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Information

Nov. 19

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Information Service I

Nov. 1944

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

BULLETIN N 419 November 30,1941
19? h.

PAPAL AUDIENCES.

The Pope this morning granted audiences to Senator Giovanni Gronchi, to Costa M. Zoukitch, Secretary of the Yougoslav Legation and to Monsignor Ferrero di Cavallerleone, who this morning has been consecrated as a Bishop, newly appointed Head of Italian Army Chaplains.

SIX PARTIES ~~DEFINE~~ THEIR STAND
PRO AND AGAINST BONOMI AND RUINI ~~RESPECTIVELY~~.

The Communists have decided to stand on the side of the Socialists and the Actimn Party against a designation of Ivanoe Bonomi as a new Prime Minister as a result of this morning's meeting at the Marshals' Palace. The Party of Action made it clear that their opposition is independant from their participation to the Government.

The Christian Democrats, the Labour Democrats and the Liberals declared themselves in favour of a re-appointment of Bonomi.

THE CANDIDATURE OF LABOUR DEMOCRAT MEUCCIO RUINI WAS BROUGHT FORWARD.

Socialists, Communists and Action Party declared themselves in his favour. The Labour Democrats and the Christian Democrats backed him on condition that Bonomi spontaneously refuses the re-appointment. The Liberals stated that they could not back any other candidacy before Bonomi has tried to form a new Cabinet.

At the Quirinale Palace Meuccio Ruini was received by the Minister of the Royal House Falcone Lucifero, with whom he discussed the results of the discussions at the Marshals' Palace. Ruini did not meet the Prince.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS: The communiqué which we printed in our previous bulletin N° 418 to the effect that Bonomi was re-asked to form a Government was NOT an official communiqué; the U.N.N. for a misunderstanding, transmitted it as official to the Rome

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LIBERALS PROTEST AGAINST SOCIALISTS.

The Liberal Party approved to-day a motion violently protesting against yesterday's Socialist order of the day which attacked the liberals and described them as reactionaries. After having rejected the charge it formulates a 7 point program calling for a "strict respect of the laws", a financial policy of economy, instauration of Democracy, epuration, a potentiated war effort, full support of the Partisans.

The motion concludes saying that the liberals deem that "Ivanoe Bonomi ... offer the guarantees to be able to form a Government that can achieve the above program."

"RISORGIMENTO D'ITALIA" ASSOCIATION CALLS FOR A NON-PARTY GOVERNMENT.

The Association for "Il Risorgimento d'Italia", a cultural organisation recently formed in Rome, handed over today to the Lieutenant General of the Realm, an order of the day calling for a non-Party Government.

Here is the text:

"The Executive of the Association for the 'Risorgimento d'Italia' after careful study of the political situation brought about by the resignation of the Government, in as much as it concerns not only definite political groups, but the entire Italian public opinion which has not yet the possibility of expressing itself through representatives and organs of the press;

POINTS OUT that all honest and level-headed Italians thirst for a solution of the grave and urgent problems which haunt the life of the Country, on the basis of concrete reality and of technical competence, rather than on that of abstract ideological and political theories; desire a return to public and private sense of responsibility and morality; long for a spirit of concord that would overcome factious and sectarian attitudes;

APPEALS for the formation of a Government which would keep in mind all these desires, and which on account of the authority of its members and on account of the wide popular basis of its composition, would offer a guarantee of assent, of continuity and of success in the delicate and extremely urgent task of Italian reconstruction.

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BULLETIN Nº 418

NOVEMBER, 30, 1944
1300 hrs.

PRINCE ASKS BONOMI TO
FORM NEW CABINET.

The Lieutenant General of the Realm received this morning Ivanoe Bonomi at the Quirinale Palace. The former Prime Minister conferred with the Prince for thirty-five minutes, between eleven and elevent thirtyfive o'clock.

A communiqué which is expected any minute may announce that Bonomi has been asked to form a new cabinet, well informed circles believe.

Ivance Bonomi is therefore obliged to try to form Cabinet with the Parties of the CNL which are willing to work with him. To these he will add personalities outside regular party allegiance, technicians and experts.

The success of Bonomi's attempt depends on the attitude which the Center parties will take. The Christian Democrats, especially, are believed to hold the power in their hands to make or break this latest attempt at composing the Italian crisis.

An order of the day of the Christian Democrats was brought to the Palazzo dei Marescialli by the representatives of this party at noon, just before debates started again. At this time nothing yet is known of its contents.

Another order of the day by the Liberals will be announced later. It was voted on early this morning.

The afternoon will bring an answer to the question: Can Bonomi form a Cabinet?

Will the Communists, as already unofficially announced, collaborate with a Bonomi re-incarnation, leaving their Allies, the Socialists (who declared that they will in no circumstance corsider Bonomi as PM) [illegible]

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What will the Party of Action decide? They also withdrew their collaboration to the Government, on the matter of the veto against count Carlo Sforza.

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THE UNKNOWN FATE OF NITTI.

The fate of Francesco Saverio Nitti, who was Italian Premier after the first world war, appears to be uncertain and somewhat obscure, according to recent informations received from Switzerland by relatives and friends of the prominent politician who are residing in Calabria.

Nitti who fled abroad when the Fascists took the power, resided at Paris but Germans brought him to Germany after the collapse of Fascism, early in August 1943.

One of the Nitti's sons succeeded in escaping the capture and became member of the National Liberation Committee which was formed by Italians residing at Paris.

MASS MEETING OF YOUNG REPUBLICANS OF ROME SCHEDULED FOR CHRISTMAS EVE.

1797

The National Republican Juvenile Council, whose activity commenced in the past few days, has decided to hold a mass-meeting Sunday December 24, which will follow preliminary local meetings scheduled in various districts of Rome.

In these meetings the Italian Republican Youth will fix concrete points regarding the participation to the war and to the political life of the Nation.

MEMORIAL OF GIOVANNI AMENDOLA ERECTED AT SALERNO.

During the next few days a marble memorial of G. Amendola

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MEMORIAL OF GIOVANNI AMENDOLA ERECTED AT SALERNO.

During the next few days a marble memorial of Giovanni Amendola, one of the victims of the struggle for liberty against Fascism, will be unveiled at Salerno, which is the birthplace and seat of the electoral college of Amendola.

The inaugural speech will be delivered by Meuccio Ruini, leader of the Labor Democratic Party, who was one of the best friends

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of Amendola and was at his bedside when the latter died at Cannes.
The epigraph, whose author is Enrico Mollè, reads as follows:
"Beside the name of Pisacane- who came here to dye- for the Freedom- redeemed Salerno- writes on the larble of its history- the name- of Giovanni Amendola- who started here his crusade- against the Fascist slavery - and died for Italian wounds - in foreign land."

THREE DIFFERENT ASSOCIATIONS OF ITALIAN ARTISANS.

Three different National Associations of Italian Artisans have been lately created in Rome, with branches in various liberated Regions. They are:
1) The Confederation of the free Artisans Leagues (non political)
2) The Artisans Association (supported by Socialists, Communists, Social Democrats and the Party of Action)
3) The General Association of Italian Artisans (connected with the Industrialists' Confederation)

Artisans have a remarkable importance in Italian economy, especially in post-war economy, because their production may be largely exported in European and American countries. It is estimated that their total number is not very far from that of industrial workers, being over five millions.

Before the advent of Fascists to power the Italian Artisans were not organized in a National Association; they had only some provincial associations, especially in Northern Italy.

Fascists, following their system of regimenting, founded the Federation of Italian Artisans and had it closely connected with the Fascist Confederation of Industrialists.

While the Fascist machinery had already begun to show some crackings, the Artisans commenced to consider their case and early in 1943 at Genoa laid the fundations of

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During the nine-month period of German occupation the artisans continued their underground organizing activity and finally created their three Associations, whose total membership does not appear yet to be considerable, as it is a little over one hundred thousand.

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BONOMI ACCEPTS TO FORM
NEW CABINET - OFFICIAL

An official communiqué informs:

" Ivanoe Bonomi was received at II a. m. by the Lieutenant General who entrusted him with the formation of a new Government."

The Leader of the Labour Democrats Meuccio Ruini was invited at the Quirinale Palace at I p.m. and left the Marshals Palace xtxf accompanied by Liberal Marcello Soleri.

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PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN N° 417

NOVEMBER, 30 1944
0900 hrs

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

The Party of Action accuses Bonomi of failure to carry out the programme agreed upon by the Six Parties. The Party of Action deem that the Sforza case is not a personal one, but involves essential questions of free political initiative for Italy.
ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.

Liberals protest over Socialists allegations of reactionary tendencies.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

Bonomi represented as a "Socialist monarchy" man.
AVANTI! Socialist.

Nenni claims that American attitude of non interference in the Italian political crisis if the first success of Socialist campaigning for free political initiative.
AVANTI! Socialist.

Christian Democrats commenting on Socialist strong stand against Bonomi affirm that it represents a surprising move which is likely to develop a major crisis as political tension is mounting.

IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

The Nation is fed up with parties squabbles. The C.N.I. in Rome accused of political blackmailing.
ITALIA NUOVA. Monarchist. 1794

The Allies should clarify their attitude respecting the C.N.I.
IL TEMPO. Indipendent.

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IL TEMPO. Indipendent.

The Union of all anti-Fascist and Democratic forces is imperative. The heads of the C.N.L. are responsible non for the interests of the single movements they represent but for the destiny of whole Nation.
UNITA'. Communist.

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Sforza case minimized. The Anglo-American troops are above all liberators.
No single episode or particular consideration can scratch out the basic fact that if the Allied armies and control Commissions were not in Italy, the Nazi hordes would still be encamped in the whole of the Country as they are unfortunately in Northern Italy. Great Britain allied with the other great Democratic powers is the only safeguard of the Italian liberty and indipendence.
UNITA'.Communist.

COMMUNISTS PLEAD FOR UNITY.

"The union of all anti-Fascist and Democratic forces is imperative," writes UNITA', organ of the Communist Party.
"This is why we think that all major parties should develop closer mutual ties in order to create a solid block of Democratic forces to stand all attacks or insidious manoeuvrs on part of reactionary forces. We feel sure that no one is willing to make stock of single episodes in the political strugling of the various Parties and jeopardize National unity.
"This is why the Communists exhort the people to be on alert and to stick around their organizations and, first of all, the Committees of Liberation, in order to set towards a single direction, decidedly anti-Fascist, the activities of all Parties and of the National front of Liberation."

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"IT IS BONOMI'S,NOT SFORZA'S FAULT" SAYS
ORGAN OF ACTION PARTY.

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"IT IS BONOMI'S, NOT SFORZA'S FAULT" SAYS ORGAN OF ACTION PARTY.

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action, says that Italian Democracy is in danger; exactly as it was on the eve of the: "March on Rome", as it was July 25 and September 8,1943.

"The Sforza case" writes ITALIA LIBERA, if the personal side is overlooked, should be described not as a Sforza case, but the case of Italian Democracy"

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"Bonomi was well informed.What did he do to clear a misunderstanding, a mistrust, an equivocation? Nothing. The fault, we believe, is not with Sforza, but with Bonomi.

"Italian Democracy feels that the man upon which had put its confidence has failed to accomplish his duty. How could he to-day reconstruct what he himself has destroyed?"

"The Action Party, with the statement of its leaders that met yesterday, has clearly pointed out its position and has stated what the true causes of the crisis are.This crisis marks an historical moment of Italian life. If we are unable to lay the fundations of a new Democratic order, our Country shall risk to undergo new adventures.

"Our Party, in a so serious hour, feels that it interpretes the wants and the aspirations of the Democratic National conscienciousness, it interprets and defends them."

CRISIS WORSENING.

"Government crisis is growing deeper" writes IL POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democrats.

"We are resolved to guard still discretion in respect to the developments of these sad days and put off all comments till after the crisis is over, in order to sigle out the responsabilities.But the reading of the declaration of the Socialist Party gives us the impression of a grave and possibly decisive initiative. It not only accuses the Liberals but means a definite separation from Bonomi.

"Furthermore it associates the causes which brought about the collapse of Bonomi leadership with the causes which lead to rule out Sforza's candidacy:

"The Christian Democrats emphasized their reservations especially in regard to their arbitrary synthesis. They have also remarked that the attitude taken by the Liberals was not such as to render incompatible their appertenance to the Committee of Liberation."

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A LETTER OF BONOMI TO NENNI.

Bonomi addressed to Nenni the following letter, dated Nov.29:

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"BONOMI, THE MAN OF THE SOCIALIST MONARCHY."
SAYS SOCIALIST LEADER NENNI.

"At his age of over seventy years" says Pietro Nenni in a comment appeared to-day on AVANTI! (Socialist)- "Ivanoe Bonomi still appears to us as the man of the Socialist "onarchy' At the beginning of this countrythe Socialists said that he was the bearer of Savoy bacillus. Consciousnly or not,Bonomi is now heading towards the same harbor, as if, betwee the "Socialist Monarchy" of 1910 and to-day, there were not the Fascist and Monarchist dictatrship and the war, which was also Fascist and Monarchist'

"We were unable to follow Bonomi on his path. This is the reason of our "No" which is not irrespectfulof the whiteness of hair of a man who under many aspects, deserves to be respected.

"It is the sense of our responsability toward the people that compels us to stop an experiment which cannot produce anything good. We wil therefore resort to the abstention. And our motto will always remain that of yesterday: We must advance, never turn back."

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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Dear Nenni,

Two brief statements. I consider the National Liberation Committee as the expression of the six major political courses of the Country., which joned for the well known aim of continuing the liberation war and of creating a Democratic State.

Really those six major courses does not represent the whole Country, as there are other forces, some of which, (as for instance, the Republican Party,) of old tradition.

I realize that in these particular contingencies of the Nation, it is necessary to seek the basis of the future Government in the loyal union of the Parties of the National Liberation Committee. As far as the policy of such a Government is concerned, it shall be for its trend and for the single questions, the result of the well known special conditions of Italy and of the free combination of the political forces by which it shall be formed.

Hearty greetings

(signed) Ivanoe Bonomi.

End of Press Review.

PRINCE SEES RUINI THIS MORNING.

Meuccio Ruini, leader of the Labour-Democratic Party, who, in the absence of Ivanoe Bonomi and the departure of count Carlo Sforza from the chairmanship of the Ministers without Portfolio meetings, presided over the debates at the Palazzo dei Marescialli, was invited to the Quirinale this morning. The Prince received him at 9 o' clock. Ruini officially was asked to report to the Lieutenant General on the progress of work at the Ministers' meetings. However he might be the man suited to break the deadlock which developed yesterday within the C.N.L. following the

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End of Press Review.

PRINCE SEES RUINI THIS MORNING.

Meuccio Ruini, leader of the Labour-Democratic Party, who, in the absence of Ivanoe Bonomi and the departure of count Carlo Sforza from the chairmanship of the Ministers without Portfolio meetings, presided over the debates at the Palazzo dei Marescialli, was invited to the Quirinale this morning. The Prince received him at 9 o' clock. Ruini officially was asked to report to the Lieutenant General on the progress of work at the Ministers' meetings. 1799 However he might be the man suited to break the deadlock which developed yesterday within the C.N.L. following the Socialists' repudiation of Bonomi's leadership. Bonomi cannot be the next Prime Minister without the Left. Ruini may re-compose the union of the anti Fascist parties. Officially, however, Ruini simply reported on the situation.

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LIEUTENANT OF THE REALM SEES BONOMI AT ELEVEN A.M.

At 11 o' clock sharp this morning, the Lieutenant of the Realm granted an audience to Ivanoe Bonomi.

The meeting of the representatives of the various Parties, at the Marshals Palace, was not commenced yet at 11,10, pending the arrival of the representatives of the Christian Democrats Party, who are holding a meeting at their headquarters.

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

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

BULLETIN N. 416 November 29, 1954.
2000 h.

CRISIS LATEST.

The representatives of the Parties forming the C.D.I. met again this afternoon at the Marshals' Palace at 6 o'clock. The Communist Party was represented by Palmiro Togliatti and Mauro Scoccimarro, the Liberals by Marcello Soleri and Manlio Brosio, the Party of Action by Alberto Cianca and Sergio Fenoaltea, the Labour Democrats by Meuccio Ruini and Mario Cevoletto, the Socialists by Giuseppe Saragat and Pietro Nenni, and the Christian Democrats by Alcide De Gasperi, Giovanni Gronchi and Umberto Tupini.

The Socialist Party Secretary Nenni, on entering the Marshals' Palace declared to newspapermen that his Party had carried a few minutes before an order of the day reaffirming that the Party resumes its liberty of action and refuses to collaborate with a Government presided by Bonomi.

It appears that Bonomi has forwarded a letter to Nenni.

Up to now the Parties which decided to abstain from the Government are the Socialist and the Action Party. The Communists are likely to accept to collaborate with any new formation. In this connection a conference took place this evening between Togliatti and Saragat.

