will pronounce its judgement.

Azzolini left the Corsini Palace at 1.40 p.m. on a grey FIAT 1500 car, driven by a Carabinieri. At the Governor's left a Colonel of the Carabinieri was sitting. Azzolini's car was followed by another small car with four policemen armed with rifles. At full speed the two cars made towards the Regina

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END OF AZZOLINI'S TRIAL
FOR TO-DAY.

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BULLETIN N° 249

Oct.12,1944
1330 h

AZZOLINI'S TRIAL.

Testimony in the case of Vincenzo Azzolini, former Chief of the Bank of Italy concluded yesterday before the High Court of Justice. Today's audience is opened at 10,15. The President of the Court gives the word to Sinibaldo Tino, Solicitor for the Bank of Italy, represented in the charges against Azzolini by the Special Commissioner Niccolò Introna.

Sinibaldo Tino is one of the leading exponents of antifascism. During the Matteotti affair he did not hesitate to accuse Mussolini as accomplice of the murderers of the Socialist martyr.

Sinibaldo Tino says that he will not go into details of Azzolini's record before the 8th of Sept.1943. He will confine himself to deal with the doings of the former Governor of the Bank of Italy under Nazi-fascist oppression. Which were the relations between Azzolini and the soidisant Republican Government and the Nazi invaders? How did Azzolini react to the initiatives of other italian authorities aimed at filling up the gaps between Azzolini's lukewarm attitude and national exigencies?

Tino observes that Azzolini concerned itself with the safekeeping of the Italian Crown Treasure and of the foreign gold, but failed to interest himself for the saving of the italian gold reserves or at least of part of them.

Azzolini refused to take advantage of the proposals of General Pentezemolo who had offered to cover with his personal initiative the responsibilities of the Chief of the Bank of Italy before the invaders.

Niccolò Introna, the present Commissioner for the Bank of Italy urged vainly Azzolini to place into hiding the Italian gold reserves.

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Azzolini refused to take advantage of the proposals of General Montezemolo who had offered to cover with his personal initiative the responsibilities of the Chief of the Bank of Italy before the invaders.

Niccolò Introna, the present Commissioner for the Bank of Italy urged vainly Azzolini to place into hiding the Italian gold reserves.

When Azzolini was ordered to consigne the italian gold to the Germans he made no objections notwithstanding the fact that all arrangements for saving the bank reserves had been completed and Azzolini was fully aware of that. As to the resolution passed on by the Board of Directors in favor of gold consignements to the Germans, Tino asserts Azzolini was not unaware that according to the Bank Statutes the Board of Directors is invested of consultative powers alone. Tino concludes in asserting that the very alibis by which Azzolini tries to make believe that he was playing a double game do not stand good. He concludes asking the Court to do justice.

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SLIGHT BETTERMENT IN ROMAN FOOD SITUATION.

A very slight betterment in the nutritive value of the food consumed by an average Roman industrial family during the month of August was registered in a survey carried out by the the Roman Chamber of Labour. The average daily amount of calories for every adult has risen from 1670 in July to 1868 in August. Alth this figure is only slightly superior to half of the requiremen one hopes that this will be an indication of a progressive bet ment. However the monthly expediture of an average industrial mily has arisen because the derutrition suffered for many mont has coppelled the workers to spend all their money on food. The worker was able to spend a higher amount of money on food alwa according to the Chamber of Labour survey, thanks to raises in wages granted by the Allies and by some Italian firms and tha to anticipations drawn on the promised indemnity for the high cost of living. The survey reckons, on the basis of a wide referendum, that the weekly expediture of an average family during August has been as follows:
Purchase of food on the Black and on the free Market, 1158 lire (that is 87%), purchase of food with the ration cards, 180 lire (that is 13%). The 80% of the weekly expediture, totally 1681,50 lire and covering also clothing, heating and light, goes on food

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 248 Oct.12,1944
1[illegible] h

COLUMBUS D.Y.

The United States is celebrating today the 452th anniversary of Columbus' landing on American continent.

It gives us a great deal of pleasure, writes AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party, to join with brotherly sentiments the rejoicing of the American people that have all reasons for being proud of their pioneers and the various ethnical groups which emigrated from Europe and are now powerfully united in the solid bock of the American nation. America owes a great debt to Europe and Europe owes a great debt to America. Particularly we owe to America today the victory on Hitler and Mussolini which is rescuing Europe from the nightmare of nazifascism. There is today only a big question mark in suspence before the conscience of mankind. Will we attain a peace worthy of the immense sacrifices Europe and America are undergoing for striking a death blow to nazifascism and prussian militarism? Our answer of italian antifascists to this question is dubitative. Behind the nice words of the Atlantic Charter and the juridical schemes of Dumbarton Oaks which are more or less reminiscent of the late League of Nations existing, we see the comeback of a world of conservative interests which may lead to a situation similar to 1919 experiences. There are many indications conveying us the impression that America is likely to confine once again herselves to the role of observer in European affairs. What is the american policy respecting Italy? It is the same policy as Churchill's? Does America trust the Italian people. We are very grateful to President Roosevelt for the valuable measures aimed at relieving the more pressing needs of our people and of our money market overburdened by the invasion of occupation dollars. But we think that Italy is not suffering for hunger and blackgreen dollars solely, what hurts us most is the atmosphere of distrust which surrounds the italian people.

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UNITA,organ of the Communist Party recalls that on the occasion of Columbus Day celebration last year Italy declared war on Germany.Italians were reunited to the American people on fascism corpse.Since then Italian soldiers went to action alongside of their american brothers,Italian patriots helped very often with bloody efforts american brothers to forge ahead;the Italian workers facilitated with their sacrifices the hard struggle of their american brothers on the road to victory.New ties have been created between the two peoples.On this recurrence,the paper concludes,

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Italians only ask from American people to be granted more opportunities for extending their war effort against the common enemy and a larger measure of self-government for national regeneration.

WILL ERITREA ALONE BE RESTORED BACK TO ITALY?

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party in commenting the statement of Richard Law on the former Italian Eritrea writes that the British Minister kept silence about the fate of Somaliland and Lybia. Should we infer from, that the fate of the latter colonies will be different? We like to think, the paper adds, that Lybia and Somalil nd will be dealt with the same plea as Eritrea for the time being; that is as occupied territories under italian sovereignity. Their fate should be rest on just settlements of colonial issues.

F.D.R. PLACES ITALIAN RELATIONS ON THE RIGHT PLAN.

"We owe to President Roosevelt a great debt of gratitude for his having placed on the right colonial plan Italian American relations" writes ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action. "It is extremely significant, the paper observes, is, that according to the official texts of President's declarations, the American government provides for a technical and political settlement of our account which bears much larger scope than a simple granting of credits to Italy.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

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Via San Basilio 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

9057

BULLETIN N° 247

October 11, 1946.
2000 h.

COLUMBUS DAY TO BE CELEBRATED TOMORROW AT THE CAPITOL.

The Italian Government will give to-morrow at the Capitol a reception in occasion of "Columbus Day". All diplomatic representatives of the U.S.A. and of Allied and neutral Nations have been invited. The Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi will attend the reception. He will also broadcast an address to Italians in America and to all Americans. The festivity will be taken as an occasion to stress the renewed friendship of the Italian and American peoples.

POPE WILL ADDRESS ARGENTINA ON RADIO NEXT SUNDAY.

The Holy Father, on Sunday, October 15th, at 13.30 will address a radiomessage to Argentina in occasion of the closing ceremonies of the National Eucharistic Congress of Argentina.

The Congress was held ten years after the International Eucharistic Congress which was presided over, as Cardinal Legate, by His Eminence Cardinal Pacelli, now Pius XII.

FOUR AMERICAN PRIESTS ARRIVE AT VATICAN TO HELP IN RELIEF WORK.

1631

The Archbishop of New York, mgr. Francis Spellman, to-day presented to thePope four American priests who have come to Rome to work temporarily in the Vatican offices. They are: the Rev. John P.Boland, of Buffalo N.Y., the Rev. Thomas F.Markham of Boston, the Rev Caesar M.Rinaldi of Newark, the Rev. Andrew P.Landi of Brooklyn [illegible]

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OTHER SIX ITALIAN PROVINCES
TO PASS UNDER BONOMI'S ADMINISTRATION.

Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi this morning informed the Cabinet that at 9 a;m. of October 16 the Provinces of L'Aquila, Teramo, Chieti, Pescara, Rieti, Viterbo, will pass under Italian Administration.

As for the question of Sicilian separatism Bonomi Communicated that the Allied Governments are giving no support whatever to the movement. The Cabinet decided to set up an Advisory Board to Sicily's High Commissioner, composed of representatives of the local Parties and economical and cultural organisations to draw up proposals for the regional autonomy of the Island.

The Cabinet also decided upon the immediate granting of a subsidy for the high cost of living to the State servants, taking effect from August 16.

As for the subsidy to all workers depending from private firms, the Cabinet decided to convoke next Friday a meeting, at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labour, of the representatives of the General Confederation of Labour and the representatives of the Agricultural and Industrial owners, to draw up a contract for the immediate corresponding of the salary.

The Cabinet further decided to improve the Conditions of farmers who cultivate as tenants scarcely productive lands. In some instances a maximum of 4/5 of the produce will be assigned to the farmers. The share tenancy the more diffused form of agricultural contract in Italy, has not been revised for the time being.

ROMAN ZOO CHIMPANZEE STILL ARE FASCISTS.

"Osservatore Romano", organ of the Vatican, points out that a paper complained of late about the Chimpanzee of the Roman Zoo that still gives the Fascist Salute to visitors obeying their keeper's command. "The seriousness of this question is self-evident especially these days" the Vatican Paper comments, "but it is not so serious as would be to expect apes to salute raising the hat."

1630

MONARCHIST STUDENTS DISSEMINATE PROPAGANDA

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

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1630

MONARCHIST STUDENTS DISSEMINATE PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS IN ROMAN STREETS.

Students on bicycles belonging to the Youth Monarchist Group "Cavour" disseminated this afternoon leaflets in Roman streets. One of the leaflets said that a Republican régime in Italy would pave the way to new oppressive dictatorships and imperil the unity of the nation.

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THE MAGNIFICENT WORK OF THE CATHOLIC MISSIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

"Nobody has deserted his post in the international campaign which the Missions carry on," Mgr. Celso Costantini, President of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith said to one of our reporters. "Not even in the extremely critical conditions in which they have found themselves in the Countries devastated by the war. The Missionary Day which is celebrated in all the world since 1926 through the personal initiative of Pius XI, will also this year be held on the forelast Sunday of October and will be characterised by an increased fervour in prayer and good works. It is now 5 years that the Day of the Missions is celebrated among the ravages caused by the war but this year the terrible hurricane of war seems at last to draw to its close and there is a gleam of light on the horizon. The missionaries in far away lands, brave apostles of charity among so much hatred, are always ready to take up fully their work of moral and material construction bringing their assistance to establish understanding and solidarity among the nations, since we all know that this great achievement is above all spiritual and that the renewal of life must start from the soul. The victims have not been wanting in this vanguard army, and we bow our heads, deeply moved, before these silent heroes who have given their lives for their missionary calling. A letter from a nun who describes the vicissitudes and the death of a group of these valorous missionaries, including a Bishop, Irwin- ed in far away seas because of war operations, has arrived at Propaganda File. The good nun thanks God for the fate reserved to her and repeats the words of Saint Paul: I am overcome with joy in the midst of tribulations! But the missionaries need a lot of help. They have suffered many tribulations, chiefly hunger. It is the Pope himself who becomes a mendicant for these far away brothers. We are sure that also this year the Faithful will contribute generously since their contributions have increased every year and had reached last year more than 10,000,000 Italian lire, according to the exchange of two years ago. In the competition of generosity which the Nations of all the world have undertaken for the propagation of the Faith the U.S. hold the first place. But the missionary [illegible]
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1629

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The battlefield of the Missions is constituted principally by Africa, Asia and the South Seas and it has some restricted sectors also in America and Europe. It extends over 64.000.000 square klm and is inhabited by about 2/3 of the human race, with about one billion and 50 million pagans, 260.000.000 mahometans, for a total of one thousand and three hundred million men. The Catholics in the territory of the Missionaries are about 25,000,000 the indigenous priests about 22,000 between natives and foreigners; the Missionaries are helped in their work by about 9,000 lay brothers, 53,000 nuns, 76,000 teachers, 92,000 catechists, 33,000 baptisers. The medium annual increase of Catholics in the missionary lands numbered about 800,000 yearly conversions in 1939. The works upheld by the Missions with our charitable offerings are numerous; 97,000 schools, with over 5,000,000 frequenters, 1,000 hospitals with 75,000 beds, more than 2,000 pharmaceutical dispensaries which grant 30,000,000 consultations yearly, about, 2,000 orphanages, several hundred leper houses and hospices for old people, 77,000 Churches and Chapels, 400 native Seminaries for the formation of indigenous clergy with 16,000 students , etc."

Mgr. Costantini concluded declaring that besides the prayers for the Missionary intention, all the various functions to celebrate the work of Propaganda Fide, on the appointed day from all the Radio stations in liberated Italy will be launched an appeal to the Missionaries and to the Faithful who intend to collaborate in the Propagation of the Faith throughout the World.

REGULATION OF OCCUPATION LIRE 1628
GREETED LIKE A SUNBEAM IN ITALY.

"Roosevelt assures to Italy freedom from want without charity, with dignity" declared to "SI" today a well known personality of Italian financial quarters.

The announcement that the U.S.A. Government will open a credit in dollars for Italy in exchange of the occupation lire has brought about a feeling of great relief in Roman economic circles. How the question of the occupation lire was going to be solved had remained uncertain up to now as no official indication had been given on the matter. Only a few economists on the [illegible] side of the Channel and the Atlantic expressed their [illegible] that a countervalue would have [illegible]

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

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was strengthened for the two following reasons:

1º) The Allied issue of banknotes was coming on the top of the inflation provoked by the Fascists and Nazis.

2º) It increased the worries about the financial means to be used to buy abroad materials to start Italy's reconstruction.

Since Italy's gold reserve was stolen by the Germans, and in view of the disastrous conditions of agriculture and industry in Central and Southern Italy and of the gloomy news coming from Northern Italy about the situation of industries there, Roosevelt's announcement came like a sunbeam. A further encouragement was given by the fact that Italians abroad are allowed to send money to their relations home and that their dollars and pounds are accredited to the Italian State.

0065
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BULLETIN N° 246

Oct.11,1944
15CC h

AZZOLINI'S TRIAL.
(Continuation from preceding issue)

The second witness to take the stand is Guglielmo Mancini, vice Chief Secretary to the Governor of the Bank of Italy.He is a young man,34 years old,wears spectacles and a light grey suit. SINIBALDO TINO,lawyer of the Bank of Italy asks whether the witness is a relative of Mrs. Edwige Mancini Mussolini.
MANCINI:No.

The witness was interned by the Germans in Croatia and succeeded to get back to Rome in the first part of December.He affirms that Azzolini tried to resist in every way to the Germans and Fascists to meet the Bank of Italy obligations with the Swiss Bank which had gold deposited in Italy.The witness escorted the gold shipped to Switzerland up to Chiasso.The witness says that the President of the Bank for International Settlements had very nice words to say in praising the Governor of the Bank of Italy for that.The witness adds that Azzolini refused always to yield to the pressure of the Director of the Reichsbank Dernhuber who wanted dismissed all Bank of Italy employees refusing to go n[illegible].

The third witness is
MARIO PENNACCHIO,who was representative of the Bank of Italy in Paris.He is 49 years old.At the present is not in service.Although still in the staff of the Bank.He came back from Paris only a few weeks ago.He was agent of the Bank of Italy in Switzerland till 1940.In this capacity he was able to get acquainted with international banking circles.The witness affirms that he was directed by Azzolini to work for the preservation of good relations between Italy and the English speaking countries,especially during the Sanctions period.The witness adds that Azzolini was held in high esteem by the leading exponents of [illegible] banking world.

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0067

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1625

GIUSEPPE NATHAN, son of Ernesto Nathan, a very popular Mayor of Rome before Fascism, is one of the Bank's high officials and has been the Bank's delegate in London since 1915. He witnesses that when [illegible] tha Rome-Berlin Axis was set up, Azzolini was contrary to this alliance. Also in 1942 Azzolini told to the witness that he had done everything in his power to convince Mussolini not to declare war. Giuseppe Nathan, who is a Jew, in 1938, following Mussolini's racial laws, should have been dismissed from the Bank. But Azzolini backed him and obtained that an exception be made in his favour.

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Engineer BERNARDINO NOGARA, an old gentleman of 74 years, with a small white beard, inhabits the Vatican as a Delegate of the Administration of the Holy See. He learned from Mr. Fummi, Delegate of the Morgan Bank, that the transfer of the gold was being discussed at the Bank of Italy. Fummi expressed the opinion that the gold would have been safer in Rome. This happened at the end of July. Plans were also made to safeguard the gold in the Vatican. The idea was Giacomelli's, General Secretary of the Bank of Italy, but the realisation was not possible for lack of suitable premises. Nogara declares that Azzolini always strived to maintain high the prestige of his Institute, exploiting his personal connections and the vast esteem that surrounded him in all international quarters. He always heard Azzolini praised abroad.

THE REV.CLEMENTE BARDAOUIL,a high Lebanon Church dignitary, dignified by an imposing beard, gave shelter to Acanfora to hide from the Germans of whom the General Director of the Bank of Italy was scared to death. Azzolini's brother, Armando, went often to Bardaouil's house to bring Acanfora documents and other things. One day Acanfora told the witness:"What would Azzolini do if the Germans knew the existence of the gold having seized the prospects in the files of the General Staff?" Acanfora said thisvery categorically as one who is personally in the know of what he is talking about. (The priest's statement provokes a deep sensation) The nephews and the cousins of the Governor, whom the witness personally knew, were all opposed to Fascism and held Azzolini in great esteem. The Governor in November 1943 sent him a large amount of money to contribute to expenses the priest was incurring to hide British officers and patriots. Another time the witness received from Azzolini ten thousand lire which he handed over to Commander De Grenet who was at the command of the hidden patriots. Commander De Grenet was eventually captured by the Germans and shot in the Fosse Ardeatine. A few days before Rome was freed the witness met personally Azzolini, one of whose sons had taken shelter in his house as he did not want to serve with the Germans. When he was informed that Azzolini had been arrested he sent to the Allied Commander in Rome a letter of which he shows a copy to thePresident of the High Court.

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1625

DOCTOR CARLO POSSENTI, Chief of the Office of the Bank of Italy, 37 years old, witnesses about the precautions adopted by Azzolini to safeguard the Saving Institutions from Fascist plundering. The witness evokes the episode of the Head of the Provincial Fascist Organization of Venice, Michele Pascolato, who obtained to be appointed General Director of the Saving Institution. Azzolini intervened and caused a decree to be

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issued to safeguard the funds of the above Institution. The Fascists got very angry about it and particularly Achille Starace, then Secretary of the Fascist Party.

On being requested by Solicitor Tino (Parte Civile) the witness describes the state of disorder discovered in the Rural Bank of Anzio, one of the Saving Institutions, presided over by the Fascist National Councillor Di Giacomo who issued blank cheques for the amount of about 100,000 lire and afterwards resigned.

On being requested by the Defense the witness gives details about the resistance opposed by Azzolini to the attempt made by the Fascists, under the leadership of Roberto Farinacci, former Party Secretary and exponent of the extremist Wing, to lay their hands on the funds of the Popular Bank of Soncino.

EDUARDO PFISTER, a high Bank official, relates on the work carried out to hide the gold behind the wall of the vaults. He thinks that the hiding place could not be discovered by sight but could be easily found by knocking on the wall.

SOLICITOR ANGELUCCI (Defense):"Do all the vaults have double walls like the one in the Bank of Italy?"

PFISTER:"The majority has. The double wall builds a corridor which is also used by the watch in their rounds."

ANGELUCCI:" How many persons know about the hiding place?"

PFISTER:"Given the large quantity of the gold there were 6 masons, one electrician, one wall painter,8 workers, myself, 3 officials with the vault's keys and others who did not directly depend from me. They were all decent and reliable people."

ANGELUCCI:"DID ALL these people stay away from home the whole night?"

PFISTER:"Yes, because there was the curfew." 1624

On being requested by the Defense the witness relates how he accompanied Azzolini to L'Aquila, where the Governor went there to alter the clichées for the printing of the Bank notes of the Bank of Albania and this to avoid that the Bank notes should be forged by the Germans.

SOLICITOR BOTTI (Defense):"The existance of a double wall in the vaults was it known to many people?"

PFISTER:"It was known, but the people who used to go in the vaults were not many."

Also INTRONA,on being asked explains that the "Sacrestia the safest place in the vaults is consid-

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SOLICITOR BOTTI:"In the double wall are there holes for the air?"

PFISTER:"There are holes and they are visible from the outside. However the section of the double wall chosen to hide

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the gold did not have holes.

SOLICITOR BOTTI:"But the holes demonstrate that there is a hollow space in the wall!"

ITALO DEL GUERCIO, Engineer of the Bank's L'Aquila branch gives further details on the measures taken by Azzolini to avoid the forgery of the Bank of Albania notes on the part of the Germans. He also testified about the time gaining tactics employed by Azzolini to avoid that the L'Aquila establishment would be transferred to the North. Azzolini ordered the witness to insist categorically with the Germans on the technical impossibility to put into action thetransfer. It was a difficult thing to demonstrate as the machinery had already been quite easily carried from Rome to L'Aquila, but the witness succeeded in having the upper hand with the Germans. The struggle for the transfer of the machinery to the North lasted till May 1944. During this period the issue of Bank notes was kept down at the lowest possible level. The workers in the Printing Establishment helped a lot towards this end also because they feared that they would be deported themselves with the machinery. One succeeded thus in producing less than 450,000 bank notes a day against the 900,000 required by the Germans.As a matter of fact from L'Aquila not a man, nor a machine were carried away. Answering a question by Solicitor Botti (Defense) the witness tells how Azzolini greatly contributed to the relief of the refugees who took shelter in L'Aquila. Once Azzolini, together with the witness, went to see the Archbishop Carlo Confalonieri and gave him 50,000 lire for the refugees and political victims.

It is 11,55 a.m. and the hearing of the witnesses has come to an end. 1623

Regarding the consignment to Vittorio Mussolini, the Duce's son, of 10 million lire, Solicitor Tino (Parte Civile) points out that from the files of the Bank's correspondence it appears that Azzolini did everything in his power to favour the operation. At this point Solicitor Angelucci (Defense) insists affirming that also the witnesses for the Defense who are presently in

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Concluding Solicitor Angelucci calls the Court's attention on the grave responsibility that the Court assumes judging Azzolini without having heard so important witnesses.

On the incident, while the Parte Civile, declares itself ready to accept the decision of the High Court, the Public Prosecutor does not think that the witnesses summoned by theDefense are indispensable and proposes to declare the hearing of the witnesses concluded. At 12,15 the Court retires to decide on the matter. After half an hour the Court re-enters and reads a decision refusing the request of the Defense.

Thus the debate is postponed to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Solicitor Siribaldo Tino will speak first.

END OF AZZOLINI'S TRIAL FOR TO-DAY.

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Thus the debate is postponed to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Solicitor Sinibaldo Tino will speak first.

END OF AZZOLINI'S TRIAL
FOR TO-DAY.

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BULLETIN N° 245

Oct.11,1944
13°0 h

AZZOLINI'S TRIAL.

A Mussolini's letter exhibited.

The third audience of Azzolini's trial opened this morning for the hearing of the Counsel witnesses.They are only few interested spectators in the Court.The trial of the ex Chief of the Bank of Italy facing charges of handing over gold reserves to Germany as of collaboration is not attracting a very lively public interest, in contrast with the popular excitement which marked the proceeding of the Caruso trial.Some of the Prosecution witnesses,who were heard yesterday,are present.Among them is Nicolò Introna, Commissioner of the Bank of Italy,who before the opening of the audience is seen chatting with lawyers.

The defendant is introduced in the Court at 9,20.He is little late this morning.the audience being supposed to open at 9.Azzolini appears shaved and calm.There are no movie operators this morning and the defendand is spared the flazing of the klieglights.

The Public Prosecutor De Villa exhibits a document relating to the withdrawal made on October 6,1943 by Vittorio Mussolini, son of the Duce of separate Bank of Italy accounts which were impersonally credited to the Head of the Government.One was for 9;937.000 lire and the other for 135.000.The withdrawal was authorized by Vincenzo Azzolini.The entire amount withdrawn by the Duce's son was taken to North Italy.

Mussolini's letter reads as follows:

The Duce of Fascism
Head of the Government

1621

October 6th 1943 XXI

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

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Mussolini's letter reads as follows:

The Duce of Fascism
Head of the Government

1621

October 6th 1943 XXI

N. 5029

To the Governor of the Bank of Italy

Rome

Two accounts are opened with the Bank of Italy:N 1 for 9,937,078 lira and 69 cents and N 3 for 135,263 lira and 35 cents respectively in the name of the Head of the Government,Prime Minister,Secretary of State and Dr. Nicolò De Cesare in his capacity of special Secretary to the Duce.It is necessary to provide for the withdrawal of the two accounts and therefore I have imparted

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instructions that the checks corrsponding to the withdrawal of the above mentioned amount,accrued with the interest maturing up to the day of the withdrawal be made exclusively to the name of Dr. Vittorio Mussolini,whose signature is on margin of this letter.

Signed:Mussolini

Countersigned:Vittorio Mussolini

To Mussolini's letter is attached a personal letter of Azzolini by which the ex Governor of the Bank of Italy directs the cashier of the Bank to"proceed according to the instructions contained in the letter of the Head of the Government,Duce of Fascism,letter which is enclosed in its original text,because bears the facsimile of the signature of the said Mr.Vittorio Mussolini".

I will avail myself of these documents-the Public Prosecutor declares-to prove how Azzolini was subservient to Fascism.The Public Prosecutor exhibits also a letter of an old State Attorney,Adelchi Falconi,who affirms to be in position to throw more light on the pressure which were brought on the personel of the Bank of Italy to persuade them to go to North Italy.De Villa is of the advise that Adelchi Falconi should be summoned to take witnesses stand.Sinibaldo Tino,lawyer of the Bank of Italy agrees.

Arnibale Arpelucci of the Defence Counsel proposes that Adelchi Falconi should be called after all other witnesses have been heard.All agree on this proposal.

The President calls in Fabio Orbini,a witness,to exhibit Mussolini's letter.

The first Defense witness to take the stand is Francesco Terrizzani,one of the members of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Italy since 1936.He is 76 years old,from Liguria.He used to come to Rome from Genoa,frequently and had the opportunity to meet very offen with the Governor of the Bank of Italy,who gave him confidential informations.Azzolini-the witness says- stated at Board of Directors meeting of September 29 that gold reserve were handed over to the Germans upon the unanimous consent of the Directors.Azzolini-the witness adds-told him that he was endeavouring to preserve all Bank of Italy assets till the arrival of the Allies.

1620

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

Countersigned:Vittorio Mussolini

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PRESIDENT: [illegible]ts,except gold reserves!

TERRIZZANI: [illegible]lini was very indignant at Barracu(Undersecretary for the Intern in the Fascist Republic)circular according to which the families of the Bank of Italy employees refusing to go North would have been consigned to the Germans.

1620

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This is an infamy!uttered Azzolini in reading the circular.Then he ordered that the circular be placed on the signs board of th Bank in order everyone took cognicence of the infamy of the sci disant Undersecretary.

One day I advised Azzolini to resign,because he looked to one like Daniel in lions cave,but he would not because he liked t fight to the finish as a real soldier.

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0083

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 214 Oct.11,1944
1000 h

NORTHERN COMMITTEES OF LIBERATION LEAD THE ORGANIZED RESISTANCE.

As the Allied troops forge ahead in North Italy the problem of the local Committees of Liberation comes up for consideration, says Palmiro Togliatti, Communist Leader and Minister without Portfolio in an editorial of UNITA, organ of the Communist Party.

Togliatti writes that the Committees of Liberation are loosely described as Committees "after the Liberation". This may be true only for the Southern provinces, and not for all of them, according to the editorialist. But even supposing the Committees of Liberation in South Italy croped up mostly upon the arrival of the Allies. It would not be a mistake to minimize the political struggle they conducted for long months against Fascism and the part they played in the democratic rebirth of Italy? Togliatti points out that local Committees represented the only authority disclosing public services when the old state was crumbling down in the oppressed provinces. Moving northward, the writer goes on, we find that the local Committees of Liberation played a leading part in organizing and directing the popular resistance to Nazi invaders. To start with we find in Rome the Committee of Liberation which gave birth to the new Government of Democratic Italy. Should this apply to all provinces, the president of the local Committee should be elect the Prefect. But as we proceed northward we find the local Committees of Liberation exercising more power and playing more definite part in the organized resistance of the local populations. Upon the arrival of the Allied troops are these Committees the only local authorities capable of commanding the respect of all citizens and ensure order and discipline. That in Milan, Bologna, Genova fascists may be left at their post or allowed to get hold again if the local office is unthinkable.

It is necessary, Togliatti concludes, to recognize the functioning of Committees of Liberation

1618

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It is necessary, Togliatti concludes, to recognize the functioning of Committee of Liberation alongside of that of Government authorities as forged ahead in the provinces where the people have really fought their way to self government.

AVANTI SEES A NEW SACRED ALLIANCE.

AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party in commenting the tentative proposals of the Dumbarton Oaks plan writes that it is hardly

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

sufficient t.. nize security for ensuring peace.To achieve a true peace,the paper adds,is necessary not to outlaw war but to eliminate causes of war.In comparing the Dumbarton Oaks Plan with the League of Nations Covenant,Avanti observes that the latter was a more promising one.

The present document,the paper holds,is lacking of that idealistic inspiration,that religious faith which represents the most salient tracts of Wilson's mentality.Here we have only harsh realism,politics and force?The new organization for peace is conceived only as a military alliance,and prosecution of war alliance between the four major powers.

Peace and security,the paper concludes,are to be ensured by the solution of economic social problems.This should be realized by the Four Power entrusted by war events with the responsibility for world reconstruction.We are puzzled by Roosevelt's words in commenting Dumbarton Oaks Plan?The President said that force may be employed not only for putting down aggressions but also for quiet down social and economic unrest in the world.

END OF NEWS NOTE.

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BULLETIN Nº 243 October 10, 194[illegible]
2000 H.

[illegible] GETTING USED TO SPARE
[illegible] CALLS ON PRIVATE PHONES.