Late in the afternoon Togliatti called on Bonomi and had a long talk with him.

The Executive of the Liberals met this afternoon under the chairmanship of philosopher Benedetto Croce.

The three former Christian Democrat Ministers De Gasperi, Gronchi and Tupini attended a meeting of the Party Executive before-going to the Marshals' Palace. No statement was issued at the end of the sitting.

In the afternoon the Lieutenant General of the Realm received Enrico De Nicola in his quality of President of the last pre-Fascist Chamber of Deputies, Senator Benedetto Croce, head of the Liberals and the General Secretary of the Party

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In the afternoon the Lieutenant General of the Realm received Enrico De Nicola in his quality of President of the last pre-Fascist Chamber of Deputies, Senator Benedetto Croce, head of the Liberals and the General Secretary of the Partisans Association, Vincenzo Sofia-Moretti. The latter, in a colloquy which lasted 3/4 of an hour, informed the Prince on the stand taken by the Partisans in connection with the crisis. Here are the main points:

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1º) The Partisans regard the present Italian political Parties as mere political movements arguing that after 22 years of absence of political parties in Italy it cannot be deemed that within a few months the political movements can have been framed into real parties. Anyhow, before talking about Parties, one must consult the opinions of all Italian Partisans, who represent to-day the real and live currents of the Country;

2º) The Partisans' Association aims at strengthening to the utmost the war efforts of the Partisans, remaining, as it has been up to now, aloof from the Parties' struggles, although it has in its armed bands members of all Parties, from the Communists to the Liberals.

It is quite possible, although no official communication has been issued, that the Lieutenant General has established contact with the representatives of ordinary constitutional routine foresees that before winding up the consultations the Crown shall consult the Presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies; but as the two Houses are not sitting, and the lower one is inexistant, the Prince might not have followed the routine.

This afternoon in one of the smoking rooms of the Chamber Representatives Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, one of the so-called Big Four' of the Versailles Peace Conference met Ivanoe Ruini, Benedetto Croce and Alcide De Gasperi. General Roberto Bencivenga and Navy Minister Admiral Raffaele De Courten. In the morning Orlando was visited by Senator Alberto Bergamini.

The Action Party Executive carried this evening a motion strongly criticising Bonomi's policy and taking an open and decided stand in favour of Sforza's case: Here is the text:

"In June 1944 the Bonomi Government was set up as a direct emanation of the CNL; for this the President of the CNL was appointed Prime Minister. Both the President and the Committee pledged themselves to keep as a basis for the Government's action the principles upon which the CNL was set up. The Committee was the only unitarian organ of the Democratic forces fighting against Nazi-Fascism and therefore capable of initiating the work of Democratic reconstruction of the Country.

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"This policy has not been carried out. The P.M. often assumed attitudes revealing his tendency to relinquish the accepted policy. Resistance against the powers of the Constituent Assembly, refusal to set up an Advisory Assembly, a weak policy in connection with Fascist remnants, an uncertain ruling action painfully felt by the Country, and generally speaking an accentuated disposition to go back to positions already surpassed last June, had started apprehensions and criticisms within the Cabinet itself. Bonomi's resignation, presented by surprise,

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without having previously consulted the Ministers, constituted the final manifestation of this ambiguous policy.

"Consequently the Action Party came to the conslusion that Bonomi cannot represent the policy on which the Parties' coalition and the institutional truce are founded, nor maintain that unity of efforts which is indispensable for the intensification of the war effort and for national reconstruction.

"Bonomi's attitude leads to the same conclusion in Sforza's case; he showed that he did not value the importance and the extreme delicacy of the situation both in connection with internal order and the international one.

"The Action Party considers that the veto against Sforza as a Minister for Foreign Affairs coinvolves, beyond his own person, an essential matter for the foundation in Italy of a Democratic organisation which implies, leaving aside military necessities, full freedom of action in the choice of the men destined to carry on the anti-Fascist and Democratic policy of the Country. Therefore this question must concer, any Democratic Government which is going to be constituted in Italy.

"For these reasons the Party of Action cannot participate to the formation of a new Government. It will remain within the CNL to defend the principles and the aims for which the Committee was constituted, first of all the intensification of the war at the Allies' side."

LIBERAL REPRESENTATIVES LEAVE C.N.L.

The Liberal representatives Marcello Soleri and Manlio Brosio left flurriedly the meeting of the CNL at the Marshals' Palace at 19.45. Brosio was overheard muttering:"E' ora di finirla", that is "It is time to put an end to it!"

SOCIALISTS' ORDER OF THE DAY SHOWS PARTY'S INTRANSIGENCE.

The Direction of the Socialist Party passed today the following order of the day:

"The Direction of the Italian Socialist Party, inconnection with the situation arisen by the Bonomi Government crisis, with the 'veto' on Sforza's participation and with the attitude of the Liberals within the CNL, which show the effort of conservative forces to bar the way to a new Italian democracy and to favour the reconstruction of institutions condemned by popular conscience, declares itself in favour of a new Government which must necessarily be a product of the CNL

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"denies its confidence in Bonomi, who deliberately sabotaged the program for which his Government has been constituted last June, with the support of the fighting Italians and of the working masses;

"recalls the fundamental points of the declaration presented by the Socialist Party in the meeting of the CNL of Nov 28, which gathered the support of the following Parties: Communists, Action, Christian Democrats, and Labour Democrats,

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"affirms that the Socialist Party cannot assume Government responsibilities in a Cabinet which does not take a fighting stand against Italian reactionary forces accomplices of Fascism and which does not enjoy in front of the Allies the prestige of a full autonomy in the determination of essential lines of policy;

"declares to be ready to collaborate to that only task of public welfare which can assure an ever larger participation of the people in the war of liberation, solidarity with the peoples of the United Nations, the democratization of the country by eliminating from the Government machinery, from the vital centers of society all the remaining fascist and reactionary remnants, the beginning of reconstruction through the mobilization of all the Labour forces and all the Country's resources in the frame of a plan intending to give an organic solution to the more urgent needs of the people.

" To this Government the Socialist Party assigns first of all the task of leading the Nation through the war of liberation to the Constituent Assembly, by eliminating all obstacles on the road to economic reconstruction of the country."

A SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S EVENTS AND THEIR MEANING.

The day showed a crisis in the structure of the Committee of National Liberation, crisis which was apparent for some time, but which came to the surface under the pressure of events.

The Socialists showed their determination not to collaborate with Bonomi, and with a Government which does not accept Left-wing programs among their foremost tasks.

The Party of Action deliberated to abstain from a Cabinet which did not satisfy the elementary needs for independence and freedom of action.

Bonomi has been accused of having sided with reactionary forces in his efforts to rid the Government of excessive Left influence.

The reactionary forces behind Bonomi were identified with one party in the CNL: the Liberals.

The situation tonight shows a tendency to split. Liberals on one side, with Bonomi, and (perhaps) Ruini. On the other, Party of Action, Socialists. The Communists adhere to their stedfast policy of collaborating, provided their fundamental tenets are respected. The Christian Democrats find themsel-

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As the situation developed tonight two Governments can be procreated in Italy: one, the CNL issue, can only be that which Socialists and Party of Action resolutions describe, without Bonomi, without the Liberals, but probably with the Communists, the Christian Democrats and the Labour Democrats. The other can be a Government of the Right, produced outside the Committee of National Liberation, probably with Bonomi

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A MONASTERY TRANSFORMED IN CONCENTRATION CAMP.

EX-LEADERS LIVE AS IN CAMES.

The ex bosses of the Italian Press and Fascist Propaganda Gaetano Polverelli and Gherardo Casini, respectively Minister for Popular Culture and Director of the Italian Press under Fascism and right hand men of Mussolini are now unwilling guests of one of the most beautiful Monasteries of Italy, the Certosa of San Lorenzo in Padula, near Salerno. The Allies have installed in this Monastery a concentration camp, where are interned and detained ex-leaders, collaborationists, spies and the like to prevent them from doing any harm.

In the same monastery is detained Ezio Garibaldi, former editor of "Red Shirt". Polverelli looked worried in the first days of his internement, but it is said that he is now quite satisfied to be safe in such a beautiful place. He is quoted as saying:"Better to stay here than to be on the loose and in danger of revenges." Casini instead is extremely depressed.

The internees are free to walk out in the large garden, to read, to play cards, but are subjected to a strict routine.

The monastery, on the slopes of Monte Amoroso, erected in 1306 and completed by the famed architect Luigi Vanvitelli in the last century, is rich in art works and commands one of the finest panoramas from its altitude of 1500 feet.

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or some other "safe" elderly statesman, Orlando if possible.

Who would join this Government?

The Liberals, driven out of the CNL by the Socialists resolution, of course. The Labour Democrats, possibly. The decision within the Christian Democrats promises to be very difficult, as the Party might be torn asuder by the two tendencies known to exist within it. And will the Communists abandon the Socialists?

Thus tonight, the rain of "orders of the day" and "resolutions", the lengthy debates, the innumerable conferences and conversations and consultations revealed the fundamental differences between the two varieties of anti Fascism, those who were against Fascism because it was a collective system, and those who were against because it was a bad collective system.

The Committee of National Liberation is in full crisis. Can the five Parties left within it find a program on which to agree?

To be Continued Tomorrow.

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BULLETIN Nº 415 November 29,1944.
1500 h.

The Crisis.

C.N.L. STILL ON HIGH SEAS.

The meeting of the C.N.L.'s representatives broke up at 1,25 P.M. without any conclusion having been reached, according to informations gathered at the Palazzo dei Marescialli. Count Sforza made a brief appearance to the sitting this morning and withdrew at 11,30. At the end of the meeting Christian Democrat Alcide De Gasperi, Socialist Pietro Nenni and Labour Democrat Meuccio Ruini went to see the former P.M. Ivanoe Bonomi at his home in Piazza della Libertà. They arrived at 1,40 and departed at 2. Bonomi was informed of the latest developments in the situation and probably a last conciliatory effort has been made.

The sitting at the Palazzo dei Marescialli will be resumed at 5 p.m.

This morning's meeting was attended by the Ministers without portfolio Count Carlo Sforza (Independent) Alcide De Gasperi (Christian Democrat) Palmiro Togliatti (Communist) Alberto Cianca (Action Party) Giuseppe Saragat (Socialist) Meuccio Ruini (Labour Democrat), by the Ministers Giovanni Gronchi (Christian Democrat) Umberto Tupini (Christian Democrat), Marcello Soleri (Liberal) and by the representatives of the Parties to the C.N.L. Emilio Lussu, Sergio Fenoltea (Action Party) and Pietro Nenni, (Socialist) and Mauro Scoccimarro (Communist).

It was noticed that although the Socialists announced that they would not take part to a Government headdi By Bonomi and the Action Party and that they would keep away from a Sforza-less Cabinet, both attended to the C.N.L.'s meeting.

The Secretary of the Labour Democrats, Mario Cevolotto in an article printed by "Ricostruzione" states that his Party will participate to a C.N.L. Government also if some of the six Parties should abandon the coalition.

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

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TODAY'S PAPAL AUDIENCES.

The Pope received in private audience to-day the Belgian Ambassador to the Holy See Nieuwenhuyy together with Count Antoine De Luberpin, new Counsellor of the same Embassy; General Pier Giulio Propersi and Colonel Pablo Gray; Mr.Roland H.Cuong attaché of the Chinese Legation to the Holy See; the english Major General Lemmie; the english Brigadier General T.B. De Foublanque; Irish medical colonel Holland of the S.African forces.

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

THE "SUSANNAH" ATTRIBUTED TO CARAVAGGIO STOLEN BY GERMANS IN MONTECASSINO AND FOUND IN ROME.

A painting attributed to Polidoro Caldara, known as Caravaggio, a pupil of Raffaello Sanzio was presumably stolen by the Germans in the Montecassino Abbey before it was retraced in Rome folded up in a corner of a sculptor's studio in Via Margutta 51 inhabited by sculptor Domenico Mastroianni.

The painting is very deteriorated; the canvas was brutally cut from its frame by an unexperienced hand.

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

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Telefono 41746

NOV 29, 1944.
1300 hrs.

The Crisis.

SOCIALISTS REFUSE TO COLLABORATE WITH A NEW BONOMI CABINET.

Pietro Nenni, secretary of the "Socialist Party and editor of "Avanti!" on arriving at the Palazzo dei Marescialli, where he was bringing the final decisions of his party to the waiting politicians of the other five parties, declared to the Press that his Party would not collaborate with a re-incarnation of Bonomi.

Nenni explained that a meeting of the Socialist Party Executive, this morning, decided not to participate to a new cabinet presided over by Bonomi, but not for the same reasons which prompted the Party of Action to withdraw its support. While the Party of Action decided to take a stand in defence of count Carlo Sforza and Italian freedom of political initiative, the Socialists object to Ivanoe Bonomi and his policy, which has provoked the crisis.

According to this latest move by the Socialists, at the Palazzo dei Marescialli (where discussions went on immediately among the various Party representatives) two Government possibilities were being studied. The first: Ivanoe Bonomi to head a Cabinet which would be a center-right coalition, but not the expression of the CNL. The second: another Prime Minister who would head a Cabinet formed by the CNL and would, at the same time, receive the approval of the Allies.

Who could be this "other" Prime Minister? As the only two non-party possibilities, Ivanoe Bonomi and Carlo Sforza had been temporarily eliminated, various names were mentioned. Two leading candidates appear to be Alcide de Gasperi and Meuccio Ruini. De Gasperi, head of the Christian Democrats, would be a Center Prime Minister, with whom both Right and Left could collaborate. Meuccio Ruini, head of the Labour Democrats, is slightly more to the left than de Gasperi.

Earlier in the day, the Communists had already expressed 1789
their views. They were ready to collaborate with any reasonable combination which would safeguard what the Communist

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Earlier in the day, the Communists had already expressed their views. They were ready to collaborate with any reasonable combination which would safeguard what the Communist Party considers essential points in thei program: energetic "epuration", full collaboration with the anti Fascist and anti-German forces, democratization of the Country. Bonomi had apparently already satisfied the Communists requirements, and, should Bonomi's name be again proposed, the Communists would not find it difficult to collaborate with him.

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Discussions at the Palazzo dei Marescialli were still going full blast when "SI" reporters telephoned to the editorial offices.

SFORZA DENIES TO "SI" THAT HE RESIGNED FROM EPURATION POST.

Count Carlo Sforza, whose resignation from the post of High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes and Epuration had been unofficially announced by some papers this morning, replied to a "SI" reporter: "Non è vero", or "It is not true". He refused further explanations.

ALBERTO CIANCA EXPLAINS TO "SI" WHY PARTY OF ACTION WITHDREW.

Alberto Cianca, leader of the Party of Action, explained to a "SI" reporter that the Party of Action wanted two things when it withdrew from the Government. One: to allow the Government to function along more efficient lines and with a new direction towards the solution of more urgent problems. Two: to save Italy's possibility for a return to political independence, in the strictest collaboration with the Allies.

Cianca's declaration follows:

"The Party of Action stand has been determined by two preoccupations:

"1°) to guarantee to the Government an efficient direction and a new address which may solve the problems of a greater contribution to the war effort, of the volunteers, of relations with the CNL of the North, of popular classes policies, of "epuration" and of an international activity in the sense of a progressive and decisively democratic renewal of the life of the Country;

"2°) to save, always in the strictest collaboration with the Allies, the possibilities of a come back of Italy to her independence and national dignity, and to give her the possibility of developing, in peace time, that function of justice and equilibrium which is assigned to her by the sacrifice of her patriots and by the clear political conscience of the men who always fought Fascism.

"For these reasons the Party of Action, in view of the impossibility of forming a [illegible]

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

High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes and Epuration had been unofficially announced by some papers this morning, replied to a "SI" reporter: "Non è vero", or "It is not true". He refused further explanations.

ALBERTO CIANCA EXPLAINS TO "SI" WHY PARTY OF ACTION WITHDREW.

Alberto Cianca, leader of the Party of Action, explained to a "SI" reporter that the Party of Action wanted two things when it withdrew from the Government. One: to allow the Government to function along more efficient lines and with a new direction towards the solution of more urgent problems. Two: to save Italy's possibility for a return to political independence, in the strictest collaboration with the Allies.

Cianca's declaration follows:

"The Party of Action stand has been determined by two preoccupations:

"1°) to guarantee to the Government an efficient direction and a new address which may solve the problems of a greater contribution to the war effort, of the volunteers, of relations with the CNL of the North, of popular classes policies, of "epuration" and of an international activity in the sense of a progressive and decisively democratic renewal of the life of the Country;

"2°) to save, always in the strictest collaboration with the Allies, the possibilities of a come back of Italy to her independence and national dignity, and to give her the possibility of developing, in peace time, that function of justice and equilibrium which is assigned to her by the sacrifice of her patriots and by the clear political conscience of the men who always fought Fascism.

"For these reasons the Party of Action, in view of the impossibility of forming a Government with the necessary conditions of freedom of choice, has decided to withdraw from the Government, has at the same time expressed its lack of trust in Ivanoe Bonomi, while firmly decided to continue its collaboration with the CNL. The Party of Action finds it significant that its stand has been comforted by the messagge from the North Italian CNL."

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

PARTY OF ACTION OFFICIALLY VOTES
LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN BONOMI.

The Direction of the Party of Action met today and approved unanimously not to participate in a Government which was not formed in the necessary conditions of freedom of choice. In the vote placed on the way of count Sforza's acceptance of the post of Foreign Minister, the Party is inclined to see the wish of certain circles not to put the responsibility of power to people who would not offer sufficient guarantees to respect the present institutional set ups. Thus the Direction of the Party of Action has voted against a Bonomi Government.

The Party has not considered the case (which the Socialists proposed and are debating while this is written) of a CLN Government NOT headed by Bonomi. In such case, it is believed, they would re-consider their stand.

At 1700 hrs. the Direction will meet again, to consider the results of the day's negotiations and whatever new developments may have turned up. An order of the day will be voted on and published.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SEES OPPOSITION
LEADERS.

Prince Umberto continued, this morning, consultations with significant men on the Government crisis, in order to hear the various points of view. Opposition leaders who were invited were the Senator Alberto Bergamini, head of the Liberal Democratic Union (Monarchical), Giovanni Conti, Republican, Enzo Selvaggi, editor of "Italia Nuova" and secretary of the Democratic Party (Monarchic), Ettore Viola, head of the Veterans' Association, Ernesto Cabruna, Medaglia d'Oro (Italy's V.C.) of the war wounded association, and Major Michele Iannarone of the patriots association.

Bergamini, Selvaggi, Viola, Cabruna, and Iannarone are known to have gone to the Quirinale palace to confer with the Prince.

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

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

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 413 NOVEMBER, 29.1
0900 h.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

The National Committee of Liberation of Northern Italy in a message reaching Rome asks for a solution of the crisis complying with the votes of Partisans and Patriots for the democratization of the Country.

UNITA'. Communist.

A split up of the coalition looming.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

The Italian Democratica Party in a public statement denounces factions squabbling and asks for a legal Government and a Consultative Assembly.

ITALIA NUOVA. Monarchist.

The Party of Action will not participate in the formation of a new Government. Count Sforza retirds and exhorts the parties leaders to avoid discussions over his case.

ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action. 1777

The Sforza incident deplored. The practices of the political control criticized.

AVANTI! Socialist.

THE SFORZA INCIDENT IS A CRISIS
WITHIN THE CRISIS.

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

0374

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AVANTI! Socialist.

THE SFORZA INCIDENT IS A CRISIS WITHIN THE CRISIS.

AVANTI!, organ of the Socialist Party writes that Italy is confronted by two crisis; a crisis Bonomi brought about by the fact that the Prime Minister ceased to be the arbiter of the various Parties and yielded to rightist groups pressure, and a crisis Sforza which was created by the principles and the practices of the political control.

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The second crisis could possibly have attained the dimensions of a dramatic event but for the sense of responsability shown by Count Sforza in exhorting to overlook his case and the wisdom of the anti-Fascist Parties.

"Nothing could lead us to forget that the downfall of the abominable nazi-Fascist tyranny was due to the blood of the Anglo-american soldiers who landed in the peninsula and whatever may be the extent of our dissenting from Winston Churchill we will always honour the indomitable Briton who saved the world.

"There is no anti-British feeling in the expressions of our regret. But all this does not dispense us from saying that the error of the English policy consists in the basic distrust prevailing in the offices of Downing Street and the Foreign Office toward the young energies of the new Italian Democracy.

"The seriousness of the crisis consists precisely in the getting together, possibly only casual, of conservatives from within and conservatives from outside."

THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY OUT OF FASCISM.

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action, recalls that in 1940 all Italian anti-Fascists saw in Great Britain heroically resisting the Axis blows the lighthouse of civilization, the symbol of liberty, justice, the emblem of Europe's martyrdom.

"To us there was then not a Liberal or a Laburite or Conservative England but only England, the great and magnificent Nation which had always fought and was still fighting for the liberty of the world. There was Churchill, the indomitable fighting-man. All peoples owe a great debt to this England, to her gentlemen and workers, her industrialists and soldiers, her peasants and sailors. This England we all knew was only the England of 1940, of an heroic moment of her history both National and European, or she was the great free and unforgettable England that having gone under after immense sacrifices and having fought, does appreciate and help those who are suffering for the same ideals? We think so."

"The great Motherland of liberty cannot but [illegible]

1776

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

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"The great Motherland of liberty cannot but love the liberty of other peoples, and their independence, cannot but see that the safety of Europe consists in those very principles

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

which made her grandeur. There is only one way out of Fascism that is to have a great faith in the future and to foresee an era of mutual respect and understanding among Nations.

"The only way out of Fascism consists in loving Democracy, both our own Democracy and the Democracy of other peoples."

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS OBSERVE DISCRETION.

IL POPOLO, writes that the Christian Democrats stick to their middle of the road position.

"The Christian Democrats" the paper adds, "may be termed a leftist party because of its reforming tendencies. But it is at the same time, an order Party because without supporting social and political privileges it stands for orderly liberty."

The paper adds that pending negogiations for the formation of the new Government, the Christian Democrats deem desirable to observe a discretion attitude in order to facilitate a suitable solution of the crisis.

NORTH C.N.L. ASKS FOR TRUE DEMOCRATIZATION.

UNITA', organ of the Communist Party commenting on the message from the North advocating a solution of the crisis 1775 proper says that the stand made by the C.N.L. of the occupied Italy together with the statements of the local Committees and masses organizations in the liberated provinces, place emphasis on the fact that only the movements headed by C.N.L. would be capable of safeguarding and carrying out orderly developments of public affairs.

"The C.N.L. of North Italy asserts in its message that a Government not based on the C.N.L. would not command the support of the North and would create military and political difficulties for the resistance movement in the occupied Italy.

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"The C.N.L. of North Italy asserts in its message that a Government not based on the C.N.L. would not command the support of the North and would create military and political difficulties for the resistance movement in the occupied Italy.

"The North C.N.L. asks for a true democratization and sincere purification."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

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BULLETIN N° 412 November 28,1944.
2000 h.

NUNCIO TO PARIS WILL BE RECALLED, AND PROBABLY APPOINTED STATE SECRETARY.

(By our Vatican Correspondent)

The question that stood between the French Government and the Vatican regarding the Nuncio and some Bishops has been already partly settled. Mgr.Valerio Valeri, Papal Nuncio to Paris since 1935, to whom the De Gaulle Government refused recognition, as it has done with all other diplomats accredited to the Vichy Government, will be recalled to Rome. We understand that his successor will be appointed fairly soon. It might be remembered that the name of Mgr. Valeri was mentioned in connection with the post of Secretary of State, which remained vacant since the death of Cardinal Luigi Maglfone. His recall to Rome, which in Vatican circles is not in the least looked upon as a diminution, might accelerate his appointment to the State Secretariat, if that was really the Pope's intention. In the meantime the way has been cleared for the resumption of relations between Charles De Gaulle's Government and the Vatican.

THE CRISIS.

Croce in Rome - Sforza meets Prince
C.N.L. consultations going on.

1774

Here are the crisis' latest developments:

- Philosopher Benedetto Croce, President of the Liberal Party, motored from his villa in Sorrento to the Capital. He arrived in Rome at noon accompanied by Liberal leaders.

- Count Carlo Sforza was received at 4 p.m; by the Lieutenant General of the Realm.

- Ministers without portfolio and the representatives of the 6 Parties met at the Marshals Palace at 5,30 p.m.

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

03779

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- The Christian Democrats'executive met from 4 to 5 p.m.
- Bonomi did not meet anyone of importance this morning. He remained at home till 4 in the afternoon and then went to his office in the Viminale Palace.
- According to rumours the leader of the Italian Democrats (Monarchical Party) Enzo Selvaggi will be received tomorrow by Prince Umberto.

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

- The longest conference which the Lieutenant General has granted since the beginning of the crisis was the talk he had this afternoon with Count Carlo Sforza which lasted one hour.

LABOUR DEMOCRACY IN "SUPPORT OF DEMOCRACY."

In connection with the crisis the Italian General Confederation of Labour met to-day and reaffirmed "the necessity of a further democratisation of the Country according to which the new Government can only be the expression of sincerely democratic trends."

The order of the day explains that the I.G.C.L. does not intend to meddle in political affairs but that it has a right to safeguard Democracy in accordance with the "Rome Pact" signed by Socialists, Communists and Christian Democrats last August when the Confederation was set up. The Rome pact set down the complete political independance of the Labour organisation but according to the Confederation the faculty of associating with those "Democratic Parties which are the expression of the working masses to safeguard and develop popular freedom and to defend the workers' interest."

The motion was unanimously carried. The Confederation 's Executive further discussed the possibility of studying measures to protect the workers' rights in any eventuality.
Some of the Executive members advanced the proposal to put the Confederation at the side of the Party of Action whose activity combines with that of the Confederation. Of the three Secretaries Achille Grocchi, Christian Democrat, Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Communist and Oreste Lizzadri, Socialist, only the latter attended the meeting.

ACTION PARTY BACKS SFORZA.

1773

The discussion of the political situation in connection with the conference that the Ministers without portfolio Alcide De Gasperi, Giuseppe Saragat and Alberto Cianca had this morning with the British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles, continued this afternoon at the Marshals Palace. In accordance with the results of that conference the Party of Action decided to submit the participation of its men to a new Government to the fulfilment

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

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Count Carlo Sforza made to the meeting a brief statement asking the Ministers to overlook his personal case. It seems however that the Action Party confirmed its decision not to take part to a Government from which Sforza would be excluded through external influences.

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Responsible leaders of the Action Party would however continue to collaborate loyally with the other Parties of the anti-Fascist concentration.

In this connection it might be remembered, Actionists pointed out, that their Party is the only one that when the second Badoglio Cabinet was formed prevented its members from collaborating with the Marshal..

The Ministers Adolfo Omodeo and Alberto Tarchiari, who did not receive in time the executive's instructions, and therefore had accepted portfolios, were warned not to continue collaborating with the Government.

The Action Party went on working hand in hand with the other five Parties.

The Actionist leaders realise that their exit from the Cabinet would damage the Party but they want to underline the principle of the independance of Italian anti-Fascist movements from any external pressure.

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

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BULLETIN No 411 November 28,1944.
1500 h.

THE CRISIS.

SOCIALIST ORDER-OF-THE-DAY ASKS
FOR REDUCTION OF ALLIED CONTROL.

The Minister without portfolio and the leading exponents of the Six Parties forming the C.N.L. ended their discussion at the Marshals Palace at 1,10 p.m. The sitting will be resumed at 4.30 this afternoon to discuss and order-of-the-day put forward by the Socialist Party requesting, among other things, a reduction of Allied Control on Italian matters and containing a veiled protest against the veto for the appointment of Count Sforza. Here is the text of the document:

"The six C.N.L. Parties in connection with the solution of the crisis agree on affirming the necessity of:

1°) an internal policy to guarantee a free expression of the Country's democratic will,

2°) a foreign policy aimed at taking up and solving the problem of Italy's international status and directed to reduce the Allied Control functions within the limits of the activities directly connected with the war, eliminating interventions and political vetoes which limit the autonomy of the new Democratic Italy;

3°) a war policy to render possible an intensified war-effort of the Nation based on a democratic reorganisation of the Army ;

4°) a speedy and radical purge and a severe execution of sanctions against Fascist chieftains and of the law for the confiscation of Régime and war profits, granting to the High Committee the necessary powers;

5°) a financial reconstruction scheme mobilising all the Nation's energies to give work to the working classes;

6°) a reorganisation of all offices connected with food and transports to assure the indispensable minimum living to all the populations.

"The six parties furthermore ask:

A) Recognition of North Italy C.N.L. as an executive organ of the Government in that part of Italy oppressed by Nazi-Fascism

B) Recognition of the C.N.L. in the liberated provinces as

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

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1771

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A) Recognition of North Italy C.N.L. as an executive organ of the Government in that part of Italy oppressed by Nazi-Fascism

B) Recognition of the C.N.L. in the liberated provinces as advisory and control organs of the public powers.

C) Administrative polls to be held as soon as possible.

D) Setting up of a National Advisory Assembly on the basis of the popular indications as will appear from the results of

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

administrative elections."

EX-SERVICEMEN REPRIMAND POLITICAL LEADERS.

The Central Committee of the National Ex-servicemen's Association carried this morning an order of the day affirming that "the crisis was above all provoked by the evident incomprehension of the real material and moral necessities of the Country in this tragic hour on the part of the various Parties and political movements" inviting the leaders to "set aside every antagonism and faction or Party feeling" and to unite and collaborate loyally for the rebuilding of Italy.

THE MINISTER GENERAL OF FRATI MINORI DEAD.

The Minister General of the Frati Minori (one of the three branches of the Franciscan Order) Padre Leonardo Bello died suddenly today at 11 a.m. from heart failure at the age of 62. He had been Minister General for the last 11 years. He was born in Motta Livenza (Treviso).

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Ambassador Myron C.Taylor introduced to the Pope in a special audience this morning his new secretary who arrived in Rome from the U.S. recently.

Pius XII received also Mons. Alcide Marina, Apostolic Delegate to Iran.

SARDINIA COAL OUTPUT INCREASING. 1770

Coal production in Sardinia fields has reached a satisfactory level according to the data collected by the competent

0386

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

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1770

SARDINIA COAL OUTPUT INCREASING.

Coal production in Sardinian fields has reached a satisfactory level according to the data collected by the competent Allied Authorities. The monthly output of Sardinian mines is now 46,000 tons and it is expected to increase steadily.

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

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BULLETIN N° 400 NOVEMBER, 28. 1944

1300 h.

SFORZA'S CANDIDATURE NOT LOOKED UPON FAVOURABLY BY LONDON?

THE LIEUTENANT CONFERS WITH TOGLIATTI, COMMUNIST LEADER.

Palmiro Togliatti, Communist leader, set a precedent this morning when entered the Royal Palace to confer with the Lieutenant Generla of the Realm, Prince Humbert on the formation of a new Italian Government. At 1000 the Secretary of the Communist Party and Minister without Portfolio was introduced to the Lieutenant formally but according to a protocol simpler than the one usually observed in the past in royal audiences. The talk between Prince Humbert and Togliatti lasted 30 minutes. Before receiving Togliatti the Lieutenant General conferred 45 minutes with Meuccio Ruini, Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the Labor Democratic Party who started to-day the procession of political figures calling to the Quirinale for conferring on the solution of the crisis.

Togliatti interviewed by "SI" after the audience declined to make any statement. He rushed to the Marshals Palace where Ministers without Portfolio and the leading exponents of the Parties making up the National Committee of Liberation convened again to-day to continue conferences and iron out differences.

The meeting at the Marshals Palace was chefly concerned with talks held by the Ministers Saragat, Cianca and De Gasperi with British Embassy this morning in regard to the crisis developments.

One hour before the meeting of the parties leaders at the Marshals Palace, Saragat, Cianca and De Gasperi, Ministers without Portfolio and representing respectively the Socialist; the Party of Action and the Christian Democrats called on the British Embassy, where remained 45 minutes.

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

BY LONDON?

THE LIEUTENANT CONFERS WITH TOGLIATTI,
COMMUNIST LEADER.

Palmiro Togliatti, Communist leader, set a precedent this morning when entered the Royal Palace to confer with the Lieutenant Generla of the Realm, Prince Humbert on the formation of a new Italian Government. At 1000 the Secretary of the Communist Party and Minister without Portfolio was introduced to the Lieutenant formally but according to a protocol simpler than the one usually observed ir the past in royal audiences. The talk between Prince Humbert and Togliatti lasted 30 minutes. Before receiving Togliatti the Lieutenant General conferred 45 minutes with Meuccio Ruini, Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the Labor Democratic Party who started to-day the procession of political figures calling to the Quirinale for confering on the solution of the crisis.

Togliatti interviewed by "SI" after the audience declined to make any statement. He rushed to the Marshals Palace where Ministers without Portfolio and the leading exponents of the Parties making up the National Committee of Liberation convened again to-day to continue conferences and iron out differences.

The meeting at the Marshals Palace was chiefly concerned with talks held by the Ministers Saragat, Cianca and De Gasperi with British Embassy this morning in regard to the crisis developments.

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One hour before the meeting of the parties leaders at the Marshals Palace, Saragat, Cianca and De Gasperi, Ministers without Portfolio and representing respectively the Socialist, the Party of Action and the Christian Democrats called on the British Embassy, where remained 45 minutes.

The Ambassador received them not as representatives of the Committee of the National Liberation, but as Ministers of the retiring Government. It is understood that they discussed with the Ambassador possible British attitude to a Government in which Count Sforza held the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs. In Italian quarters there is a belief that Sforza's appointment would not be favourably looked upon by the British Government.