Roman citizens, especially of the fair sex are too loquacious on the phone, declared to us a manager of the Societa Telefonica Tirrena in commenting the restrictions on private calls ordered by Colonel Poletti's decree.

When the Allied ordinance was enforced strange rumours were circulated among theRoman population concerning the control system set up for checking the waste of time in which the Romans used to indulge by talking leisurely at length on their private phone. In fact the control is a very simple one. A metre is applied to check the calls number on each of the private phones throughout the Rome aerea. The control is continuous. Each call is registered by the metre which gives exactly the number of the calls made day by day. There is no attempt to elude this round the clock control system. All those who try to stop the metre with some device are the first to get under sanctions, that is to have their phone discontinued. 4000 phones are checked by TETI personnel daily, which means that each of the metres is inspected once a month.

Callers who do not abide by the regulations for the second time are liable to the discontinueing of their phone for a period from six to ten days.

All causes for infractions are carefully checked. If the extra calls are justified by real necessities they are condoned. So far 2000 phones have come under sanctions for exceeding the allotted number of calls. There are only a few second offenders. This means that even the most loquacious Romans are bringing home to themselves that time is money.

1615

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00886

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1615

TO-MORROW'S CABINET WILL DISCUSS WAGES AND SHARE TENANCY.

At to-morrow's Cabinet meeting the long debated questions of the raise in wages and salaries and of the share tenancy (mezzadria) will be discussed and very probably defined, as we learned in political quarters.

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00087

MEMBERS OF EXECUTION SQUADS FIRED FROM ROMAN POLICE.

112 officers, N.C.O's and Police agents in Rome have been fired to-day for having taken part in the shooting squads during the German occupation of Rome. They will be tried in due time.

GARIBALDI'S GRANDSON WANTS NO POLITICS AMONG RED SHIRTS.

The old "Garibaldini", or "Red Shirts" movement has to remain apolitical and must serve only the higher interests of the Nation, declared to-day, in commenting an attempt of split between Red Shirts, general Peppino Garibaldi, Giuseppe Garibaldi's grandson. The Garibaldini are veterans of Garibaldi volunteers formations who fought for Greece, in '96 and France in 1914.

A group of the adherents to the "Red Shirt Legion" formed by the veterans of the battle of the Argonnes in 1916-17 and by the components of the "Brigade of the Alps", which fought bravely at Bligny, Chemin des Dames and on the Italian front in the 1915-18 War fostered the constitution of a new "Garibaldini Association". General Peppino Garibaldi, son of Ricciotti, Comander of the "Red Shirts Legion" protested against the attempt to divide the "Garibaldini" family. He declared that the manoeuvre is led by a small group of dissidents who want to deprive the Garibaldini Association of its non-political character which was its power in the past and to reduce it to a means for personal aims. General Garibaldi will do his best to maintain the non-political tradition of the "Red Shirts".

ITALIAN MONARCHICAL UNION TRANSFERS H.Q. TO ROME.

1614

T -day the "Italian Monarchical Union" has plastered the walls of the City with a "manifesto" inviting every Italian to adhere to the movement.

The movement developed its activity in Southern Italy, especially in the Naples district, where its adherents are very numerous and well organised.

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The movement developed its activity in Southern Italy, especially in the Naples district, where its adherents are very numerous and well organised.

Recently the Italian Monarchical Union transferred its head-office to Rome, where the other sections, already organised in the South and those which will be set up in the Capital and later on in the other liberated Provinces, shall have to apply.

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President of the Union is the former Fascist deputy Alfredo Misuri who was one of the leaders of the Fascist Squads of Umbria, soon after the first World War, and who in 1924 was one of the first to oppose the system of violence and corruption started by Mussolini and his direct collaborators in the Government with a famous speech held in the Chamber of Deputies.

This speech powerfully helped the campaign led by the opposition against the Fascist acts of violence and provoked a brutal aggression against Alfredo Misuri who almost lost his life. After his recovery he abandoned the political life continuing just the same to oppose the Régime. For this he was condemned to various years political confinement, always persecuted and watched.

The program of the Monarchical Union consists in "developing among the citizens the convincement that a Constitutional Monarchy today more than in the past is the only institution which can be a symbol of the National Union. The Monarchy, more than any other form of Government is indispensable for guaranteeeing freedom, work order and the reconstruction of the Country being a stabilising factor of the political currents."

This movement puts itself at the side of the Italian Democratic Party, whose newspaper is the "Italia Nuova", edited by Enzo Selvaggi.

"The Royal House has no connection whatever, directly or indirectly with this new political movement as it is the case with the Italian Democratic Party" declared to "SI" the Minister of the Royal House, Falcone Lucifero who added that the Royal House considers with sympathy every political party or movement working for the reconstruction of Italy in an atmosphere of Democracy and Freedom.

ANTOLINI RECEIVED BY PIUS XII.

The Pope received in private audience this morning Alberto Antolini director of the economic section of the A.C.C.

The Pontiff also received Carlo Magallaes de Azevedo; Ambassador of Brazil to the Holy See; and Brigadier General Gerald Upjohn.

1613

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

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1613

A MONUMENTAL PALACE TO BE RESTORED BY THE HOLY SEE.

The Holy See acquired the Palace of the "Penitenzieri" in Via della Conciliazione we learn to-day. It is a majestic edifice of the XVth century which the Holy See plans to have restored to its original splendour from its present decay. The monumental Palace after completion of restoration works will house the Order of the Sacred Sepulchre.

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The palace, built about the ned of the XV Century by Cardinal Domenico della Rovere was designed by Baccio Pontelli who is believed to be the architect of Sante Sisto; Santo Spirito Hospital and the Church of Santa Maria del Popolo and Saint Peter in Montorio. It was for years residence of Cardinals. In the XVII Century it became the seat of the College of "Penitenzieri". Under Napoleon it was given in property to various private owners who neglected the upkeep of the Palace letting it deteriorate to its present shabby conditions. Lovely frescoes of Pinturicchio were badly damaged by the carelessness of the keepers. Restoration works will cost 24 millions.

ACTION PARTY AND SOCIALIST PARTY WILL NOT MINGLE.

In the political circles of Rome the news has in these last days spread of a possible fusion of the Action Party with the Socialist Party, and a consequent absorption of the Action Party's newspaper "Italia Libera", by the daily paper "Avanti!" of the Socialist Party. The news is not trues. There is no doubt that the relations between the two parties have become in these last weeks much more cordial, but each of the Parties intends to keep its characteristic phisionomy. So the members of the Action Party's Executive said to the "SI" agency.

"The Action Party", so "SI" was told "is the youngest Italian Party, and for this reason the more discussed. We find in this a sign of vitality and of its importance in the political Italian life. Marking its difference from all the parties which call themselves traditional, the Action Party has drawn up its program in 16 points. This program has been approved by the majority of the members of both Committees, Consultive and Executive. During the discussion which followed in Cosenza about the developments of the political action, there was no disagreement about the program, but only a discussion about the different ways of interpretation of the directions held on general agreement. No disagreement was to be seen in the Party itself after the meeting of Cosenza. There was only a change of men in the direction of the Party. As a matter of fact reading in these last weeks the "Italia Libera" one could realise that the name of the men who were told to have left

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letting it deteriorate to its present shabby conditions. Lovely frescoes of Pinturicchio were badly damaged by the carelessness of the keepers. Restoration works will cost 24 millions.

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Also on the social ground the Action Party has a program which has a program which can not be mistaken with the program of other parties. The Action Party is sure of the necessity of resolving in a socialistic sense, the problems of work. But its socialism has nothing to do with classes. It calls on every workman, without distinction, and without wanting to set up any particular egemony, as is the case of Industrial Communism or Agricultural Communism. It opposes - for the moment - the complete socialisation of the Country, because it fears the possibility of a useless burocratic congestion. The Socialist Party itself agrees on some of those ideas, but does not agree on others. This does not mean that leading men of the Socialist Party itself **do not** share ideals very similar to those of the Action Party. Those circumstances have strengthened in these last days the communion between the Parties. But one cannot say that the two programs can be confused; they remain perfectly distinct, (The Socialist is based at least for the moment on terms of class), and they assure to both Parties the continuity of a good work directed to the aim of creating in Italy a vital concentration of Republican Democracy.

ITALIAN RED CROSS WEEK TO HELP REFUGEES.

Between the 22 and the 29 of October an "Italian Red Cross Week" will be held in Rome with the purpose of collecting money, clothing, useful household objects for the refugees. The Allied Authorities have promised their full support to the initiative.

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BULLETIN Nº 242

October 10, 1944.
1600 h.

AZZOLINI'S TRIAL.

(Continuation from preceeding issue)

AZZOLINI points out that this episode concerns the Bank's personnel Committee and not himself.

INTROIA, on being asked, declares that Azzolini could not ignore these things. In any case precise instructions of the Government existed on the matter.

PAOLO GRASSI, 67 years old, former Director General of the Treasury, presently awaiting a decision of the Cabinet, was present at the interview between Azzolini and the Fascist Commissioner Cabbi when the latter told him that the Germans had asked for the consignment of the gold. He did not however hear the gold prospects mentioned.

FRANCESCO ROSSI, Army Corps General, under Chief of the General Staff up to the Armistice, during the period he was attached to the Supreme Command never saw the prospects about the gold. He thinks that these documents have never been in his offices for otherwise he would have seen them.

1699

RENATO MONTEZEMOLO, 41 years old, a Captain in the Naval, aide de camp of H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Realm, when he came back from captivity met his own brother Giuseppe, two days before the latter was arrested, June 25 1944. Giuseppe Montezemolo, a Colonel in the Italian Army, was one of the leaders of the clandestine military resistance front and was shot by the Germans in the Fosse Ardeatine. Colonel Montezemolo told his brother that he had taken many pains to try and save the gold of the Bank of Italy, when he was at the head of Civilian affairs of the open City of Rome, under the orders of General Carlo Calvi di Bergolo. Unfortunately Azzolini did not

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SOLICITOR ANGELUCCI (Azzolini's defense): "Do you know if Azzolini sent to your brother 100.000 lire for the clandestine front?"

MONTEZEMOLO: "Yes, I am aware of it."

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GUIDO ACCAME, 59 years old, Brigadier General, was told by Montezemolo about his plans to save the gold shipping it to Sardinia. But Azzolini, told to the witness Colonel Montezemolo, did not agree.

GUIDO PIERINI, 52 years old, head of the Bookkeeping Office of the Bank of Italy, now fired in the Anti-Fascist purge, suggested to Introna to write the false letters to screen the hiding of the gold and wrote them down together with Introna.

ROCCO QUATTRONE, 61 years old, Chief Inspector of the Bank of Italy, did not directly take part in the hiding of the gold, but was present when the gold was prepared for the consignment to the Germans, the evening of September 20th, following pressing orders issued by Azzolini. He was offered 6,000 lire as a premium for the work accomplished but he refused the sum. When Azzolini himself presented him with the premiums he took the money, put it in a safe and later on when Introna was appointed Commissioner of the Bank he handed him back the money.

The hearing of the witnesses is thus finished.
It is 1,40 p.m. and the President adjourns the trial.
To-morrow morning at 9 the questioning of the witnesses for the defense will start.

END OF AZZOLINI'S TRIAL
FOR TO-DAY.

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BULLETIN N° 241

Oct.1C,1944
15OC h

AZZOLINI'S TRIAL

(Continuation from preceeding issue)

PRESIDENT:A[illegible]xpert would have recognized the trick?

INTRONA:From the accountin point of vue nothing had to be done because since June 1941 it was agree that the branches in case of gold transfer,should simply receive the gold itself as a deposit,and all the accounts were to stay in the Bank at Rome.This can be proved from a circular issued in 1941.

PRESIDENT:Was the work of the cache well done?

INTRONA:At six o'clock on September 2 the work was completed and everyboy agreed in recognizing it perfectly done.It was impossible to see the new wall.

The witness then tells about the circumstances in which Azzolini after the orders received by the Commissioner of the Treasury, Cambi,said resistence was impossible against the Germans who wanted the remittance of gold,for the reason that the High Comand of the Open Town of Rome could not send forces to defend the Bank.When the witness went to the Governor's room he found there Acanfora,whom he had not seen for a long time and the General Secretary of the Bank itself,Giacomelli.Here it was said that the Germans were in possession of all the documents of the Italian General Staff and probably also of the prospects of gold that had been given to the General Staff.

INTRONA:It was the first time that I learned this important point and I was very surprised.

PRESIDENT:When had those prospects been drawn up? 1607

INTRONA:I do not know;I never heard of them.

PRESIDENT:But did those prospects prevent Governor to send gold to the other branches?That is to say,were those prospects done on purpose that the gold should stay in Rome?

INTRONA:No[illegible] was prudent to keep it in Rome.

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(Continuation from preceeding issue)

PRESIDENT:A bank expert would have recognized the trick?
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INTRONA:I do not know;I never heard of them.
PRESIDENT:But did those prospects prevent Governor to send gold to the other branches?That is to say:were those prospects done on purpose that the gold should stay in Rome?
INTRONA:No, but he was prudent to keep it in Rome.
About his opinion on the remittance of gold during the meeting the witness states that he did not say anything on the matter. If he could have talked he should have voted to keep the gold in hiding.Introna realized then that Governor Azzolini had already decided to hand over the gold,and later he kenw that this was the order given by Azzolini himself.
PRESIDENT:What did Acanfora said during the meeting?
INTRONA:Azzolini as well as Acanfora were sure that the Germans had in their hands all the prospects of gold.

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Introna relates then about the strong requests made successively by the Germans in order to get the gold,and about the circumstances in which it was decided to send the gold to the Milan branch.There the vaults were watched by the Germans who were in possession of the third key of the vaults.Introna relates all the pelegrinations made by the gold until its arrival to Fortezza, where it was put in a cave in front of which a wall was built and where officials of the bank itself stayed to look after the gold reserve.Later they sent to Fortezza an armoured door for the cave. Afterward the gold took the road to Berlin.At this point Azzolini pointed out that the gold was always the property of the Bank.

PRESIDENT:"Did the Germans ever enquire about the gold not registered but deposited in the Bank?"

INTRONA:" No."

PRESIDENT:"Do you confirm to have said that in Azzolini's place you would not have handed the gold over to the Germans?"

INTRONA:"I confirm, on condition that the Germans did not know the existence of the gold."

AZZOLINI:"Does Introna remember that at the meeting of September 20 also the Cashier Urbini and Quattrone took part?"

PRESIDENT:"The witness has already declared so."

INTRONA:"The Germans have succeeded in plundering our Country and the Bank of Italy. Let us hope that in due time we can claim back what is ours. To this end the Bank has charged Solicitor Tino to defend its interests."

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR:"Does the witness know if the people who knew where the gold was hidden were all absolutely reliable?"

INTRONA:"Unboudtedly."

PUB. PROS. :"Who had to sign the prospects if they were drawn up ?"

INTRONA:"They did not need a signature, as they were only informations. Their drawing up had to be authorised by the Governor."

PUB.PROS;(to Azzolini):"Did you communicate informations about the hiding place to extraneous persons?" 1606

AZZOLINI:(with resentment)"Absolutely no!" The former Governor further explains that all the mail, especially the letters from and to foreign countries, was forwarded to the Director and to the Assistant Director General of the Bank.

PUB.PROS.:"Did the appointment to Minister exclude the possibility of remaining General Director of the Bank ?"

AZZOLINI: Accordera, once appointed Minister

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1606

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PUB.PROS.:"Did the appointment to Minister exclude the possibility of resuming General Director of the Bank ? "

AZZOLINI: [illegible]ora, once appointed Minister for Foreign Exchanges and Currencies, ceased to be Director ; but he asked for an assurance that his place in the Bank would be given back to him as soon as he ceased to be a Minister. He was treated like one called up: the Bank paid him the difference between the salary of Minister and that of Director of the Bank."

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AC.'NFORA WITNESS.

After the questioning of Introna and a ten minutes recession Luigi Acanfora, former General Director of the Bank of Italy, is introduced into the Court. He is tall, bald, 60 years old, clean shaven. After July 26th he was appointed Minister for Foreign Exchanges and Currencies in the Badoglio Cabinet and up to the 8 of September he went only once to the Bank of Italy. After the 8 of September Acanfora thinks that he called at the Bank three times for personal reasons. The first time he only spoke briefly with Azzolini and told him, merely as an information, to have heard that the Germans had seized the files of the General Staff. This must have happened between the 11 and 12th of September. At this time the witness went about very cautiously as he felt in danger not only for having been Minister with Badoglio but also because, as Minister for Foreign Exchanges and Currencies, he had learned many misdeeds of theFascist bosses. On the morning of September 20th, Azzolini received him standing in his private reception room and told him about the German request for the gold. The witness attended the meeting always standing up as he was in a hurry to go away and hide again. On hearing that the Germans knew about the existence of the gold he said:"If things are in that way, there is nothing else to do." Having spoken thus Acanfora left the Bank.

PRESIDENT; "Do you confirm that you talked to Azzolini about the prospects the 12th of September and not on the morning of the 20th after having called him near a window?"

ACANFORA:"I talked to him about that, merely as an information, only the 12th of September. I deny to have mentioned the matter again the morning of the 20th."

PRESIDENT:"Remember that you have taken the oath! Think of the importance of your statement and to the fact that the defendant can be sentenced to death. How is it that Azzolini affirms that you contacted the General Staff in connection with the prospects?"

ACANFORA:"I deny to have done this."

AZZOLINI:"But I confirm that he came to the Bank and among other things told me that he established contacts with the General Staff. I further deny that on September 12th the witness talked to me about the gold prospects. Acanfora on that occasion spoke of the political situation. He told me about the prospects

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ACANFORA:"I insist in confirming what I said: As far as I am concerned I had a prospectwhich I bring forward. I was given it at the beginning of August when as a Minister I asked the Bank's Secretary informations on the gold reserve for reasons of my office. But these data, required for my own use, were

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never shown to anyone else."

The questioning of the witnesses for the prosecution, after Acanfora has been heard, is continued.

GAETANO GIACOMELLI, Sardinian, former General Secretary of the Bank of Italy, recently sacked, relates the already known circumstances in which the gold was handed over to the Germans. As for the gold prospects the witness remembers that Azzolini knew that the Germans had seized them from Acanfora. He adds that this matter was not considered in the meeting of September 20th at least in his presence. He never drew up prospects about the gold situation with the precise aim of informing the General Staff. On being asked by the President he confirms to have said that the gold was handed over without due reflection. He however, later, during the preliminary Judicial proceedings, mitigated his statement.

SOLICITOR BOTTI: (Azzolini's defense) "Does the witness remember if Acanfora asked him informations about the gold in the Bank?"

GIACOMELLI: "I do not remember". The witness is shown the prospect brought forward by Acanfora and says he cannot precise for what reasons the document was drawn up. He states that the despatching of those prospects took place without passing through the Governor's office.

PUB.PROS.: "Does the witness remember to have drawn up the prospect following Acanfora's order?"

GIACOMELLI: "I do not remember."

PUB.PROS.: "The document should have been shown to the Governor?"

GIACOMELLI: "As it was dealing with data that Acanfora already knew, that was not necessary."

SOLICITOR TINC (Parte Civile): "Does the witness remember if Azzolini gave orders to burn a certain quantity of Bank notes as the Allies were getting nearer?"

GIACOMELLI: "This was an order imparted by the Bank's coordinating Office in the beginning. Afterwards the order was withdrawn."

TINC: "Do you remember if ten million lira were given to Mussolini's son Vittorio?"

GIACOMELLI: "It represented the transfer to the North of

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TINO:"Do you remember if ten million lire were given to Mussolini's son Vittorio?"

GIACOMELLI:"It represented the transfer to the North of the residue of a sum pertaining impersonally to the Head of the Government, a sum of which also Dal Gallo made use."

FABIO URBINI, central cashier of the Bank is now questioned. He suggested to Introna to hide the gold between two walls in the Bank's vault. September 20th he was ordered by Azzolini to take the gold out again. He did not take part in the Directors meeting. He does not remember to have ever said to be ready to shed his blood to save the Gold. As for the prospects he cannot

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exclude having supplied data about the gold, without knowing to whom they were destined. He further excludes that Acanfora asked him those data which, in any case, should have been asked to the General Secretary.

SOLICITOR TINO:"When the Germans took over the gold did they have elements for the control,lists or other details?"

URBINI:"They had nothing."

CARLO PLATTER, private secretary of the Special Commission of the Bank of Italy, relates about the drawing up of the false letters to justify the hiding of the gold. He confirms that Azzolini was very obsequient to the Fascist Authorities. About the consignment to Vittorio Mussolini of ten million lire he says that he only heard it spoken of. He gathered the impression of Azzolini's readiness to obey the Fascists through the examination of the correspondance. He knows that Quattrone refused to accept the bonus given to him after the gold was transferred to the North.

DOCTOR UGO ZINNARI,54 years old, Chief of the Office of the Bank of Italy, was present when the gold was hidden and states that the work was carried out with perfection. He also relates how the gold to be handed to the Germans was placed in readiness in a great hurry so that one had to work the whole night. He says that the order to buy the Fascist uniform was never given by Azzolini's himself but by the Bank's highest officials.

GASTONE PACETTI, 38 years old, accountant, thinks that the hiding place of the gold was undetectable.As for the transfer of the Bank's printing establishments to L'Aquila he states that this decision provoked the disapproval among the personnel that it was done to favour Adelchi Serena, then Secretary of the Fascist Party. He also thinks that the locality was not well chosen for the printing of the Bank notes. He also relates, in his quality of member of the Epuration Committee, that when some of the employees suspected of being anti-Fascists were summoned at the Fascist Group "Monti", the Secretary of the Group told them that he knew everything that was going on in the Bank as Azzolini himself was sending him a report every two days. He also recalls a circular sent by Azzolini in March 1941 to remind

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CARLO PLATTER, private secretary of the Special Commission of the Bank of Italy, relates about the drawing up of the false letters to justify the hiding of the gold. He confirms that Azzolini was very obsequient to the Fascist authorities. About the consignment to Vittorio Mussolini of ten million lire he says that he only heard it spoken of. He gathered the impression of Azzolini's zeal always to obey the Fascists through the examination of the correspondance. He knows that Quattrone refused to accept the bonus given to him after the gold was transferred to the North.

DOCTOR UGO ZINNARI,54 years old, Chief of the Office of the Bank of Italy, was present when the gold was hidden and states that the work was carried out with perfection. He also relates how the gold to be handed to the Germans was placed in readiness in a great hurry so that one had to work the whole night. He says that the order to buy the Fascist uniform was never given by Azzolini's himself but by the Bank's highest officials.

GASTONE PACETTI, 38 years old, accountant, thinks that the hiding place of the gold was undetectable.As for the transfer of the Bank's printing establishments to L'Aquila he states that this decision provoked the impression among the personnel that it was done to favour Adelchi Serena, then Secretary of the Fascist Party. He also thinks that the locality was not well chosen for the printing of the Bank notes. He also relates, in his quality of member of the Epuration Committee, that when some of the employees suspected of being anti-Fascists were summoned at the Fascist Group "Monti", the Secretary of the Group told them that he knew everything that was going on in the Bank as Azzolini himself was sending him a report every two days. He also recalls a circular sent by Azzolini in March 1941 to remind the employees of their Fascist duties. As for the Fascist sympathies of the former Governor the witness narrates some episodes as for instance the chucking out from two houses belonging to the Bank of two employees after they had been condemned by the Special Tribunal for having spread copies of a speech by Churchill and another by Roosevelt. Another episode relates the economic favouring granted to a certain Cortiglioni who for 13 years kept away from the Bank having dedicated himself to the career of a Fascist Party boss.

(To be continued)

1603

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

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

BULLETTIN No 240

Oct 10, 1944.
1200 hours.

AZZOLINI'S QUESTIONED
IN SECOND DAY OF TRIAL

At 9LO a.m. today the High Court of Justice trial against Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Bank of Italy, was resumed for the second day, in which witnesses will be questioned. The interest of the Roman population is less than it was during the Caruso trial: it is obvious from the lack of public, from the lesser police precautions, and the calm reigning over the court room that no sensational revelations are expected. Azzolini is very calm. In his banker's double breasted blue suit, behind his professional eye glasses, he looks a little paler than yesterday. He confessed in his brief that he cannot sleep at all in his cell.

At the beginning of the audience the press begs the President of the Court to make clear their position to the authorities. Yesterday's Italian paper stories of the trial were cut by censorship by an eccessively careful interpretation given to a warning voiced by the President about not divulging details which may benefit the Germans and the Fascists beyond the Gothic Line. The President answers that he will speak about this to Col. Pollock and will write the Allies an official letter about the matter.

Azzolini, sitting in the leather arm chair at the center of the horshoe table filled by the judges, faces a barrage of questions shot to him by Sinibaldo Tino, the Bank of Italy lawyer, who defends the interests of the Bank robbed by the Germans.

TINO: Did the Germans also ask for checks and bills, besides bank notes?

AZZOLINI: Sometimes, but very rarely.

TINO:

1602

0109

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

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IN SECOND DAY OF TRIAL

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1602

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TINO: Did the Germans also ask for checks and bills, besides bank notes?

AZZOLINI: Sometimes, but very rarely.

TINO: Was it true that the use of checks and bills deprived the clients of them?

AZZOLINI: The lack was due not to the Germans' use of checks and bills but to the air bombardments which had destroyed the machinery to produce them.

TINO: Did you ever exchange letters with the Germans?

AZZOLINI: Only once, in order to obtain the shipment of gold to Switzerland. Of all other letters which were eventually written I cannot remember the date.

TINO: What date had the last letter you wrote to Doctor Berhuber?

0110

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

AZZOLINI: Of all my letters, including those I wrote when I was North, there are complete files at the Bank. Regarding my relations with the Social Republic (Note: Italian Social Republic is the name of the Puppet state North of the Gothic Line.) I never saw Mussolini. I went only twice to Milan to attend banking meetings. With the excuse of sickness I refused to participate to a a dinner to which the German ambassador was invited. He wanted to see me. In that very day I had a Mass celebrated in Moltrasio (Lake Como) for the employees of the Bank who died in Ferrara. This I did so that the Germans could see I was in good health and could, as I did that day, walk several kilometers.

TINO: Do you remember whether Quattrone (a bank official -Note) refused the bonus offered him for having escorted the gold North?

AZZOLINI: I deny absolutely that this happened.

TINO: We shall see that when Quattrone will be questioned. And from what sources did you learn that, on Sept 20, Potenza was still in German hands?

AZZOLINI: I heard someone say it.

Tino then produces a document stating that Potenza, on that date, had been evacuated by the Germans and had been free for five days.

With this last question, Azzolini's questioning ends. He resumes his place and on the leather arm chair sits the first witness, Nicolò Introna, Knight Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy, University Professor, and now commissioner of the Bank. He was director general at the time of Azzolini. Introna is an elederly gentleman with white goatee and horn rimmed glasses. He wears a grey suit. He swears the tell the truth and nothing but the truth with a powerful voice. Then he begins to speak. He has a Pugliese accent. He is from Bari. He tells of the proposal, made before the 20 of September, to hide the gold in the empty space between two walls in the "Sacristy" of the Bank, proposal which Azzolini accepted only in part after much shilly-shallying. Introna speaks slowly with great clarity. He dwells at great lenghth on the details of the hiding of the gold, on the selection of the cache, on the characteristics of the little door which opened on the empty space, which was 8 meters (Note - About 24 feet.)

1601

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735046

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INTRONA: On the morning of September 19 I asked Azzolini whether anyone knew the exact amount of gold we kept in the Bank. Azzolini answered 'No'.

As the witness tells of the false documents prepared which should have proved that the gold had been shipped to Potenza, Azzolini listens to his former director with great interest but with absolute calm. (To Be Continued).

1601

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Telefono 41746

0113

BULLETIN Nº 238 October 9, 1944.
2000 h.

EDEN STRESSES INTERDEPENDENCE OF NATIONS.

(By our diplomatic correspondent)

Count Sforza is likely to have smiled with satisfaction while reading the first brief reports of Mr. Anthony Eden's address at Bristol.

The British Foreign Secretary struck a note which is very dear to the Count's heart, and used nearly the same words to which Sforza is most affectionate: those of "the interdependence of Nations", which he pronounced for the first time at the Montevideo Congress of Italian emigration in 1940.

All progressive minds in Italy are by now fairly convinced that isolationism, neutrality and the dogma of absolute State sovereignty are dead and buried. They are prepared to renounce to "independence" in favour of "interdependence". They only wonder, at times, whether interdependence is not by any chance meant to be equal to "dependence": for small Nations, or Powers which do not belong to the Big Three (or Four or Five).

It is already known that Italian public opinion, as a whole, is more favourable to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's plan of equality of Nations in shaping the world organisation, that to either Russia's or Britain's idea of world order. All discussions on this subject are therefore followed with careful attention, although Italians realise that they have not yet a chance to express their opinion on the world in which they too are bound to live in the future.

1600

ITALIANS ALLARMED BY EDEN'S DECLARATIONS SAYS BONOMI TO NEW YORK TIMES.

Premier Bonomi in an interview with the New York Times states that the Italian Government is not in position to make [illegible] Eden declarations on colonies because

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

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1600

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Premier Bonomi in an interview with the New York Times states that the Italian Government is not in position to make any statements regarding Eden declarations on colonies because it is not very clear whether Eden was talking about Ethiopia, for while democratic Italy has no claim to make or was referring also to Eritrea Somaliland and Lybia which Italy possessed long before Fascism. It is not clear also whether Eden was expressing a British Government opinion or an Allied decision. This being the case Bonomi has nothing to say on the subject except confirming that the Italian people were allarmed by Eden's declarations whatever they really meant. The Italian people, Bonomi adds, is extremely sensitive to any facts or words conveying

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the the impression that others might pass decisions on the regardless of their opinions by acting only as conquerors disposing at their will of the fate of the vanquished.

KATHARINE CORNELL ACTS IN ROME FOR THE FIRST TIME.

The American actress Katharine Cornell yesterday appeared for the first time before the Italian public in the recital of the comedy "The Barrets of Wimpole Street".
The recital, according to the express wish of Mrs. Cornell, was dedicated to the memory of Eleanora Duse, the greatest Italian tragic actress of all time, who died in Pittsburgh in March 19.
Before the representation started, the Italian régisseur, Guido Salvini, expressed the welcome of all the chief Italian actors, actresses and régisseurs (who had come in great numbers to attend the representation) to the leading actress and all the other actors of the Company. He said it was everyone's hope that the common interests for the problems of Dramatic Art which occupy Italian and Allied actors should be forerunners of the future common political interests. At the end of the play the Italian public manifested its admiration to the Cornell, to Brian Aherne and all the other players with loud and long acclamations.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO HOLY SEE RECEIVED BY POPE.