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

PACCIARDI'S VIEWS.

Randolfo Pacciardi, questioned by "SI", answered:

"No member of the Italian Republican Party has been invited for consultations by the Lieutenant General of the Realm. I believe that the Royal House never even considered that the Republican Party may accept an invitation of the Liuetenant General. The Republican Party can participate to the Government on the sole condition that the Licutenant leave."

The Latest Developments.

This morning

1. The Prince saw prominent members of the CNL.
2. A Committee of three members of the CNL saw Sir Noel Charles.
3. Conversations among members of the CNL went on at the Palazzo dei Marescialli.

Meaning of the above:

Yesterday afternoon the CNL sent to Bonomi their final conditions, to appoint him as head of the Government, which were essentially only one, i.e. to give the Foreign Ministry to count Carlo Sforza. Against Sforza, however, there was the rumour of an Allied veto. Would Bonomi make a demarche with the Allied authorities, asking their opinion on Sforza's candidacy?

Bonomi gave his answer by telephone at 1600 hrs. He said he would not make the demarche.

The CNL therefore deliberated to make the demarche themselves. They sent this morning Alberto Cianca, Giuseppe Saragat and Alcide de Gasperi to Sir Noel Charles. Sir Noel received them not as representatives of the Committee but as Ministers of the retiring Government. It is understood that they discussed with the Ambassador possible British attitude to a Government in which count Sforza held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

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Bonomi, therefore, is left as the sole candidate for the post of Prime Minister. The future Ministry will [illegible] negotiations among the parties which will

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Bonomi, therefore, is left as the sole candidate for the post of Prime Minister. The future Ministry will charge for negotiations among the parties which will take place this afternoon and tomorrow.

In the meantime, Prince Umberto continued his consultations. The CNL yesterday deliberated to confer with him and to allow all Party heads to see him, in order to avoid the charge that they are making use of the crisis for political ends.

Nenni and Togliatti (see page 1) saw the Prince this morning. A meeting with either Nenni or Saragat was scheduled for noon. Nenni denied to the press that he would go. Saragat, at 1230 had not left the Palazzo dei Marescialli.

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A PARLIAMENTARY INIATIVE CALLED OFF.

Members of the Italian Parliament elected before Fascism came to power and now admitted to frequent the Chamber of Deputies House, the historical Palazzo Montecitorio, number 113 included the President Vittorio Emanuele Orlando.

Most of them had decided, according to informed circles, to meet for discussing the crisis and make their statements and designations for the forming of a new Government. It appears that this iniative was not looked upon favourably by the Executives of the Parties which make up the National Committee of Liberation. The Executives of the Six Parties called to order the Deputies of the respective Parties directing them to abide by Party discipline. Therefore the iniziative was dropped. The meeting which was to be held yesterday was called off, it is learned to-day.

ARCHIDUKE OTTO STILL IN LISBOA.

Archiduke Otto of Hapsbourg who was allowed to leave the United States was expected to arrive by air in Rome last Saturday. For undisclosed reasons Otto is still in Lisboa. It is believed in informed circles that the Pretender to Austrian throne was prevented by weather conditions from reaching Rome on scheduled time. The other pretender to the Austrian throne, Prince Rebeck is long since residing in Italy. Archiduke Otto, when in Rome, will be received by PIUS XII.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN Nº 409 NOVEMBER, 28. 1944
0900 h.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Party leaders continue meetings to-day to decide upon the new Italian Government.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.
UNITA'. Communist.
AVANTI! Socialist.
IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.
ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.
IL TEMPO. Indipendent.

Communists asserts they are not responsible for Bonomi Government collapse. The Executive of the Party in a statement released to the Press charges Bonomi with presenting to the heads of the Party conditions unacceptable which would change the political lines of the present Government and meant in fact an invitation to the Communists to withdraw from the present coalition.

UNITA'. Communist.

1766

The new Italian Democracy faces diehard rightists accused of plotting against the National Committees of Liberation.

AVANTI! Socialist.

Count Carlo Sforza has the best qualifications for directing the foreign policy of the Italian Democracy.

ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.

0393

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

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ITALIA LIBERA.Party of Action.

The Party of Action in Sicily calls for early municipal elections and withdraws from the local Committee of Liberation.

IL TEMPO. Indipendent.

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THE ONLY WAY OUT IS TO REINFORCE
NATIONAL UNION.

UNITA', commenting on the Bonomi Government collapse affirms that two dangerous movements developed of late in Italy, one aimed at the liquidation of the National Committees of Liberation, nd the other aimed at the liquidation of the Purification policy. These tendencies would imply the danger of liquidating the National union which is the axis of the Italian public life and therefore the struggle against Fascism which is the guarantee of the very existence and the future of Italy; the paper adds.

"These two tendencies, of course, are guarded in asserting themselves openly. Those who mind to liquidate the Committees of Liberation accuse Socialists and Communists of undermining the State and discrediting the Government by calling for all powers to the Committees of Liberation.

"This is childish", UNITA' affirms, "because the Government is the expression of the Committees of Liberation and by reinforcing the latter, the Government would reinforce itself.

"Those who mind to liquidate the Purification work accuse Socialists and Communists of discrediting the ruling classes in Italy. This is also childish because it is the fault of Purification that the ruling classes in Italy appear more and more incapable to run the country. We Communists never expected miracles from the Government which is confronted by conditions which render perforce its working a very modest one. But we could not fail to note that over a period of months very little was done for war Purification and National recovery. Socialists, Communists and Action Parties expressed moderately in their public statements their apprehension and called for reinforcement of Government activities. The crisis followed up these moves. The only way out is to reinforce National union, UNITA' concludes, and the coalition of the Six Parties

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1765

SFORZA VETOED?

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action, asks whether Count Carlo Sforza is prevented by an undisclosed veto from taking over the direction of the Italian foreing policy.

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

No other man in Italy would better qualify to-day for the job, ITALIA LIBERA points out. He was the most persecuted of the anti-Fascist leaders and his anti-Fascist activities during 20 years of exile won him admiration and confidence and gratitude.

"Has not Italy the right to entrust to such a noble exponent of her ideals the direction of a foreign policy which after the the Fascist ignominy has to go back to Mazzini?

"Slander and hostility still are at work against Sforza. But are Fascist slander and hostility which the Italian Democracy from the Liberals to the Communists is unanimous in rejecting and thrusting back. Nationalism is finished. No one is better qualified than Sforza in defending National interests and the same international peace" ITALIA LIBERA concludes.

SOCIALISTS DEMAND.

AVANTI!, Organ of the Socialist Party writes:

"Our programme for the present calls for the reinforcement of the Italian policy both in internal and international affairs.

"The Commissariat for anti-Fascist sanctions shall be invested with all powers for a thourough purification of top-ranking officers and officials. We stand for initiating the reforming of the Italian economic structure, by starting with sanctions against the Fascist hyerarchs and profiteers, reinforcing the Committees of Liberation, especially in Northern Italy and drawing up comprehensive plans for National reconstruction."

1764

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

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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4[illegible]8 AV 27, 1944.
2000 hrs.

POPE SEES POLLOCK

His Holiness received today Colonel J.R. Pollock, Head of the Allied Police in Rome.

BISHOP UNDRESSED BY BANDITS.

Monsignor Giovanni Capobianco, Bishop of Sant Angelo in Vado, left his diocese a few days ago by car with his episcopal ring, his golden cross, his golden chain, his purple robes and his secretary. He arrived in the Vatican in his underwear. He had met bandits on his way to Rome. They relieved him of his ring, his cross, his chain, and his clothes. They left him his secretary.

"RICOSTRUZIONE" HAILS SFORZA.

"The invitation to count Carlo Sforza to preside over the Committee of National Liberation", says "Ricostruzione" tonight, " has the clear and precise meaning of acknowledgement and homage to this high personality in a moment when difficulties which do not rise in our country seem to place themselves in the way of the place which should be rightfully his in the Government and in the foreign policy of Italy".

This cryptic statement is interpreted as meaning that Carlo Sforza cannot head the Government because of a supposed veto by the Allies. As the CNL tried to find a way around Bonomi's conditions, they considered the idea of appointing Sforza. It was however pointed out that Sforza would not receive the Allied approval. To circumvent this difficulty, Pietro Nenni, leader of the Socialist Party, wrote yesterday's "Avanti!" editorial in which he spoke about supposed Allies' vetoes, which would be in the way of Italian political developments. An Allied denial was expected to follow.

"Ricostruzione" is the organ of the Democratic Labour Party, headed by Meuccio Ruini, whose relations with Bonomi were not of the best, lately, according to some sources.

1763

CROCE, DE NICOLA NOT EXPECTED IN ROME.

Benedetto Croce, Liberal Leader and philosopher, is not coming to Rome for the political consultations, we

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CROCE, DE NICOLA NOT EXPECTED IN ROME.

Benedetto Croce, Liberal Leader and philosopher, is not coming to Rome for the politcal consultations, we learned today. Enrico de Nicola, Liberal, former president of the Chamber of Deputies, categorically refused to take part in current political controversies. It is not probable that either will see the Lieutenant General of the Realm, as some said today. Only Giovanni Porzio, famous Neapolitan lawyer and politician, is now in Rome, at the Grand Hotel, waiting for the developments of the situation. He came invited by Bonomi.

0400

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

CRISIS.

C.N.L. DISCUSSES BONOMI'S COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

Under the chairmanship of Count Carlo Sforza, this afternoon at 16,30 in the Palazzo dei Marescialli, another meeting of Ministers without portfolio and of the exponents of the various parties represented in the C.N.L., took place, to discuss Bonomi's counterproposals. Those who participated in the meeting were the Ministers without Portfolio Giuseppe Saragat, Palmiro Togliatti, Alcide De Gasperi, Meuccio Ruini and Alberto Cianca, the solicitor Manlio Brosio on behalf of the Liberal Party and the Treasury Minister Marcello Soleri. Others who took part in the meeting were the Vice Secretary of the Communist Party, Mauro Scoccimarro, the Secretary of the Socialist Party Pietro Nenni, the Labour Democrat Mario Cevolotto, and Emilio Lussu of the Action Party. For the Christian Democrats also the Minister of Justice Umberto Tupini and the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour Gio[illegible] Gronchi participated. The meeting continues.

NO ARREST WARRANT ISSUED AGAINST MARSHAL BADOGLIO.

The Anglo-U.S. High Commission for the punishment of Fascist crimes categorically denied to "Il" the information issued by a newly [illegible] according to which the High Committee decided to issue an arrest warrant against Marshal Pietro Badoglio, after the questioning of the former Chief of General Staff Mario Roatta.

1782

MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO DISCUSS FORMING OF THE GOVERNMENT.

New meeting scheduled for tomorrow morning. The meeting of Ministers without Portfolio and the leading exponents of principal parties ended at 19.00 h. An official communiqué given to the press reads as follows:

"Today the representatives of the six parties forming the C.N.L. held two sittings under the chairmanship of Count Carlo Sforza, who was called in to preside over the parties. [illegible] the method of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788046

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NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS : Stable gossip, after tonight's meeting of the NCL, has it that tomorrow Bonomi will head a new Cabinet which will still be the old one, slightly re-shiffled, formed by the Six Partis representatives, aimed at carrying out a minimum plan of work.

The Six Parties will pledge themselves to a strict and loyal cooperation, probably with written statements, and will eiforce this decision through a formal collective pledge to the Country.

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0404

BULLETIN N° 407 NOVEMBER 27?1944
16,30 h.

CRISIS.

DID C.N.L. TAKE UP BONOMI'S CHALLENGE?

At 12 this morning, after a heated discussion among the members of the C.N.L. at the Palazzo dei Marescialli, a deputation of the Committee formed by Pietro Nenni, Socialist, Alcide De Gasperi, Christian Democrat, and Meuccio Ruini, went to see Bonomi at his home and submitted to him the conclusions of the C.N.L.'s meeting.

In C.N.L.'s quarters those conclusions were described as "conditions" with the implication that no new list of men disposed to take over the various Ministries, to suit Bonomi's wishes, had been drafted, but that the C.N.L. was ready to accept again Bonomi's leadership only under set conditions.

Because if it is true that Bonomi, by resigning, has put the C.N.L. in a difficult impasse and in an akward situation (as outspokenly anti-Monarchical Minister must depend at least formally on the Lieutenant General's decisions) it is equally truesthat Bonomi himself cannot form a smoothly working Government outside the C.N.L.

Bonomi's answer to the C.N.L.'s conditions is expected soon and the C.N.L.'s Executive is meeting again at 4 p.m. at the Palazzo dei Marescialli to decide upon the P.M.'s answer. 1760

NAZI INTERNEE FLEES VATICAN
FINDS SHELTER IN ALLIED ARMIES.

Saturday evening at 2200 h. the last of the 23 prisoners of

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

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1760

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Saturday evening at 2200 h. the last of the 23 prisoners of war who had managed to penetrate into the Vatican City and who had there been interned before the arrival of the Allied troops, has managed to escape and has given himself up to the Allied military Authorities. He is an Austrian soldier who for more than a year had been interned in the barracks of the Pontifical Gendarmes.

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Nov 27, 1944.
1500 hrs.

C R I S I S !

CNL tries to find way around Bonomi's conditions by supporting Carlo Sforza's candidacy.

Bonomi's requests to the men composing the Committee of National Liberation and his Inner Cabinet had the scope of forming a more practical, effective Government, which could solve some of the Country's problems. Causes of dissension and conflict were to be cast aside, according to well informed sources.

To get Bonomi back at the head of the Cabinet the CNL must accept Bonomi's conditions. Among them, it is said, is the removal of Mauro Scoccimarro from the Epuration (where the Communist energetic and earnest efforts were criticised by other Ministers who thought Scoccimarro was depriving them on purpose of useful officials) and Fausto Gullo from the Ministry of Agricolture (where, according to some, the Party preoccupation with future developments took precedence to the Country's necessity for orderly food production and distribution); the abolition of the Ministers without Portfolio (who had no concrete responsibility in the Government and acted as a disturbing influence), and a general re-distribution of posts.

As agreement could not be reached all last week on a drastic reform of the Cabinet, the CNL was faced with the dilemma: either accept Bonomi's terms or do without Bonomi.

The CNL will probably have to accept Bonomi's terms, according to some well informed sources. In the meantime, it tried to circumvent them by discussing the possibility of appointing count Carlo Sforza Prime Minister. Sforza's candidacy is being opposed in many quarters. It is doubtful

1759

0406
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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Late this morning Sforza's candidacy was being abandoned. It proved impossible.

1759

On what Conditions Orlando
would head a Coalition Cabinet
outside the CNL.

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, one of Last War's big four, would accept the responsibility of the Government only on four conditions, it was authoritatively learned today. They

0407

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

are 1) Assurance by the Allies that Italy will be included at some later date among the Allied Nations; 2)the Frontiers of 1918 (the end the Last War, which include. Trento, Trieste. But exclude Fiume); 3) Armistice terms set aside for the time being; 4)Public order and law enforcement assured by re-organization, with Allied help, of Police and Carabinieri.

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando is 85 years old, a Sicilian, a lawyer by profession, professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Rome. He is very sprightly and keen for his age. He represents the progressive bourgeoisie of Italy which supported the House of Savoy, organized the Risorgimento, won the last War at the side of the Allies, and plotted against Fascism the last twenty years.

It is believed however that, if the situation should become serious, he would be led to accept the post of Prime Minister without concrete promises, or with a modification of his conditions.

From the Parties belonging to the Committee of National Liberation the supposition that Orlando may be asked to form a Cabinet were scuffed at.

The CNL cannot split without plunging the Country into graver disaster.

There is the danger of a split within the CNL, authoritative sources revealed today. The split, however, is improbable as all Parties are keenly conscious of the moment which the Country has to pass.

The split would come if a)the Right decided to take on herself the responsibility of the Government without the Left, or b)if the Left decided to accept to form a Cabinet without the Right Wing Parties.

1758

A Cabinet of the Right would only function with state of siege legislation, curfews, strong display of armed forces. It would plunge the Country into unrest, damaging to the Allies and the Italian war effort.

A Cabinet of the Left would tend to disroganize what-

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A Cabinet of the Left would tend to disroganize whatever organization is left to the Italian Government, by radicallybsubstituting men and policies at a delicate moment in the Country's life.

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

BULLETIN No 404

NOVEMBER, 27.1944
1300 h.

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

C R I S I S !

Latest developments in the political situation

Italy is today without Government, after yesterday's resignation of Ivanoe Bonomi.

Four possibilities appear probable and possible this morning:

1. Bonomi PM with a Cabinet formed of men of the Six Parties, new men, technicians--but outside the Committee of National Liberation.

2. Bonomi PM with the Committee of National Liberation. Portfolios would be redistributed. Ministers without Portfolio abolished.