This morning the Holy Father received in private audience the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See, Don Domenico De Las Parcenas, The Pontiff also received Mr. Ralph Herick, an American Catholic, Director of the War Naval Transport Administration of Naples.

YOUNG CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS SEE ITALY DETERIORATING.

"La Punta", organ of the Young Christian Democrats, writes that Benedetto Croce is wrong in saying that a problem of young people does not exist any more than the problem of flowering. In the same paper Giulio Andreotti of the Party Executive defends the bourgeoisie from the attempts at throwing on it all the responsibilities for the birth of Fascism. "It is not right," he says, "to blame for the past only one class, that is the so-called bourgeoisie, when everybody contributed to stabilise the system..." The writer goes on saying that today Italy is no more the "Country of Saints, Artists and Heroes but seems to be changed, fortunately with

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

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YOUNG LIBERALS GLOOMY ON WORLD OUTLOOK.

"L'Opinione", liberal organ writes that the various conflicting declarations on the part of British and American Statesmen not only confuse completely Italian public opinion, but at the same time give the impression that even the leaders of world policy are not able to find a way out. Italy's problem seems to be for the major Powers only a local problem... but it is a key problem which will tax the skill of the present leaders of World policy in bringing about peace and order on earth. The writer goes on: "We are observing with great concern the existing difficulties for a mutual agreement between the great Western Democracies and the Soviet Giant. And we cannot overlook the fact that Russia is not at war with Japan and fails to indicate the slightest inclination to disintangle herself from this strange friendship in the Far East."

50 FASCIST PERSONALITIES AND GENERALS
TO BE ARRESTED SOON.

The High Committee for the punishment of Fascist crimes started preliminary judicial proceedings against about 50 big Fascist personalities, among whom many Generals, it was revealed to-day. The arrest of these personalities will follow shortly and therefore the authorities cannot yet reveal their names not to put them on the run. The preliminary proceedings are already in an advanced stage, although the Assistant High Commissioner, Mario Berlinguer, is forcibly absent from his office because suffering from bronchitis since a week, and although the whole work is carried out by only ten judges. It is confirmed that if the accused will keep hidden in Rome or under the protection of extraterritoriality, the trials against them will be held in their absence.

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF AZZOLINI TRIAL
ACCORDING TO BANK OF ITALY SOLICITOR.

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The political importance of the Azzolini trial is infinitely superior to that of Caruso. And this because the gold reserve of the Bank of Italy, reserve whose handling [illegible]

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

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POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF AZZOLINI TRIAL ACCORDING TO BANK OF ITALY SOLICITOR.

The political importance of the Azzolini trial is infinitely superior to that of Caruso. And this because the gold reserve of the Bank of Italy, reserve whose handing over to the Germans constitutes the chief charge brought against the former Governor of the Bank, represents the last financial resource for the rebirth of this martyred nation. If in fact Caruso and his henchmen tortured and caused the massacre of so many Romans, innocent victims of Nazi-Fascist barbarity, Azzolini, by not adopting the minimum precautionary measures, and through his

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remissive attitude to the Germans at the moment in which he should have fought with the courage characteristic of the soldier, and he confessed he felt himself a soldier during the interrogation, has struck at the very heart the life of the Nation which is reduced to its last gasp. This attitude will be the cause of long indescribable tortures which for many generations will afflict Italy, after the handing over to the enemy of that remainder of the patrimony which represents the fruit of the hardly earned savings of an entire people.

These declarations were made to us with regard to the Azzolini trial, which began today before the High Court of Justice, by the Solicitor Sinibaldo Tino, who represents the Bank of Italy.

Solicitor Tino, author of the recent book "Thirty years of Fascism", is in the Roman Forum one of the most outspoken exponents of anti-Fascism, which he has put into action at the cost of any risk. Sinibaldo Tino was also the only Italian who at the end of 1924, after the Matteotti crime and the publicity aroused by the Cesare Rossi memorandum, had the courage to publically accuse Mussolini as the first instigator of the murder, and to denounce him as also guilty in the drama. This gesture which at the time seemed so bold as to approach temority, resulted in Tino being the first of a long list of persons sent to the political confinement, whose iniquitous law was invented just at that time, confinement which was later accompanied by subtle and persevering persecutions. Nevertheless the name of Tino is attached to the memory of extremely important trials including the one of Messines, the one of the Royal Guards, that between the actor Angelo Musco and an American journalistic agency, that of the cheats of Roman Clubs and many others. Tino was also the representative of the "parte civile" in the Matteotti trial.

"Through this trial," we asked the Solicitor, "will it be possible to work the way up to the responsibilities of Mussolini in the disastrous financial policy of the Fascist Régime?"

"Azzolini has attempted in his account to demonstrate that he, more or less wisely, was always contrary to Mussolini's financial policy which aimed at maintaining at any cost the exchange at the level of 90 lire to the pound, even when England and America depreciated their currency. But all this Azzolini

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"Azzolini has attempted in his account to demonstrate that he, more or less widely, was always contrary to Mussolini's financial policy which aimed at maintaining at any cost the exchange at the level of 90 lire to the pound, even when England and America depreciated their currency. But all this Azzolini says today when it is easy to affirm it; in reality he did nothing to avoid in any way the race of Italy to monetary catastrophy."

"How could Azzolini successfully oppose Mussolini's financial policy?"

"By resigning from his post and trying with every means, even abroad, to publically denounce the ills by which the political and financial life of the Nation was undermined."

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0121

BULLETIN N° 237

October 9, 194[illegible]
17,15 h.

AZZOLINI'S TRIAL.
(continuation from preceding issue.)

denounced for having behaved too humanely towards the Jews when I was compelled to fire them. Who took the responsibility to send to the Jews the difference between the pension and their old salary? At the height of the Germans domination, when the Jews were ordered to hand over 50 kilos of gold, I helped a Jew engineer Segrè, who in the past had given me good advice, to collect the ransom. This however did not help him much and his 70 year old wife was deported. In some instances, to help the Jews, I have even antagonised Mussolini. Defending the son of Ludovico Mortara (an eminent Jurist), George, I had the courage to tell Mussolini what he deserved. He allowed George Mortara to go to America and I sent him there the means necessary for living some months."

PRESIDENT: "Is it true that you had set up an espionage net to know who among your employees did not wear the Black Shirt on festivities?"

AZZOLINI: "My preferences have always gone to the orphans and to the ex-servicemen and not to the Fascists. In this I followed the example of the former Governor Bonaldo Stringher who from the other world is witness that I speak the truth. As for the wearing of the Black Shirt it was the Fascist Federation which sent agents to control my employees. Many people in the Bank did not have the Fascist uniform and I personally always preferred to wear, when ever I could, the uniform of my office.

It is 2 p.m. The President orders the Court's adjournement to to-mprrow morning at 9 a.m. Azzolini in the full glare of [illegible] beam lights, appears

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

AZZOLINI'S TRIAL.
(continuation from preceeding issue.)

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It is 2 p.m. The President orders the Court's adjournement to to-morrow morning at 9 a.m. Azzolini in the full glare of the beam lights, appears satisfied and is complimented by his lawyers for the precision of his deposition. He is then taken again to the Regina Coeli jail. 1596

END OF AZZOLINI'S TRIAL
FOR TO-DAY.

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

BULLETIN Nº 236

October 9, 1944.
1700 h.

AZZOLINI'S TRIAL.
(Continuation from preceeding issue)

At 11.45 a.m. after a short recession of ten minutes the trial is resumed. The public is scanty. Among those present there is only one lady besides the secretary of Colonel Pollock. Azzolini enters the hall again still very calm, and self-controlled. The former Governor, immediately spotted by the beamlights, sits in his place surrounded by five Carabinieri. When a cameraman gets very near to him to photograph him at close quarters, Azzolini puts one hand infront of his face but when the Court re-enters and the defendant gets on his feet, the Cameraman succeeds in his purpose. Azzolini soon starts again to give his account.

AZZOLINI: "When the gold was already in Milan, towards the end of November, the Germans called on me again and told me that as a result of an agreement between Hitler and Mussolini, the gold had to be carried away from Milan to a safer place. The Finance Minister, Domenico Pellegrini Giampietro, put a violent pressure on me to induce me to follow the Germans' wishes. I only obtained that in Fortezza, near the Brenner Pass, where the gold was carried, officials of the Bank of Italy should stay permanently. The Germans kept on pretending that the gold remained the property of the Bank of Italy. Then the Germans, through Doctoe Bernhuber, started talking about transferring a first consignment of gold to Berlin."

At this point Azzolini, who is caught by a coffing fit, often interrupts his recital. The President orders that another glass of water be brought to him. Azzolini, who looks tired, describes the manouvres carried out by the Germans to seize the gold. He explains how [illegible]

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(Continuation from preceeding issue)

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At this point Azzolini, who is caught by a coffing fit, often interrupts his recital. The President orders that another glass of water be brought to him. Azzolini, who looks tired, describes the manouvres carried out by the Germans to seize the gold. He explains how he succeeded in saving the gold belonging to the Bank for International Settlements and to the Swiss National Bank, and which was in the custody of the Bank of Italy as a result of old banking operations. He claims to have been obliged to have recourse to violence to resist the Germans who wanted to take to the Reich also this part of gold.

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He succeeded in making Italy honour an international obligation, a fact that in the future will be helpful to Italy. Thus 24 tons of gold were saved from the Nazis greed.
The President now reads a wire sent by the President of the Bank for International Settlements in which pleasure is expressed about the way Italy, in such difficult circumstances, had maintained her promises and this thanks to Azzolini. He also reads a wire from Sweden, directed to the Treasury Minister Marcello Soleri, recording the esteem in which Azzolini is held in International financial quarters.
The defendant now describes the pressures put on him by the Germans to seize the reserves of Bank notes; about 8 billion lire, and for the transfer of the State printing plant from L'Aquila to the North.

AZZOLINI:"As the Germans wanted to transfer to North Italy also the printing machinery of the State, I succeeded, with the help of Senator Bartolini who was in charge of the State printing Establishment, to persuade the Germans to postpone this decision. In the end we succeeded to persuade them not to touch anything in L'Aquila while for the State printing Establishment, after Bartolini was substituted by a Commissioner, the transferr of the machinery was speeded up. However a part of it remained in Rome."
The defendant then tells how he made arrangements so that, as soon as Rome was freed, it would have been possible to print bank notes of the Bank of Italy within two or three days. He also demonstrates how he succeeded in limiting the printing of bank notes in North Italy from the side of the Germans, avoiding thus a disastrous inflation and the empoverishment of the whole nation. The Germans suspected him of sabotage. A worker in the Printing Establishments in Northern Italy revealed to the Germans that the slowness of production was due to a shortage of material purposely caused. This enraged the Germans who came to Rome together with a spy, who helped them in finding the clichées for the bank notes hidden in a cave. The Germans therefore took away everything, comprising some old machinery which was destined to a museum. After that the production of bank notes in Northern Italy began. It was still contained within the limit of 5 billion lire instead of the ten billions that the Germans wanted. With a clever device Azzolini prevented the Germans from issueing faked bank notes of the National Bank of Albania and also succeeded from printing Italian bank notes in Stutt-

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The last part of Azzolini's questioning, who among other things claims that he never took the oath for Mussolini's Republic, concerns his transfer to the North. He went to the North only as result of the German pressure.

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He claims that both the Germans and the Republican Government looked on him with suspision. The then Minister of Finance Domenico Pellegrini-Giampietro fired him from the Chairmanship of three Credit Institutes and appointed in his place Doctor Angelo Tarchi. Once Pellegrini Giampietro offered the place of Governor of the Bank of Italy to the same Tarchi.

Azzolini decided to go North only because he knew that if he refused the Bank of Italy would have fallen in the hands of some Republican Fascist. He stayed in North Italy as little as he could. There he was strictly guarded, he was given gasoline for his car only in very limited amounts. The German Ambassador von Rahn did not want him to go back to Rome and once he menaced to take the 90 years old mother of the defendant to the North as a hoctage. Confronted with this menace Azzolini temporarily renounced to come back to Rome. He however succeeded in returning in March but later he was compelled to go to the North again. At last at the end of April he succeeded in avoiding the German surveillance and came to Rome where he remained to the end of hiding Nazi and Republican spies and keeping hidden in a Religious Institute till the 5th of June.

The long recital of Azzolini ends at 1,30 p.m. The defendant has been speaking four hours uninterruptedly.

PRESIDENT: "What truth is there in the rumours about the transfer of the Bank's printing establishments to L'Aquila, a transfer that should have taken place to favour the then Secretary of the Fascist Party Adelchi Serena?

AZZOLINI: "As a matter of fact the Rome establishments were not adequate. The danger of airbombings was evident. It was Mussolini who ordered me, long before the war started, in 1937 or 38, to transfer the establishments to L'Aquila, where he thought that they would have been safer and more easy to defend with A.A. guns placed on the Gran Sasso mountain. But at that time Adelchi Serena was not Party Secretary.

PRESIDENT: "You are accused of having always been an obedient servant of Germans and Fascists."

AZZOLINI: "This is a lible. The resistance I put up against the Fascist Party is revealed by the fact that I succeeded to subtract to the Fascists the Saving Institutions."

SOLICITOR DI MONTI: (Azzolini's defense) "He enjoyed the good friendship of Roberto Farinacci." (This is an ironic remark as the hostility existing between Azzolini and Farinacci Party Secretary (Exponent

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

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SOLICITOR BIANCONTI:(Azzolini's defence)"He enjoyed the good friendship of Roberto Farinacci." (This is an ironic remark as the hostility existing between Azzolini and Farinacci, former Party Secretary and exponent of the extreme wing of Fascism, was widely known.)

AZZOLINI:"I never displayed anti Fascist attitude. I only behaved as an Italian, keeping politics away from the Bank. I thus made an enemy of Carlo Del Croix (war blinded,President of the ex-service men Association) who wanted to oblige me to take on personnel following political criteria. I was also

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BULLETIN 235

Oct. 9, 1944
5 00 h

AZZOLINI'S TRIAL
(Continuation from preceeding issue)

Azzolini, who continously sips water, is speaking only two meters away from the Chairman, who keeps staring at him.-Azzolini says:

" At this point Acanfora came along, he called me near the window and told me that the Germans had seised, at the H.Q. of the General staff, reports about the location of the gold. I communicated this alarming new to Introna. Acanfora, who was in a hurry, agreed that the gold should be handed over and left before the meeting started. At the beginning of the sitting the Cashier Urbini said: "what can we do? Not to hand the gold over it may mean to be killed." Also Introna, Giaconetti and Quatrone, having been asked by me, gave their assent with a nod to the consignment of the reserve."

President: " At this point did you give orders for the hidden gold to be taken out again?"

Azzolini: " I did. Soon after midday the Germans came again; they were haughty and spiteful. They insulted the King and Badoglio and ordered me to hand over the gold immediately, without hesitations. They intended to take it away next morning by plane. I used all everything in my power to convince them that it was impossible to take the gold away by air. I was afraid that if they so did the gold would have been carried directly to Germany. I was alone to argue with eight Germans. I obtained that only 5 tons should be taken away by air. I ordered Urbini to make ready the 5 tons for the next morning. The Germans came again the next morning and I started again discouraging them from carrying the gold by air. Meanwhile Dr. Maximilian Bernhuber, Director of the Reichsbank, came to see me and he consented to have the gold taken away by railways escorted by personnel of the Bank of Italy. Within September 28 the gold left for Milan. It amounted to 117 tons."

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PRESIDENT: " Why did you oppose so many difficulties when Badoglio proposed to transfer the gold to Piedmont, near the Swiss border? And why did you not immediately contact the General Staff? Why in fact did you loose a precious time ?"
AZZOLINI: " I only said to Badoglio that I did not have the necessary tranport means. Acanfora was charged of keeping contacts with the General Staff. Then the barrels to transport the gold came in very slowly. As a matter of fact I thought the gold would be safer in Rome.
PRESIDENT: " Thus from August 19 to September 8 not even one gramm of gold was carried away. Tell me now about the famous reports that should have been sent to the General Staff. You told us three different stories. Who actually wrote them down? The cashier Urbini and the Bank's general Secretary Giacometti both deny to have compilated reports while ypu said thet one of the two must have done them. . . "
AZZOLINI: " They were the only two persons capable of writing those reports."
PRESIDENT: " But they deny having done it. In your memorandum at the contrary, you call Acanfora responsible for it."
AZZOLINI: " The above persons can have been influenced, during their questioning, by the fear of epuration."
PRESIDENT: " But when Introna[illegible] suggested to you to hide the gold he asked you if there were reports about its location and you answered with a negative gesture."
AZZOLINI: " It was probably a gesture made absent mindedly."
PRESIDENT: " How do you explain that Acamfora denies to have taken interest on the report?"
AZZOLINI: "Acamfora is frightened. He started denying what he said before after the 5th of June. His loss of memory started only recently. When the Germans were here and Acamfora was keeping hidden, he did not speak like he does now. He knew so well about the reports that he ran to tell me that the safes of the General Staff had been broken open and that the reports could have been found by the Germans."
PRESIDENT: "The morning of the 20th was not Acamfora at a meeting of the Directors only for a chance?"
AZZOLINI: "That morning, since he saw me, he did not speak

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783046

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PRESIDENT:"The morning of the 20th was not Acamfora at a meeting of the Directors only for a chance?"

AZZOLINI:"That morning, since he saw me, he did not speak to me about anything else."

PRESIDENT:"Why did he put so much pressure on the personnel to hurry up the consignment of the gold which should have been carried away by plane?"

AZZOLINI:"It was the Germans who were bearing pressure. It is easy to talk about these things today.Then it was a very different thing to have to do with the Germans."

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PRESIDENT:"You said that September 12th General Calvi di Bergolo sentyou soldiers to guard the Bank. How do you explai. that after 8 days, when the gold had to be saved, Calvi di Bergolo refused any kind of help to the Bank to defend the gold-reserve?"

AZZOLINI;"This you should ask to Calvi di Bergolo."

PRESIDENT:"And why for such an important thing you sent the Chief of Cabinet and did not go yourself?"

AZZOLINI:"On the 20th the Germans had already occupied completely Rome and one had to act cunningly."

PRESIDENT:"Why did you hesitate when Introna suggested to you to hide the gold?"

AZZOLINI:"I was doubtful that the trick could be carried out successfully. The Germans had such a training in looting that I thought imppssible to hide the gold of which they knew the existence. For instance in Littoria the Germans blew up with dynamite the vaults of the Bank in which they had hoped to find money."

SOLICITOR TINC, (for the Bank of Italy):"I would like an exact answer. Did Azzolini hesitate because he knew that the Germans were masters in the art of looting?"

AZZOLINI:"I thought that the hiding of the gold was too risky an affair."

PRESIDENT:"Is it true that Colonel Montezemolo suggested to you to transfer the gold to Sardinia in the first days of September?"

AZZOLINI:"It is not true. I first saw Montezemolo Septemb 20th."

PRESIDENT:"And do you explain that you knew that a certai. quantity of gold was not included in the reports if you never saw the reports yourself?"

AZZOLINI:"The gold in question was not included in the re.. ve actually belonging to the Bank."

PRESIDENT:"And how is it that you authorised the Branch of another town to hide in a well a certain quantity of gold which was not included in the reports?"

AZZOLINI:"The reports only referred to the gold that we had as a State reserve."

PRESIDENT:"Why did you not save the gold that you had in the vaults of the Bank of Italy and which was not mentioned in the reports like you did with the treasure of the Crown?" 1590

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

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AZZOLINI:"This was done. The gold in question, amounting to about 2 millions lire, was carried to the Bank of Via del Parlamento as it was done for the Crown jewels which were property of the State. I could save the Crown treasure also because at the Bank nobody knew about it. The treasure was deposited in private safes. As a matter of fact the Germans looked for the Crown jewels at the Quirinale Palace. They did not know they were in the Bank."

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BULLETTIN Nº 234

Oct 9, 1944.
1200 hours.

AZZOLINI, BANK OF ITALY
HEAD, ON TRIAL FOR LETTING
GERMANS ROB GOVERNMENT
GOLD RESERVES.

One year and eleven days after the Germans carried away from the Bank of Italy vaults the last ingot of Government gold, to be transferred to Berlin, the trial against Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Bank, begins today. The bank official must explain why the gold was allowed to leave Rome and must defend himself against charges of cooperation with the enemy which contemplate the death penalty.

It is the second trial held in Rome for "Fascist crimes" before the High Court of Justice. The gilded, frescoed room is the same in which Pietro Caruso was tried, the rococo salone in Palazzo Corsini, second floor, where the Lincei Academicians used to meet to discuss delicate scientific questions. The room arrangements are the same. Twelve red-damask armchairs around the horse-shoe table where the court sits. In the center, the leather arm chair where the defendant and the witnesses sit in turn to be questioned. A table and a little arm-chiar are reserved for the defendants. Two long tables, behind that of the lawyers, overcrowded with Italian and Allied newspapermen. Movie cameras, klieg lights, cameramen, sprikled here and there give the court room a Hollywood touch.

Pale sunshine after the nights showers filters through the big windows overlooking Via della Lungara. Two cara-

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Pale sunshine after the nights showers filters through the big windows overlooking Via della Dungara. Two carabinieri, in high uniform, Napoleon's hat with feathers, tail coat, sword and spurs... Great public, representing all the political Parties, which was filtered through three police controls...Col. Pollock, Allied Police Chief, Rome, with his secretary...Tension.

At 9.04 a.m. the defendant is introduced into the room. Of medium height, grey haired, wide fronted, pale complctioned, with short tooth brush moustache, Vircenzo Azzolini, who directed for twelve years the financial policy of the Bank of Italy, enter between two carabinieri. Jail life, insomnia, privations, worry have marked his traits, whose face is however relatively full. The former Governor, under the flood of light which hit him as he enters the room, appears calm, poised, sure of himself. In low, unemotional tones, he talks with his lawyers. Placing

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

his hands on the table, he asmiles, with an expression recalling a rund board meeting. Azzolini, with large tortoise shell glasses, is dressed in correct, double breasted blue, silk shirt, blue polka dots tie. At the buttonhole he wears the tine light blue ribbon of his silver medal for bravery won during the First World War.

At 9.10 A.M. the court comes in. It is led by Lorenzo Maroni, Consigliere di Cassazione, who presided over the Caruso trial. He is followed by the judges, Giuseppe Carlizzi, Francesco Gabriele Arena, Filippo Profeta, Guido Lay, Fasciotti, Alessandro Bocconi, Eugenio Reale and Celeste Negarville. Adjunct Judges follow: Leonida Rognisco, Ettore Patini. With the exception of Carlizzi, all others are the same of the Caruso trial. As the Court files by him, Azzolini dos in greeting. A few seconds before the Public Prosecutor, Cristoforo de Villa, sat at his place. He has just reached Rome by plane, from Sardinia. He has a severe gaze, military haircut, short moustaches like Azzolini. A bar, who entered from the same door through which Azzolini has been introduced. Spreads over the Court's chairs a black crucifix with a brass Christ.

At 9.15 the Court Official, dressed in a red cloak, proclaims the trial open. The President asks the public not to smoke. Then calls the defendant and asks for his name and the name of his parents. Azzolini answers, standing up: "Azzolini Vincenzo, ~~fu Raffaello~~ of the late Alfredo and of Maria Carolina Serrao, born in Naples, December 5 1887, formerly Governor of the Bank of Italy."

Immediately after, the President calls the names of witnesses. The Commissioner of the Bank of Italy, Nicolò Introna, is not present because he found difficulties in entering the room. The President gives orders to have him introduced. The Bank of Italy requests damage (Making itself "parte civile" according to Italian law terms) for the loss sustained and is represented by Sinibaldo Tino, a prominent anti Fascist lawyer. The request of the Bank to be represented is commented by Annibale Angelucci, one of Azzolini's lawyers, who reads ~~the following~~ a statement declaring that they see no necessity of such a move by the Bank but that they have no objection to put. Other lawyers in defence of Azzolini are Luigi Biamonti and Ettore Botti.

The President then calls in front of him the defendant. Azzolini gets up and

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

Carliwzi, Francesco Gabriele Arena, Filippo Profeta, Guide Lay, Fasciotti, Alessandro Bocconi, Eugenio Reale and Celeste Negarville. Adjunct Judges follow: Leonida Bignisco, Ettore Patini. With the exception of Carlizzi, all others are the same of the Caruso trial. As the Court files by him, Azzolini dos in greeting. A few seconds before the Public Prosecutor, Cristoforo de Villa, sat at his place. He has just reached Rome by plane, from Sardinia. He has a severe gaze, military haircut, short moustaches like Azzolini. A man, who entered from the same door through which Azzolini has been introduced. Hails over the Court's chairs a black crucifix with a brass Christ.

At 9.15 the Court Official, dressed in a red cloak, proclaims the trial open. The President asks the public not to smoke. Then calls the defendant and asks for his name and the name of his parents. Azzolini answers, standing up: "Azzolini Vincenzo, ~~[illegible]~~ of the late Alfredo and of Maria Carolina Serrao, born in Naples, December 5 1881, formerly Governor of the Bank of Italy."

Immediately after, the President calls the names of witnesses. The Commissioner of the Bank of Italy, Nicolò Introna, is not present because he found difficulties in entering the room. The President gives orders to have him introduced. The Bank of Italy requests damage (Making itself "parte civile" according to Italian Law terms) for the loss sustained and is represented by Sinibaldo Tino, a prominent anti Fascist lawyer. The request of the Bank to be represented is commented by Annibale Angelucci, one of Azzolini's lawyers, who reads ~~the following~~ a statement declaring that they see no necessity of such a move by the Bank but that they have no objection to put. Other lawyers in defence of Azzolini are Luigi Biamonti and Ettore Botti.

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The President then calls in front of him the defendant. Azzolini gets up and walks with firm steps to a place in front of Maroni who reads to him the charges against him. He is accused according to the Article 5 of the Decree-Law July 27, 1944, No 159, to have cooperated with the German invader in Rome after September 8, 1944, hading over to the enemy the gold reserves of the Bank of Italy. This charge, which is technically based on the same Article of the Decree law on which the charges against Caruso were based,

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contemplates, for the most serious cases, the death penalty. The President warns Azzolini, who has already deposited with the Court a defense brief of 69 typewritten pages, to limit himself to the essential facts in his defense, and also warns him that the crime of which he is accused may justify a sentence to death by shooting in the back.

Azzolini sits in the arm chair prepared for him. With firm, a bit too firm voice, loudly, a bit too loudly, and with a slight Southern accent, Azzolini speaks. He says that he is not afraid of death, which he faced on the battle field and during the German occupation of Rome. He is confident to have done his duty to the utmost, to defend the Bank which has entrusted him. He proclaims himself fully innocent. His defence will turn mainly on one fact, the handing over of the gold reserves to the Germans, he says. He begins to describe Mussolini's intentions, in 1943, when Giacomo Acerbo (Note: One of the 19 who voted against M. in the Grand Council, July 25, 1943, condemned to death by the Republican Fascists, now at large somewhere in Liberated Italy.) was Minister of Finance, to bring the Gold Reserves North to Milano, Bolzano or Verona. Then, in spite of the fact that even the steel barrels to ship the gold had been prepared, he, Azzolini, manoeuvred in such a way that the shipment did not take place. Even Badoglio, after July 25, 1943, wanted to ship the gold north far from Rome. August 12 1943 Azzolini had a meeting with Badoglio to discuss this. Badoglio told him to request the General Staff for transportation. Back in the Bank, Azzolini instructed the Bank's General Director, Luigi Acanfora, who had been appointed later Minister of Finance, to get in contact with the General Staff. September 8 there had been an air bombardment of the Castelli, where Azzolini had wife and children --while he was preparing to reach there by car (it had been impossible to telephone) he was called by the Minister of Finance Domenico Bartolini and gave up the trip. While in the Minister's office he heard from the radio Badoglio's own voice announcing the Armistice.

Here Azzolini ends his tale asking for some water. A glass is given him. He resumes speaking. He tells that in the afternoon of September 11 a German captain, with a few armed soldiers, came to the Bank asking for the immediate delivery of about sixty million [illegible]

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Here Azzolini breaks his tale asking for some water. A glass is given him. He resumes speaking. He tells that in the afternoon of September 11 a German captain, with a few armed soldiers, came to the Bank asking for the immediate delivery of about sixty million lire. He managed to postpone the granting until next morning. In the meantime he telephoned General Carlo Calvi di Bergolo (Note: Son in law of the King, married Jolanda, was in command of an Armoured Division near Rome, Sept.8, appointed "Head of the Open City of Rome" for a few days, between the City's capitulation and the proclamation of the Fascist Republic.) asking him for a guard to defend the gold from the Germans. A guard composed of agents of the Polizia Africa Italiana, the PAI, was immediately sent, armed with sub-machine guns.

The following morning the German captain came.

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Azzolini asked him for a written authorization from General Stahel, the German Commander. (Note: Such was the technique of resistance: gaining time.) But the German came back again with the authorization and 68 million lire, in bank notes, had to be given to him.

After a few days, the then Vice Director of the Bank, Nicolò Introna proposed to hide the gold kept in the "sacresty" so-called, or deep vaults. Azzolini was doubtful. He thought of the Germans' spy system, of their information. However he decided to hide at least some fifty million lire. The ideal would have been to carry the metal outside the Bank of Italy and hide it somewhere. It was an impossible undertaking for lack of transport. It was then decided to hide the metal in the empty space surrounding the wall of the "sacristy". The operation was carried out secretly on the night of the 19th, and the door of entrance into the secret room accurately walled.

"The following morning," said Azzolini, "I went to Ettore Cambi, then in charge of the Ministry of Finance in Rome, who had just returned from the German Embassy. He told me to hand over the gold, all the gold. He was terrified and insisted: 'There is nothing we can do. They gave me an ultimatum for 1500 hours. After that they will use force!' When I went back to the Bank, depressed by what Calbi had just told me, I called to me the Director with the Secretary General Gaetano Giaconelli, Ernesto Quattrone, who held one of the keys to the "sacristy", and Fabio Urbini, those men who would have had to resist the Germans. I learned in the mean time from my Chef de Cabinet that the Colonel Giuseppe Cordero di Montezemolo (Note: One of the leaders of the underground resistance in Rome, after the Arrest of General Calvi, killed by the Germans at the Ardeatine Caves.) had sent word that this time it was impossible to send to the Bank an armed escort, as the Germans were disarming the Piave Division, which was the only division in Rome. At the same time we learned that Potenza, the city to which according to false documents in our files the gold had been sent to, had not been occupied by the Allies. The Germans could easily get information from their commanders on the field that the gold was not there. At the

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To Be Continued.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN No.233 Oct.8,1944
(Single Sunday issue) 1300h

ATLANTIC CHARTER STANDS GOOD.

AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party, in a commentary on Eden's declarations concerning Italian colonies points out that the Foreign Office head does his duty in asserting that Italy must be deprived of colonies which command some of the key points of British Empire sea lines. "Justice, Liberty and Democracy have nothing to do when vital interests come into play. Should that be the case there would be no reason to get excited about. The British Government is not the only winner. The American people have still to speak their mind and they have some original ideas about colonial problems which are consistent with the principles set forth by the Atlantic Charter.

The writer goes on in underlining the statement broadcast by Moscow Radio on Soviet foreign policy, which AVANTI holds, is highly significant because of its adherence to the Atlantic Charter in deeds and not only in words, having already undergone a practical test in Romania Finland and Bulgaria. The Atlantic Charter, the paper concludes, may surely give rise to a real new world provided there are no exceptions against which an important section of the anglo-american press never fails to make a strong stand.

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SICILY SEPARATISM IGNORED BY THE ALLIES.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party writes that yesterday's radio message of Don Luigi Sturzo from the United States could not fail to a special reference to one of the most pressing internal problems of Italy, that is Sicily separatism. Don Sturzo is a sicilian himself. Separatists are trying to capitalize for their own gards the popular unrest for war hardships, which are not undergone by Sicily alone but by all italian provinces. As well Separatists insist into their campaign the notion [illegible]

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PROVISIONAL PEACE HOPED FOR ITALY.

IL POPOLO,organ of the Christian Democrats,in commenting yesterday's radio message of Don Luigi Sturzo poins out that the Great Ambassador of Italy to America expressed reasonable confidence in the possibility of a provisional peace for Italy,of which the exchange of diplomatic representatives between Italy and the Allies is to be taken as forerunner.

The three points contained in Roosevelt's declarations,that is the increase of our military contribution the restoring of economic activities connected with war exigencies and the loosening of commerce restrictions are to be actuated for the common cause.It would be extremely helpful not only for our war effort, but also for our national unity against separatist movements, which boast of alleged support on part of Allies,whereas they are at service of selfish and questionable interests of local groups.

THE CESSION TO PEASANTS OF FORSAKEN LANDS IS NOT A REVOLUTIONARY EXPERIMENT.

UNITA,organ of the Communist Party,publishes an interwiev with Fausto Gullo,Minister of Agriculture,concerning the Government decree.for the cession of forsaken lands and confiscated estates of criminal fascists to peasants cooperatives.The Minister says that such a provision is not a revolutionary one.It does not effect in any way the social structure of the country. It is an emergency move.The Minister holds,Southern Italy and the Islands,where since centuries exist large estates,are the regions where vast tracts of forsaken lands may be brought under plougy by farm laborer cooperatives which are to be reorganized and provided with adeguate means for the task assigned them.There are some absentee lords who take an allarming wiev at all that.But the restoration to productivity of so many idle "Latifundia" will prove to be in the last instance of great benefit not only for the nation at large but also for the individual proprietors.

Finally the cession of forsaken lands to the peasants is a move aimed at bringing about social peace,the Minister concludes

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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MINISTER RUINI ASSERTS THAT ITALIANS WANT ORDERLY DEMOCRACY.

Meuccio Ruini, Leader of the Labor Democratic Party and Minster without Portfolio asserted in a public meeting at Quirino Theatre this morning that the Government and the Political Parties should prevent the reactionary forces from capitalizing for their activities the aspirations to order and discipline which are deeply felt by all Italians.

In referring the Government records Ruini affirmed that it performed its services more efficiently than it is generally thought. As to the economic conditions he stated that inflation is not out of control.

Minister Ruini concluded that nationalism is one of the greatest dangers still menacing Democracy in Italy and Europe. A large crowd attended and the orator answered questions made by the audience. Among those were Alessandro Casati, War Minister, Francesco Cerabona Transport Minister, Giuseppe Saragat, Minister without Portfolio, Stefano Siglienti, Finance Minister, the Prefect of Rome and other authorities.

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SUNDAY LITERARY SUPPLEMENT N°5 October 8,194

THE EXAMINATION OF CONSCIENCE OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

The examination of conscience of the Italian people manifests itself in many recently published books, in which recent and far away events are examined so as to illustrate more clearly Fascist corruption and to be able the better to solve the problems of present day Italy. A pamphlet on the History of Italy published by the Liberal Party is perhaps, of all these writings the most serious, the richest in ideas and the surest of doctrine; the author is Carlo Antoni, a philosopher who has risen to great fame with his two volumes "From Storicism to Sociology" and "The struggle against Reason" where he studies the historical anti-idealist and irrational philosophy. One cannot differ from his in his judgement of the Italy of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance, of those Centuries which go from the XIth to the middle of the XVIth. It is absolutely true that the Italians did not have the feudal state when feudalism triumphed in Europe, nor the monarchical one when the great European reigns were set up: they had the status of Cities of the ancient Classics, first the Comune, then the Signoria, fighting against other cities to enlarge its own domain and to subdue them. Also the Comune was aristocratic in Italy, while beyond the Alps it was bourgeois, and respected, even defending its own liberties and its own privileges, the feudal regime which flourished in the country. Especially in central and northern Italy these City States grew up and prefigured the unification of our people; in the South the monarchy created a Reign where little by little a bourgeois intellectual group was formed. The Renaissance civilisation was the last development of this history of six centuries: a crowning and a decadence? I agree with this, but Antoni does not want to recognise that which historians like Salvatorelli admit, that is that even then the Italians divided in so many cities, Signorie and Republics, had the feeling of partecipating in one and the same history of Italy. The unity of the peninsula, maintained by Lorenzo de Medici with

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Antoni wants to prove that the problem of unity was not imposed by an internal historical dinamic.At the end of the Cinquecento he demonstrates a variety of political forms inthe peninsula:the monarchical feudal reign,the Ecclesiastical State, the aristocratic Republic,the feudal principality,the Communal

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principality,each one shut into itself,without the power which might have led to national unity.And also this is partly true, but there has not been in Italy a religious revolution like the Reformation,not a strong Patrician class,not a Capitalistic bourgeosie.But I would not say that to certain classes,such as those "urban notables" proud of recent titles,and better still to the land owners and to the lawyers and the intellectuals had failed an utilitarian or political conscience of a common interest.The reforms of the Settecento were asked for the defence of the economical interests of certain classes;the same interests in the variety of States;and the poets and prose writers called for Italian liberty and for one who would unite the Peninsula,with sincere sentiment.Antoni ascribes a great importance to the French invasion and the Napoleonic rule,and then to the two monarchical States of Naples and Piedmont where the first Risorgimento risings took place,in 1799 and 1821.The French brought to us the democratic ideology,narrow and elementary,and provoked liberal thought: that ideology adopted by Mazzini and remoulded into a religious doctrine was the basis of the revolution of '48 which Antoni considers an error,that liberal thought became for Cavour the instrument he made use of to create and recognize internationally the Italian national unity.The contrast in fact between moderate party and Party of action does not constitue for this historian ours,a contrast,in our opinion undeniable,between an Italy conservative of certain class privileges and an Italy of the people, Mazzinian.Mazzini's delusion after 1870 was precizely this;it rose from seing united around the Monarchy all those land-owner classes which in the various little Italian states had defended the Pontifical,Bourbon,Austrian governments against thr revolutionary patriots.

Antoni sees in united Italy,after 1870,a party,the socialist one,which might have created a great national democracy;but its was to have adopted a formula more romantic than social,and to have later on,collaborated to a policy of reforming,which was in fact a perpetual compromising between big industrialists and big landowners on one side and workers and peasants on the other side.

The real political struggle in Italy before Fascism was waged outside Parliament.From 1919 to 1922 the laws were made by the Government with the collaboration of representatives of the 3 great Confederations of Industry, Agriculture and Labor in Antoni's view.It would

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The real political struggle in Italy before Fascism was waged outside Parliament.From 1919 to 1922 the laws were made by the Government with the collaboration of representatives of the 3 great Confederations of Industry Agriculture and Labor,to be in Antoni's view.It would have been necessary to reform our representative system and to abolish the inherent dualism between a Parliament which had no power and the great Confederations which had all the powers but refused to assume their responsibilities.

Nitti,as Antoni observes,tried to come out of this contradiction but did not reach any agreement either with one or the other of the parties.

Fascism profited of these contraddictory circumstances and gathered together landowners,industrialists,army officers and a lot of adventurers.It did not solve the problem;it rendered it more acute,dragging Italy to disaster.The problem is always the same,the one Mazzini had brought forward,that is the formation of an Italy of the people,truely democratic.Antoni proposes to revive the doctrine and the practice of the liberal Piedmontese of Cavour.

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to revive the doctrine and the p[illegible]
mento of Cavour.

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BULLETIN N° 232 October 7, 1944.
1900 h.

MAIN POINTS IN DON STURZO'S BROADCAST.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Please substitute this story to the one appeared on Page 2 of out today's Bulletin N° 231, which we already cancelled.

The main points in Don Sturzo's commentary on Italy's international position, broadcast today by the "Voice of America", are:

1°) Although a provisional peace was hot yet concluded with Italy it was implicitly promised by Churchill's statement at the House of Commons. The exchange of Ambassadors is not perfectly on diplomatic traditions but the mere fact is a sign that the conciliation between Italy and the Allies is approaching realisation. Within a few days the speeches accompanying the presentation of the credentials at London and Washington and the answers of the Heads of the two States will seal the reopening of normal diplomatic relations.

2°) Today there is no more possibility for the "double game" so cherished by Fascism.

3°) The real starting point of the new Italian position is her contribution to the war. "At last, after one year during which Italy fought with her Fleet, her Army, and her Partisans guerillas (an epic which is only slightly known abroad) we have been offered the economic means for a larger participati[illegible]

4°) Today Italy is again breathing freely; she is not any more economically smothered, militarily di[illegible]

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2°) Today there is no more possibility for the "double game" so cherished by Fascism.

3°) The real starting point of the new Italian position is her contribution to the war. "At last, after one year during which Italy fought with her Fleet, her Army, and her Partisand guerillas (an epic which is only slightly known abroad) we have been offered the economic means for a larger participati..."

4°) Today Italy is again breathing freely; she is not any more economically smothered, militarily discredited, politically paralysed.

5°) The Six Parties agreed to maintain the political alliance till the end of the war. This assurance should suffice to conclude, before the liberation of Italy is completed, a provisional peace, eliminating the secret clauses of the Long Armistice and publishing the new conditions in full.

6°) The Italian prisoners should be set free and those wanting to fight under the Italian flag be permitted to repatriate.

7°) Sicily must be given economic and administrative self-government with stable guarantees.

8°) Italy must come to a new life, through moral revival, helped in this gigantic effort by all her sons.

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PALAZZO CHIGI REFURBISHES DIPLOMATS
FOR ITALY'S POSTS ABROAD.

Only one of the names quoted in the first list of New Italy's representatives in neutral countries, that of Marquis Tommaso Gallarati Scotti, who has been appointed Ambassador to Madrid, is so far unknown in the diplomatic field. The Marquis is an elderly gentleman, belonging to a Milanese family related to that of Foreign Undersecretary Visconti Venosta. While his brother was for a few years a Fascist Mayor of Milan, Tommaso Gallarati Scotti lived in retirement for twenty years, and spent his time writing novels which earned him a distinguished name in the Italian literary world. After the Armistice he escaped to Switzerland, where he still is at the present moment, waiting for transport accomodation to reach his post in Madrid.

The other appointees are all career-men. The new Italian Ambassador in Turkey, Giuliano Cora, was dismissed by Count Ciano from the foreign service while he was Ambassador in China, because of his pro-Chinese and anti-Japanese policy. He had been earlier a Minister to Bulgaria, after a long and honoured career which had begun before World War I. Marquis Alberto Rossi Longhi, who will reach in a few days his new post in Lisbon, as Italian Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal, is well known in Washington political and diplomatic circles. He resided in the United States Capital from 1933 to 1936 as a Counsellor to the Italian Embassy and later on, after a three years' stay in Ottawa where he held the post of Consul General, from 1940 to the outbreak of war as a Minister Counsellor under Ambassador Colonna. He is related by his wife's family to former Prime Minister Orlando.

Former Minister to Helsinki, Giovan Battista Guarnaschelli, will go to Stockholm; Count Massimo Magistrati, Ciano's brother in-law, is leaving Switzerland, but the name of his successor is not known. As to the people who will be chosen to be the first representatives of Democratic Italy in London and Washington, their appointment is a matter for decision of the Council of Ministers, owing to the particular political significance of the two posts. It is safe to predict that the appointees will

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ITALIAN VOTE HOLDS THE BALANCE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, SAYS PACCIARDI.

Randolfo Pacciardi writes in "Voce Repubblicana" that the Italian vote in the United States is likely to be a desisive factor in the presidential campaign next November. The Republican Party tries to throw on the Democratic Administration all the blame for the present dire plight of Italy, the writer affirms and Roosevelt backfires his opponents' slogans by loosening up valuable provisions for aid to Italy which cannot be ninimised.

"We are however on charity plan not of rights,"the writer adds."Given our conditions we cannot help accepting with dignity all aids which are offered us. Some cans of condensed milk and medicinals will cut down with all probability the death rate of our childrer which runs as high as 438 per thousand. But our national status will not change in its fundamentals. We are and will continue to be cobelligerants not allies. We have no reassurance whatsoever about our frontiers. We will not have lease-lend benefits but only gifts. Our soldiers and our sailors will be sent over on action against Japan as cobelligerents and not as soldiers under their own colours. We will not be free to dispose of our scanty resources according to our plans. We will have no self Government. We will be unaware of our expenditures for the troops of occupation. We will have no idea about the reparation to be paid by us."

The writer concludes that Italy has enough to worry about her homeland problems and needs to be allarmed for the fate of her colonies.

SPELLMAN WILL CELEBRATE REQUIEM FOR AL SMITH.

A Requiem Mass for Alfred E.Smith, former New York State Governor , will be celebrated by the Archbishop of New York, Mgr. Francis Spellman, in the S.Susanna Church in Rome next Tuesday, October 10th, at 9,30 a.m.

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GIGLI'S BROTHER-IN-LAW ARRESTED.

The brother-in-law of tenor Beniamino Gigli, Emilio Cerroni,
former NCO in the P.A.I., Colonial Police Corps dissolved after
the liberation of Rome for its well known Nazi sympathies, was
arrested today by the Political Squad of theRome Police.
Cerroni is accused of having arrested, during the Nazi domina-
tion, the sixteen year old leader of a Communist squad, Giusep-
pe Albani, nicknamed "the Hunchback". The then Chief of the
Rome Police, Pietro Caruso, recently sentenced to death by the

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High Court of Justice and executed, offered a reward of 250,000 lire for the capture of "the Hunchback".
The young Communist leader was roughly handled by the Italian Police and then handed over to the Germans.

June 4, 1944, when the Allied armies entered Rome, Giuseppe Gigli was freed.

Gigli's brother-in-law was arrested in the house of the world famous tenor, where he had taken shelter together with other two former P.A.I. men. It appears that Beniamino Gigli, who already had some political troubles for his complacency to the Germans, felt nervous about his personal safety, and engaged the three former policemen as his body-guard. While one was keeping watch on the top of Gigli's Villa, the other two were posted at the entrance.

"The Hunchback", in his charge brough against Cerroni, states that once Gigli assisted while he was questioned by the Police and insulted him calling him "criminal" and "murderer".

BUDGET WILL CLOSE WITH 200 BILLIONS DEFICIT.

Preoccupations felt in Italian quarters about the financial situation of the Country became stronger after the report made yesterday by Finance Minister Stefano Siglienti to the Cabinet on the Budget. The disastrous conditions of the Italian Budget were already revealed by Domenico Bertolini, Finance Minister in the first Badoglio Cabinet in 1943 and recently confirmed by the Treasury Minister of the Bonomi Government, Marcello Soleri.

Financial experts reckon that if the 1943-44 Budget can, making the roseiest forecasts, be closed with a deficit of 150 billion lire, the 1944-45 Budget will bear a deficit exceeding 200 billion lire.

The query which financial personalities ask themselves today is with what revenues this imposing figure can be met.

The financial administration is disorganised as a result of the war, the lack or shortage of transport means, the serious destructions of wealth, the increasing unemployment.
Furthermore the devaluation of the lira and the increase of prices have an immediate bearing on the State expenditure as

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Under these conditions one reckons that the revenues will meet only 20% of the expenditure.

The Cabinet therefore decided yesterday to raise the minimum of the incomes free from taxation and to aggravate taxation on the incomes exceeding 100,000 lire a year and particularly on incomes exceeding 1.000.000 a year.

Financial quarters believe that yesterday's decision constitutes only a first step towards a reform of taxation.

Experts criticise the measures decided upon as far insufficient to cope with the gravity of the situation and think that in exceptional times exceptional measures are required, taking into account the big profits made thanks to emergency conditions and the favourable position in which certain enterprises are in connection with devaluation.

SOVIET LABOUR DELEGATES TOURING SOUTHERN ITALY.

The four Soviet Labour Delegates, Michael Tarasov, Peter Aksenov, Peter Sciuplezof and Dimitri Scevliagin, accompanied by Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Achille Grandi and Oreste Lizzadri, of Italian Labour Confederation Executive left Rome for Southern Italy to-day. The Delegates will attend Syndacal Conventions in various centres and will complete their tour of the liberated provinces for first hand informations about labour conditions. The party will stop at Naples andSalerno to discuss with local leaders labour problems and visit factories.

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BULLETIN N° 231

October 7, 1944.
1600 h.

LABOUR POLICY GETTING FIRST RESULTS.

Italian labour leaders feel that they can be fairly satisfied for the results obtained by their campaign to better the conditions of Italian workers. The General Confederation of Italian Labour, a few months ago, forwarded to the Italian Government and to the A.C.C. a memorandum suggesting provisions to balance wages and salaries with the cost of living This request has been partly satisfied during last Cabinet meetings. Also yesterday's Cabinet decision to assign to peasants' cooperatives the lands not or badly cultivated and those belonging to Fascist bosses was suggested during last month's meeting of the General Confederation of Labour.

In the international field the contacts established with the representatives of Allied Labour organisations seem to be fruitful. The exchange of ideas and informations between Italian and Soviet labour leaders is still taking place. But the result of the visit to Italy of the American Labourites has already had a manifestation through the statement made by Luigi Antonini, back in the States, to the effect that the help given to Italy must be intensified, if one really wants to see a recovery of Italian industries and a betterment in the workers' conditions.

NO VATICAN STATE SECRETARY TILL END OF WAR.
(By our Vatican Correspondent) 1575

Cardinal Raffaele Rossi, already a member of the Committee for the administration of the Holy See properties, was appointed today Chairman of the same Committee in the place of the late State Secretary Cardinal Luigi Maglione. As the Chairmanship of this Committee is

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Cardinal Raffaele Rossi, already a member of the Committee for the administration of the Holy See properties, was appointed today Chairman of the same Committee in the place of the late State Secretary Cardinal Luigi Maglione. As the Chairmanship of this Committee is usually held by the State Secretary, one can infer that the Pope, for the time being, does not intend to appoint anyone at the direction of Vatican Foreign Affairs. This indication confirms the forecast that the new State Secretary will be appointed only after the next Consistory, which will be convened at the end of the war.

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DON STURZO ON ITALO-GREEK RELATIONS.

Don Luigi Sturzo, the former leader of the pre-Fascist Popular Party, whose heredity was taken over by the present Christian Democracy, broadcast this morning from New York a speech mainly dedicated to Italo-Greek relations.
Don Sturzo recalled the very numerous instances in which substantial detachments of Italian volunteers went to Greece or Crete to fight for the Greek independance and the contribution given by Greek volunteers to the Italian Risorgimento. "The historic chapters in which Italians and Greeks fought so often together cannot be cancelled by the brief parenthesis of Fascist folly". He also recalled that count Carlo Sforza speaking in Rome one month ago, described the aggression on Greece as infamating, promised that all responsibles for atrocities in Greece would be exemplarily punished and concluded that Italy will not object if the Dodecanese populations will express their desire to unite with Greece. He ended by quoting the Greek leader Colonel Zecatis who said:"Now that Italy has found again her old spirit, Greece has forgotten all rancours against her."

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NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS: Please cancel our story in Bulletin N° 231, page 2, entitled "Don Sturzo on Italo-Greek relations". Bad reception caused our stenographer to mistake an anonymous comment for Don Sturzo's speech. In our next bulletin we shall give you Don Sturzo's actual statement.

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BULLETIN N° 230

Oct.7,1944
1300 h

AZZOLINI PLEADS HIS CASE IN A VOLUMINOUS MEMORANDUM TO THE COURT.

Vincenzo Azzolini,ex Governor of the Bank of Italy,who is called upon to answer before the High Court of Justice for the consignement of all italian gold reserves to Germany,presented yesterday a voluminous memorandum to the President of the Court,in which he pleads his case.

"I had to write down my notes on recollection of my memory failing after two months of hardships endured in jail mostly for insomnia,because,at my age(60 years) I have to lay down on a strawmattress infested by insects"Azzolini says in his introductory words.

Azzolini goes on in asserting that his memorandum carefully avoids to mention persons who are at present in North Italy and are liable to nazi-fascist retallation.

The first part of the memorandum deals extensively with the records of the defendant as Governor of the Bank of Italy and holds Mussolini wholly responsible for the disastrous and extravagant financial policies which he was unable to stop on the road to abyss. When Fascism came to power,Azzolini affirms,Mussolini wanted a "good fascist" for the office of Director of the Bank of Italy,namely Alberto De Stefani,but he was convinced to yield on this point by the advise of prominent bankers who succeede in having nominated Azzolini.As Governor of the Bank of Italy,Azzolini handed over from time to time sizeable checks to Mussolini with the approval of the Board of Directors,but never failed,according to the memorandum,to recommend to the Duce to use the funds for charitable purposes.Azzolini goes on affirming that he tried to help Jewish employees dismissed for racial persecutions and resisted all inducements to take over Fascist Party office and finally to join the

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The second part of the memorandum deals with the question of the stabilization of the lira in 1927 and the depletion of italian gold reserves from 1931 to 1943. Azzolini says that the lira was stabilized at a level which was considered ruinous by all experts for the Italian economic structure, but Mussolini ordered it, for mere question of personal prestige and resisting even to Norman and Strong, respectively Governor of the Bank of England and Federal Reserve Banks who friendly advised the Italian Government to fix a lower rate for lira exchange. It was the starting point of the financial and monetary disaster of Italy, says Azzolini.

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Then he goes on telling how the gold was handed over to Germans how Germans forced it,the attempt to hide at least a part of th gold,the Board of Directors met on Sept. 20th,when Acanfora sai that the Germans knew everything about the gold reserve.The Bo decided on to hand over the gold.

In referring to the transfer of the gold reserves first to Mi lan,then to Fortezza and finally to Berlin,Azzolini tells how h succeeded to spare from plundering 5 waggons of gold belonging to Switzerland.

Azzolini goes on telling how he succeeded in hindering the transferring to Northern Italy the notes printing factory of Aq la,how he saved about 1 billion lira from the Germans,how he pr vided for controlling banknotes emission in Northern Italy,etc. The last part of the memorandum recalls Azzolini's doings duri the Nazi-fascist period:his resistance to the order to go north the few months spent in Moltrasio,etc.

Threatened and detained by Germans,he escaped at the end of April.Later he went into hiding in a roman convent.When the A entered Rome,he went directly to the Bank to meet the officers of the A.M.G.

A NEW SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES FOUNDED IN ROME.

An "Italian Society for International Organization" has just been founded in Rome by a group of writers and students of worl affairs.It will work along the lines of similar organization i English speaking countries and which could not exist under the Fascist regime,all free associations being forbidden.This stud centre is set up to replace the Italian Section of the Society for the League of Nations,founded by Sir Robert Cecil,which was disbanded by Fascist Government.The new Society purposes to re- educate the rising generations to free debates on matters of p blic interest and to reestablish connection and interchange of ideas with foreign groups devoted to the fostering of internati nal understanding and mutual good will.Prominent italian exper and student of foreign affairs are members of the Society,which is expected to publish soon a Bulletin relating its activitie

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PIUS XII AUDIENCES THIS MORNING.

1571

Pius XII received this morning in private audiences Count Niccolò Corradini,Minister without Portfolio and Dr. Leonard Albertini,noted agriculturist,son of the late Senator Luigi Al- bertini,former publisher of the Corriere della Sera.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N°229 Oct.7,1944
1000 h

ITALY IS ANXIOUS ABOUT THE FATE OF HER COLONIES.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party, turns again to colonies and observes that Great Britain seems to cling to imperialistic plans covering not only national interests but also strategic exigencies. This would explain according to the liberal paper the negative attitude of the English Government in respect to the problem of restoring back to Italy the african colonies. It is the same policy of Palmerston, Disraeli, Joseph Chamberlain, and Curzon which seem to stand good. It appears also that security problems are still conceived in terms of acquisition of new territories and new naval bases, and not in terms of international cooperation and solidarity.

It is said, Risorgimento goes on, that France looks forward to an expansion in Fezzan and we are at pain to grasp the meaning of this competition for oasis in the african deserts which are very picturesque but do not bear special economic or military value. It is said that Cyrenaica will be ruled by the Senussi under a fictional protectorate of Egypt. It seems to us to go back to the imperialistic policies of the XIX Century. Italians would like to know something definite about all these plans. Our anxiety in this regard was expressed by Bonomi to the British Ambassador Charles. The fate of our colonies has not been fixed so far. It is therefore up to us to act in a way that the problem might be solved according to justice and Italy might retain what she had with the consent of all nations before Fascism.

FORSAKEN LANDS BROUGHT UNDER PLOUGH.

1570

UNITA, organ of the Communist Party is commenting the concession of forsaken lands and criminal fascist estates to peasant cooperatives, which was decided on by the Cabinet meeting of yesterday, writes that the Government decree is of great significance as fore runner of larger agrarian reforming when the whole of Italy liberated.

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The paper adds "Justice is done to Italian peasants and at same time vital needs of the country are covered properly. Yesterday's decree asserts also that the principles of private property should not hinder the general interests of the nation at war. It is likely to give practical results inasmuch as vast tracts of forsaken land will be brought again under plough and a large number of idle farm laborers will find employment. It is now up to the peasants to prove they are capable to fulfill the task assigned them by the nation. They will not fail to do so.

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

DIPLOMATIC SHAKE UP CRITICIZED.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N°229

Oct.7,1944
1000 h

ITALY IS ANXIOUS ABOUT THE FATE OF HER COLONIES.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE,organ of the Liberal Party,turns again to colonies and observes that Great Britain seems to cling to imperialistic plans covering not only national interests but also strategic exigencies.This would explain according to the liberal paper the negative attitude of the English Government in respect to the problem of restoring back to Italy the african colonies.It is the same policy of Palmerston,Disraeli,Joseph Chamberlain,and Curzon which seem to stand good.It appears also that security problems are still conceived in terms of acquisition of new territories and new naval bases,and not in terms of international cooperation and solidarity.

It is said,Risorgimento goes on,that France looks forward to an expansion in Fezzan and we are at pain to grasp the meaning of this competition for oasis in the african deserts which are very picturesque but do not bear special economic or military value.It is said that Cyrenaica will be ruled by the Senussi under a fictional protectorate of Egypt.It seems to us to go back to the imperialistic policies of the XIX Century.Italians would like to know something definite about all these plans.Our anxiety in this regard was expressed by Bonomi to the British Ambassador Charles.The fate of our colonies has not been fixed so far.It is therefore up to us to act in a way that the problem might be solved according to justice and Italy might retain what she had with the consent of all nations before Fascism.

FORSAKEN LANDS BROUGHT UNDER PLOUGH.

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0181

BULLETIN Nº 228

October 6, 1944.
1900 h.

CARS STOLEN FROM VATICAN FOR FIRST TIME.

Car thieves, who are one of the plagues of Rome, violated today the extraterritoriality of the Vatican City for the first time and took away two cars, one belonging to a Vatican official and the other to John Mey, butler of the British Minister to the Holy See. When the thief sped past the Swiss guard on board of the British diplomatic car he was greeted respectfully by the sentry.

POPE'S HOLIDAYS APPROACHING END.

These are the last days of the Pope's "summer holidays" which the Pontiff usually spent in his Villa of Castelgandolfo, on the Albano Lake. But since the war started the Pope has remained in the Vatican also during the summer, contenting himself with spending most of the mornings in the Vatican gardens. The rain has not prevented the Holy Father in the last days from going at 9 a.m. in the "Chinese berceaux" and spending there the morning reading and working. On October 16th he will start again regularly granting audiences also in the morning.

ITALIAN COLONIES BEFORE FASCISM ARE WORTHY OF APPRECIATION.

1566

"Ricostruzione" organ of the Labour Democratic Party writes: "We should like to think that Eden's declarations regarding Italian colonies referred only to the Fascist conquest of Ethiopia. Should they mean all our colonies which were brought up to a high standard commanding the admiration of the world through half a century of hard work and

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0182

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

EXPERIMENTS IN COBELLIGERANCY.

"Osservatore Romano", organ of the Vatican in referring to Eden's declaration concerning Italian colonies writes that the present war is giving rise to new forms of relationship between belligerant countries which have no precedents, that is the "cobelligerancy of the vanquished with the winners". It represents a new development in international law."It is doubtful," the paper adds, "whether such experimenting will establish a new set of relations in international law which may stand good alongside of the status of belligerant alliance, neutrality and non belligeranoy, all well defined according to reason, morality and right. That is the question."

CABINET ASSIGNS TO FARMERS UNCULTIVATED LANDS.

The assignation to the farmers of uncultivated lands has been decided upon by the Cabinet which met at 4 p.m. this afternoon under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi. It also approved the setting up of a Food Undersecretariat.

The questions of the share tenancy and of the "usi civici" (communal rights or grazing lands or woods) will be fully debated in a next meeting.

The decision to assign the land to the farmers applies not only to the uncultivated lands but also to those scarcely or badly cultivated by the big landowners. The land will be shared among reliable peasants' cooperatives or communities.

The Cabinet will meet again next Wednesday.

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0184

BULLETIN N° 227 October 6, 194[illegible]
1600 h.

CABINET DISCUSSES REFORM OF INCOME TAX.
(By our Political Correspondent)

The Cabinet met this morning and discussed a revision of the methods for ascertaining the income tax from July 1, 1944, and a raise of the income tax from 24 to 30% for category A, and from 18 to 25% for category B. The law decree under study also foresees a special taxation of industrial and commercial incomes.