3. A Left Wing Cabinet (Socialists, Communists, Party of Action) with the collaboration of the Christian Democrats.

4. A Cabinet "of National Concentration" headed by Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, composed of technicians.

Two main tendencies were to be observed in Rome today, emerging from the ambiguous constitutional set up of the previous Governments: which is the source of power, in Italy, who gives a mandate to the Head of the Government: the CNL or the Lieutenant General of the Realm?

Both "sources" were at work today to form a Government. The CNL sat since early this morning at the Palazzo dei Marescialli, under the chairmanship of Count Carlo Sforza. They were trying to form a new Cabinet (possibility No.2, see above). Ministers without Portfolio of the Communists, Socialists and Party of Action refused to confer with the Prince. It is understood that the CNL is trying to form a Cabinet which may satisfy Bonomi's requirements before [illegible]

1757

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

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At the same time, Prince Umberto, at the Quirinale, saw leaders of the Christian Democrats (Alcide de Gasperi), Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, and other prominent veteran politicians.

Difficulties at the Palazzo dei Marescialli (CNL): Bonomi asked for a more efficient Cabinet with the abolition of the

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Ministers without Portfolio. Great difficulties were found in conciliating the wishes and necessities of the various Parties. It is understood that the last minute requests of the Left Wing Parties, yesterday and last Saturday, were for the posts of the Interior (Saragat or Nenni), War (Alberto Torchiani of the Party of Action), and Foreign Affairs (Alcide de Gasperi, Chr Dem), while the Communists demanded to keep Mauro Scoccimarro as Acting High Commissioner for the Epuration and Fausto Gullo as Minister of Agriculture. An official communique of the Communist Party, this morning, denies that it was the Party's intransigence that brought about the crisis.

Fundamentally, seen from above, the crisis is nothing more than a crisis of the Committee of National Liberation. The unity of the six Parties was not an efficient method of work, while the work to be done was enormous. The Government of the CNL was paralized by internal dissensions and rivalries. Bonomi believed to be able to clear the Cabinet of difficult men (according to some sources, Gullo and Scoccimarro) and achieve better unity. Negotiations with the various Parties for a redistribution of posts, the creation of new posts, and the agreement on a concrete plan of work, failed. The CNL could not find a common ground.

Bonomi resigned.

The CNL is now rushing to find a new set up which will allow the Government to be formed of its men.

Should it fail, the Lieutenant General of the Realm will have to appoint a new PM whose power, this time, does not come from the Committee of National Liberation but from the Crown. The "forces of reaction" would then score one point, in front of the impotence of the CNL.

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0412

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

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PRESS REVIEW — BULLETIN N° 404 (Single Sunday Issue) — NOVEMBER 26.1944 1300 h.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

The National Republican Council of the Italian Youth asks for enlistement only in Partisans formations.
ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.

Prince Romanowski, President of a Russian Society in Rome accused of collaborationism.
ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.

Six Parties caucuses continue parleys in government deadlock.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

Archiduke Otto of Hapsbourg in Rome to be received by the Pope.
IL TEMPO. Independent.

SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS BLAMED BY LIBERALS FOR NATIONAL DEADLOCK.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party, accuses Socialists and Communists of breaching the political truce agreed upon and preventing the reorganization of public life which is all messed up with no way out in sight from lawleness and utterly inefficiency of state services and economic and social chaos.

"Socialists and Communists although partaking Government responsibilities pretend to exert functions pertaining only to

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

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"Socialists and Communists although partaking Government responsibilities pretend to exert functions pertaining only to opposition Parties in healthy democracies. Their tactics and practices have been directed to foster bitter and hostile criticism of all Government acts, to threaten recourse to mob violences, to introduce in the state offices the terrorism and the unrest of the epuration and discredit their executives, to claim more influences and more powers in order to confine the other parties to the position of helpless onlookers or accomplices of their gradual seizure of all state powers.

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"No wonder the Government of National Union arrived to the present deadlock after six months of such experimenting.

"The thick... questions over which dissensions are worsening run upon the epuration and the reinforcement of the National Committees of Liberation. The Fascist purge instead of healing the infected organism of the state has turned out to be a steady process of demolition of the entire system. Instead of renewing the epuration machinery as revolutionizing . This was and could be included in the political past which gave rise to the coalition of the Six Parties. We stand for a just and quick epuration but we are out against a slow and partially epuration.

"As for the Committees of Liberation," the paper goes on, "we hail the extremely valuable services they are rendering in coordinating and directing all forces of active or passive resistance ... in Southern Italy and are fulfilling in Central and Northern Italy.

"We ask for the fighting patriots more assistance, help and arms, and we call the Government to take over these responsabilities as a National duty. But we do not mean that the Committees of Liberation should become a sort of superGovernment or the only real Government according the formula:"All powers to the Committees". We want restored the authority of the State, we want a sole Government of National Union and not a party Government. We want liberty for the individual citizens, for the Government, for the State. We are today as we were yesterday against all forms of dictatorship included dictatorships in disguise".

TOGLIATTI WARNS AGAINST INDULGING IN TECHNOCRATIC MIRAGES.

Palmiro Togliatti, Minister without Portfolio, and Communist leader, writes in the CORRIERE DI ROMA that all those who are true Democrats cannot help reacting allarmed to suggestions

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

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"A technocratic Government was one of the legends by which Fascism succeeded in mistyfying the people because it made the trains run on schedule and all was going well because of the observance of railways time table", Togliatti adds.

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"This resulted in relieving Italy of the expenditures for publishing time tables because railways have ceased to exist."

"Fascism left behind only ruins. One must be aware of the technocratic mirage. It is true that technicians are badly needed in a nation whose economic system has been ruined. Everything is to be repaired and get started over. Italian youth would be well advised turning to technical studies and disregarding idle philosophing.

"It is true that Governments which ruled Italy so far have not given proof of efficiency, but precisely for that, Italy needs according Togliatti, a new type of Government entirely different from Fascist as well as from pre-Fascist lines. Fascists dominiered and misgoverned. The pre-Fascists made laws and issued regulations and let state machinery take care of their application.

"Now the state machinery is partly destroyed and partly discredited. It is necessary therefore to guide the people to set up a new machinery not only free from Fascist remains, responsibles or accomplices of Fascism, but also new organs, and new practices of governing. It is necessary to call the people to find out through their own organizations the proper solution of their own problems or call them to collaborate to the solutions worked out or suggested from above.

"Italy needs early convocations of local elections, decentralisation, full powers to the Committees of Liberation, coordination of the Parties, workers unions, cultural religious women youth organizations activities.

"The key of all problems consists in making of Italy a true democracy." Togliatti concludes.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO CONVENING AGAIN TO-DAY.

1753

Ministers without Portfolio will meet again this afternoon

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1753

Ministers without Portfolio will meet again this afternoon at the Marshals Palace, The representatives of all parties will take part in the debates on the political situation with exception of Count Sforza, Independent.

After yesterday's meeting the Ministers conferred with Spataro, Press Undersecretary, who later had a talk with Prime Minister Bonomi.

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PARTY OF ACTION LEADER CALLS FOR MIDDLE WAY POLICY.

"There is no liberty without justice, and there is no justice without liberty" affirmed Professor Guido Calogero, exponent of the liberal wing of the Party of Action in a lecture given this morning at the Excelsior Cinema on the subject:" Democracy at the cross-roads a third way."

Calogero asserted that the Party of Action differs from other parties because is not a Rightist Party.in so far it does not confine itself only to defend political liberties but is mostly concerned with Social problems."On the other hand, it is not a Leftist Party, because it asserts that Social reforms are to be carried out to the expense of political liberties.

As for the present internal dissensions, Calogero criticized the attitude of the Christian Democrats who are trying to avoid a definite standing on the constitutional issues by temporizing.

"The Party of Action is out against Monarchy, and is pursuing a middle way between Socialism and Liberalism for the setting up of a Liberal Socialist Republic which, according to the orator, would suit on the international plan, the position of Italy in balance bdtween East and West civilizations."

COMMUNIST YOUTH EXHORTED TO CARRY ON FIGHTING.

Mauro Scoccimarro, Deputy Commissioner for anti-Fascist functions addressed this morning the Communist youth convened at Brancaccio Theatre, for the second convention after the liberation of Rome, Scoccimarro exhorted the young generations to intensify the struggle against the Nazi-Fascism, by mustering all their energies for supporting the rebirth of the Democratic [illegible]

Scoccimarro asserted that youth has to come to the top because the fundamental problem of Italy in facing the disaster

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Scoccimarro asserted that youth has to come to the top because the fundamental probl m of Italy in facing the disaster consists in renewing public life. Older generations compromised with Fascism are loosing groud day by day. It is up to the young elements to bring to fruition the hopes of that brave avanguards of Partisans who are fighting gallantly against the enemy.

The orator exhorted his listeners to join the fighting formations because the Italian Army is to be renewed with the

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immission of young forces. Scoccimarro warned against the manoeu-vrings of the reactionaries and pointed out the dangers implied in a plebiscite for the settlement of the istitutional issues.

Only a Constituent Assembly, he concluded, will be able to renew the Italian system in its rootings. He proposed the lowering of the electoral age to eighteen years. The big crowd cheered the orator and disbanded orderly shouting: "Down with the Monarchy".

BONOMI RESIGNS.

Undersecretariat of the Press and Informations communiqué:

Following the declarations resolved by the various Parties of the Government coalition and calling for Government activities reinforcement to the effects of fulfilling the aims which each of the said Parties are pursuing, the President of the Council Honourable Ivanoe Bonomi conferred with the Executives of the various Parties concerned in order to know their respective points of view.

Upon these consultations and all elements gathered, the President deemed advisable to offer his resignations.

Consequently the President of the Council, who had already announced his intention to the Ministers without Portfolio of all Parties of the coalition, presented to the Lieutenant General of the Realm the resignations of the Cabinet to-day.

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PRESS REVIEW

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Telefono 41746

BULLETIN N°400

NOVEMBER.25.1944
0900 h.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Rome hails the new Italian Army.
AVANTI! Socialist.
UNITA'.Communist.
IL POPOLO.Christian Democrat.

Talks on Government re-shuffle continua.
IL POPOLO.Christian Democrat.

The Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs resigns.
IL TEMPO.Indipendent.

Public opinion unconcerned with politicians turmoils.
ITALIA NUOVA.Monarchist.

"Italia" Brigade in line with Tito's Army.
UNITA'. Communist.

SWAPING MEN IS NOT RESOLUTIVE.

"Political circles interest in regard to the prospective Government shake up seem to be focused on the problem of rotating of men in commanding posts." writes AVANTI! organ of the Socialists.

The problem is much more important because it involves the reorganization of the Democratic forces for the Constituent assembly. Reactionary forces are trying to come back under the banner of a sort of [illegible]

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The problem is much more important because it involves the reorganisation of the Democratic forces for the Constituent assembly. Reactionary forces are trying to come back under the banner of a sort of a Monarchist neo-Fascism. Fascist organizations are dead, Nationalistic ideologies are buried under the ruins of our cities But the interest that backed up Fascism are alive and the men that armed Fascism to defend their privileges, pressed by the epuration machinery get together, and are

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trying to stage a counterattack.

"The neo-Fascism campaigning is centered on the so-called Bolscevist danger and the illegalism of workers parties; and these arguments are echoed even in the press of the Christian Democrats, their public declarations and reiterated by Alcide De Gasperi, Minister without Portfolio, Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party in his interviews with foreign correspondents. It looks like the Rightist groups in Italy cannot be neo-Fascist even in Liberal and Democratic cloack." the writer concludes.

HAILING THE ITALIAN NEW ARMY.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) commenting the warm farewell extended yesterday by Rome population to Italian troops, points out that many people threw to soldiers our cigarettes.

"A negligible sacrifice" says the Liberal organ,"is that of disposing of a few cigarettes, but its significance is clear. Perhaps it would be useful to take account of it, for judging this Roman crowd which is looked upon by all as cynical and insensible.

"The motor lorries were filled with flowers, every musket had its flower. And the women, those girls of Rome whom everybody read a little of cheap lecture, were in the first row and acclaimed sincerely, with tears on their eyes. A group of girls was throwing their flowers accompanied with little notes of wishes , written in a haste:" Good luck and come back soon!"

"Soldiers were astonished at so much warmness. During these last few months they had, perhaps, the impression of having lost a little of the people's love. They know that they are going to fight for their own people and know that they are loved, outside and above any interest, because they are Italian."

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

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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BULLETIN Nº 403 November 25, 1944.
[illegible] h.

"CLOUDS MUST BE CLEARED"
SAYS "RICOSTRUZIONE" COMMENTING ITALO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

Commenting the present state of relations between Italy and France "Ricostruzione" (Labour Democrat) says that General De Gaulle has repeated, in behalf of Liberated France, the same words that he uttered at Ajaccio when the liberation of his Country still appeared like a dream.

"The words of De Gaulle"- says "Ricostruzione" -"are an invitation that we must welcome with joy. France, which has believed, which now believes in the imperishable destiny of that Democracy towards which Italy has to-day come back, will find in our Country the old time friendship. But it is necessary to clear the clouds. It is necessary to tell France, which knew in her Country noble figures of refugees who had escaped from Fascist persecutions, that inside the boundaries of Italy there were thousands of people, a sort of refugees in their own Fatherland whom Fascism had persecuted and had silenced with police measures and with imprisonment. To-day Italy is governed by these men. France cannot feel doubtful, and must know it. The tasks of to-morrow are gigantic and dreadful; it is therefore necessary that we be prepared and that anything that could prove useful for reestablishing a fraternity of intention for the reconstruction of Europe, be got in readiness without any delay."

AUSTRIANS TO BE IN DEMOCRATIC WAY
FIRST FILM SINCE "ANSCHLUSS".

For the first time since the "Anschluss" Austrian citizens of the European continent and [illegible]

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AUSTRIA'S FIRST IN DEMOCRATIC WAY
FIRST TIME SINCE "ANSCHLUSS".

For the first time since the "Anschluss" Austrian citizens of the European continent had the opportunity to participate to elections based on democratic principles.

Austrian refugees presently residing in liberated Italy met in Rome for creating their political Association and voted in order to select a Managing Committee.

Eighty-two per cent of Austrians over 21 years of age participated to the elections, whose results were as follows: 5 social-Democrats, 3 Liberals, 2 Socialists, 2 Monarchists.

The Communists had joined the Socialist ticket, because they were unable to get a sufficient number of preliminary votes for having the right of presenting their own ticket.

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NO NEW CABINET TO-NIGHT (1930 HRS)

No news early to-night of the coming Cabinet.

This morning meeting of the Ministers without Portfolio produced no results. The Ministers disbanded after sharp debates.

All this afternoon the Ministers discussed the same issues, this time in their own offices, the Palazzo dei Marescialli, in Piazza Indipendenza, and not at the Viminale, and without Ivanoe Bonomi. They each represented their own Parties. The meeting went on till late.

The fact that North Italy is still fighting the Germans in perfect union, the fact that the great majority of Italians are awaiting concrete measures and proofs that the Government functions, the fact that world public opinion would like to see a sign that Italian democracy is alive, are spurring the Ministers to separate the grave ideological obstacles which bar their way to perfect union - we were told by political experts.

In spite of serious difficulties, official circles were still confident tonight about the outcome of this laborious crisis.

"CIL" CANNOT GIVE THE COUNTRY
BREAD AND WORK EPURATION' - SELVAGGI.

Tomorrow morning editorial by the Editor of "Ttalia Nuova" Enzo Selvaggi will say:

"The six Party Coalition or whatever combination connected with the monopoly of the Committee of National Liberation is congenitally unable to guarantee the country its most elementary needs: work, bread, war, epuration....Watching the Italian scene are also the prisoners and the foreigners... Foreigners doubt that Italy wants to follow a road to democracy...As long as this doubt remains, they will not extend their aid to Italy".

Pietro Nenni's editorial was not yet written at 2000 hrs as the Leader of the Socialist Party had joined the Ministers without Portfolio on their talks, during the afternoon, and had presided over a meeting of the Socialist Executive Committee until late.

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

BULLETIN N° 402 November 25, 1944.
1600 h.

"ADMINIST[illegible]ON OF JUSTICE REORGANISING", TUPINI.

"The administration of Justice in Liberated Italy has started functioning fairly well, after having overcome many difficulties" stated to "SI" Justice Minister Umberto Tupini. "This has been my foremost care since I came to office".

At the end of the year the Minister intends to print a summary of what has been done in the reorganisation of the Courts, Tribunals and of the complex machinery of Justice. Much more will be done in the following year as a result of measures which have already been taken.

After having outlined the frequent changes to which justice administration was submitted in 1865,1890,1908,1921,1923,1930 1933 ca. 1941 he said that a new reform is necessary to make this administration consistent with the new Democratic Italian state and wipe out the relics of Fascism.

"The magistrates", he explained, "must be given a higher prestige and absolute independance from the executive power. To this end selection must be made stricter and their economic position improved. I have already drafted schemes and proposals which I shall soon submit to the study of special commissions."