A new system of taxation on small retailers and a raise on the tax on luxury wares, like perfumes, cosmetics etc., were also debated. On the other hand goods of primary utility (flour, olive oil, rice) will probably be favoured by the new taxation.

Finance Minister Stefano Silenti reported on the tremendous difficulties encountered in the collection of taxes, particularly because nearly all commercial activities take place in the "Black Market" that is outside official control. The Government must try to stampede the Black Market without however completely hampering the already slack Italian trade.

The Cabinet is meeting again at 4 p.m.

1564

HOW ITALY WAS STRIPPED OF ALL HER GOLD RESERVES.

The results of investigations for Vincenzo Azzolini's case before the ex Governor of the Bank of Italy is summoned before the High Court of Justice to answer for his consignment of the Italian gold to the Germans, indicate that the formula invented by Mussolini for such a big consignment was that "all gold reserves of the Bank of Italy had to be turned over to Germany for "common war efforts"."

The amount of gold carried from Rome to the Milan Branch of the Bank of Italy, September 28, 1943 was:

117 tons, [illegible] quintals, 967 grams, 623 mg. divided in
92.261 & 9.074 tons of pure gold in bullions and coins

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92.261.8 9.074 tons of pure gold in bullions and coins,

10.784,052,293 tons in bullions destined to the National Swiss Bank for state accounts,

2.604,727,930 tons in bullions destined to the B.R.I.,

177.338,326 belonging to the Foreign Exchanges Institute,

146,950.000 kilos belonging to the Ministry of Foreign Exchanges.

Furthermore a load of 13 sealed trunks from the Italian mint containing coined gold and platinum for 2,177,400,000 tons, including the weight of the cases, were sent over to Milan.

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0186

On December 1943, this treasure was transferred to Bolzano excepting the amount pertaining to the Swiss Bank which was forwarded to its destination. Later on from Bolzano it was taken to Fortezza where it was buried by the Germans in rocky caves. On the 25th of February 1944 the Director of the Reichsbank, Maximilian Bernhuber, ordered 141 millions to be transferred immediately to Berlin. Azzolini informed the puppet Minister of Finance Domenico Giampietro Pellegrini, but he was shown a copy of an agreement between the German Ambassador Rudolf Rahn and Serafino [illegible], so called Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs of the [illegible] Republic. According to this agreement the Bank of Italy was due to hand over to Germany 100 million lire (10 million gold lire) to cover expenditures for Fascist representatives abroad, 50 million lire (5 million gold lire) in payment of a debt to Germany, 260 million lire (26 million gold lire) confiscated in Jugoslavia, 1.000.000.000 lire (100 million gold lire) for financing common war efforts.

With this Mussolini formula Italy was deprived of all her gold reserves which were consigned by installments to the Reichsbank.

ONE FOURTH OF ROME POPULATION LEARNING ENGLISH. 1563

An English-Italian dictionary, whose official price is 400 lire was sold in the black market 3000 lire, that is about the monthly salary of the average employee, as the Roman libraries have sold out all their supplies.

The number of people who started learning English, since the Allies arrived in Rome, is so great that although the printers are working at high speed, they cannot cope with the demand for grammars and dictionaries, and prices have skyrocketed.

An English Linguaphone costs 10,000 lire, an English private lesson 50 lire an hour.

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

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Many political parties started English classes for propaganda aims. Experts reckon that about 1/4 of the Roman population is trying to learn English and partly succeeding, if one should judge from the lively chaos one can overhear in the streets between the GIs and Roman young people of both sexes. When words fail gesticulation comes in. An Art in which the GIs are undoubtedly handicapped.

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BULLETIN Nº 226

Oct.6,1944
1300 h

THE ITALIAN RED CROSS IS REORGANIZING ITS SERVICES.

The Italian Red Cross is busy in reorganizing its services and extending them to the welfare works for the vast multitude of homeless refugees in Rome and other centres of the liberated provinces of Italy.The cooperation of the Allied Authorities is proving to be extremely valuable in providing the Italian Red Cross with all means necessary to get its services going again efficiently.The Italian Red Cross suffered great losses because of the Nazi plundering which stripped its units of all equipments and ambulances and forced most of its personel to move to Northern Italy.A number of mobile units of the Italian Red Cross are already operating with the Allied armies.The personel employed in first aid for air attacks is being gradually demobilized and returned to civilian services.The Italian Red Cross is cooperating also with the newly founded Agency for the distribution of American relief among the neediest of the war stricken areas with the Vatican and the Government authorities.

500 ART WORK MISSING IN FLORENCE.

Art works carried away by the Germans from the villas north of Florence total 500,but the high figure of the missing masterpieces does not tell all the story.The Nazi plunderers took a great pain in picking up for their looting the valuable of the works deposited for safekkeping in the countryside,near Florence.The Michelangelo statue and Doni Tondo of Michelangelo,the Minerva and the Venus birth of Botticelli,the Saint George of Donatello,several portraits of Raffaello are among the most priced treasures bagged by the barbarians.Germans compelled their fascist accomplices to sign up a declaration according to which the missing masterpieces would have been willingly consigned to the German Command in deposit in order to spare them from the Allies.With this false and preposterous alibi the fascist s[illegible]

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This is not new on part of Mussolini who did not hesitate before war to satisfy his Axis partners in presenting them as personal gift masterpieces like the Discobolus of Mirone and a number of canvasses and paintings of Renaissance masters,as if he were their owner at liberty to dispose of them.

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

Further more he went so far as to lift official embargo for art experts in order to please Goering who could not stand such inconveniences as custom regulations.

The Italian Government besides denouncing the world the Nazi-fascist plundering of public and private galleries is expected to exact reparations from Germany,in kind,should the looted treasures be dispersed abroad German Galleries pride themselves with having masterpieces of Masaccio Giorgione Tiziano a. others?The Allies would not object eventually such demand for reparations should it be the case,when war is over.

MARCHISIO VISITS RELIEF AGENCIES IN ROME.

Mr. Juvenal Marchisio,President of"American Relief for Italy I.N.C." visited the Vatican and the Municipal relief agencies during the last few days.

The Mayor,following new orders imparted by the Government will set up a Committee of 14 members to ensure the coordination of all relief works for the coming winter.

1561

01190
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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0192

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 225 Oct.6,1944
1000 h

EDEN SHOULD ELABORATE FURTHER ON ITALIAN COLONIES.

AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party, in commenting Eden's declarations on Italian Colonies writes that the Italian Socialists are on the record as bitter opponents of the militaristic and imperialistic adventures since 1886 when Crispi made the first landing in Ethiopia. We have been against Giolitti for the Libian conquest. We have been uncompromisingly against Mussolini for his agressive wars. "Eden declarations however give food for thought about several important problems, the paper adds. To whom the Italian colonies will be handed over? What will be decided on the French and British colonies? On which plan will be reorganized the relations between Europe and Africa? The Italian Socialists are out for an international trustship to be invested with proper authority to govern backward peoples and in which all democratic nations should be represented. Italy can live without her military and costly colonies, but she badly needs labor markets and commercial ports for her shipping. We except Eden to elaborate further the Foreign Office ideas about colonies and enable us to estimate the value which he gives to the Atlantic Charter.

SICILY TROUBLEMAKERS DENOUNCED.

UNITA organ of the Comunist Party turns again to Sicily separatism and popular unrest and taking execpetion at the declarations recently made the High Commissioner Aldisio who sees all troubles brewing up from the lacking of a political class in the island. The real troublemaker, the paper holds, is a reactionary caste which consists of a few thousands of land barons, supported by a few thousands of barristers and politicians who call themselves separatist and ten of thousand of gunmen rioters and "Mafiosi" on the loose that represent the armed guard of the local bosses. Sicily problems cannot be properly

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ALLIES SHOULD MAKE UP TO THEIR MIND IN RESPECT TO ITALY.

What is at the present Allies policy in respect to Italy? asks Risorgimento Liberale organ of the Liberal Party.It seem to be an Armistice policy which still holds Italy as a defeated nation and a friendly soft policy which bids fair for the future, the paper adds.There are indications that Great Britain and the United States are following simultaneously a double course which is perhaps not due to a definite plan but to the interplay of conflicting sentiments and interests.How long we will keep on on this double track?The Allied statemen will continue to utter contradictory words?Will they proclaim that our colonies have gone for ever while we are expected to do all our part against Germany and Japan?We are confident,the paper concludes, that the march of the events will convince the English and the American,already winners and to some extent our allies to modify the substance of our mutual relations.If our warships are expected to sail for the Far East it is necessary that,on calling at Indian ports they should not meet our nationals at work under colored guards and broken down by years of internment.

ITALIAN COLONIES ISSUE DEBATED.

Alberto Tarchiani,in ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action,writes that the Italianpeople will give away without mental restrictions an Empire which was only fancied by megalomaniac adventurers who are held by them as traitors of true national interest.

They would renounce without pain to their colonies if the sacrifice would be helpful in setting up a new economic plan,accepted by all for the african continent.On the contrary they would be cruelly hurt if they alone and for retaliation would be compelled to give away a modest colonial holding on which assiduously worked for decades.This is why we deem that the leaders of the United Nations will have enough time to think over this limited but not insignificant territorial and psycological problem.

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BULLETIN N° 224; October 5, 1944.
1900 h

THE CABINET CONVENING TOMORROW MORNING.

Premier Bonomi received the Director of the Bank of Italy Introna, and Treasury Minister Marcello Soleri to-day.

The Cabinet will convene tomorrow morning to discuss metayage contracts, salaries raise for civil servants and the restitution of properties to jewish citizens. A detailed report of Minister Francesco Cerabona covering the present conditions of transportations in Italy will also be discussed together with plans for public improvements.

ITALIAN MOVIES INDUSTRY REORGANISATION DEBATED.

Can one take up again the Cinematographic activity in Italy leaving aside completely every commercial speculation? asked those who took part in the first free Assembly of artists and technicians of the Italian Cinema which took place this ... morning at the Quirino Theatre. This Assembly, set up with the precise task of constituting an Italian Cultural Association of the Cinema in the name of the prominent movie figure Emanuele Caracciolo, murdered by the Germans last spring in the Fosse Ardeatine, has the aim of uniting all those who work in the Film field, excluding those who have proved themselves unworthy having compromised themselves with the past régime and who have shown themselves inept to exercise the Art. To this Association, which will be composed of directors, scenario and screen play writers, actors, cameramen, sound operators, and in general all technical and artistic film workers, the industrialists will not be able to participate, to avoid the danger of their bringing, in the lines to be followed for the future production elements completely inconsistent with the Art and the dignity of the Film. During the meeting a lively discussion took place to decide whether it was advisable or not to admit in the ...

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straightening out their task, and making it work for its purposes, can censure their activity and can prevent the interference of illegitimate interests which prevailed in the Italian Film Industry in the last ten years.

The Association would also have an exclusively cultural and educational activity through the showing of films, annual prizes, newspapers, reviews etc... In the list of the promoters figure almost exclusively names of persons belonging to the Communist Party.

CIRCOLO DELLA CACCIA CLOSED FOR GAMBLING - OFFICIAL.

The Rome Police officially informed this evening that the Circolo della Caccia (Hunters'Club) was closed down yesterday because its members used to gamble "showing thus complete aloofness from the present conditions of the Country." The closing down is described as temporary.

An old member of this which was the most exclusive Club in Italy told us that during the 22 years of Mussolini's dictatorship the Club was always pervaded by an anti-Fascist atmosphere. Although Mussolini was once given a banquet, although Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Ambassador to London Count Dino Grandi, the Governor of Lybia Italo Balbo and some few other Fascist big shots were made members, the Club never cancelled from the membership list the name of Count Carlo Sforza, world known anti-Fascist, and admitted with the great majority the pre-Fascist Prime Minister Vittorio Emanuele Orlando. old rival of Mussolini. Ciano himself and the former last Secretary of the Fascist Party, Aldo Vidussoni, repeatedly proposed to Mussolini to close down the Club. Two Albanian gentlemen, although they were introduced and backed by Ciano, never obtained admittance among the 600 members of the Club. No German officer was ever seen at the Club while Allied officers were often invited before it was closed down.

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GINO BERGAMI TO BE APPOINTED FOOD UNDERSECRETARY.

Gino Bergami, presently Undersecretary of Agriculture will be appointed Food Undersecretary, it is reported in political circles to-day.

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SOVIET DELEGATES VISIT OTHER ROMAN FACTORIES.

This morning the Soviet delegates accompanied by the hon. Giuseppe Di Vittorio and by Oreste Lizzadri secretaries of the Italian Labour organisations visited the gas works at Saint Paul's, the State printing establishment and other factories, and received everywhere enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the workers. In each meeting the Soviet representatives expressed their gratitude for the brotherly welcome they received, constituting a sign of the solidarity between the Russian and Italian people. The Italian Labour representatives Giuseppe Di Vittorio and Oreste Lizzadri thanked the Soviet delegates and uttered their admiration for the effort of the Russian people to free their Country and Europe.
Also in the General Markets the Soviet Delegates were received by an impromptu manifestation.

RUSSIAN FIMS TO BE PRODUCED IN ITALY.

Three more Russian films in Italian edition have just arrived in Rome: "Wait for me", by Art Editor A.Stolper; "One day of the new World", and "Natascia" a musical play of the composer Scebalin.

These new films follow the two first ever produced in Rome, in original version, "Karkov trial" and "Peter the Great"

The distributing agency in Italy is the G.D.B. in agreement with the Russian organisation for the exporting of films abroad "Soyuzintorgkino"of Moscow.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER THANKS ROOSEVELT FOR 1700 TRUCKS PROMISED.

1556

"I want to express the Italian people's gratitude for the announced shipment to Italy of 1700 trucks made by President Roosevelt" declared to "SI" tonight the Minister of Communications Francesco Cerabona.

"Roosevelt's statement" he added, "about the necessity of repairing the Italian railway net and the decision of sending the trucks is a clear sign that Roosevelt has fully understood

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"Roosevelt's statement" he added, "about the necessity of repairing the Italian railway net and the decision of sending the trucks is a clear sign that Roosevelt has fully understood that at the core of nearly every Italian problem, food, industrial recovery, repatriation of refugees, there is the transport problem which is today the most important. To make a new blood circulate in Italy's economic body, the Ministry of Communications in full agreement with the Allied authorities has

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constituted the ENAC (Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti cose) an organisation which aims at submitting transports to Government control and to subtract them from the hands of private profiteers. The ENAC will give the precedence to the transport of goods useful for the national welbeing and not from a point of view of actual gains? Therefore the ENAC would be the best suited organisation for running the 1700 trucks promised by President Roosevelt as we know better the Italian situation and the most urgent needs of the Italian people."

The 1700 trucks, although not enough to solve completely the problem of Italian transports, will be of real help and a powerful encouragement for the development of road transportation which can only substitute the terrible damages inflicted by the Germans on the Italian railways.

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BONOMI ASKS BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO EXPLAIN EDEN'S STATEMENT ON ITALIAN COLONIES

Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi received yesterday afternoon the British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles and asked him to explain and precise the statement made at the House of Commons by the Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden regarding the Italian Colonies, informs this evening an official communique.

BRAZILIAN WAR MINISTER RECEIVED BY BONOMI AND PRINCE OF PIEDMONT

The Brazilian War Minister, General Eurico Gaspar Tutra, who is visiting the Brazilian troops on the Italian front, was received yesterday by the Lietenant General of the Realm and by Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, an official communique issued this evening informs that Bonomi and Tutra reaffirmed the confident feeling of friendship tying the two Countries together.

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BULLETIN Nº 223 — October 5th, 1944 — 1600 h.

A TELEPHONE CALL COST ITALY 117 TONS GOLD.

Italy handed over to the Germans all her State reserve, 117 tons of gold, following a telephone call made in December 1943 by the Finance Minister of the puppet Mussolini Government, Domenico Pellegrini Giampietro, to the Governor of the Bank of Italy, Vincenzo Azzolini, who is in a Roman gaol awaiting trial.

As a result of the German pressure the gold reserve was transferred to Milan at the end of September 1943. November 25,1943,the Director of the Reichbank, Herr Maximilian Bernhuber, called on Azzolini in Rome and told him that, following a direct understanding between Mussolini and Hitler, the gold had to be carried from Milan to Fortezza,a small town a few kilometres away from the Brenner frontier. Azzolini tried to gain time and repeatedly wrote to the Finance Minister asking for assurances that the gold would be kept in a safe place belonging to the Bank of Italy, proposing to spread it among the vaults of the Novara, Pavia and Alessandria Branches, suggesting that the gold belonging to the Bank for International Settlements and to the Swiss National Bank should not be transferred and kept in Milan.

At 6,50 p.m. of December 3, 1943 the Fascist Finance Minister Pellegrini Giampietro, vexed for all these hesitations, rang up Azzolini. The Governor of the Bank of Italy had the conversation taken down in shorthand. Here is its text:

Minister: "I had your letter. Perhaps I was not clear when I wrote you this morning. All the gold must be carried in a feirly safe locality in the Bolzano Province. One has to impart directions and come to an agreement with the Germans for the consignment, otherwise there will be complications."

Governor:"I must know exactly the locality."

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Minister: "I had your letter. Perhaps I was not clear when I wrote you this morning. All the gold must be carried in a fairly safe locality in the Bolzano Province. One has to impart directions and come to an agreement with the Germans for the consignment, otherwise there will be complications."

Governor:"I must know exactly the locality."

Minister: "But if you keep staying in Rome....We already have made agreements. You must know that if we do not do this they will take the gold and carry it to Germany. Let's be matter of fact. I had to sustain formidable struggles to avoid the gold going to Germany. The agreements reached are not very satisfactory but they were concluded directly between il Duce and the German Ambassador von Rahn. There is no use in us two going on discussing. We only loose time and make the Germans lose time. We must put into action the agreements reached about whom I wrote you a precise letter.

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"As for those Swiss gentlemen I have nothing to say. The Swiss Government has not even recognised the Italian Republican Government! I do not want to send the gold to Switzerland. In Switzerland we count nothing. The gold will stay in Italy. No matter if we shall not have credit in that Country... we already have so little.

"All the gold will go to a locality decided upon between the Duce and von Mahr: Fortezza. I have already spoken about it with Sforza (Count Francesco Sforza, Director of the Milan Branch of the Bank of Italy). To avoid the gold going to Germany it must be consigned to our comrades with an escort of ours. It will make no difference if the gold is in Milan or Fortezza. There is nothing else to do. If you can, go yourself to Milan to impart directions. In fact I wanted to ask you when you are leaving. Up here there are very important things to do. But if you keep doing the Governor in Rome, il Duce the Head of the State in ..... and I the Finance Minister in Brescia, nothing will be concluded. The directing offices must be concentrated in Lombardy, in the Brescia Province. When you will have to settle important matters you will be able to travel: we will give you gasoline."

Governor refers to the Minister about the conversation he had with the Reichbank director Maximilian Bernhuber and with the German envoy Nehlser.

Minister: "Nehlsen is not the German Ambassador. The Counsellor of the German Embassy came to see me yesterday evening. He wanted assurances that the transport of the gold should take place on Sunday. To obtain a delay of 48 hours I had to work like a nigger. Nehlsen is not a bad man; he understands our necessities. But unfortunately there are those who are waiting for you to give the transfer order. I came to the agreement that the transport will take place Sunday or at least Monday. This I wanted to tell you. Now you try and ring up Sforza or if you can, send an envoy."

Governor insists to know exactly where the gold will be kept and how it will be guarded.

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Minister: "If we stay here and you there, we shall not conclude anything."

Governor tells him that an inspector and an engineer of the Bank are ready to leave for Milan.

Minister:" How does this engineer get to Milan? If he does not get there in time they will take all the gold to Germany and all our work will be lost for your hesitations. This is how things are; if we do not want to look at reality let's send the engineer. He will arrive with the goods train and find the gold gone. I obtained that it shall be transported

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as before; the Bank of Italy will escort it. If the gold stays in Milan or in the Bolzano Province, it will not make any difference."

Governor: "There will be a difference; the gold will not be any more in the premises of the Bank of Italy."

Minister: "Then go yourself and discuss the thing personally. If you succeed you will be entitled to a diploma of public gratitude for services rendered. But if you send an envoy to gain time they will take the gold away."

Governor:"This evening I shall again get in touch with the Germans for the passes and early to-morrow I will despatch the two Bank officials."

Minister: "You must send them immediately if you do not want that they take as a pretext our failed intervention, to do what they intended doing. I cannot send the gold to Switzerland. If you want you give directions; you are the Governor."

The telephone conversation ended after the Finance Minister had again insisted that the Governor give orders to hand the gold over to the Germans. Thus the gold was brought to a few kilometres from the German frontier and lost forever for Italy.

ORLANDO LEAVES DINNER UNFINISHED
AS POLICE CLOSES HUNTERS' CLUB.

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, one of the "Big Four" at the Versailles Conference, presently Chairman of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, had to leave his dinner unfinished yesterday evening when the Police broke into the Hunters' Club and ordered its immediate closing down. At exactly 7,30 p.m. the head of the Police political squad, Lino Guida, walked into the Club's premises, accompanied by 5 policemen, called on the manager, Giovanni Valentini, and handed him an order for the immediate closing down of the place. The manager told the Police officer that at that time many members were having dinner, among whom the President of the House, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, Theodoli and many

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ORLANDO'S DINNER UNFINISHED
AS POLICE CLOSES HUNTERS' CLUB.

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, one of the "Big Four" at the Versailles Conference, presently Chairman of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, had to leave his dinner unfinished yesterday evening when the Police broke into the Hunters' Club and ordered its immediate closing down. At exactly 7,30 p.m. the head of the Police political squad, Lino Guida, walked into the Club's premises, accompanied by 5 policemen, called on the manager, Giovanni Valentini, and handed him an order for the immediate closing down of the place. The manager told the Police officer that at that time many members were having dinner, among whom the President of the House, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, Prince Urbano Barberini, Marquis Theodoli and many other personalities of the political and aristocratic world. The Police officer kindly but firmly insisted on closing the Club down immediately. The members had to interrupt their meals and the manager was given half an hour's time to put the kitchen fires out and to send away the waiters. Then the doors were closed and sealed by a policeman who was overheard muttering "Let's do this before others do it".

Prince Barberini, who is acting as the Club Chairman after the resignation of Marquis Giorgio Guglielmi, accompanied

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by Baron Zeser and Marquis Theodoli, went to the Police Headquarters to get an explanation about the sybilline phrase uttered by the Policeman and about the closing down of the Club. But no informations were given to them.

This morning VittorioEmanuele Orlando was told that he had to look for another place if he wanted to have his lunch as the Club would be still closed down. General Forquet,well-known winner of many International Horse Competitions, went to the Palazzo Borghese, where the Club's premises are, to take his umbrella as it was pouring, but he was not allowed to get in.

The Club manager declared to a "SI" reporter:"It is out of question that the closing down of the Club was provoked by gambling or on account of scandalous losses. Gambling is taking place in our Club in a very limited form. Besides,/the Police officer invited to stop gambling, he had to surprise the gamblers while playing, confiscate the money, the green carpet, as it is traditionally done. I think that the closing down must be attributed to political reasons. As a matter of fact the Police officer who proceeded to the operation is the head of the Political Squad. No serious attack against the Club has lately appeared in the press except for a few lines on the Socialist newspaper "Avanti!". I have been summoned to the Police H.Q. this evening to know the official version of the measure which I will immediately communicate to Prince Barberini."

The Hunters Club id the best known Club in Rome. It was set up in 1870, immediately after Rome became Italy's Capital. Its members have been the highest Italian personalities during three quarters of a Century. Honourary Chairman is King Victor Emanuel. The Prince of Piedmont, Lieutenant General of the Realm, is also a member. Honourary members are all the Foreign Kings among whom the late Alphonsus XIII, Christian of Sweden, George VI, Gustav V,the late Boris III and Leopold III. Among the temporary members there is the Duke of Windsor,the Infante Don Jaime, the Grand Duke Dimitri Paulovitch, the Prince of Hess, the Count of Flanders,the Infante Don Juan. Among the founders there are the Roman princes Aldobrandini, Altieri, Barberini, Doncompagni Ludovisi, Borghese, Caetani, Chigi Colonna, Del Drago, Giovannelli, Massimo, Odescalchi,

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BULLETIN Nº 222

October 5, 1944
1300 h.

" INVISIBLE DESTRUCTIONS " ARE DECIMATING ITALIAN CHILDREN

Professor Gino Frontali, Director of the Children Clinic in Rome, has handed to the Allied Authorities a report on what food Roman children would need to grow healthy and to avoid that the "invisible destructions" shall kill a great part of the youngest generation.

For the coming winter 500 tons of powdered milk, 300 tons of condensed milk, 1.000 tons of vitamines H and O, 1 ton of cod liver oil - that is the cargo of one ship, would be needed.

The actual food ration distributed to the children of Rome is absolutely insufficient and according to the " Risorgimento Liberale " which gives the above figures, denutrition is one of the main causes of the tubercolosis epidemic which is making preoccupying progress in Italy.

In Rome only the children death rate, which was of 80 per thousand in normal times, rose to 287 in June 1943 and to 392 in June 1944.

The figures for the month of July are even more impressing. In July 1943, on every thousand children, 289 died, while in the same month 1944 the dead were 438.

" The invisible destructions " brought by the war to Italy, are perhaps even greater that the visible ones. Immediate help

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1300 h.

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" The invisible destructions " brought by the war to Italy, are perhaps even greater that the visible ones. Immediate help is needed if one wants to avoid the repeating of the dire phenomena of the " lost generation " that occured as a result of the last war.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795016

FREEDOM FROM FEAR AND FROM WANT
[illegible] ON ITALIAN HORIZON.

With the arrival in Italy of the 150 000 tons promised by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his press statement yesterday, the 18 million Italians living on ration cards South of the Gothic Line will see their feeding sensibly improved, according to what an expert of the Ministry of Agricolture told "SI" this morning. The Italian people, he added, must be grateful for this concrete demonstration of the will on the part of the United States, to free them from Fear and Want during the coming winter.

As no official declaration has reached the Italian Government no official comment is forthcoming. From what Government experts read in this morning paper they believe that the foreseen shipping of wheat to Italy may be the first of a series of similar initiatives. They pointed to two reasons for their belief:

1) If 150,000 tons of wheat should be divided over the agricultural year, that is until the next crop in July 1945, the increase to the ration-eating Italian would be of 20 grams a day. (Excluding producers of wheat who withhold their own from the pools and excluding the Italian North of the Gothic Line.)

2) If the feeding situation if serious and, for certain regions, tragic, it can be considered catastrophic for the regions to be Liberated, where both the public pools and the private caches of the peasants are being robbed by the Nazis.

Government experts point out that, in order that the Italian industrial workers, the sailors, shipbuilders, railwaymen etc who will be asked to contribute their work to the struggle against Japan and the quick termination of the war may give their maximum effort, their feeding will have to be provided, not according to Nordic standards but at least according to war time Mediterranean standards, which arethe lowest in Europe. The solution of the problem represents

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"HOT AND COLD" TREATMENT
MAY GIVE ITALY HER HEALTH.

Roosevelt promised the Italians wheat and trucks in this morning's paper. In the next column Eden promised the Italians they will never get their "Empire" back. Such hot and cold treatment, known as the Scotch Bath among hydrotherapeutical specialists, will probably benefit Italy in the long run. It was not possible this morning to extract official comments on the Eden statement, as Rezponsible Circles refuse to comit themselves until they have received the official text of the Foreign Minister's declarations. Reactions registered in various quarters can be summarized as follows:

1) It is not clear whether Eden meant Ethiopia proper, or also the entire colonial Empire which Italy conquered in years gone by with the consent of the world (Eritrea, 1885; Somalia, 1889; Libia, 1912).

2) Who will get the colonies, in case they should be withdrawn from Italian control, when the Atlantic Charter proclaims that the Anglo Saxon powers seek no territorial gains?

3) The Italian Government represents those groups who always fought Imperialism in Italy and worked for international cooperation. A revival of wronged Nationalism will make their work more difficult.

4) The old colonies could only be withdrawn from Italy as a punishment measure, which may contrast with the present avowed policy of the Allies towards Italy and with the renewed assurance to the Italian people that their help is not only welcomm useful but welcome.

5) In the case that there should be a plan for the internationalization of colonies the Italians would be glad to contribute their holdings to world-wide concord and prosperity.

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POPE SEES MYRON TAYLOR

[illegible] received Myron C.Taylor, Pres-

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 178516

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1547

POPE SEES MYRON TAYLOR

The Pope this morning received Myron C.Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, in private audience. It is believed that the American Diplomat conferred with Pius XII on the matter of relief to Italy. The pope also received the Brazilian Minister for War, General Enrico Gaspar Dutra, who presented to him his suite. British Brigadier General O. Lund was also received this morning.

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BULLETIN Nº 221

October 5, 1944
900 h.

COLONIAL PROBLEMS SHOULD BE SOLVED THROUGH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

" Italia Libera " organ of the Party of Action in commenting Eden declaration on Italian colonies, writes: " Democratic Italy cannot assure a stiff attitude in fact of colonial problems because national and imperialist ambitions lead us to a disaster for which we are still paying costly. The colonial problem also has to be solved through international agreements. The just requests for economic settlement on part of all Nations, and of course of Italy, must be valued in view of a solid equilibrium which would ensure world welfare. "

PREFASCIST COLONIES ARE TO BE CONSIDERED

" Il Risorgimento Liberale " organ of the Liberal Party in commenting Eden declarations writes:

" Minister Eden is since long yewrs in sympaty of the Italian antifascists who know very well that he was an enemy of our archeology. He is always held in high esteem for his european outlook, for his knowledge of history of the various Countries, among which is Africa. Minister Eden will be fully aware therefore that the empire envisaged by Fascism is one thing, and the old Colonies are another thing. Our African Colonies are the work of three generations before Fascism, which progressed under liberal Governments when the European Nations were thinking of them in terms of their orderly and

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SOCIALISTS HAIL ROOSEVELT DECLARATIONS

" Avanti ! " organ of the Socialist Party, on commenting Roosevelt's declarations on Italy says:

" A few days after Roosevelt- Churchill's declaration on Italian problems, U.S. President announced yesterday a vast plan for supplies to our Country. The problem of aids for Italy has been faced promptly and efficiently. This is evidence that over Atlantic the seriousness of food and economic situation is fully recognised. It shows also that they acknowledge we are giving a contribution to the fighting against Nazi-Fascism. The supplies provided for us will allow the Italian people to take part with all their resources in the struggle agianst Germany and Japan. The supplies consist of food and clothing, that is what we most need to relieve civilian hardships. The United States will also send transportation means to restore interchanges between the liberated regions, that are now isolated from one another, because of the paralised transport system. They will also send machinery to get national industry wheels revolving again.

Roosevelt words will bring comfort and hopes to all Italians as winter is approaching.

In enduring silently dire hardships and showing a dignified maintain in our misfortunes, we demonstrated that Italian people are worth being assisted, for we know we shall be able to rise again only through very hard sacrifices and bitter pains. "

ITALIANS EAGER TO FIGHT
ENEMY EVERYWHERE

1545

" Il Popolo " organ of the Christian Delocrats publishes a message of Minister Alcide De Gasperi, Secretary of the Party, to Don Luigi Sturzo, the leader of the Italian Catholic Party before Fscism, now in the United States. The message to Don Sturzo reads in part:

" Please convey to the American public opinion our expres-

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" Please convey to the American public opinion our expressions of gratitude and our firm and honest determination to partake with brotherly spirit and dignity in the struggle for liberty everywhere it is to be carried on by the United Nations. We shall be particularly proud to associate ourselves in American war efforts till total victory is attained with all remainders of our energies ".

The paper in commenting the message writes that there is no Italian worthy of this name who will not be proud to serve

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such a great cause and to fight everywhere oppressed people are to be liberated.

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BULLETIN Nº 220

October 4, 1944
1900 h.

THE ASSAILANTS OF CROCE'S LIBRARY BROUGHT TO JUSTICE

1926

The legal proceedings against the Fscists who promoted and accomplished an agression at Benedetto Croce's house and library on the night of October 12, began yesterday.

The legal proceedings is mainly diredted against Domenico Mancuso, the well known Fascist who belonged to the action squads. He lead that agression as well as others of the same kind, which were perpetrated in Naples towards the end of 1926. The agressions at the houses of most eminent antifascist personalities took place exactly about that time.

Among other charges, Mancuso must answer for violating the house of the celebrated comedy writer, Roberto Bracco, as well as those of Arturo Labriola, Roberto Marvasi, professor Arnaldo Lucci, Emilio Scaglione and Paolo Scarfoglio, the well known neapolitan journalist. Scarfoglio was a proprietor of the newspaper " Il Mattino ", together with his brothers Antonio, Michele and Carlo. The newspaper they had inherited from their father, Edoardo Scarfoglio, the principal founder of neapolitan journalism, at the end of last century and at the beginning of the present one. The sons kept on the newspaper till Fscism ordered the well known ship owner Lauro to buy it.

Paolo Scarfoglio's home [illegible] was seriously damaged, as Croce's home had been, principally by the theft and destruction of many works of art.

Together with Mancuso many accomplishes will have to answer in the legal proceedings.

1543

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SEPARATISM

"La Voce Repubblicana " organ of the Italian Republican Party, published an article in which, after having declared that the Italians have never doubted that America was contrary to the Italian separatist movements, since she has no interest in separating Sicily from the rest of the peninsula, adds that if there is a Power in this war which has an objective interest in solving completely the European problem, this Power is evidently America, which has no subjective interests in Europe.

The paper goes on to say that when Finocchiaro Aprile, whose past will have to be examined, pretends to be supported by America, he knows that he is lying and that he is betraying the sentiment of the Americans of Sicilian origin in the United States. " We do not think that the U.S. Government has ever assumed an official attitude in the matter, as a Radio emission from New York seems to indicate. But the fact that a controlled Radio emission from the U.S. should oppose Sicilian separatism is already important. From whom then does it depend that the Italian islands are ruled by a special 'régime of High Commissioners ? " " La Voce Repubblicana " asks, and continues: " Why does the Bonomi's Government, with all other matters, accept this distinction between Sicily (and Sardinia) and Italy ? The problem of regional autonomy is an internal problem which will be solved by the Constituent Assembly. Let us begin by abolishing the 'High Commissariats' in the islands to make everyone understand that the islands and Italy are an only national body. And if the distinction does not depend from the Government of the six Parties, let it at least say from whom it depends since America informs us that Sicily is Italy. "

LIFE OF SOVIET WORKERS DURING WAR
DESCRIBED BY U S S R DELEGATES 1542

Michail Tarasov, head of the USSR Delegation, who came to Italy to contact Italian Labour Organisations, has made ample declarations of the Soviet workers.

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The choice of the Labour leaders of the Soviet Union declared the Russian representative, takes place through democratic elections in which all the workers, united in the various organisations, participate. One of the fundamental organs of the Soviet Labour organisations is composed by the Factory commission elected by the assembly of all the workers; this Commission look

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after all the interests and needs of the group of workers which it represents and who, besides being thus protected, are also looked after, sent to the various Assistance Institutions when necessary, furnished with lodgings and with all those elements which can serve to uplift them culturally, giving them the possibility of knowing all they desire about culture and science.

The collaboration between the State Organs and the Labour organisations is realised through an extremely close linking between the various Ministries and the same Labour Organ. Which suggest the utility and the form of those laws which are deemed necessary for the workers.

Michail Tarasov also made some declarations on the present situation of the Soviet workers; the rations vary according to the category of the workers. The minimum ration is composed of 300 grams of bread per day, besides 600 grams of meat per month, 200 of fats, 200 of sugar, a kgr. of millet or rice 4 of potatoes. The family diet is completed nearly always by the cultivation of individual and factories kitchen gardens which give a considerable contribution, since one rekkons that up the present day, 15 million Soviet families have the possibility of cultivating a small piece of land.

ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES FIRST FLOWN IN BATTLE BY ITALIAN PILOTS

During recent war actions Italian fighter units, which successfully attacked enemy targets, have used for the first time Allied built planes.

On coming back from the operations the Italian pilots declared that the Allied planes can stand remarkably well a lot of enemy hits. The training of the Italian pilots on the new machines was completed in a very short time, notwithstanding technical difficulties.

While some units already take part in war operations, the collective training of other units is speedily proceeding. Allied experts think that the Italian pilots have very quickly learned how to master the different types of planes. The Allied Commands have done everything in their power to supply the Italian units with the necessary accessories.

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between the various Ministries and the same Labour Organ. Which suggest the utility and the form of those laws which are deemed necessary for the workers.

Michail Tarasov also made some declarations on the present situation of the Soviet workers; the rations vary according to the category of the workers. The minimum ration is composed of 300 grams of bread per day, besides 600 grams of meat per month, 200 of fats, 200 of sugar, a kgr. of millet or rice 4 of potatoes. The family diet is completed nearly always by the cultivation of individual and factories kitchen gardens which give a considerable contribution, since one rekkons that up the present day, 15 million Soviet families have the possibility of cultivating a small piece of land.

ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES FIRST FLOWN IN BATTLE BY ITALIAN PILOTS

During recent war actions Italian fighter units, which successfully attacked enemy targets, have used for the first time Allied built planes.

On coming back from the operations the Italian pilots declared that the Allied planes can stand remarkably well a lot of enemy hits. The training of the Italian pilots on the new machines was completed in a very short time, notwithstanding technical difficulties.

While some units already take part in war operations, the collective training of other units is speedily proceeding. Allied experts think that the Italian pilots have very quickly learned how to master the different types of planes. The Allied Commands have done everything in their power to supply the Italian units with the necessary accessories.

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GERMAN ACTOR AND REGISSEUR, HANS HINRICH,
ORGANISES IN ROME "COMPANY OF FREE THEATRE."

Hans Hinrich, first régisseur together with Piscator of the "People's theatre" of Berlin, actor and régisseur of Max Reinhardt's theatre, returned from Russia, where he carried out a tour of representations with the Company of the "Young Actors' following an invitation by the Soviet Government, takes up again his activity of artistic director and actor in Rome. The Company he directs takes the name of "Company of the Free Theatre" but does not link up with Antoine nor with the preceeding theoretical principles. Free theatre here means a new atmosphere and the application of the liberties which derive from it. Surrounded by a group of talented actors and régisseurs Hans Hinrich will give the public the possibility of assisting at new and highly artistic entertainments at exceptional prices; through a system of abonnement which gives the right to assist at 5 shows for the cost of about 200 lire. The price of the ticket for a single show is reduced by about one fifth of the normal one. The actors engaged are so far: Kiki Palmer, Valentina Cortese, Giovanna Galletti, Elsa Polverosi, Gianna Agus, Enzo Bigliotti, Marcello Moretti. But more than on the actors this Theatre places importance in the repertory which is a program of complete renewal and of artistic and social aims. We have learned that some of the principal plays which will be given are: "Doctor Bernardi" by Schnitzler, "Judith" by Hebel, "The awakening of Spring" by Wedechind, "Parallels" by Kaiser, an adaptation of the "42nd Parallel" by Dos Passos, the adaptation of "An American Tragedy" by Dreiser, "Revolt at Hill 300" by Horvarth, "Angelica" by Leo Ferrero, two absolute American novelties recently imported. Permanent régisseurs are Hans Hinrich, Alberto [illegible] and Masserano Taricco, who will however take turns with other young elements of undoubted capacity and competence. This theatre, organised in a lasting form, does not limit its activities to the mere showing of plays; it wants to create a cultural and artistic movement with concerts, lectures, picture exhibitions, and calling for collaboration on the part of the best forces of new Italy. Hans Hinrich, while waiting for temporary premises, has engaged the theatre of the Dopolavoro of the Finance Ministry, as soon as the English requisition of the building will end.

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SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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

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

BULLETIN N° 219

October 4, 1944
1600 h.

BROTHER OF FOSSE ARDEATINE MARTHYR WILL WITNESS AGAINST AZZOLINI

Renato Lanza Cordero di Montezemolo, a Captain in the Navy, 41 years old, first Aide de Camp of H.R.H. the Lieutenant General, brother of Colonel Giuseppe Montezemolo, rewarded with the gold medal to the memory, who was shot in the Fosse Ardeatine by the Germans, will be one of the witnesses for the prosecution in the trial which will begin Monday 9 against Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Bank of Italy.

The Navy Officer will be invited to refer to the judges the confidential informations he received from his brother two days before he was arrested, January 25. On that occasion Colonel Montezemolo told his brother that September 11, 1943, in his quality of Head of Civilian Affairs of the Open Town of Rome, he had proposed to the Governor of the Bank of Italy to hide in a safe place the gold reserve, totalling to 120 tons. He suggested a safe way of hiding the gold, but Azzolini did not consent.

Besides Colonel Montezemolo other 16 witnesses have been summoned by the prosecution. They are 9 officials of the Bank of Italy, 5 high Officers and 2 officials of the Finance Ministry. Here are their names:

1) Prof. Nicolò Introna, 76 years old, born in Bari, presently special Commissioner of the Bank of Italy, former Assistant Director of the Bank when the gold was stolen by the Germans. He is the main witness for the prosecution. In the course of the preliminary proceedings he stated that Azzolini was well introduced in Fascist quarters, and that he hesitated when he was proposed by Introna himself to hide the gold.

2) Gaetano Giacomelli, 61 years old, born in Seggiari, Sardinia,

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Besides Colonel Montezemolo other 18 witnesses have been summoned by the prosecution. They are 9 officials of the Bank of Italy, 5 high Officers and 2 officials of the Finance Ministry. Here are their names:

1) Prof. Nicolò Introna, 75 years old, born in Bari, presently special Commissioner of the Bank of Italy, former Assistant Director of the Bank when the gold was stolen by the Germans. He is the main witness for the prosecution. In the course of the preliminary proceedings he stated that Azzolini was well introduced in Fascist quarters, and that he hesitated when he was proposed by Introna himself to hide the gold.

2) Gaetano Giacomelli, 61 years old, born in Sassari, Sardinia, General Secretary of the Bank, was sacked just yesterday by the Epuration Committee. Said that the risk of hiding the gold from the Germans was worth being ruined.

3) Luigi Ada[illegible] 58 years old, born in Castellamare di Stabia Naples, former General Director of the Bank now awaiting a decision for his career. He was Minister for Foreign Exchanges and Currencies during the 45 days of the first Badoglio Cabinet. He took part to the meeting of September 20, 1943, when the handing over of the gold to the Germans was decided, and then ran to take shelter in the house of some friends as he thought the Nazis were looking for him.

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4) Francesco Fierini, 52 years old, born in Ortona, Chieti.head of the Book- Keeping office of the Bank, sacked yesterday. He suggested to Introna to hide the gold.
5) Rocco Quattrone, 61 years old, born in Reggio Calabria,Head Inspector of the Bank, was ordered by Azzolini to make ready the first consignment of gold to be carried away by the Germans in a plane. The plane was however abandoned and the gold carried away later by rail.
6) Fabio Urbini, 58 years old, Central Cashier of the Bank. Had the idea of hiding the gold in the empty space behind the wall of the " Vestry " in the Bank?s vaults.
7) Ugo Zinnari, 54 years old, born in Rome, one of the Bank?s officials. Relates that Azzolini had spies to report to him those of the employees who did not wear the black shirt, during Fascist festivities. Also refers that Azzolini compelled all the employees to buy the Fscist uniform when Hitler visited Rome.
8) Gastone Pacatti, 38 years old, a Roman, book keeper, saw the gold hidden and thinks the Germans would never have found it, if it were not for Azzolini's cowardice.
9) Carlo Flat[illegible] 31 years old, born in Fiera di Primiero, Introna's private secretary, describes Azzolini as a submissive man yelding to all Fascist ukases.
10) Paolo Grassi, 63 years old, born in Treja, General Director of the Treasury, was present when Azzolini was told by Finance Minister Ettore Cambi to hand over the gold to the Germans. Cambi was dismissed yesterday from his post of General State Accountant.
11) Biagio Barbessina, 52 years old, born in Novara, was attached in September 1943 to Cambi's Cabinet.
12) Francesco Rosi, 58 years old, born in Cesena, Army Corps General, Head of the General Staff from February 1943 to the Armistice, will give details about the reports concerning the gold reserve, which, according to Azzolini, were transmitted by the Bank to the General Staff, reports that the Germans would have seized in the General Staff's files. 1538
13) Accame Guido, 59 years old, Brigade General, knew about Colonel Montezemolo's plan to hide the gold.
14) Vittorio Palma, 52 years old, born in Naples, Brigade General, saw September 15 and 16 German Officers look through the files of the General Staff Archives in the Vidoni Palace in Rome.
15) Alberto Pi[illegible]i, 51 years old, born in Pistoia, Alsace-

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15) Alberto [illegible]i, 51 years old, born in Bistagno, Alessandria, Brigado General, former General Director for Motorisation at the War Ministry, never received any order to prepare the

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trucks to transfer the gold in a safer place than the Bank of Italy during the 45 Badoglio days.
16) Francesco Miceli, 49 years old, born in S. Michele, Catania, Lieutenant Colonel, learned that in September 1943 Colonel Montezemolo was discussing with Azzolini the hiding of the gold.

ITALIAN SATISFACTION FOR CRAMBORNE'S STATEMENT
(By our diplomatic correspondent)

The statement made yesterday at the House of Lords by Viscount Cramborne is, in the opinios of Roman political quarters, another symptom of the progressive normalisation of relations between Italy and the Allied Nations. The will of the British Government to present the "Italian case" to public opinion in a realistic light is evident. It is quite understandable that in this connection there still are difficulties to overcome, as the memories of the war fought by Fscism against Great Britain are still too fresh. It is however equally clear that the Italian people has given sure proofs of his opposition to the war against the Democracies and has shown, with his blood and his sufferings, his will " to take his place among the peace-lovin Nations ".

Italian circles have received with satisfaction Lord Cramborne's statement that it is an unanimous opinion of the War Cabinet that a further improvement in the relations with Italy should be reached ". One believes in Rome that the time is getting rapidly ripe for such an improvement. The war against Germany offers some difficulties which are not certain to be overcome this year. The opportunity of making of Italy a stabilising factor in Europe appears always more evident in the light of the recent developments in all sectors and particularly in the Mediterranean and in the Balkans.

The war against Japan is still in the initial phase and in this connection it is of great interest the attitude of the Italian Political Parties and public opinion in favor of Italy's partecipation on a foot of equality.

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

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On the other hand some of the Italian problems become always more urgent as that of the war prisoners and of economic reconstruction. These problems cannot be solved without the hoped for improvement of the relations between Italy and the United Nations.

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CROCE'S REVIEW " LA CRITICA " CLOSING DOWN
AFTER 22 YEARS OF ANTIFASCIST PROPAGANDA.

" I shall kill " La Critica " after the last issue of this year " declared Benedetto Croce to A.M.G. reporter who went to interview him at the Villa Astor, in Sorrento. " My review " Croce further explained, " during the last twentytwo years, besides divulgating my historical, philosophical and literary essays, aimed at undermining with an underground cautious but clearly intelligible work, the foundations of the Fascist tyranny. With the last issues "La Critica" has completely fulfilled its task and this is the reason why I decided to put an end to it. My new studies, as for instance a series of essays on Goethe's work, which will integrate the volume I wrote on the same matter, will appear in a new review, published irregularly, under the name of "I quaderni della Critic ". In this new magazine I intend to collect, besides my studies, also those of old and new contributors who shall follow the same line of thought. "La Critica" started its publication in 1903 and has been for the first 40 years of this Century one of the most important cultural reviews in the world. It had in all the civilised countries its faithful subscribers and during Fascism maintained contacts between Croce and the Italian anti-Fascists. The Sicilian philosopher Giovanni Gentile contributed largely to "La Critica" especially in the first years. Gentile later abandoned his former teacher and friend Benedetto Croce and became the official philosopher of Mussolini's Régime. He was killed in Florence recently by a group of Partisans. Among the principal contributors to "La Critica" are the present Minister for Education, Guido de Ruggiero, and Adolfo Omodeo, now Director of the Naples University where he is teaching History of Religions. In the last years "La Critica" was [illegible] Benedetto Croce.

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CONTEMPORARY ITALIAN ART EXHIBITION. AT AMERICAN RED CROSS H.Q.

The vast appreciation which contemporary Italian painting finds among members of the Allied forces passing through Rome or stationed here, has among other initiatives, determined the American Red Cross to start a series of exhibitions. In the first one many of the most famous Italian painters found place, some of whom, like Filippo De Pisis and Gino Severini already enjoy a European renown and are very well known also in the artistic circles of New York.

Besides the works of already mature painters like De Chirico, Tosi, Severini and De Pisis, are present, with paintings

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whose spirit undoubtedly places them on a European footing, many young artists such as Orfeo Tamburi, Toti Scialoja, Savelli, Stradone, Titina Maselli and Franco Gentilini.

After this first exhibition others will follow, always in the American Red Cross H.Q. in Piazza Barberini, where every day a considerable number of members of the Allied forces pass through. They have at once shown a lively interest and demonstrated that they know and appreciate the vanguard spirit which animates this first group of paintings presented by the praiseworthy initiative.

WILL THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS ABANDON REPUBLICAN YOUTH FRONT ?

Outside pressure from both Government and political Parties is trying to break up the Republican Youth Front, as we learned today.

"SI" gave some days ago the news of the organisation of a Republican Youth Front, composed of the Youth Federations of the Socialist, Republican, Action Party, Democratic Labour, and Christian Socialist Parties. This Republican Youth Concentration should have had the task of organising the request for the Republic to the Constituent Assembly.

Following the truce among the Parties, established by the Cabinet, with the collaboration of all the Parties of the National Council of Liberation, it seems that the Republican concentration is destined to disappear or at least to be crippled by the withdrawal of the Socialist Youth Federation, which, having adhered to a public program of action without the collaboration and the vote of the Communists, has derailed as regards the line of action decreed by the political Alliance between Communists and Socialists. This derailment of the young Socialists has been matter of discussion between the Party Executive and the Executive of the Socialist Youth Federation. It seems that the latter has determined to withdrew its support to the Republican Youth Front, which evidently constitutes a stumbling

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li, Stradone, Titina Maselli and Franco Gentilini.

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BULLETTINO No. 118

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

SEPT. 4, 1944.

"MESSAGGERO" CANNOT RESUSCITATE

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

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

USA AUTOMOBILE ASS. MAN
CONFERS WITH ITALIAN MOTOR LEADERS.

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

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POPE SEES DE RUGGIERO,
INSTRUCTION CHIEF.

The Pope received today in private audience the Minister

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

USA AUTOMOBILE ASS. MAN
CONFERS WITH ITALIAN MOTOR LEADERS.

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

1533

POPE SEES DE RUGGIERO,
INSTRUCTION CHIEF.

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

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
Via San Basilio 45 - Roma
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0251

BULLETIN N° 217

Sept 4, 1944
10.00

" Avanti!" blames Polish reactionaries

The Socialist Minister without portfolio Pietro Nenni, editor of the "Avanti!", commenting on Warsaw's fall, writes that the Polish tragedy is a consequence of the old hostility of the Polish ruling class, composed by Colonels and agrarians, against Socialistic principles. "Poland's case confirms the general character of this war, which is essentially a civil war. Those who in Grat Britain or America are always ready to back the agrarians, the Polish Colonels and the Italian Monarchy, put themselves outside the stream of this war, which would have no sense at all, and would be reduced to a monstrous fake, if it did not express in every [illegible] new political and social forces, independent from the reactionary interests of Pilsudsky, Beck, Hitler, Mussolini. On a basis of a workers' democracy no problem will be impossible to solve in Europe, not the Polish, nor the Italian and not even the German. Otherwise, on the basis of the survival of the old Regimes, peace would be reduced to a truce preparatory of new conflicts."

POLISH QUESTION MUST BE SOLVED ON EUROPEAN BASIS

" The fall of Warsaw" writes the "Risorgimento Liberale, "has again brought to the fore the Polish question. It is not only a question of boundaries. It must be solved taking into account the prevailing of the Russian factor in East Europe." The Liberal newspaper then points out that the Poles have quite a different tradition and culture as the Russians and that they could not be brought to bear completely the Russian influence. " Today there is not a Polish, or a German or a Balkan problem, but only a European problem. The Polish question must be solved on a European basis and with an European Spirit."

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

SICILY'S HIGH COMISSIONER ON SEPARATISM

In an interview to the newspaper "Tempo", the High Commissioner for Sicily, Salvatore Aldisio, states that the Separatism is not a popular movement, but is provoked by isolated elements who fear in the forthcoming social reforms a diminution of the privileges they have enjoied till now. Things are moving and very soon one will have a demonstration of the precise will of the Government on this matter. The man dependent from the Separatist Chief, Finocchiaro Aprile, are mainly farmers to whom things have been promised that appeal much to them, as for instance the fact that their sons will not have to undergo military service. As for the Political situation Aldisio declared that before the Fascists seized power in 1922 it did not exist in Sicily a real Partjes organisation, which is starting only now. About the spreading of criminality he said that this is a phenomena common to the whole of Italy and is an immediate consequence of the poverty of the people. On the Agricultural questio the High Commissioner declared that the price paid by the Government for wheat is in reality infereior to the production cost and that therefore the farmers are not easily convinced to bring the wheat to the pool. Part of the respojsiblity for tjis reluctance on the part of the farmers is certainly due to the Separatist propaganda.

MOROCCO TROOPS IN ITALY

The Christian Democrat newspaper," Il Popolo", reproduces and comments a note by the "Osservatore Romano" calling the attention of the Allied authorities on the actions of violence which have unfortunately become chronical, committed by the Morocco troops in the Provinces of Rome, Littoria, Salerno and Trapani. Besides the too frequent acts of violence committed mainly against women and children, the villages of the above provinces have fallen into a state of anarchy. " It is for this reason that, associating ourselves to the Vatican rightful protest, we hope that the Allied Command will find promptly the means to repatriate these troops which have shown themselves undisciplined and not liable to be disciplined in the future."

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

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ACTION PARTY CALLS FOR REPUBLICAN DEMOCRATIC CONCENTRATION

The Action Party newspaper "Italia Libera" calls for the formation of " a great Repubblican-Democratic concentration which, aiming at the solution of the collective problems, should build the nucleus of the new political life of the Nation."

If one should lend the ear only to the official manifestations, proceeds the article, one would see that the only Party which shares the democratic ideas of the Action Party is the Repubblican Party and, to a certain extent, the Democracy of Labour. But looking beyond the official manifestations one could perceive vaster possibilities of a Democratic Repubblican concentration. " The traditional carefulness of the Christian Democrats is in contrast with the rigorous Republican will of the younger Christian movements. It however unlikely that they will influence the Party's executive."

"CIVIC SPIRIT OF WHEAT GROWERS".

L'Unità, Communist, writes:

"7,700,000 quintals of wheat, that is 66% of the estimate have been handed over tothe wheat pools. At the end of the campaign it is possible thatthe results obtained will reach 75 per cent. The success of the results obtained are a proof of the civic spirit of Italian people, and particularly of the peasants, who have realised the sacrifices which they must bear for the good of the community. The results obtained have differed in the various provinces. In the Regions more recently liberated, in which the national sentiment has been exalted by the Partisans' war, the percentage in higher. The highest percentages are found where the democratic movement is strongest. Where the situation is still reactionary the figures are low. Highest evasions are in Sicily, due to the Separatist movement of land landowners. From the general results of the wheat campaign we can deduce that the Italian peasants have a sense of National solidarity and that, together with the workers, they will march at the head of the people

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BULLETIN N° 216

October 3, 1944.
1900 h.

WHAT IS IMOLA - WHERE
THE ALLIES WILL GET SOON.

When the Allied soldiers approach the city of Imola from the mountains or the lower hills to the right, as they look South, they may see some very old ruins which are now called Castellaccio; that is the site of the prehistoric settlement which, even in early Roman days, had the name of Ymolas. The Roman settlement did not take place until late in the Second or early in the first century B.C., and Cornelius Scipio was probably responsible for it; in fact, the Roman name for the place was Forum Cornelium. But the older name survived, although somewhat distorted through the mysterious working of the local dialect; soldiers will hear it pronounced more or less like Yomla (by the way, those among the Allies' troops who have a good ear for languages will now miss the clearness of the Tuscan tongue: once the Appenine is crossed towards the North, a knowledge of good Italian becomes useless if one wants to understand the local dialect). In the early Middle Ages, like most Italian cities, Imola had a great deal to suffer at the hands of the barbarians (the forefathers of the same Huns who are now being pushed Northwards). In 552 A.D. it was laid waste by the Ostrogoths, and not many years later totally destroyed by the Longobards. The latter built a fortress in the vicinity and used the Santerno river as a military borderline. Meanwhile Christianity had begun to creep in, though rather slowly, for the people seemed to be particularly attached to their old gods and customs; they had, nevertheless, their local Christian saint and martyr in the person of San Cassiano who, apparently, was tortured and killed on the spot. With the growth of Christianity also grew the power of the Bishop, who gradually became the Lord and Master of the City and surrounding district. In 1084 the people managed to snatch most of his privileges from him, and Imola too became, like so many Italian cities at the time, something like a free municipality. As such it went through many experiences, more or less fortunate, until it fell into the hands of the Sforza family (who built the

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South, they may see some very old ruins which are now called Castellaccio; that is the site of the prehistoric settlement which, even in early Roman days, had the name of Ymolas. The Roman settlement did not take place until late in the Second or early in the third century B.C., and Cornelius Scipio was probably responsible for it; in fact, the Roman name for the place was Forum Cornelium. But the older name survived, although somewhat distorted through the mysterious working of the local dialect: soldiers will hear it pronounced more or less like Yomla (by the way, those among the Allied troops who have a good ear for languages will now miss the clearness of the Tuscan tongue; once the Appennine is crossed towards the North, a knowledge of good Italian becomes useless if one wants to understand the local dialect). In the early Middle Ages, like most Italian cities, Imola had a great deal to suffer at the hands of the barbarians (the forefathers of the same Huns who are now being pushed Northwards). In 552 A.D. it was laid waste by the Ostro goths, and not many years later totally destroyed by the Lombards. The latter built a fortress in the vicinity and used the Santerno river as a military borderline. Meanwhile Christianity had begun to creep in, though rather slowly, for the people seemed to be particularly attached to their old pagan traditions; they had, nevertheless, their local Christian saint and martyr in the person of San Cassiano who, apparently, was tortured and killed on the spot. With the growth of Christianity also grew the power of the Bishop, who gradually became the Lord and Master of the City and surrounding district. In 1084 the people managed to snatch most of his privileges from him, and Imola too became, like so many Italian cities at the time, something like a free municipality. As such it went through many experiences, more or less fortunate, until it fell into the hands of the Sforza family (who built the beautiful castle now existing) and then of the Borgias; in the XVIth Century, probably out of despair, the citizens called upon the Pope, Julius II, asking him to become the liege and lord of the place. Imola was thus a part of the Papal State until the days of Napoleon, who brought there immediate trouble together with many new ideas, and these eventually resulted in the Imolese taking a very active part in the struggles for the

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Italian Risorgimento all through the XIXth Century.

The people of Imola are strong, sturdy, good workers, very spirited and independent; yet, generally speaking, our soldiers will probably find amiable, and very hospitable (if the war leaves them anything to be hospitable with). They stand at the junction of the two regions of Romagna and Emilia, and have some of the qualities of both. In normal times they are famous eaters and drinkers, and know how to cook, according to their own local traditions. They are also great at politics, generally tending to extreme views. The famous, or infamous, little lords of Romagna, whom Dante called "tyrants", and of whom he said that"they were never without war in their hearts", never managed to take the spirit of these people; nor did the domination of the Roman Church. In fact, if we take it that Mussolini has been the last tyrant from Romagna (and one of the worst perhaps), he did not succeed in subduing the Imolese either; there was always a strong anti-Fascist undercurrent in the place.

The city is not by far so picturesque or so rich in artistic treasures as most Tuscan cities are. The Duomo and the spire are rather interesting, though they were mostly rebuilt in the second half of the XVIIIth Century, and there are fine Palaces (Sersanti, Sforza and the Municipality). The latter contains the best extant painting, a Madonna with Saints, by the local old master, Innocenzo da Imola.

The Roman Via Emilia, which goes through the very centre of Imola, stretches from Ancona to the Po river, and Bologna is only some 22 miles to the North-west. Italians are anxious that the liberating armies should get there, and the sooner the better. Bologna has been often described as the political heart of Italy.