Asked about the changes to be made to the Fascist penitentiary reform the Minister said that they will depend on and be a consequence of the reform of the Fascist penal Code. The totalitarian principles of the Fascist reform will be dismantled but what is good in that reform, being the result of a universal evolution in the matter, paralelled in other Countries, will be kept.

"NO TYPHUS [illegible] DEATHS - TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY INCREASING - VENEREAL DISEASES CHECKED" - SAYS HEALTH OFFICE.

A recrudescence of cases of typhoid fever which, according to rumours, would have taken place in Rome, was denied by the Director of the Health Office, Prof. Saldino Clemmossi, who assured us that the situation in this field, after having been very satisfactory [illegible]

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A recrudescence of cases of typhoid fever which, according to rumours, would have taken place in Rome, was denied by the Director of the Health Office, Prof. Guglielmo Guarnieri, who assured us that the situation in this field, after having been very satisfactory even during the most dangerous summer months, must be considered at present even too good.

The diseases which cause grave preoccupation are instead tuberculosis and the sicknesses of infants of less then one year. As regards tuberculosis, on account of the scarsity of food stuffs due to the war, the mortality is greatly on the

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increase even if the number of patients seems apparently in diminution, because the transport difficulties prevent them from seeking cures except in extremely grave cases. The infantile ailments, nearly all of intestinal character, are decreasing with the lowering of the temperature.

As to venereal diseases, they are apparently diminishing. This is due, according to Prof. Clemarossa, both to the control to which the young men enrolled are submitted, which induces them, also for military reasons, not to hide their infirmities, and to the prosperous conditions of the women who seek private medical assistance instead of going to ambulatories. The consequences of venereal diseases will be manifest about 1947 as regards the lues heredity of those born in this period, and even before, when the women, their transitory economic well-being once ended, will be obliged to seek ambulatory cures.

ITALIAN WOMEN APPEAL TO TOSCANINI FOR WELFARE WORK.

The Union of the Italian Women applied to the Authorities for taking part in relief work for the neediest ones in Liberated Italy and the distributions of aids from Allied Countries. The Italian women appealed to Arturo Toscanini to intercede with the American Welfare Agencies so that they might be of service in the assistance of the victims of war.

Ecuador Legation to Holy See promoted to Embassy.

The Ecuador Legation which during the whole war period has been directed by a Chargé d'Affaires, sig.Arturo Barrero Bustamente who lived in the Vatican together will all the other Allied diplomats, has now been promoted to Embassy.

The first Ambassador señor Manuel Sotomayor has already arrived in Rome and in the next few days will present his credential letters to the Pope.

POPE WILL BE VERY BUSY IN DECEMBER.

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POPE WILL BE VERY BUSY IN DECEMBER.
(By our Vatican Correspondent)

December will be a very busy and full month for the Pope according to the program drafted today. Sunday 10 in the afternoon His Holiness will descend in Saint Peter's and take part in a penitential ceremony. He will carry the Cross himself. On the Eve the Pope will receive the Cardinals' full College for the Xmas greetings and will later broadcast a message to the Catholics in the whole world. At midnight he will celebrate

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Holy Mass for the Diplomatic Corps. On December 26 the Pope will start to receive the diplomatic representatives for the New Year's greetings.

Last year Xmas Mass was not celebrated at midnihgt in Roman Churches beacuse the Germans had imposed the curfew at 7 p.m. The Mass was anticipated to 5 p.m. but finally cancelled at the last minute as a kind of not too veiled protest.

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BULLETIN Nº 401

NOVEMBER.25.1944
1300 H.

FARINACCI FURNITURE DISCOVERED IN A GROTTO NEAR ROME.

The most part of the furniture formerly at the magnificent Villa of Roberto Farinacci, first Secretary-General of the Fascist Party and one of the major responsible for pro-German politics of Fascism, has been discovered in a grotto situated in the suburban district of Casale dei Pazzi, on the Via Nomentana.

The towered villa which was surrounded by 21 hectars of land and was embellished by bronze statues and other art objects was found almost empty when the trustee for Farinacci's property took possession of the edifice.

In fact, Farinacci, who never returned to Rome after July 25,1943, had succeeded, during the period of German occupation, in transferring northward the most part of the valuable furniture of the above mentioned villa, as well as that of another villa that he had at Gerapo(Province of Littoria) and that of the Rome residence, located in Via Aterno.

The transferred property included several cases of paintings of the most famous artists of the 19th century , a surprisingly big amount of silverware and precious chinaware, as well as a considerable number of golden cigarette-cases, for which Farinacci had a particular hobby.

The furniture found in the grotto, which is located near one of the farmhouses of Casale dei Pazzi estate, belong to a luxu[illegible]us dining-room, to two bed[illegible]

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The furniture found in the grotto, which is located near one of the farmhouses of Casale dei Pazzi estate, belong to a luxurious dining-room, to two bed-rooms, and to a modern style parlour.

CALMNESS NOW REIGNS AT "REGINA COELI".

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Complete calmness reigns now again at "Regina Coeli" jail, where no incidents occurred during the past night and this morning. Four hundred of the 1450 inmates have already been transferred to other prisons far away from Rome.No new departures

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took place to-day,but another considerable group of prisoners will be transferred in various provinces during the next few days. Thus being the number of inmates reduced by nearly fifty per cent, it should be possible to ensure the order and avoid further riots at "Regina Coeli".

THE CORPORATIVE STATE WAS A GIGANTIC HOAX. ILLUMINATING STUDY BY MATTEO MATTEOTTI.

The so-called corporative state which boasted of Social services was a Fascist hoax which succeeded at a time in mistyfying many people through faked statistics and misleading literature of high pressure propaganda.

Matteo Matteotti, son of the anti-Fascist martyr, in a very illuminating study just out,(Matteo Matteotti: The working classes under the Fascist domination 1921-1943, AVANTI!Publishing House,1944) destroys the myth of the so-called Social uplifting activities of corporative agenmies and exposes this gigantic hoax with the most detailed account of how things really stood under Fascist dictatorship.

Matteotti has a thourough analisis of the so-called corporative system, through facts gathering and objective researches. Nominal wages were raised but the standard of living tumbled down because of mounting prices and widespread unemployment.

Fascist statistics, although manipulated for propaganda purposes could not indulge in wholesale falsehoods. So figures show in their own statistics, that wheat consumption from 179,3 kilos per capita in 1922 when Fascism came to power, slipped back to 136,2 in 1934 to rise again to 165 in 1937 which was

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[illegible] consumption from 17,6 per capita in 1910 went down to [illegible] 37, wine from 141,5 litri in 1934 to 110,5 in the years 1926-1930. As for work hours,women and children pratection, Social insurances etc, Matteotti shows documentary evidences that the 48 hours week and the 40 hours Fascist decrees were never complied with.

The number of boys under fifteen years age working long hours jumped or 65.000 in 1931 to 150.000 in 1935.Permanent unemployment reached figure of 1 million in 1930-1938. 1742

Matteo Matteotti is one of the leaders exponents of the Socialist youth Movement in Italy and editor of the weekly Socialist youth.

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THE FIRST FEMALL LABOR CONFERENCE IN ITALY.

For the first time in Italy, female workers will meet in Rome, December 10, to participate to a Female Labor Conference organized by Generla Confederation of Labor, upon request of Italian Women Union. The aim of the meeting is to ascertain the female workers opinion about the Labor regulations in order to improve their working conditions.

It is known that Fascist Labor laws, which are still enforced, impose certain unjustified limitations to female work. Such laws contain also some incongruousnesses like the one for instance, that imposes on female University students school taxes which, for some faculties, are heavier than those imposed on male students.

Several female Associations have already requested to participate to the conference, including the female branch of the Catholic Association of Italian Workers.

UNOFFICIAL STATEMENT ON POLITICAL SITUATION WILL PROBABLE BE ISSUED TO-NIGHT.

A new meeting of the Ministers without Portfolio was held this morning at the Viminale Palace, under the chairmanship of Bonomi.

The representative of the Liberal Party was not present because Professor Manlio Brosio, who has been chosen for replacing Count Carandini, now Ambassador at London, has not been appointed Minister yet.

After the meeting the Ministers told newspapermen that they had nothing to state regarding the solution of the Cabinet crisis.

Almost all Ministers, and particularly Saragat, Socialist, and Count Sforza, looked somewhat gloomy when they left. This would indicate that no agreement has been so far reached between Parties for the solution of Cabinet

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No further meeting of Ministers without Portfolio is scheduled for to-day afternoon, but cannot be excluded that some unofficial explanation on the situation may be issued this evening.

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BULLETIN Nº 399 November 24,1944.
2000 h.

ITALO-SOVIET LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP HAILED BY PREMIER BONOMI

"Centuries old sympathy" the friendship between Italy and Czechoslovakia has been described by Italian Premier Ivanoe Bonomi in a letter addressed to Dr. Vladimir Vanek, Minister of Czechoslovakia, who had informed him about the statement by thr London Czechoslovakian Government following the decision of Italian Government to regard the Munich Agreements as void.

"I am glad to avail myself of this occasion - writes Bonomi - for reaffirming to you that I always regarded the friendship between Italy and Czechoslovakia as the most natural expression of a centuries old sympathy and as one of the fundamental principles for peace and european reconstruction".

FORGIS CLANDESTINE MAGAZINE TO GET PUBLICATION PERMIT

" The accusations contained in "Unità" are all lies" with these words the editor of the monarchical newspaper "Italia Nuova", Enzo Selvaggi, reacted to the charges made by the Communist newspaper in yesterday's issue to the effect that men of the Proletarian Union Party were collaborating with him within the Italian Democratic Party (Monarchical) The Secretary of the Proletarian Unionists, Umberto Salvarezza was recently accused by deputate Umberto Bianchi of having blackmailed wealthy Fascist people.

"Salvarezza never actually built up a Party" declared to Signor Umberto Bianchi," but only a private enterprise to make ends meet. The first issue of the blackmailing magazine "Unione Proletaria" came out, after Rome was liberated, with the issue Nr. 61, with the implication that other 60 issues had been printed during the clandestine period. This was necessary to get a publication permit from the Allied authori-

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the issue Nr 61, with the implication that other 60 issues
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cessary to get a publication permit from the Allied authori-
ties. Actually only one issue had been published before and
dated December 25 1943, but really printed in Rome in August
1944, after the Allies' arrival.

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"FRANCO FRANCHI" FAMOUS PATRIOT LEADER
IN ROME TODAY, TELLS "SI" OF THE NORTH

Franco Franchi, for whose head the Nazis are now willing to pay 5 million lire, was back in liberated territory for the umpteenth time today on work connected with the Patriot resistance in the North. " Yes, of course you can use my name" Franchi told a SI reporter," it is much too well-known to the Nazi-Fascists for it to make any difference, and anyway it is not my name. It's just a burnt-out nom-de-bataile."

It is, however, the name by which millions of listeners to BBC programs in Italian know him when criptic messages are broadcast to him and his men in occupied territory.

" There is no question of the Patriots laying down their arms for the Winter,"Franchi stated," They will go on fighting for many reasons, one of them being that if they stop they face certain and uns very death. There are no winter quarters on which to retreat up there." he declared.

Giving a vivid picture of the bitterness of a struggle in which no quarter can be expected and in which the Germans with their Fascist henchmen are every day inventing new ~~xxxx~~ horrors to perpetrate on the Patriots who fall in their hands, Franchi stated that Turin rather than Milan is at present the biggest headache the Germans have to handle. Upwards of 6 thousand German soldiers are now stationed in Turin to repress the continuous sabotage, firing and bombing which takes place inside the city and to keep the roads leading to it reasonably clear. It takes hours to a civilian car to travel in most of Northern Italy as the Germans are holding the villages and stop every car to chek on it as it enters or leaves. The open country is considered practically no-man's-land.

Apart from the Patriot bands in the hills and mountains who only descend to the plains for special jobs, there are hundreds of Patriots operating in the cities, whose activities often require them to mingle quite closely with Fascists and Germans. Franchi himself took a long motor trip recently as a guest of a Fascist big official. On route, he brought the subject around to Franchi whom, he told his guest, he

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to pay 5 million lire, was back in liberated territory for the umpteenth time today on work connected with the Patriot resistance in the North. " Yes, of course you can use my name" Franchi told a SI reporter," It is much too well-known to the Nazi-Fascists for it to make any difference, and anyway it is not my name. It's just a burnt-out nom-de-battle."

It is, however, the name by which millions of listeners to BBC programs in Italian know him when criptic messages are broadcast to him and his men in occupied territory.

" There is no question of the Patriots laying down their arms for the winter,"Franchi stated," They will go on fighting for many reasons, one of them being that if they stop they face certain and uns very death. There are no winter quarters on which to retreat up there." he declared.

Giving a vivid picture of the bitterness of a struggle in which no quarter can be expected and in which the Germans with their Fascist henchmen are every day inventing new ~~xxxx~~ horrors to perpetrate on the Patriots who fall in their hands, Franchi stated that Turin rather than Milan is at present the biggest headache the Germans have to handle. Upwards of 6 thousand German soldiers are now stationed in Turin to repress the continuous sabotage, shooting and bombing which takes place inside the city and to keep the roads leading to it reasonably clear. It takes hours to a civilian car to travel in most of Northern Italy as the Germans are holding the villages and stop every car to chek on it as it enters or leaves. The open country is considered practically no-man's-land.

Apart from the Patriot bands in the hills and mountains who only descend to the plains for special jobs, there are hundreds of Patriots operating in the cities, whose activities often require them to mingle quite closely with Fascists and Germans. Franchi himself took a long motor trip recently as a guest of a Fascist big official. On route, he brought the subject around to Franchi whom, he told his guest, he happened to know about. He was careful to add that of course

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the fellow was notoriously in the pay of the Jews, the Capitalists and the Communists. To his surprise the official contradicted him and said that he had heard instead that the fellow was not a bad type, though of course terribly misguided. All the while Franchi was anxiously watching the road-sides from where he might expect at any moment a volley of bullets from one of his own men.

The day of sporadic and individual Patriot initiative is over, Franchi stated, The entire resistance movement is now firmly in the hands of C.L.N.A.I. (Committee of National Liberation for Northern Italy) which is practically functioning as an underground movement. All the military action is taken on orders froma unified central command, directly responsible to this Government. Five Parties are represented in the Committee. They are the same Parties which now form the coalition Government in Liberated Italy, minus the "Democrazia del Lavoro" Party(whose leader in Liberated Italy is Signor Meuccio Ruini) which, for lack of organisation, is not yet prominent in the Northern provinces.

"The spirit of cooperation among the Parties is much more in evidence up there than down here",Franchi stated. " This of course is due to the danger under which they work and the more burning hatred for the common enemy in their midst. But what the Committee really lacks at present, in order to sway that considerable part of the population which is still waiting on the side-lines and sometimes unwittingly collaborating with the enemy, is a clear recognition of its powers on the part of the Italian Government of Liberated Italy", Franchi concluded.

"FASCI"NO LONGER ON ITALY'S COAT OF ARMS BY DECREE ISSUED TODAY, NOV. 24,1944

The fascist "Littorio" emblem was suppressed today in the emblem of the State and the seals of public offices and notaries by a decree published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale. The Fasci were added to the State coat of arms June 9, 1927. Now one year and four months from the fall of Fascism, they have been eliminated and sent to the dustbin.

PERSICO OUTLINES REGIONAL REFORMS

Regional districts, except for minor changes, which may

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PERSICO OUTLINES REGIONAL REFORMS

Regional districts, except for minor changes, which may be adopted by popular referendum, will be reorganised in the new Italian State along the traditional ~~lines~~ geographical 1738 lines, regional administration will be elected by universal

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sufficiency. The Regional Council will elect the Regional Deputies and the Governor of the Region. The powers of the National Assembly will be extended to cover all public xxxxxxxx services; education, health, industry, commerce, communications, tourism. Local residents will have to pay regional taxes for the upkeeping of the administrative offices and special regional services. This is the general set up outlined for the new Democratic Italian State in a lecture given today by Giovanni Persico, Prefetto of Rome.

NO MORE ALIASES RECOGNISED

Only law offenders continue to retain assumed names in Liberated Italy declared to SI a high police official. Today law abiding people have obtained proper documents of identification after the liberation. It is well known that Patriots, members of underground antiFascist groups, officers in hiding were forced to conceal their identity with false cards and documents under the Nazi occupation. Of course there were even suspicious characters who profited under false pretences to secure certain lives. Their number is however not so high as believed and is easily brought under control. All public offices have been directed to check up carefully personal documents exhibited by citizens.