SOCIALISTS SPONSOR COOPERATIVE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF THE LATIFONDO

1528

" The reform of the latifondo (vast extention of land, little cultivated, belonging to a single proprietor) must not be carried out by dividing up this remnant of the feudal Regime among many farmers, but by cultivating the latifo
rative systems " declared today
Sandro Pertini

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SOCIALISTS SPONSOR COOPERATIVE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF THE LATIFONDO

1528

" The reform of the latifondo (vast extention of land, little cultivated, belonging to a single proprietor) must not be carried out by dividing up this remnant of the feudal Regime among many farmers, but by cultivating the latifondo with cooperative systems " declared today, in an exclusive interview to SI Sandro Pertini, member of the executive of the Socialist Party. " With the word latifondo one usually but wrongly intends vast incultivated lands. In reality the latifondi are cultivated, if only to a reduced extent. Thus for instance in the Puglie the farmers eagerly cultivate vast extentions under the metayage sy-

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stem, but they could certainly obtain a larger production if they had at their disposal modern machineries. The owners of these vast lands, desiring more confort, or because their land are infested by malsria, usually live in the big towns, like and Naples, contented with what the land is producing and taking little or no care to better ways of production. The question therefore has a social character as it consitutes a damage for society.

" The Italian big landowners are very different from the Gentry of the North European Countries, who live on their lands and take a deep interest in them. This is one of the elements that must be accounted for when considering the requests put forward by the land labourers. They ask for the metayage to be modified. Considering the contribution that the farmers give to production the owner has an earning of 3/5 and the labourer of 2/5. The labourers ask therefore that a 2/3 of the produce shall be assigned to them by a new law and 1/3 to the proprietor. The request does not seem exaggerate if one has in mind the handchi that the Pugliese farm labourer must overcome in a country infested by mallaria and lacking of water.""When we back the requests of the farmers ", Pertini added, " we are not motioned by class interests, but we pursue a national goal. A radical reform of the latifondo, which is a shame for the country, must be sanctioned by the Constituent Assembly.

" During my recent trip in the Puglie I noticed that the farmers are conscious of the disaster that overfell Italy and do not want to start fresh trouble by invading the lands. But they are waiting for legal provisions that they think fair.

" The Socialist point of view of the latifondo is that it must not be divided up into small properties. Experience has shown that many Dictetorships, as that of Napoleon III, were based on small proprietors.

" There is an utterly democretic way of solving the problem and that is to cultivate the latifondo with a cooperative system. Two ways could be followed to this end. The one is that of cultivating the land collectively and then share the produce among the labourers. The other to work individually and give to

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" There is an utterly democretic way of solving the problem and that is to cultivate the latifondo with a cooperative system. Two ways could be followed to this end. The one is that of cultivating the land collectively and then share the produce among the labourers. The other to work individually and give to each labourer 2/3 of his production. The remaining third should be left to the cooperative and its proceeds used to build roads, and acqueducts, and buy machinery. This last solution seems to us more in accordance with the Italian charqcter.

" The Socialist Party fears " he concluded, " that if the latifondo should be fractionated the farmers would not be able for lack of capital, to cultivate it and would be compelled to sell the small farms originating thus a new latifondo. "

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FATHER OF DUCE'S MISTRESS SILENTLY DROPPED BY VATICAN

Doctor Francesco Petacci, father of the well-known Claretta Mussolini's du Barry, formerly medical correspondent of the "Messaggero ", no longer figures in the Annuario Pontificio (Annual Pontifical Almanach) where his name for many years headed the list of the doctors belonging to the MedicalBoard. He entered the Vatican as a young man because his father was then Pontifical " Archiatra ", that is the Pope's doctor. Dr. Francesco had many times, after the death of his father, sought to obtain the same title without ever obtaining it. Since last August, when the papers wrote so much about his daughter's love- affairs, doctor Petacci has never shown himself in the Vatican, where before he used every now and again to exercise his profession. Later he sent in his regular resignation, and that is why, his name no longer appears in the list of Officials of the Holy See.

MONSIGNOR SPELLMAN AT A MEETING IN THE VATICAN

Monsignor Francesco Spellman, Archbishop of New York, participated this morning in a meeting which took place in the Vatican and at which were present also the Judge Iuvenal Marchisio President of the American Association for aid to Italy, various members of the same Association and engineer Enrico Galeazzi, special delegate of the Cardinals' Commission for the Vatican City. After the meeting those who had taken part in the meeting were presented to the Pope by Mons. Spellman.

WHEAT POOL FIGURES DO NOT REPRESENT SOLUTION OF ITALIAN FEEDING PROBLEM

1526

The results announced today by the ACC relating to the amount of wheat handed over to the pool by the farmers, confron-

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WHEAT POOL FIGURES DO NOT REPRESENT SOLUTION OF ITALIAN FEEDING PROBLEM

1526

The results announced today by the ACC relating to the amount of wheat handed over to the pool by the farmers, confronted with other official data, bring to some interesting conclusions as to the efficiency of the pool system.

The ACC report can be summarised as follows: 11.600.000 quintals of wheat have been collected in the pools; 11.477.000 quintals are left to the producers for their consumption; 6.000.000 quintals are destined to sowing.

Thus the six million farmers South of the Gothic line will

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have 2 quintals wheat per head a year, while the other 18 millions, not connected with agricultural work, will get each 65 Kilos wheat a year, that is not even 200 grams a day. How can the difference be integrated ? By adding to the wheat ration rye or perhaps beans or peas.

According to the above figueres it will be impossible to give to the people a ration of pasta, at least for many months to come, and forecast for the future cannot but look dark.

It cannot be hoped that with the liberation of the regions North of the Gothic line the situation can substancially improve. On the contrary it is bound to deteriorate. One will have to feed at least other 14 millions of ration cards users.

Northen Italy has given with the 1941-1942 harvest 17.462 thousand quintals to the pool, on a production of 29.500 thousand quintals, that is about 59%. Can we perhaps hope that where the devastation of war and the destroying fury of the fleeing Germans have passed, we will find notable quantities? Without saying that only half of the amount foreseen will have been given to the pool and perhaps of this half we will find a small percentage. There is the hope of finding 4.000.000 quintals. But this figure depends from innumerable unaccountable circumstances. The pooling system has thus shown itself, in the present circumstances, insufficient, notwithstanding the extremely severe penalties foreseen for transgressors, because the evasions have been high: about four million quintals, equal to more than 50% of the 7.700 thousand quintals till now effectively handed over to the granaries, have ended in the Black Market, which, as it is well known, pays higher prices than those already high, which the State gives to the farmers. Consequently the population suffers while the State Budget feels the weight of a considerable effort. The inefficiency of the pooling system has not on the other hand only come manifest in this last year, which has been marked in so many ways by conditions of extreme gravity. Also in the preceedent years, although the price paid by the Government to the farmers remunerative, the evasions have been numerous and the Black Market always found where to get supplies.

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linos, not connected with agricultural work, will get each 55 Kilos wheat a year, that is not even 200 grams a day. How can the difference be integrated ? By adding to the wheat ration rye or perhaps beans or peas.

According to the above figueres it will be impossible to give to the people a ration of pasta, at least for many months to come, and forecast for the future cannot but look dark.

It cannot be hoped that with the liberation of the regions North of the Gothic line the situation can substancially improve. On the contrary it is bound to deteriorate. One will have to feed at least other 14 millions of ration cards users.

Northen Italy has given with the 1941-1942 harvest 17.462 thousand quintals to the pool, on a production of 29.500 thousand quintals, that is about 59%. Can we perhaps hope that where the devastation of war and the destroying fury of the fleeing Germans have passed, we will find notable quantities? Without saying that only half of the amount foreseen will have been given to the pool and perhaps of this half we will find a small percentage. There is the hope of finding 4.000.000 quintals. But this figure depends from innumerable unaccountable circumstances. The pooling system has thus shown itself, in the present circumstances, insufficient, notwithstanding the extremely severe penalties foreseen for transgressors, because the evasions have been high: about four million quintals, equal to more than 50% of the 7.700 thousand quintals till now effectively handed over to the granaries, have ended in the Black Market, which, as it is well known, pays higher prices than those already high, which the State gives to the farmers. Consequently the population suffers while the State Budget feels the weight of a considerable effort. The inefficiency of the pooling system has not on the other hand only come manifest in this last year, which has been marked in so many ways by conditions of extreme gravity. Also in the precedent years, although the price paid by the Government to the farmers remunerative, the evasions have been numerous and the Black Market always found where to get supplies.

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

SOCIALISTS CURTAIL THEIR PROGRAMS
TO NORTH ITALIAN REFORM TENDENCIES.

(bu our Political Correspondent)

One of the common rumours in Rome says that North Italy is Red, that the Northern partisans are all Red, and that the Allies and Bonomi will have to reckon with a new division of power among anti=Fascist Parties. The rumour, of course, is trues. The Po Valley contains the greatest concentrations of Italian Reds per square mile in Italy. It is also true that between the Gothic Line and the Brenner Pass there are more Capitalists, Reactionaries, Liberals, and Christian Democrats than in all other parts of Italy put together. And, of course there are more Fascists. All the Fascists have gone North, driven by the Allied advance and are all gathered together like tunny-fish in the "death chamber". People say:"The North is industrial. There are masses of industrial workers!" It is also true that agriculture in the North represents the bulk of Italian production, while it is much less developed and organised in other provinces. In Piedmont, also, there is a Royal Army of important proportions, well led, well armed, which counterbalances, in a way, the brigades of Communist and Socialist patriots who fight elsewhere on the Alps.

It is undoubtedly true that the North is more Red. However foreign observers must be warned not to oversimplify. More Red, yes, and in proportion, more Red than anything else but also more of everything else. North Italy is a concentration of Italy as the Allies see it around them, with all elements concentrated - and with a dash of Leftist tendencies added.

Among the many strong currents which will be formed in North Italy and which has practically no place in Rome today, is the Reformist tendency of the Socialist Party, known in Italy as the "Turati branch" or that section of Socialists which followed Filippo Turati, a leader of great intelligence who died in exile, in Paris. The "Turati" Socialists are the humanitarian, romantic Socialists, who believe in uplifting the lower classes, in relieving misery, in free professional schools, in lectures. They follow the general lines of the British Socialists. Their aims also include all traditional Socialist Reform issues, but special emphasis

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778016
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The "Turati" socialists, who have endeared themselves to a great mass of North Italians, and who have a great sentimental following, constitute perhaps the majority of all those who

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kept within their hearts, for more than twenty years, the allegiance to their youthful hope for a better world. They are, above everything, lovers of "Liberty", of old-fashioned, simple tout court Liberty. They do not like the new fangled complications which surround Liberty with technical reservations.

The fact that these Socialists exist in the North, that they represent an important force in the Socialist Party, that they are the essence of one brand of Socialism, which cannot be confused with other movements, has been debated for some time within the Socialist Party in Rome. To them is dedicated today's "Avanti!" editorial signed by Giuseppe Saragat, Minister without Portfolio, which might be construed as a turning point in Party's policies - an overture to the milder Socialists who believe in Democracy and Liberty, In Reform, Education, Progress. Saragat points out that the first preoccupation of the Government should be to build a democratic organisation so strong as to contain without effort the "boiling of class struggle". He says:"The impetuous boiling of social struggle may break down the institutes of democracy, just as melted bronze may break the mould of earth from which it receives its form. This only points to the necessity of building our democracy so strong that it may resist to the clash of contrasting interests. This is the only great and true political problem in Italy which must be solved by our generation.....in such a way as to build in the Country such an irresistible current of democratic aspirations such as to discourage the factions wishes of the enemies of Liberty."

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

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

0 217 0

BULLETIN Nº 215

October 3, 1944
1600 h.

The Gold of the Bank of Italy
HOW THE CROWN DOWRY WAS SAVED FROM NAZI PLUNDERING

It was a perfect miracle that the Crown dowry was saved from the disastrous plundering by Nazis of the treasure in the Bank of Italy, and for which Vincenzo Azzolini, the former Governor of the Bank, will soon have to answer.

This treasure, which consisted of gold, precious stones and silver, was worth several hundred thousand millions. A few days before the plundering was carried out, this treasure was transferred from the " vestry " of the Bank to one of the branches in via del Parlamento. The Savoy House treasure was very quietly deposited there in an absolutely unofficial way, so as to escape Nazis searching for it. Some gold was also saved as it was not in the lists the Germans found on forcing the iron safes of the Italian General Staff. About 400 kgs. gold were hidden at Milan in an old well by the Manager of that Bank branch there, while a billion in notes was hidden in Rome. During April last year while Azzolini was in Como, Nicolò Introna, the Assistant Director of the Bank, profiting by the order to forward a certain amount of silver, also sent to the Modena Bank's branch gold to the amount of 999,526,94 lira and to the Bologna branch, three gold lingots weighing 36,520,232 kgs. valued at 780,847,36 lira two thousand gold sterling pounds and 357,338,[illegible] kgs. of 24 carat gold to the value of 4,512,358,53 lira. All this was sent on the 13th April, but nothing is known of what has happened to this treasure.

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An attempt was made to try and save even larger quantities of gold from the Germans immediately after they occupied Rome and just the day before they went to claim the gold reserve of the Bank of Italy. It was Also Introna who that time

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the " vestry ", as the vault was called, that is the special safe vault in the Bank' cellars. To get to the " vestry " one has to go down 21 metres deep by means of a spokes ladder. After having carefully provided to eliminate all traces of walling in the gold, the following letter was written on some still clean sheets of the letter-press:

" 19 Sept. 1942 - Private - To the Manager of the Potenza Branch - We beg to inform you that a small truck with 154 barrels and 520 casks containing gold to the value of 1.109.160.232,23 lira is being sent you. This gold must be kept at your Branch for careful custody, without entering into your books in any way, as it has been already accounted for at the Central Cash Department which will continue to keep it on its books. This Branch is responsible for the keeping intact of the wrappings and sealings. Signed Azzolini.

As Potenza was then being bombed by the Allies, this letter was written to make people, and especially those unfamiliar with Bank technique, believe that the gold had been transferred to Southern Italy a year before. Introna was sure that no one would have been able to find the gold in Rome.

But Azzolini, the 20th Sept. a few hours after the gold had been hidden, returned from a conversation with Ettore Campi, Commissioner for Finance, who had been called up by the German Embassy, and who ordered the Governor of the Bank of Italy to hand over the gold reserve to the Germans. Azzolini called the Chief Cassier at 1 p.m. and ordered him to demolish the wall built over night and to withdraw the 50 tons of gold and to prepare for the next day the forwarding by air of the first 5 tons.

This is the tale of how the careful planning to save part of Italy's wealth, besides that of the Bank of Italy, failed and began the financial ruin of the Country.

FIRST SECRETARY OF FASCIST PARTY, SANSANELLI

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FIRST SECRETARY OF FASCIST PARTY, SANSANELLI TRANSFERRED FROM NAPLES TO ROMAN JAIL

Nicola Sansanelli, the first Secretary of the Fascist Party, arrested in Naples Sept. 8, this year, was brought by car to Rome and shut in a cell of the Regina Coeli jail.

He was born in Sant' Angelo di Lucania (Potenza) March 5, 1891, adhered to Fascism in 1920, and was one of the chief supporters of the Regime. Lately he lived in Naples and had, among the other posts, the Chairmanship of the S. Carlo Opera House.

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THE PARALLEL LIVES OF TWO SENATORS ARRESTED YESTERDAY IN FLORENCE

Two Fascist Senators, Marquis Emanuele Trigona and Marquis Roberto Pucci have been arrested yesterday in Florence, according to news received in Rome today.

Trigona, the offspring of and old Sicilian patrician family, born in Messina July 15, 1878, is a big industrialist in mining concerns. He has been State Undersecretary for Corporations from 1929 to 1932, and has held other important offices. He was made Senator in 1939.

Roberto Pucci, born in Castelfiorentino (Florence) August 29, 1878, from a florentine patrician family, was a Courtier of Queen Margherita and Counsellor of the Florence Provincial Council for Corporations. He took part to the first world war with the Grenadiers' rank and was made a Senator in 1939.

For a strange coincidence the two Marquisses were born in the same year in Florence, made Senators in the same day and in the same day are arrested.

ZANIBONI ASKS BACK FROM SPAIN 5000 BLANKETS FOR THE REFUGEES

Tito Zaniboni, who attempted on Mussolini's life in 1925 and is now High Commissioner for the assistance to refugees, told SI today that he is trying to get back from Spain 5000 blankets, deposited there by the War Ministry, during the Spanish civil war.

" If the War Ministry will give me freedom of action I am sure to succeed in having the blankets carried to Italy and I will distribute them to the more needy refugees. "

Zaniboni recalls need about 50,000 blankets to protect the refugees from the coming winter. In the two refugee Camps near Rome, in Genzano, Lanuvio and Cinecittà, there are presently only 1.400 refugees left, as the others have been lately repatriated. The ones left cannot go back to their homes either because they have been completely destroyed, like Cassino, or because their villages are infested by malaria, like in the Agro Pontino. But other tens of thousands of refugees still await repatriation in the Camps of Southern Italy, in precarious conditions, sleeping

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 745046

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tions from 19[illegible] 1933, and has held other important offices.
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" In order to collect the 50,000 required blankets " Zaniboni concluded, " I have applied to all Government Offices, appealed to the citizens, approached the Allies from whom I received assu-

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SON OF POLISH AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN
WOUNDED IN NORMANDY BATTLE

The son of the Polish Ambassador to the Holy See, Henry Papée, has been wounded while fighting as an Officer of a tank Unit on the Western front during the embittered military operations which led to the conquest of La Falaise in Normandy. The young man who is not even twenty, had been in England for various years. The tank on wjich he was, received a direct hit of a German shell. Two soldiers in the tank were killed istantaneously and the third, gravely wounded, was pulled out and saved by 2nd Lieutenant Papée who had been slightly wounded and had had the right side of his face scorched.

"EUROPE HAS NOT BEATEN IN THIS WAR"
SAYS FOUNDER OF "GROUP OF UNIVERSALIST THOUGHT".

Still another political movement has fungused up in Rome: "The Group of Universalist Thought". We went to the Group's offices and asked the door-keeper in the Universalist Thought was there.
"Yes" he answered, "but he is presently out".

The new group as we learned when he came back, is for the time being represented by Federico Nardelli, an engineer and playwriter, who lived for a time in the States. The Group, going up the historical stream, from the Tower of Babel to Solomon, from Solon to Alexander the Great and Jesus Christ till the present day, re-examining the historical evolution of civilisation from Asia to Egypt and from Greece to Rome, strives to demonstrate that Europe was not beaten in the present war.

"The course of civilisation" said Federico Nardelli, "is fatally bound to go from East to the West. It is unavoidable that the centre of the world should be America and not Europe". Nardelli thinks that this reasoning can buck up the morale of thethe defeated European peoples and help them to understand fatality of events.

The Group has its offices in Via Fontanella di Borghese, in the Palace where Prince Giovanni Ruspoli lives; he is known as "the prophet" among his friends, as he used to spend much of his time interpreting the prophecies of the Apocalypse.

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

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

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October 3, 1944
1600 h.

GOVERNMENT LOOKING FOR APOLITICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS

In this morning meeting of the Ministers without portfolio, which ended at 1.30 p.m., besides the question of the press and particularly of the opportunity of allowing the publishing of newspapers of the Fascist period, also the problem of the Commissioners put in charge of commercial and industrial concerns was debated. Till now the Commissioners have been drawn from the six Government Parties and, in the majority of instances, they have appointed to collaborate with them persons of the same Party. The Government, and it seems also the Allies, fear that the Commissioners thus selected carry out an activity not completely impartial. A new machinery to appoint the Commissioners is therefore being studied.

Next Saturday the Committee of National Liberation, in its quality of advisory organ to the Government, will meet to discuss the question of newspapers. Political quarters believe that the majority of the members will vote against the publication of " Nuovo Messa[illegible]

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Via San Basilio 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

BULLETIN N° 215 Oct.3,1944
1300 h.

THE LEFT CHRISTIAN PARTY INTERPRETS CHRIST ACCORDING TO MARX

(exclusive to "SI)

We asked Mario Vivaldi, member of the Syndical Commission of the Party which, according to his opinion, are the fundamental points resulting from the meeting of the Left Christian Party. His reply was: 1)The future unity pact for action with the Communist and Socialist Parties; 2) the republican attitude in regard to the future Constituent; ") the affirming of a necessity that the NCL should continue to act, flanking the Government, as a consulting organ to concentrate all progressive and working class forces".

"The first meeting of the former Catholic Communists in a general assembly under the name of Left Christians, ended by affirming the principle and politifal method inspired by nearing-up the modernist christian theory with Lenin's Communist practice", he added, saying that the reports of those who attended the meeting fully represent the political opinion of Left Christian working classes.

"We do not want to cut in with a new Party on the masses that already have an old one", he continued in referring to relations of the Left Christian Party with the Christian Democracy, which they consider the official Party of the ecclesiastical and conservative RightWing, bound by multiple interests and a historical and century-old forming to the financial interests of the most Right Wing reactionaries.

"We see in the Communist Party, defender of the interests of the poorer classes, an instrument for a Christian fight,although this may sound paradoxal. It is of no importance that "reds" burnt sacred icons because they replaced them as soon as they recognized their value among the masses. Communists attack all institutions of a remarkable private and financial nature. Why should we Christians then be surprised and indignant if they attack the ecclesiastical constitution theoretical

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Continuing to speak of the mistake generally made in considering Catholic Communists as madmen because they are attempting to show that Marxism and Christianism are in agreement, he stated: "It doesn't seem to us to be trying to wed water and fire by attempting to install the Reign of Christ following

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

the new method of destroying wealth as proposed by Marx and carried out by Lenin. Communism for us, and may be also for Stalin, has lost its romantic side which it originally had on account of its eternal Trotsky revolutionary attitude. It has now become exclusively a means for battling, an economic system to be attained, entirely different from all those systems up to now in force, and which some people are now trying to bring up again with the various plans of the Beveridge type".

PORTFOLIO-LESS MINISTERS TO MEET

A meeting of the Portfolio-less Ministers began this morning at 11.30 at Viminale Palace under the presidency of Prime Minister Bonomi. The chief subject to be discussed regards the press problems. The meeting was still going on at 1300 h.

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

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 213 Oct.3,1944
900 h.

YOUGOSLAV NATIONALIST CLAIMS

Risorgiment Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party, discusses in its editorial under the title of "Two parallel histories" Italo-Yougoslav relations, recalling the most salient periods from 1918 to the present, and then calls attention to the more recent manifestations of keen Yougoslav nationalism to the detriment of Italy. "It would be the worst of calamities', thepaper writes, 'if nationalist claims on either side, rekindled through boundary questions, should bring up again errors and encourage ill-fated enmity. And yet the official motion of the II Session of the Avnoy, the liberation movement headed by Marshal Tito, clearly talks of the boundary line on the Izonso, of the annexation of Istria, Fiume, Zara, and, although not officially, but very pointedly, the more hot-headed also talk of annexing Triest. The problem should be one of intelligent wisedom according to broader interests and a democratic conscience. Democratic Italy faces the problems of the future with the greatest possible understanding, but to ask her to suffocate national claims as a duty in her own country and to applaud it in another, is asking rather too much. This would also not be to the interest of her neighbour. True and sound Yougoslav conscience could not approve of this".

LEFT CHRISTIAN PARTY WILL SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, writes: "Late last night the Left Christian Party defined its position in regard to the Government with the following points: 1) Loyal and sincere support to the present Democratic Government which for its unity is the only guarantee for a sure recovery of democratic life in the Country. 2) Recognition of the will of the Catholic workers a reach a unity pact with the Socialist and Communist Parties. 3) The necessity that the CNL, as a consulting organ aiding the Government, should act as a centre to ga-

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5) A struggle for progressive Democracy will have to be sustained in the Constituent. 6) The agrarian problem must be urgenty faced considering the present national, political and moral value of it. 7) Epuration must be speeded up through severer laws as a premise for the renewal of political and moral life in the Country. 8) Right of vote for women, and above all the right to take an active part in the democratic life of the country. 9) All sincere Catholic forces, to whatever party they belong, should take up a clear position in favour of the pressing necessities and claims of the working classes. 10) Every effort for syndical reconstruction would be vain if the Allied Governments would not gradually relent their control oger Italian political life, and should they not mitigate, as they have done for other countries, the Armistice conditions. 11) Recognition to Italy after a year's struggle against Nazi-fascists on our soil, of our full right to fight the enemy".

THE PARTY OF ACTION AND PRESENT POLICY

Italia Libera, organ of the Party of Action, publishes the following motions approved by the Party's Executive and Consulting Committees: "1)The formula of the Six Parties' agreement must govern national life till the final decisions of the Constituent Assembly are made. 2) In view and the preparation of the Constituent Assembly, it is the duty of the Parties to declare their programme and aims on the structure and future characteristics of the State. 3) The Party of Action solemnly reaffirms its ideal, aiming for a free and democratic State, and its intention to propose to the Constituent Assembly structural, political and social reforms, such as to assure the solving of historical problems of the Italian State and the stabilization of a new and modern Democracy through the permanent participation of the working masses in State life. 4) The Party hopes for the formation of a great democratic and republican concentration which, with the aim to solve the problems of the working classes, may be founded as a nucleus of the new political national life".

"These motions', the paper states, 'are important from two fundamental points of view, because they recall the conditions

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FASCIST STILL ATTEMPT UNDERMINE GOVERNMENT PRESTIGE

Unità, organ of the Communist Party, calls attention to numerous Fascist aggressions that are continually being committed, and states: "These facts show clearly the intentions of reactionaries, whose intruments are the criminal Fascists, to create disorder in the Country to accredit the idea that Italians are incapable of governing themselves. It also serves to discredit the democratic Government and to reclaim a "powerful" one, that is an antidemocratic and anti-mass Government. No one should illude oneself on this. These blows which are aimed directly against the Communist Party and its militants, are really aiming against Italian Democracy. Fascists who attack militant democrats risk this because they are protected by an atmosphere of tolerance and because they feel that they are supported by the intriguing of political reactionaries who are doing their utmost to exhaust the Government's prestige. Fascists must therefore be punished and the Government strengthened by asking for direct consent from the masses. The people should be consulted as early as possible through municipal elections".

AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION

Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, writes: "A proposal has been brought up to constitute arbitrary commissions to settle controversies regarding agrarian customs or contracts. An agrarian law is now being prepared for this purpose. We believe that the most adapted basis for the event of this new order would be the masterway of cooperation. The idea of cooperation should tend to be that of joining workers and producers under the new status of cooperators and it would certainly represent one of the most delicate tasks of the future". 1513

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS WANT CHRISTIAN INTERNATIONAL

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

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Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democrats, writes: "Much has been said recently about an International Socialist Congress which should meet parallelly and keep in contact with peace negotiators. We hold that it would be more profitable if the workers of the whole world were represented and who have sufficient common motives of understanding to do without a political label.

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We however have a further hope, that is that the Catholic international unions, which did so much in the social lines, pass from their strictly doctrinal function to one of a solemn representation of the Catholics of the whole world. If the defence of the Christian civilization is not a vain word then the effort for unity of Catholics is ever more a necessity and an urgent and legitimate one".

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Via San Basilio 45 - Roma
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BULLETIN N° 213

October 2, 1944
1900 h.

[illegible] CLAIM LAND OF ROMAN PRINCES

Between some well known Roman Princes and the rural population of certain villages of Latium, conflicts have arisen for the exploitation of lands, which the peasants claim from the patrician proprietors, occupying them or threatening to do so, if these lands are not granted them for their needs.

Two of these important conflicts in which were involved the interests of the Princes Farncesco Doncompagni and Urbano del Drago, have had a pacific solution; but two others, in which figure the Princes Innocenzo Odescalchi and Francesco Aldobrandini, whose lands have benn invaded, are still seices of conflict between the two parties, who have both had recourse to the Italian Authorities.

The problem already presented itself after the first world war, when invasions and occupations of properties on the part of the peasants occured in Latium. Today however it has a new significance because it is part of the more general question of modifying the regime of private landed property, which is put forward especially by the Communist and Socialist Parties, and on which the Bonomi Government will shortly have to make partial decisions.

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To understand the facts it is well to remember that, contrary to what happened in the preceeding world war, this time the war has passed over the Latium soil, leaving in its wake a detrail of bereavements, ruin and misery. Hence the rural populations find themselves in a critical situation having had their hamlets destroyed or damaged, the country impoverished and disorganised and the sowing of the crops rendered hard and difficult. To this must be added the state of grave crisis of the local Police forces, which will not be overcome save by the reor-

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This being the economic- social situation of the Latium province, as in other regions, between July and August last the first invasions and occupations of lands in the districts of Castelnuovo di Porto, Riano, and Mazzano Romano, occured. These villages, as also that of Bracciano, where the other conflicts have arisen, constituted in the Middle Ages so many family fiefs of the Papal nobility, whose complete ownership of the lands was modified in later centuries, through long struggles, by the introduction of the so-called communal rights on the land and communal property. These consisted in special rights to sow, graze the cattle, gather wood, which the inhabitants of every Commune, united in agrarian Communities, enjoyed on certain parts of the lands of the feudal lords. In the last 50 years, however, and especially during the Fscist régime, which regulated the matter with a special law, the communal rights were annulled by the ancient feudal lords, with the alienation of farms or under other forms, sanctioned by legal writs. Now it is against similar past decisions of the tribunals that the farmers revolted. They claim that the decisions must be annulled as the big owners were permitted to buy back the best lands and the less fertile ones given to the peasants.

The administration of Rome has intervened in the conflicts in which the Princes Boncompagni- Ludovisi and del Drago are involved, trying to win them to more democratic ideas in the common interest of production. Prince del Drago has accepted nearly all the requests of the farmers. Prince Boncompagni-Ludovisi, one of whose farms was invaded, has not consented to the farmers' claims, as the farm in question was bought back from the Commune and redeemed by himself. He has satisfied the farmers lending to them other lands. On the contrary the Princes Aldobrandini and Odescalchi, whose properties have been invaded last September, have not yet settled the dispute fo which the Head of the Rome Province, solicitor Giovanni Persico, is taking care. Prince Odescalchi particularly does not want to give in stating that the farm that the Rural League of Bracciano is claiming, could not, in the hands of the farmers, who are devoid of the necessary machinery and of

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As the dispute cannot be settled in a friendly way it is probable that the Government will intervene. The next Cabinet meeting will debate, among other matters, the problem of a reform of agrarian contracts.

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Besides the above mentioned episodes, other instances of land occupation took place near Rome. Thus, in Genzano, in the Albano Hills, the farmers invaded and occupied the two large properties of Count Giovanni Armenise, a typical Fascist big businessman, without awaiting the decree confiscating Armenise's property issues by the High Commissioner for unlawful enrichment. Also in the Albano Hills the farmers are planning to occupy other lands belonging to Fascist bosses or to Roman patricians.

GERMANS MASSACRE ENTIRE POPULATION OF VILLAGE IN LUCCA REGION

The atrocity committed by the fleeing Germans in the Lucca region, on the Thyrrenean coast of Tuscany, are beyond immagination and surpass for horror and cruelty all similar episodes in Italy, according to firsthand news received today in Rome.