REGINA COELI RIOTERS TRANSFERRED TO
OTHER JAILS OUTSIDE ROME

Hundreds of rioting inmates of Regina Coeli left Rome today bound for Avellino, Teramo, Spoleto and Sorimo del Circeo. Four hundred prisoners were transferred to other jails of quiet provincial towns after xxxxx holding out all night on the roof of the sixth cell block. Chilled by the winter night they took the advice of the director of the jail went back to their cells of the third block where political prisoners were detained by the Allied Command. These prisoners were transferred already yesterday to Porto Portese reformatory. The damages brought about by the riot to the Roman jail are considerable as roofs have been burned out and all the windows smashed and equipments destroyed.

MIN. EBBS WITHOUT PORTF. C DISCUSS RESHUFFLE

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

by Giovanni Peretico, Prefetto of Rome.

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MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO DISCUSS RESHUFFLE

The Ministers without portfolio met this evening at the Viminale Palace to discuss the Cabinet's reshuffle under the chairmanship of D.M. Ivanoe Bonomi. The meeting lasted two hours.

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BULLETIN No 398

November 24,1944.
1600 h.

PARTISANS CRITICISE SLOWNESS OF PURGE.

Some patriots who arrived recently in liberated territory after having passed the fighting line, have declared that the work of the Epuration Commission is carefully followed in the North and that the scarsity of results obtained and the slowness of the procedure have provoked disappointment.

According to the declaration of these patriots, many of those who belong to the bands operating against the Nazi-Fascists deluded in their desire of a vaster and more rapid justice nurse a certain resentment against the said Commission which is ironically nicknamed the "Fascist Commission for Epuration."

FRENCH BISHOP ARRIVES IN ROME.

The first French Bishop from liberated France has arrived in Rome. He is Mons.Pietro Théas, Bishop of Montauban and he immediately contacted with the Vatican authorities. On Sunday he will probably be received by the Pope.

FIRST SOVIET PLAY TO APPEAR ON ITALIAN STAGE

Tuesday 28 November, at the Quirino Theatre, under the direction of Vito Pandolfi, the Pinchi-Magnani Company will act the drama of Maxim Gorki "Jegor Bulyciov and others".

This is the first time that a Soviet work will appear on the Italian stage. Written in 1932 the drama, whose subject matter starts at the moment of Rasputin's death (December 1916) and ends at the outbreak of the February 1917 revolution, which culminated with the abdication and the arrest of the Zar, symbolises in the chiefactor Jegor Bulyciov the decline and fall of the Russian bourgeoisie.

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RUMANIAN PURGE REACHES ROME.

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RUMANIAN PURGE REACHES ROME.

Emilio Panaitescu, director of the Rumanian Art Academy in Rome, technical advisor to the Rumanian Legation to the Holy See and Horia Roman, technical attaché to the same Legation, have been dismissed from their posts by the Rumanian Government in accord with the epuration law. They were not members of the Diplomatic Corps.

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REGINA COELI PARTIALLY EVACUATED.

"To re-establish a relative security inside the Regina Coeli jail the number of the inmates must be at least halved" t ld "SI" today the new director of Rome's prison, Domenico Donati, who took up his difficult task a few days ago, when revolt was already simmering.

"Presently", Donati continued, " there are in the jail 1450 prisoners while almost half of the building is out of order following damages, fires, demolitions it suffered lately. All the 4 cell blocks which depart from the so-called second rotunda cannot be used. Two of them are being repaired. Of the 4 cell blocks from the first rotunda one is out of use. Thus of the 8 cell blocks in the jail only 3 are in order. To ensure order and discipline in so little space one must halve the number of inmates. That is what we are doing transferring somewhere else a part of the prisoners. 50 have left yesterday and other 400 will go today. The Justice Ministry reckons it can transfer about 700 prisoners. "

Asked about the reasons of the riot Donati said that owing to the present conditions the prisoners can get out of their cells and gather freely and therefore they react violently to every attempt to repair the doors and restore discipline. As for the food they get 500 grams of bread and a soup every day. Although this might not be much and monotonous it can be considered sufficient especially at the present time. The number of the jailers is in itself sufficient although quality is poor. Something is being done to ameliorate things in this connection.

"And what have the political prisoners been doing?" What about Azzolini?" we enquired. "They are in a detached building and took no part in the revolt. The former Governor of the Bank of Italy is methodically carrying on his work of librarian. Up to now, 1 p.m.," the director concluded,"peace has reigned after last night's storm. Let us hope it will last."

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BULLETIN N° 397

NOVEMBER 24.1944
1300 h.

NEW CABINET MOVED.

FINISHING TOUCHES PUT TO "CONCRETE PLAN OF WORK."
(by our Political Correspondent.)

The new Cabinet is now practically formed, well informed people told us to-day. Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi was to-day formulating the concrete plan which will have to be submitted to the Parties and which will eventually form the new platform on which the Six Parties will collaborate.

The old Salerno truce based on what appeared then the foremost questions separating the Parties (1. Postponement of the solution of the Institutional Question. 2. Co-operation with the Allies for the war against Fascism and the German oppressors.) is now obviously insufficient to hold the Government together.

The Country needs concrete action on urgent questions which cannot be left to a constituent assembly, to the elections, to the end of the war, to a free clash of different ideologies. The Country must be fed, public order must be enforced, communications re-established wherever possible, industries set going, emergency housing organized with whatever means are available for bombed and war-torn districts, Sardinia and Sicily looked after, relations with the Allies put on more factual, business-like basis. All this cannot be done in an atmosphere of mutual mistrust, by politicians preoccupied whether any simple, necesary move will damage or benefit their own petty party.

The duration of the war in Italy has therefore made necessary a new pact of alliance among Parties which will allow them to set to work. The fact that North Italy (whose representatives were consulted by the Prime Minister) is awaiting liberation and looks on with dismay at squabbles among politicians at home, is spurring the work with a concrete, efficient formulation of a plan.

The history of the present crisis can now be rapidly outlined. Last Friday Ivanoe Bonomi, sensing through the press and through many contacts with prominent men that the Country was

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The history of the present crisis can now be rapidly outlined. Last Friday Ivanoe Bonomi, sensing through the press and through many contacts with prominent men, that the Country was fed up with squabbles and byzantine disputes, decide to re-shuffle the Cabinet. He asked Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, Enrico De Nicola (veteran statesman Neapolitan, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, now retired), and Benedetto Croce to join the Cabi-

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net. They asked for a widening of the Six party control of affairs, as a condition. The condition was not accepted by the Ministers without Portfolio. The three elderly statesmen refused to accept posts.

For different reasons, Giovanni Visconti Venosta, undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, handed Bonomi his resignation.

Other Ministers were rumoured on the verge of resigning. This made the necessity for a re-shuffle even more urgent. The lines were obvious: a concrete plan on which to co-operate. Representatives from the North arrived in time for the consultations. During a few days intensive work the plan was worked out in its main lines, men chosen for their posts. Yesterday the Lieutenant General of the Realm was informed of the work done. To-day the finishing touches are being put to the plan. Within a few days, after the plan will have been discussed and approved by the Parties, it will be made known, together with the names of the new ministers.

THE TASK OF LIBERATION COMMITTEES IN THE OPINION OF COMMUNISTS.

The opinion of Communists about the proposed attribution of power to the National Liberation Committees has been clarified by some official speakers at the local meetings that Rome branches of the Communist Party held during the current week.

While the Socialist Party has repetoadly summarized its point of view in the sentence: " The whole power to the National Liberation Committees", the Communists, -even admitting that such a solution would not be against the interests of the democracy and of the Country-, opine that an intermediate solution should be preferred in order to safeguard and strenghten the unity of political forces presently participating to the Government.

Such an intermediate solution would render possible a wider and more direct participation of Democratic forces to the political life.

The Communists think the problem could be solved

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According to the Communists, the problem could be solved by conferring to the National Liberation Committees, even temporarily, a purely consultative task.

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ITALIAN TROOPS REPATRIATED FROM GREECE.

It is learned from well informed sources that a first group of Italian troops repatriating from Greece landed in two parts of Liberated Italy.

The group included 4500 officers and soldiers who escaped German persecution and deportation with the help, both moral and material, of Greek population.

PROPERTY OF FASCIST HYERARCH RENATO RICCI
TRANSFERRED NORTHWARD DURING GERMAN OCCUPATION.

Valuable furniture, art objects and all precious items that Renato Ricci, former chief of the Fascist Juvenile Association "Balilla" and former Minister of the Corporations had assembled in his political Rome residence, where transferred northward during the nine-month German occupation, it has been ascertained by lawyer Camillo Corsanego, trustee of the attached property of Ricci.

It is believed that all those valuables are now in Northern Italy where Ricci holds political post in the so-called Mussolini's Republic, while the bulk of his enormous property, acquired during a score of years of Fascist activity, must be located at Carrara, the birthplace of the former Minister.

Ricci is supposed to have accumulated a lot of money with the co-operation of his father-in-law, big marble industrialist of Carrara, whom the Fascist Government granted the exclusive supply of marble and other building material for the construction of Mussolini Forum in Rome and of many edifices throughout the Country.

ROME PLEASED BY DE GAULLE'S SPEECH.

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

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ROME PLEASED BY DE GAULLE'S SPEECH.

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General De Gaulle's reference, in his yesterday's speech, to a future clarification between France and Italy was welcomed in Rome.

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We are able to reveal that unofficial conversations have been in progress for the last months between theItalian and the French Governments (through the medium of Ambassador Couve de Merville, French representative on the A.C.I. Board) on the several questions which still prevent a formal reestablishment of relations. The foremost obstacle which has to be overcome is the French request for abandonment on thepart of Italy of her rights with respect to the Italiens in Tunisia (who number about a half of the white population). Those rights were assured to Italy by the freely negotiated conventions of 1896, which the French Government has recently denounced. It is understood that French and Italian negotiators are looking for a formula which might solve the problem and settle this troublesome question once for all.

It may be added on this respect that the Italian press has been eloquent in the last days in the necessity, not only for Italy, but for the peace itself of Europe and of the world, to bring about a reconciliation between the two peoples. The press pointed out that all Italians were convinced that the wrongs done by Fascism to France have to be repaired through negotiations.

It would be extremely expedient that, in the present troubled conditions of Europe,peace (or the equivalent of peace) might be reached between two countries, bound as much by geography as by

Italiand have been satisfactorily impressed by the French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's recent declarations, according to which France is opposed to the divisions of Europe into two blocks, which, in Italy's view, could not but restore a state of things most liable to reproduce war in a near future.

PRINCE HUMBERT,MEMBERS OF CABINET,AND ROMAN POPULATION DID FAREWELL TO ITALIAN SOLDIERS LEAVING NORTHWARD.

For the first time since the arrival of the Allied, the population of Rome witnessed the departure of Italian soldiers when this morning large crowd lining the beflagged main thoroughfares of the Capital bade farewell to motorized units of the "Friuli" Division that crossed the city before leaving northward.

Prince Humbert

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

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Prince Humbert, Lieutenant General of the Realm, Prime Minister Bonomi, Count Sforza, Togliatti and several high officers of Allied Forces witnessed the parade from a stand erected in front of the Navy Ministry.

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Acclamations and throwing of flowers saluted this first group of Italian soldiers who are going somewhere in Central Italy to complete their training before reaching the battle line to participate with Allied Forces to the operations against the ene-

At Piazza Venezia as well as at Piazza Colonna and along the Corso Umberto and other streets many patriotic and political associations had assembled the respective members carrying national colours as well as Party emblems, including red flags of the Socialist Communist Movement.

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REVIEW BULLETIN N°396 NOVEMBER 24.1944
0900 h.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Partisans warfare will not pause during the winter.
UNITA'?Communist.

Bonomi visiting De Nicola in Naples for consultations on the Government crisis.
TEMPO. Indipendent.

Italy is not divided betwee London and Moscow influences. Anglo-Russian collaboration is fundamental for enduring peace and the new Italian democracy should stand by it.
AVANTI!Socialist.

De Gaulle statement on Franco-Italian relations appreciated as a hopeful sign of reconciliation.
CORRIERE DI ROMA.P.W.B.

Hailing the first detachements of the Italian Army passing by Rome on their way to the front.
IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

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SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS WIDENING MUTUAL UNDERSTANDINGS.

AVANTI!, organ of the Socialist Party commenting on the Socialist Communist agreement for joint action entered upon by Socialists

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TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Partisans warfare will not pause during the winter.
UNITA'?Communist.

Bonomi visiting De Nicola in Naples for consultations on the Government crisis.
TEMPO. Indipendent.

Italy is not divided betwee London and Moscow influences. Anglo-Russian collaboration is fundamental for enduring peace and the new Italian democracy should stand by it.
AVANTI!Socialist.

De Gaulle statement on Franco-Italian relations appreciated as a hopeful sign of reconciliation.
CORRIERE DI ROMA.P.W.B.

Hailing the first detachements of the Italian Army passing by Rome on their way to the front.
IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

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SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS WIDENING
MUTUAL UNDERSTANDINGS.

AVANTI!, organ of the Socialist Party commenting on the Socialist Communist agreement for joint action entered upon by Socialists and Communists in Northern Italy writes that it represents a new important step toward a solid block of workers masses.

"There is some misunderstanding in English speaking countries in regard to this line of action", the writer observes.

"But this is due to hastily valuation of our policies which makes believe in London and New York that we have espoused the cause of Moscow against that of the Western Powers.

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"This is utterly unwarranted. We do not admit the existing of a dilemma either actual or potential. The dilemma London or Moscow.

"Reactionaries in Europe and in America are trying to represent in terms of conflicting forces Moscow and London policies.

"We think on the contrary that collaboration between Moscow and London is not only possible but indispensable for world peace. We think that by contributing to this collaboration we will prevent a third world war."

ITALIANS MUST HELP THE NORTHERN PARTISANS.

"UNITA", organ of the Communist Party, commenting again the situation of the Partisans, says that there shall be no pause in their struggle in Northern Italy.

"The solution" writes the Communist paper, "is but one: continue the struggle.

"There is not a more urgent, a more important problem for any Italian than to mobilize in order to help the Northern Partisans and save them. This is the problem that must dominate all our thoughts. We must remember, at last, that we possess a will and must have it prevail at any cost. Otherwise we should really and sorrowfully make up our minds and believe that our people is deprived of conscience and is not politically ripe and his plans of revival are but vain words."

ITALIANS SHOULD CATCH UP WITH RELIABLE POLITICAL LITERATURE.

1728

"[illegible]", organ of the Communist Party, observes that Italian readers are displaying a keen interest in political studies and books, pamphlets and articles on Socialist doctrines, or Soviet achievements on Marx and Engels, Lenin and Stalin are in ever

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Even under Fascist censorship, proletarian literature and studies in Social sciences were circulating mostly underground and eagerly read, notwithstanding the Fascist squads destroyed lib-

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brories belonging to workers Unions and co-operatives etc.
This resulted only in more widespread popular interest for the literature banned by Fascist tyranny.
But when Fascists realized that all their efforts to suppress free thought were a failure they managed to dump in the market a misguiding politival literature, Trocky, Doriot, Ludwig, Essad Bey, Filop Muller books and like to discredit and slander Socialist accomplishments in Russia and Soviet leaders.
UNITA' holds that this Fascist propaganda succeeded in mistifying to some extent part of the Italian people, and imbuing them with false ideas or distorted ideas.
UNITA' calls the readers to get rids of Fascist leftovers in their libraries and turn only to reliable sources of information and catch up with good texts, now freely available.
"To start with", UNITA' concludes, "all anti-Fascist libraries must be purged of names of spies, traitors, and agents of the enemies of the people and the Italian rebirth."

END OF PRESS REVIEW

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

BULLETIN Nº 395 November 23, 1944.
2000 h.

THE CECCARELLI CASE.
EXPEDITIVE TRIAL INSTEAD OF GERMAN STYLE REPRISALS.

The total expenses for Ceccarelli's trial, concluded a few days ago before the General Allied Court, amounted to 78.170 lire. The reason for high cost is to be attributed to the fact that both the enquiry and the public debate were conducted with the utmost accuracy and with the scrupulous juridical conscience that characterise the Allied method in administering justice.

In order to ascertain in the most unobjectionable manner the minor circumstances relating to the killing of private J.W. Bell, of the Canadian Engineering Corps, occurred June 8,1944 near the railroad station of Frosinone, first the Canadian Command and thereafter the British and Allied Military Government with the collaboration of the British detectives and Italian Carabiniers, conducted very exhaustive investigations. Finally the Public Prosecutor of the General Allied Court, Lieutenant Louis A. Sabatino, made a descent on the spot and remained there the entire day questioning numerous witnesses. The photographic service of the American Army made a number of pictures that have proved to be very useful during the trial.

The public debate before the General Court, presided by Major Frank L.Vecchiolla, lasted ten days and was conducted in an atmosphere of serenity and without haste. The witnesses which were 30, required an expense of 64.170 lire, borne by Allied for their boarding in a Rome Pension, while the transport the expenses amounted to 14.000 lire.

As it is known the assassin was sentenced to 5 years of prison and his brother to two years, while other two defendants were acquitted. The Ceccarellis' relations, as well as the witnesses and the public attendance expressed their appreciation for the mildness of the punishment.