In the neighborhood of Rosi, tiny village near Pietrasanta, the Partisans ambushed and killed 9 Germans. The reprisal was immediate and terrific. German troops were rushed to Rosi but found the village deserted as it had been evacuated for some time. They then proceeded to Sant' Anna, another small village. It was a Sunday and almost all the inhabitants were attending Mass. A few German soldiers entered the Church and ordered them to get out. On the Church's steps a machine-gun volley received them. They were all killed, men, women, old people, children alike. The rest of the population who had remained at home, were compelled in the streets and massacrated. The bodies, piled up in the village square, were burnt with [illegible]. Of 600 people inhabiting the village only 27 exaped death with the help of a German soldier horrified by the atrocities of his Commanders.

In Valpromaro, another small village between Camaiore and Lucca, 13 citizens were killed on the square. One of them was getting a shave at the barber's when he was captured. He was executed with a towel round his neck and the face still white of soap.

In the Camaiore area bodies of children were found carbonised in ovens. An eye-witness reports to have seen a German soldier seize an infant by the feet and smash him against a tree. The same person related to have seen Patriots hanged with barbed wire and pierced with bayonet blows. Always in the Camariore re-

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In Massarosa the entire family of Count Minutoli has been massacrated.

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The redeemed area round the Massaciuccoli lake, where Giacomo Puccini had his home, and where he composed his Opera "Turandot", has been flooded again.

The population of the Lucca region, who escaped in the mountain and in the woods to avoid the Nazi terror, is slowly coming back to their villages to find their homes destroyed or gravely damaged by the Nazi criminals.

THE SOVIET LABOUR DELEGATION VISITS ROMAN FACTORIES

This morning the Soviet Delegation accompanied by the hon. Giuseppe Di Vittorio and Oreste Lizzadri, Secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, visited some Roman factories, greeted by the enthusiastic applause of the workers, technicians and employees.

The Delegation first went to the Tobacco Manufacture, then to the State Printing establishment in Piazza Verdi and to the Factory of Telephones and Electrical instruments (F.A.T.M.E) ending by a visit to the tramlines personnel.

From these visits the Soviet delegation carried away with them a profound impression of the friendly feelings of the Italian workers and of their determination to give a greater contribution to the common war of liberation.

THE HON. ACHILLE GRANDI AT LITTORIA.

Last Sunday, in the theatre of Littoria, the hon. Achille Grandi, Christian Democrat, one of the three Secretaries of the General Confederation of Labour, made a brilliant speech on the program of Christian Democracy.

Introduced by the Provincial Secretary of Christian Democracy, engineer Ambrosio, the speaker expressed his profound emotion for the tragic conditions in which that district, so terribly hit by the war, finds itself, drawing attention to the fact that this was rendered still sadder in as much as it was precisely the man who had wanted to transform the marshy zone into a relatively fertile land, who by his unfortunate policy had indirectly ruined it. Grandi then dwelt on the principal points of the Christian Democrat program. After remarking that the hinge of social life is the family, he explained the reasons in favour of its preservation, and reviewing the

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people, with their tenacity, will power and ability could set about the work of reconstruction. Grandi ended by declaring that Christian Democracy leaves the Constitutional problem to be settled later, and after a warm appeal for concord among the various political currents expressed the hope that the newly won "liberty" should prove of good augury for the rebirth of the Country.

SECRET SOCIETY OF "HAIR-CUTTERS" STRIVES TO "MORALISE" ROMAN WOMEN.

Roman youths have united in a sort of secret society, known under the initials PGAI, aiming at moralising young women with the menace of cutting their hair if surprised in unrespectable attitudes.

This evening the PGAI plastered the walls of Rome with thousands of typewritten leaflets menacing a vast campaign of haircutting. It seems that most of these youths particularly resent the fact that the more easy going part of the fair sex prefer the Allied Gis to them.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION AT TURNING POINT. 1587

(By our Political Correspondant.)

What is the scope today of the National Committee of Liberation in the already liberated territories?
This is the question that the members of the N.C.L., convoked today at 4,30 p.m. in the offices of Piazza Santi Apostoli, in Rome, will have to answer.

The N.C.L. was created in September 1943 to coordinate the political and military activity of the six major underground parties. This activity is still carried out in North Italy but it has become void of significance in the liberated territories and especially in those submitted to the Italian Government administration. The Government itself is the real and only C.N.L. and all the directing and disciplinary functions relating to the six Parties should compete to the Government. The Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi himself is

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0299

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To define clearly the tasks of the C.N.L. will be the main goal of the Conference convoked today.

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PARATORE DENIES APPOINTMENT TO WASHINGTON.

Giuseppe Paratore, former Finance Minister in Orlando's pre-Fascist Cabinet, categorically denied the rumour according to which he would be appointed Italian Ambassador to Washington.

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

BULLETIN Nº 292

October 2, 1944
1600 h.

TRIAL AGAINST GENERALS DEL TETTO AN PENTIMALLI WILL BEGIN OCTOBER 23

The trial against Generals Del Tetto and Pentimalli, charged of having collaborated, after the 8th of September 1943 with the Germans in Naples, in which city they held the most elevated Command of Italian Military Forces, will begin before the High Court of Justice October 23, in Rome.

UNKNOWN PERSONS TRY TO UNEARTH THE CORPSE OF PIETRO CARUSO

Unknown persons have tried, during the night, to unearthen 1505
the corpse of the former Chief of the Roman Police, Pietro Caruso, executed at 4 p.m. of September 22, following the sentence issued by the High Court of Justice.

Immediately after Caruso had been shot in the back, his dead body was carried in a motor hearse to the Verano Cemetery and consigned to the undertakers at 5.30 p.m. The day after the rough wooden coffin was carried, according the normal burying schedule, to comp [illegible], to the far end of the Cemetery, near the wall bordering the Rome-Florence railway. The corpse was buried at the beginning of a row alone, while the other dead are usually buried two by two. No sign of flower, no cross was put on the grave, as it is now often the case, owing to the shortage of wood. It was therefore impossible, for anyone not belonging to the Cemetery's personnel, to know exactly the site of the grave.

TRIAL AGAINST GENERALS DEL TETTO AN PENTIMALLI WILL BEGIN OCTOBER 23

The trial against Generals Del Tetto and Pentimalli, charged of having collaborated, after the 8th of September 1943 with the Germans in Naples, in which city they held the most elevated Command of Italian Military Forces, will begin before the High Court of Justice October 23, in Rome.

UNKNOWN PERSONS TRY TO UNEARTH THE CORPSE OF PIETRO CARUSO

1585

Unknown persons have tried, during the night, to unearthen the corpse of the former Chief of the Roman Police, Pietro Caruso, executed at 6 p.m. of September 22, following the sentence issued by the High Court of Justice.

Immediately after Caruso had been shot in the back, his dead body was carried in a motor hearse to the Verano Cemetery and consigned to the undertakers at 8.30 p.m. The day after the rough wooden coffin was carried, according the normal burying schedule, to comp [illegible], to the far end of the Cemetery, near the wall bordering the Rome-Florence railway. The corpse was buried at the beginning of a row alone, while the other dead are usually buried two by two. No sign whatever, no cross was put on the grave, as it is now often the case, owing to the shortage of wood. It was therefore impossible, for anyone not belonging to the Cemetery's personnel, to know exactly the site of the grave.

But, in the night between Saturday and Sunday, unknown persons, who knew quite well the situation of the grave, stealed into the Cemetery and more likely, let themselves be shut in after sunset. Then everything was still and quite in the large

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necropolis, they went to the Gump 72, broke open the door of a little shelter containing the undertakers' tools, took four shovels and started feverishly excavating to get out Caruso's coffin.

Apparently some of the night guardians disturbed them and they ran away without completing their work. They did not even try to cover again hurriedly the already excavated ground.

The morning after the undertakers noticed with amazement the half buried grave and found the tools disorderly spread around the tomb. The Direction was immediately notified about it and ordered an inquest. The grave was completely unearthened and one found the coffin lying at its proper place.

To avoid that the attempt to kidnap Caruso's corpse shall be repeated two policemen have been commanded on watch by the grave.

Meanwhile an accurate inquest is being carried out. It is rumored that the scientific Police has already discovered some fingerprints on the tools.

AZZOLINI IS AWAITING TRIAL

In a cell of the Regina Coeli jail, Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Bank of Italy, is awaiting the trial that will be held against him next Monday, October 1, at the High Court of Justice. Azzolini is 63 years old, being born in Naples, December 5, 1881. He shares the cell with another prisoner.

Only this morning he obtained from the Direction to be given a small wooden table on which to wright with some ease his second memorandum. A first one has already been handed to his judges. Till today the former Governor of the Bank of Italy had to use as his desk the straw mattress on which he is sleeping. Azzolini appears very calm and sure during these days of expentancy. When, once a week, he is allowed to meet his relatives and his lawyers, he talks to them serenely, recalling very clearly facts, figueres, circumstances. Only during the frequent revolts which take place in the jail, the former Governor looks worried, especially when it [illegible]

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1504

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Azzolini appointed three solicitors for his defence; Annibale Angelucci, Luigi Bismonti, Andrea Serrao. The latter had to renounce to his task, being a distant relative of the defendant and Solicitor Aldo Botti, of Naples, has taken his place.

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

Azzolini was charged, according to the Article 5 of the Law-Decree 27 July 1944, N° 159, of having collaborated with the German invaders after September 8, 1943, handing over the gold reserve of the Bank of Italy.

The crime is the same of the former Chief of the Rome Police, Pietro Caruso, was charged and for which, in the graver instances, the death penalty is meted out.

Soon after Rome was liberated Azzolini was held by the Allied Police on June 6. The 10th he was questioned by the Chief of the Allied Police, Col. Pollock, and consigned, on his word of honor, in his home at the disposal of the authorities. Azzolini, who occupied a luxorious flat in the premises of the Bank of Italy in Via M[illegible] 12, after having handed over the gold to the Germans, for ring to be transferred to the North, according to the wishes of Musoolini's Government, changed his lodgings and went to live in a smaller apartment in via dei Monti Parioli 6.

Also the military position of his two sons must have contributed to make him vote this decision, for Sandro, a naval officer, and Carlo, cadet in the Cavalry School of Modena, successively found shelter in the Vatican by enrolling themselves in the Palatine Guard. On Aug. 11th, two Police Officers, the Carabinieri Captain Gabriello Lastretti and the brigadier Domenico Ottavizi, of the War Commissariat for the punishment of Fascist crimes, presented themselves with an order of arrest in via dei Monti Parioli, and arrested Azzolini taking him in a private car, to Regina Coeli [illegible].

1503

Vincenzo Azzolini was appointed Governor of the Bank of Italy in 1[illegible] his predecessor, who originally had the simple title of Director General (then Fascism with its usual mania of high-sounding words created the pompous charge of Governor) had been Stringher, a jew under whose guidance the institution, during the first years of the Century, developed its activity. It was under the direction of Stringher who never yielded to Fascist masterful [illegible] the banking field, that our principal institutes, arisen

0 3 0 [illegible]
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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in wanting to [illegible] the v[illegible] while the o-
ther Nations [illegible] in the first place [illegible] the U.S. devalu-
ed their own [illegible] derived the greatest and irresistible he-
morrage of [illegible] reserves. Azzolini, an intransigent man, pre-
ne to Fascist directions, was the instrument of our financial
ruin which could not be stopped. Besides being Governor of the
Bank of Italy, Vincenzo Azzolini [illegible] to die o-
ffice, held many other posts. He was President of the Consorzio
Subsidising [illegible] values, President of the Istituto Mobil[illegible] Ba-
tate Institute (IRI) President of the Committee for Public Works
President of the Institute for works of public utility, Counsell-
of the Bank for International Settlements (BRI) Councillor for
the Research [illegible] Council, Counsellor of the Italian Society f
technical cultural exchanges with [illegible] Vice President of the
Princess of Piedmont Organisation [illegible] President of the Development of Southern
Italy, President of the "Donaldo [illegible] Foundation, head of
the Inspectorate for the protection of [illegible] and for the grant-
ting of credits, President of the [illegible] and for the gran-
tion of the public debt, Vice President of the National Institu-
te for foreign exchange.

He received from the Bank of [illegible] monthly salary of 22,000
lire, but his total annual emoluments, including the double m-
thly salary, amounted to about [illegible] lire.

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0309

BULLETIN N° 211 Oct.2,1944
1300 h.

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

FIRST GERMANS THAN JAPS

In commenting Churchill's speech and the preceding Hyde Park declarations, Voce Operaia, the Left Christian Party's weekly, affirms: "If our cobelligerance is still ambiguous we can, however, say that we are offered guarantees that this ambiguity will be cleared up in the near future". The paper then continues to say that "Italians would have been more pleased had the Premier in any way remembered the part played by the partisans in liberating our Country".

With regard to an eventual participation in the war on Japan, the paper states: "A so faraway war can only be fought if our participation is first extended in the war against Germany, if our prisoners are sent home and the harsh Armistice be resolved in a fair treatment of peace".

1501

WORLD'S YOUTH COUNCIL SENDS LETTER TO ITALIAN YOUTH

The Socialist Party's weekly supplement, Rivoluzione Socialista, publishes a letter from Mr.K.Hockman, Delegate of the World's Youth Council, addressed to Italian youths of all parties, and a radio message that the same Council sent out some time ago to Italian Antifascist youths. It is stated in the letter that all the Youth Delegates of the United Nations took part in the International Youths Congress at London in 1942. "Is Youth organization represented on your National Committee for Liberation? We await your reply and hope we may soon be able to collaborate with you", states the latter which is given a prominent place in the

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On another page the paper writes: "The Liberal Party has declared war on Japan". After criticizing this initiative on the part of the Liberals for a press campaign in favour of Italy's participation in this war, the paper adds: "We therefore find ourselves on the double conservative track which instead of being a double rail with the two names, Italian people and Government, is Government and Allies".

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SHEEP AND WOLVES CAN LIVE TOGETHER

The Christian Democrats' weekly organ, La Punta, comments Churchill's speech in its editorial and the Japanese question from an Italian point of view. "We feel pretty certain" the paper states, "that the people will never really feel that they can side in an Anti-Jap war if they are not first allowed to partake worthily in the war on Hitler". The paper then mentions the Six Parties' truce and says that: "those who agreed with Abraham Lincoln in believing that the word freedom cannot be used to define sheep and wolves living together, are now disillusioned."

"BREAD AND ROOF" ARE ALL VERY WELL, BUT WHAT NEXT

The editorial of the Party of Action's weekly Giustizia e Libertà, takes up the problem of the present Government, and expresses its satisfaction for the creation of mixed Commissions with politicians and technicians to flank the Government in its only task, that of the fundamental "bread and roof" problems. The paper hopes that the Government's programme does not end here. "Under different conditions we might perhaps ask another Cabinet to hold for other aims, but can we wait another single day [illegible] to await this? When everything has to be restarted [illegible] to at once because a Nation cannot wait to [illegible] tomorrow... Italians need houses and bread, but they also need justice, and internationally they require excellent representatives".

END OF PRESS REVIEW

1500

100 FASCIST SENATORS SOON TO BE DISMISSED

The High Court of Justice, created by the law which established the epuration of Fascism, will dicuss and decide in the session beginning 19 Oct. next on the dismissal of a first group of 100 Fascist Senators. The High Commissioner, Count Sforza will take part in the sittings. The first group will include 100 of the Senators most comprised with Fascism. As Senators appointed by the King, the [illegible]

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POPE HOPES FOR PEACE SOON

The Pope this morning received the "Tribunale di Sacra Rota"(the Vatican Sacra Rota Courts) on occasion of the annual opening. In speaking to those attending he expressed his hope that peace would soon come and that it would be based on justice. Among the "Uditori", that is the judges of the Tribunal, who particularly have to decide on the annulment of mariaggos, were Mgrs. F.Brennan,(American), G.R.Heard (English), A.Julien (French), A.Wynen (German). The Pope's two nephews, Carlo and Giulio Pacelli were among the lawyers. During last year 72 cases were examined, 35 cases were granted annulment and 33 were refused.

TO-DAY'S PAPAL AUDIENCES

The Pope this morning received the Yougoslav Generals Alessandro Markovich and Marco Mihailovich and General Slocombe of the P.A.F., the American General Sadler and Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith, Agent of the Interngovernmental Refugees Committee, and lastly Professor Eugenio Borgardelli.

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SUNDAY LITERARY SUPPLEMENT N° 4. October 1,1944.

ITALY'S "INTELLIGENTZIA" IN A STATE OF EXPECTANCY.

-What are Italian men of letters doing just now? -Well, this is not an easy question to answer. Most of them are scattered here and there, and communications not very easy indeed. It is safe to say that, first of all, they are trying to make two ends meet, which is absolutely impossible in the present circumstances. There is a black market for every commodity, in present day Italy, except literature; all prices soar to the sky, but royalties bring in less than before the war. A few days ago we caught a glimpse of Alberto Moravia's lanky figure hurriedly turning a street corner; he carried a heavy knapsack or something, and obviously was not in a mood for conversation. Together with his wife (signora Elsa Morante, also a writer) he lived for months in a peasant's hut in the mountains, down towards Cassino; the Krauts and the Republican Fascists in Rome had made enquiries about him, rather insistently; so they both went, hoping to cross the line to liberated Italy; but the Cassino front had stiffened in the meantime and they got stuck in the wilderness, leading a Robinson Crusoe life for months. The peasants were very kind to them, and we are all wondering now whether Moravia will write a book about this experience. So far, after his return to Rome and civilisation (or at least the 1944 version of it) he has produced a slim book on Communism and Christianity: only a few pages, but a lot of food for controversy in them. Formal and sworn-in Communists do not quite agree with it; to them Communism is above all a sort of exact science; Moravia sees it more dramatically as a new turn in the world's religion.

Few men of letters find themselves in a clear political position just now; most of them are neither here nor there. Not that there is any love lost for Fascism among them; yet, generally speaking, they have been more or less associated with it or with some of its initiatives. Those who may claim "purity" are not discourteous to the others, but keep nobly aloof. In fact publishing is to some extent a public affair

1498

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among them. Now the Academy has been closed, and one is apt to meet these disbanded Academicians here and there about town alone or in small groups of two or three at a time. They hold intense parleys in a half-tone. They are not plotting a reactionary movement, though; in most cases they discuss the prohibitive prices of fruit and potatoes, and the vagaries of the electrical light supply in town (this is now almost inexistant, and it has a deadening reaction on literature; most men of letters were used to work by night.)

In fairness to most men of letters of our time it must be said that they are not taking any prominent part in the little orgy of mud-flinging which so many other Italians seem to enjoy in the liberated provinces. Some of the younger ones continue to criticise and lampoon their seniors in the profession; but this is considered physiologically sound and was a practice already well established under the Fascist rule. There are some fundamental novelties in the situation, but it will take time, and a little more tranquillity of mind, before their results are felt in the field of letters. First of all there is liberty which just for the moment, only means anxiety and a certain amount of disorder, but it cannot fail to produce its wonted bounties in the end. Secondly, the opening of the world to the curiosities of Italian students and writers. It is not that the country was so utterly shup up from foreign contacts under Fascism; yet for years now we have been debarred from intelligent conversation with most countries in the world; and Germany would only send us Rosemberg and Goebbels, Goebbels and Rosemberg disguised behind or within every book, paper, magazine or official lecturer. We are now waiting for an invasion of Anglosaxon and Russian literature, and waiting eagerly, even if it may make us feel a little dizzy for a time. This invasion has not taken place so far, owing to difficulties in communications, war restrictions and all the rest of it. The Country's "intelligentzia" is in a state of expectancy; the best brains we know are not inclined to rush to conclusions; they are trying to size and weigh the new situation in all its complicated aspects, - and, of course, they are trying to survive physically, which is not always the easiest thing.

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PRESS REVIEW. BULLETIN N° 210 (Single Sunday issue) October 1st, 1944. 13[illegible] h.

THE WAR IS ONE

"Risorgimento Liberale" organ of the Italian Liberal Party states that the struggle against the dictatorial and imperialistic régimes is one, in the Pacific isles, on the Appennines and on the Rhine the war is one and the same, though the end of the fighting in the West can only prolong itself some months, while in the East operations are still in their preparatory phase. And though Italy wishes first of all to fight on her own soil, as is natural, this does not exclude a participation of her forces in the fighting in the Far East, though of course no one asks her for an effort out of proportion to her possibilities, or thinks that she will be able to re-organise a mighty army to send accross the seas.
The Country, after all it has been through, could not achieve such a result, but it can form a small well chosen expeditionary force, well armed and well trained; and nothing, save some limitations of a technichal character, can prevent our Navy from going to fight in the Pacific. Going on to examine what we should do if the Allies decided to use our naval units in the Far Eastern seas, the paper points out that should we refuse the participation of our crews, the ships being according to the Armistice terms at the orders of the British and American Admiralties, would merely be manned by foreigners and the Italian flag on them lowered to be substituted by that of another nation. In this way we would only give trouble to the United Nations, gaining no benefit ourselves, but on the contrary compromising our future, for it must be remembered that every positive contribution to the common struggle, must on account of the sheer strength of events, better the situation of our Country. The paper comes to the conclusion that the declaration of war on Japan would be necessary should Italian ships participate in the great attack against the Nipponic

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"Risorgimento Liberale" organ of the Italian Liberal Party states that the struggle against the dictatorial and imperialistic régimes is one, in the Pacific isles, on the Appennines and on the Rhine the war is one and the same, though the end of the fighting in the West can only prolong itself some months, while in the East operations are still in their preparatory phase. And though Italy wishes first of all to fight on her own soil, as is natural, this does not exclude a participation of her forces in the fighting in the Far East, though of course no one asks her for an effort out of proportion to her possibilities, or thinks that she will be able to reorganise a mighty army to send accross the seas.
The Country, after all it has been through, could not achieve such a result, but it can form a small well chosen expeditionary force, well armed and well trained; and nothing, save some limitations of a technichal character, can prevent our Navy from going to fight in the Pacific. Going on to examine what we should do if the Allies decided to use our naval units in the Far Eastern seas, the paper points out that should we refuse the participation of our crews, the ships being according to the Armistice terms at the orders of the British and American Admiralties, would merely be manned by foreigners and the Italian flag on them lowered to be substituted by that of another nation. In this way we would only give trouble to the United Nations, gaining no benefit ourselves, but on the contrary compromising our future, for it must be remembered that every positive contribution to the common struggle, must on account of the sheer strength of events, better the situation of our Country. The paper comes to the conclusion that the declaration of war on Japan would be necessary should Italian ships participate in the great attack against the Nipponic Empire, and that this declaration should be followed by the maximum military contribution permitted us by the limits of our objective possibilities. Would the Armistice clauses, so hard for Italy, then remain in act? and what about our prisoners? the paper asks and replies "To speak of a conditional intervention on our side seems neither opportune nor morally worthy, but since the Anglo-Americans have a dynamic rather than a rigid vision of Italian affairs it will be diplomacy's task to take advantage of this attitude, also in the case of an eventual Italian intervention in the war against Japan."

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SOCIALISTS WANT ELECTIONS SOON.

The Socialist leader Pietro Nenni, Minister without Portfolio and editor of the "Avanti!", commenting on Churchill's speech, expresses disappointment for the fact that the English conservatives seem to prefer in Italy a Government more to the Right than the present one. He then denies that the episode of Carretta's lynching in Rome can be taken as a sign that the Italian people is politically unripe for self-government and adds that as a whole the Italians have shown a great moderation in their political revenges, even greater than in France. Nenni concludes that only the poll must decide on the issue between Left and Right and asks that the polls should be held very soon. If the North of Italy should not be liberated soon, Nenni proposes to call the people to the polls South of Florence for the municipal elections.

COMMUNISTS ASK FOR AZZOLINI'S HEAD.

The Communist newspaper "Unità" in its editorial by Velio Spano, asks that the crime committed by the former Governor of the Bank of Italy, Vincenzo Azzolini, handing over 120 tons of gold to the Germans, should be punished by a death sentence.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT LEADER ILL.

The leader of the Christian Democrats, Minister without Portfolio, Alcide De Gasperi, is ill and had to cancel his political engagements for the next few days.

"THOSE WHO DO NOT SPEAK"

The Christian Democrat newspaper "Il Popolo", under the heading "Those who do not speak" states that the majority of the Italian people still stands aloof from political life. These people are grouped under five following descriptions: those responsible for the Fascist disaster, the egoists, the opportunists, the indifferents, those who dare not make up their minds yet.

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ACTION PARTY CALLS FOR ITALY'S PARTICIPATION IN FAR EAST.

The Executive of the Action Party in an oredr of the day states that"there is a place for Italy in the continuation of the war for the total destruction of Fascism also in the Pacific. This intervention must bring back our Country in a position of active cooperation towards the setting up of a peaceful and unimperialistic international order.

"The Party of Action thinks that it would be a very grave danger to sever the people from a feat of national and international rehabilitation under the pretext of old isolationist reasons. The initiative would thus become a monopoly of reaction.

"It asks that the forces called to affirm Italy's honour set as their aim the fight against Fascism and that they should be called up with democratic principles and put under the command of men of undisputed loyalty towards the people's will and independant from interests of personal preservation."

TOGLIATTI BROADCASTS COMMUNIST PROGRAM.

speaking at the Rome radio last night the Communists' leader Palmiro Togliatti described the immediate program of his Party as follows: 1) To free Italy as soon as possible from the Nazis. 2) To punish all those responsible for Italy's disaster. 3) To set up in Italy after the war a free democracy.

"Besides this", he added, "the Communists ask that through the decisions of a Constituent Assembly, freely elected, the priviledges of the reactionary groups, responsible for the creation of Fascism, should be destroyed. The Communists want the unity of all the purely national energies, are in favour of a political truce to strengthen the Goevrnment and desire that the armed movement of the Partisans shall be reinforced."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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THE DELEGATES OF THE RUSSIAN LABOUR ORGANISATIONS PROMISE TO INFORM THE RUSSIAN WORKERS OF THE FRATERNAL FEELINGS OF THE ITALIAN PROLETARIAT.

After having paid homage to the tomb of Bruno Buozzi, the Delegates of the Soviet Labour Organisations took part in the meeting of the Roman post, telegraph and telephone workers.

For the Soviet delegates the speaker was Peter Aksenov, President of the Central Committee of the Workers' Syndicate of the Workers of the Russian Mechanical Industry. He said that wherever he had been with his four companions he had felt the really exceptional sympathy on the part of the Italian workers for the Soviet proletariat, and after having affirmed that they had been able to see how Fascism in its 20 years of power had not infected the Italian working class, he added that he and his companions promised to let all the Soviet wokers know the fraternal feelings which animate the Italian proletariat. He then added that his Countri will follow as closely as ppssible the rebirth of our economy and of our labour destroyed by the Germans and by the Fascists.

At the beginning of the meeting the speaker hon. Giuseppe Di Vittorio exhorted all the workers to unity, because only if united will they be able to withstand the reactionary forces which, he added, are far stronger than they imagine, and under various forms, tend to set up once again Fascism in Italy.

Creste Lizzadri also spoke, and he too dealt at length with the absolute necessity of unity in Italian syndicalism.

Finally the work of the Syndical Meeting of the Roman post, telegraph and telephone workers was opened.

ITALO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION SENDS ROOSEVELT A MESSAGE.

The Italo-American Association has sent President Roosevelt the following telegram:

"The Italo-American Association risen anew to intense activity in the restored order of liberty expresses its highest satisfaction for the return to the traditional friendship between the two great peoples and draws from the noble declarations of President Roosevelt promising auspices."

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The Commissaries: Giovanni Selvaggi,
Edoardo Ruffini.

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THE POPE ASSISTS AT THE PRAYER TO THE MADONNA OF POMPEI.

This morning the Holy Father first received his two closest collaborators: Monsignor Domenico Tardini and Monsignor G.B.Montini, and hence the Jesuit Father Tacchi Venturi.

At 11,45 Pius XII assisted in the little Chapel of his apartment at the prayer to the Madonna of Pompei as is customary in the first Sunday of October, day on which the festivity occurs. At this prayer were present the ecclesiastical and lay members of the Papal Court and the members of the Pontiff's household. The prayer was read by a prelate of the Pontifical Chapel. In it one invokes the protection of Heaven on the Church one asks for Peace for the World and the Divine Assistance for Rulers. The prayer was this morning read in all the Catholic Churches of the World and with particular solemnity in the Vatican Basilica where the procession inside the Church also took place. Numerous were the Allied soldiers who visited the principal temple of Christianity and among them were noted for the first time Jugoslav soldiers.

POLITICAL PROGRAM OF THE EX-SERVICEMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

"The National Association of Ex-Service men is not a political party but a political and above all moral force and the fact that one belongs to it ought to give the ex-service men the right to have a say, at certain times, in political matters" the President of the Association , hon. Ettore Viola, said in a speech at the Quirino Theatre this morning, in dealing with "The ex-Service men and the present moment."

"It is possible that our program may coincide with that of the Parties or at least of some of them, but it is certain that whoever wants to shed blood and wants to adopt systems reminiscent of a recent past will find us enemies."

"We ex service men are in favour of the respect for the medium and small properties, for the encouragement and growth of small industries, of private initiative and for the suppression of those industries which, not being able to hold their own on account of foreign competition, represent a dead weight for the State. We are in favour of regional autonomy, and of a free syndical organisation liberated from every political influence. We wish for Italy a policy of peace and work which

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money confiscated from the Fascist and enriched non-Fascists.

We ought to reconquer our Colonies by force of arms, but as this is unfortunately impossible we propose that in exchange of the voluntary renunciation of our Colonies to an International Commission, in which Italy ought to be largely represented, a régime be set up of "the open door" to Italian labour which has never dishonoured its own Country."

With regard to the future peace treaties, Viola said: "I do not think that for a few square klm of land one will want to lose the friendship of the Italian people, but let others remember that he who touches the natural boundaries of the Motherland does not punish the Italy of Mussolini but offends and provokes the Italy of Vittorio Veneto.

As to the Constitutional problem our attitude cannot as yet be definite since that of the Government and of the Parties is not definite for the present. To be able to speak on the Constitutional Problem we must await the return to the Country of a million war prisoners." At this point the speaker was interrupted by a demonstration on the part of the public hostile to the Monarchy.

Viola ended his speech with a tribute to the brave Allied troops, and to the Italian Liberation Corps and the Partisans and concluded:"To Fiorello La Guardia, son of our soil, who assures us once again that his promises will be kept, we say: 'give arms to Italy, give us the possibility of fighting and we will show you that we are still your friends of 1915-18, that we are still those of Vittorio Veneto.'"

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