People could not avoid making a comparison of Allied jus- the Nazi reprisal system. In the case of Ceccarelli's

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People could not avoid making a comparison of Allied justice with the Nazi reprisal system. In the case of Ceccarelli's crime they would have set fire to the culprit's house and shot to death all members of his family, as they really did in the same area of Frosinone following the assassination of a German soldier. It is also recalled that in Rome the day after the bomb outrage in which 32 German soldiers were killed, 320 Italians were shot by firing squads at the Fosse Ardeatine.

To a newspaperman who a few days after asked why the executed Italians were buried under the landslide of mined gravel pits, General Mälzer, German Commander of Rome, flatly

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replied: "It was because we had no possibility of getting any coffins."

VATICAN ORGAN COMMENTS ON FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

"Osservatore Romano", Vatican organ comments on the declaration of General De Gaulle who expressed his hopes in the final reconciliation between Italy and France. "The Latin Christianity was the centre of the history of yesterday which will be also the Europe of to-morrow or will not be at all. By whom were represented the forces which determined world progress? They were represented by the Latin Nations in a distribution of religious, philosophic, literary, artistic work, of daring and experimenting, harmoniously ordered by Divine Providence. .. work which permeated also the contribution given to the European civilization by other nations. Now we are back to the beginnings. The present catastrophy is a sweeping one. We should start over again. The hopes of a brotherly cooperation between Italy and France are of interest not only for France and Italy, but for Europe and the World as well, and the very cause of civilization. This is why they must be more than mere hopes. They must be certitudes.

FAMOUS FILM STAR MARIA JACOBINI DIED IN ROME.

Maria Jacobini, the famous Italian film actress, who conquered international notoriety in the golden age of the Italian silent cinema, before the other World War, when the American film production was in its infancy while the Italian producers were making ambitious pictures like Cabiria and Quo Vadis?, died in Rome at the age of 53 years. She was killed by heart failure while she was getting ready to go to a theatre. Maria Jacobini came out of the Santa Cecilia Reciting School which gave to the Italian stage some of the best actors. Together with her sister Diomira, who specialised in comic parts, she took part as dramatic actress in the best Italian Companies. Then she dedicated herself to silent pictures. Among her better interpretations one recalls "The Glass house" and "Farewell youth!". Later she went to Germany and produced for the U.F.A. some very well known films. Maria Jacobini never abandoned the screen. Up to last year she acted in secondary roles in Italian films and she taught acting to the Experimental centre.

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WHY AZZOLINI AVOIDED THE DEATH SENTENCE.

To-night has been published the verdict of the Supreme Court, which last October 14th sentenced Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Bank of Italy, To 30 years imprisonment on the charge of having delivered to the enemy the gold preserved in the vaults of the Bank.

A critical examination of the facts, the verdict which consists of 30 typewritten pages devotes its last part to an accurate description of the surroundings in which Azzolini was acting. Though there was no direct compulsion, nor was the case of a superior order, Azzolini delivered the gold. But, considering that the general conditions of public calm and order were then broken and admitting that the defendant was influenced by his surroundings, the Supreme Court decided to grant to Azzolini the benefit of mitigating circumstances. So Azzolini escaped the death penalty.

THREE INJURED IN TODAY'S REGINA COELI RIOT.

The Regina Coeli jail inmates have by now acquired a technique in rioting. The prisoners of the III, IV and V arm gathered today in the passages and after having set fire to the ceiling beams attempted to evade. A score got to the main door but was stopped on the threshold by the gun fire of policemen summoned to the spot by a telephone call of the jail director. Three inmates have been wounded.

"The riot" declared to "SI" Justice Undersecretary Carlo Bassano, Labour Democrat, who went this evening to the spot, "has been immediately quelled. We have taken the necessary measures to prevent new disturbances." What the new measures will be nobody is allowed to know yet. The authorities fear that information might leak out to the prisoners and that they will take countermeasures. The rioting is made possible by the absence of good locks to the cells. To carry out the necessary repairs it would be necessary to evacuate the inmates from the various wards. "We are expecting a new uprising tomorrow", told "SI" one of the jailors.

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ADD TO "REGIN. COELI" RIOT: Large forces of Carbinieri and Police, together with firemen, surrounded the Jail all day, fighting men and flames. The inmates, from the jail roof-tops, threw tiles on the heads of policemen. Colonel Pollock and Police Marazzini, chief of Roman police, were directing the battling. The fire had been put out late tonight.

The jail inmates are rioting because discipline inside the jail has relaxed to a dangerous point, we were told tonight. The jailers, who must watch over the arrested persons, are all compromised during the German occupation. They fear denonciations or worse, for their collaboration with the enemy and for duress against the Anti Fascist prisoners of six months ago. Some of the criminal, non-political prisoners are thus able to blackmail the guards, as they spent all this time in the jail and remember what went on. Furthermore, the black market has reached Regina Coeli. Food is to be bought from the jailers for high prices, letters are brought anywhere in town for 500 lire, and all sorts of services are to be obtained for money. All this tends to break down all discipline, create ill feeling. Rioting is already a daily occurence. It might become worse, unless severe measures are taken.

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Telefono 41746

BULLETIN Nº 394 November 23,1944
1600 h.

PAPAL XMAS GIFTS TO P.O.W.s.

The Pope instructed to-day all Vatican representatives abr[oad] to the effect that also this year, in the recurrence of Christmas, gifts shall be distributed to P.O.W.s and internees without distinction of nationality, religion or race. Particular arrangements are being made for the Italian P.O.W.s or internees in Germany They have already received tangible proof of His Holiness' care through the distribution made by the Papal Nuntius of Books and medicines. A heavy truck full of tunny fish arrived in Switzerland where the Vatican legation is taking care to have it divided in parcels to be sent to the prisoners in Germany.

PENSIONED ITALIAN JOURNALISTS ASK FOR AID.

Old Italian journalists living on pensions of Institute of Insurance for Newsmen convened in the Press Association offices to-day to discuss their present distressing conditions for min payment of monthly allowances. They decided to appeal directly to the P.M. for obtaining regular payments of monthly allowances.

"SPAIN IS PEACEFULLEST COUNTRY" DECLARES SPANISH MINISTER.

(An exclusive interview to "SI" by the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires in Rome.)

"Spain is to-day one of the most peaceful countries in the world" declared to "SI" Don Eduardo Garcia Comin, Plenipotentiary Minister, Spanish Chargé d'Affaires to the Italian Government in the Ambassador's temporary absence. "The press reports in the Ambassador's temporary absence. "The press reported a chain of Spanish news which do not respond to reality."

He recalled that one has spoken of 15,000 Germans of the [illegible] supposed to have fled from France into Spain

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He recalled that one has spoken of 15,000 Germans of the Gestapo who were supposed to have fled from France into Spain where they were reportedly incorporated in the Spanish police. The truth is, Don Eduardo went on, that only 1200 Germans took shelter in Spain and that they were mostly custom officials or civilians who had no direct participation in war operations. All of them have been interned, according to international law, and treated in consequence. No German, he added, was serving in the Spanish police.

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"Other rumours are being spread", Minister Comin said, "that former combatants of the Republican Army have crossed the Spanish border, after having built up armed guerillas, and that they occupied this or that locality, near the Hispano French border, after embittered fighting with the Spanish forces. Infiltrations into our territory actually took place on the part of some persons (we do not know if they were all Spaniards) perhaps more to seize food, which is abundant in Spain and lacking in France after the German retreat, than for obscure or irrational political aims contrary to Franco's Régime. They were favoured in these occasional raids by the absence of authority on French soil in the interlude between the German retreat and the arrival of French or Allied troops. As a matter of fact, while all the raids were immediately repelled on Spanish soil by the scanty Carabineros on watch of the Pyrenean Passes, the measures adopted by the authorities in France will prevent the repetition of such raids."

The Spanish representative then denied that in Spain uprisings have taken place. He stated that the whole Country is living in order and ~~rising prosperity, a unique example now~~ that all Europe, and most of the world Countries, are going through dramatic political, economic and social crisis.

"The fact that the French Government", Don Eduardo Gonclude, "has sent Gendarmes into the Republic of Andorra does not allow political speculations in connection with the border incidents about which so much noise has been made. Similar precautions are taken every year in the winter when Andorra remains isolated with little police forces of its own. This happens in the framework of the normal relations of that State with France and Spain, which are the protecting powers with equal sovereign rights. In perfect accord the two Countries in turn take such precautionary measures. This is the meaning of the sending of French Gendarmes to the Republic of Andorra."

DEFEATIST MAGAZINE CONFISCATED.

The head of the Rome province ordered the confiscation of the 17th issue of the magazine "Don Chisciotte", printed in Palermo, which arrived in Rome to-day, because it contained an article entitled "Enough with the war".

DE GASPERI

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

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DE GASPERI LEAVING FOR SICILY.

1721

Minister without portfolio Alcide De Gasperi, leader of the Christian Democrats is leaving Rome today or tomorrow for Sicily where he will preside over a regional meeting of his Party, accompanied by solicitor Ignazio Scella, General Party Secretary.

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The meeting will last two three days. This and the fact that political personalities from the North are awaited in Rome, to discuss with Bonomi and enlargement of the Cabinet basis, induces political observers to forecast that no Cabinet re-shuffle can be considered imminent.

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
Telefono 41748

BULLETIN N° 391 November 22,1944.
2000 h.

ROME ALDERMEN PUZZLED.
ESTATE DONATED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA APPEARS NOW AS
BOTTAI'S PROPERTY.

Rome aldermen are busy in attempting to solve a peculiar puzzle: how an estate donated several years ago to a foreign Nation appears today as forming part of the property of the former Fascist Minister Giuseppe Bottai.

Recently the Czechoslovak Government requested the Mayor of Rome to proceed to the regular assignment of the lot situated in Valle Giulia, which the Governor of Rome donated several years ago to Czechoslovakia for building thereon the headquarters of an Art Academy similar to those already existing in Rome for art students of other Nations.

During a meeting held last night, the aldermen were informed that the grounds donated to Czechoslovakia is presently registered as property of Giuseppe Bottai.

The Municipal authorities are now investigating in order to ascertain how the former collaborator of Mussolini became, probably when he was himself Governor of Rome, the proprietor of an estate belonging to the municipality.

THE TRIAL OF PENTIMALLI-DEL TETTO DECIDED FOR
DECEMBER 14th.

This morning the President of the High Court of Justice Lorenzo Maroni has decided that the trial of Generals Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto will start on December 14th.

The date will have to be approved by the High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes Count Carlo Sforza. 1719
The definite choice of the premises in which the trial will take place, is being debated.

REPUBLICAN CRITICISM

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

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REPUBLICAN CRITICISM AGAINST BONOMI CABINET.

Under the caption "Republican Crisis" the Republican leader, Randolfo Pacciardi comments this evening in the Party organ "La Voce Repubblicana" the critical situation of the Bonomi Cabinet.

"At which point is now the Cabinet crisis?" writes Pacciardi. It would not be difficult to know it, but we are not

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interested in it. Should Bonomi be replaced by Sforza or Nenni, we would find ourselves at the same point, but with an additional disappointment.

"There is no question of persons or posts. The Government is unable to act because of its organic complexion. It has been justified as a War Government. Italy does participate to the war in two ways: with the Armed Forces of the Royal Army and with its Volunteer Forces of the Partisans."

Pacciardi claims that the Bonomi Cabinet failed to act as a real War Government and criticises Sforza for slowing down the Fascists purge, as compared with the speedy action of the French Government against the collaborationists.

"In the general unrest, the Parties who partake to the Government are shifting liability on one another", Concludes Pacciardi. "They all are right. Inside the Government each 'acid' finds its 'base'. An atmosphere of 'neutrality' and of mortifying and vilifying immobility is being created. And Italy instead of resurrecting, is risking to rest stiffened as a well embalmed corpse."

THE NATIONAL JUVENILE REPUBLICAN COUNCIL WILL HOLD FRIDAY ITS FIRST MEETING.

The National Juvenile Republican Council, recently founded with the participation of the juvenile movements of various Parties of National Concentration, is now starting its activity, under the leadership of undefatigable members, including Dr. Matteo Matteotti, son of the Socialist deputy assassinated by Fascists.

The first meeting of the National Council is scheduled for Friday and will discuss a declaration of principles which, completing the policy schemes already published by the weekly reports of the various Associations participating to the Juvenile Movements, shall confirm and clarify the political attitude of promoters and members of said Movement.

ECONOMIC MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF SARDINIA APPROVED BY INTERMINISTERIAL COMMITTEE.

1717

Inter Ministerial Committee for the National reconstruction met this evening at the Viminale Palace under the chairmanship of Bonomi, Minister without portfolio and approved the economical measures in favour of Sardinia which had been announced in one of the last sessions of the Cabinet.

The attendance included Marcello [illegible]

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

the Fascists purge, as compared with the speedy action of the French Government against the collaborationists.

"In the general unrest, the Parties who partake to the Government are shifting liability on one another", concludes Bocchardi. "They all are right. Inside the Government each 'acid' finds its 'base'. An atmosphere of 'neutrality' and of mortifying and vilifying immobility is being created. And Italy instead of resurrecting, is risking to rest stiffened as a well embalmed corpse."

THE NATIONAL JUVENILE REPUBLICAN COUNCIL WILL HOLD FRIDAY ITS FIRST MEETING.

The National Juvenile Republican Council, recently founded with the participation of the juvenile movements of various Parties of National Concentration, is now starting its activity, under the leadership of undefatigable members, including Dr. Matteo Matteotti, son of the Socialist deputy assassinated by Fascists.

The first meeting of the National Council is scheduled for Friday and will discuss a declaration of principles which, completing the policy schemes already published by the weekly papers of the various Associations participating to the Juvenile Movements, shall confirm and clarify the political attitude of promoters and members of said Movement.

ECONOMIC MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF SARDINIA APPROVED BY INTERMINISTERIAL COMMITTEE. 1717

Inter Ministerial Committee for the National reconstruction met this evening at the Viminale Palace under the chairmanship of Ruccio Ruini, Minister without portfolio and approved the economical measures in favour of Sardinia which had been announced in one of the last sessions of the Cabinet.

The attendance included Marcello Soleri, Minister of Treasury, Stefano Siglienti, Minister of Finance, Francesco Cerabona Minister of Communications and Undersecretaries Angelo Corbellini and Giuseppe Bruni.

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One of the measures approved accentuates the powers of the High Commissioner for the Island of Sardinia. It has also been created technical Consultive Body which will collaborate with the High Commission in studying and solving the most urgent problems of the Island. The measures of economic character include the appropriation of one miliard lire in favour of the Sardinian agriculture. The industrial development of Sardinia will be fostered through a fund of 300 million lire for loans , while the Island will avail itself of one quarter of the two miliard lire fund, which has been already appropriated for the industrial revival of Italy.

It has also been decided the creation of a Bank of Sardinia, having a special branch for industrial credit.

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0489

BULLETIN Nº 390

NOVEMBER, 23 '944
5300 L.

BONOMI SEES UMBERTO TO DISCUSS SITUATION.

Ivanoe Bonomi visited the Lieutenant General of the realm this morning at nine o' clock and conferred with him for about an hour. It is believed that the political situation was reviewed at length. The Prime Minister later resumed conversations with political leaders in view of filling whatever posts are left vacant in the coming Cabinet.

We are able to reveal that the coming Cabinet will take into account the wishes of the Committee of National Liberation of Florence and will keep in mind the political formations and experiences of the Committees of National Liberation in the Occupied Provinces of north Italy. Consultations have been going on also with prominent representatives of the Committees in the North who reached Rome lately.

Rumours and speculation rife in Rome about the various politicians who will take posts were discounted in official quarters to-day. It is common experience of all Government re-shuffles that the names most frequently quoted often disappear from the official lists at the last minute.

ITALIAN POLITICS EXPLAINED AT A GLANCE.
(by our Acting Political Editor)

Here is the Ita...

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

0490

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ITALIAN POLITICS EXPLAINED AT A GLANCE.
(by our Acting Political Editor)

Here is the Italian political situation for people in a hurry, according to connoisseurs of the Italian political scene.

1715

The Government is composed of anti-Fascists.
Government Opposition is composed of anti-anti-Fascists.
The anti-Fascists call the anti-anti-Fascists "Fascists".
The anti-anti-Fascists call the anti-Fascists "Fascists".
A third group dislikes both the Government and the Opposition. They are the anti-anti-anti-Fascists! They are called Fascists by all others.

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

Within the Government there is the Right (called "Fascist" by the Left because composed of rich reactionaries) and the Left (known as "Fascist" in Right circles, because composed of utopians revolutionaries, and lovers of dictatorships).
There no Fascists left.

MORE FASCIST PROPERTIES IMPOUNDED.

The impounding of all properties and assets of Giovanni Marinelli, one of the Fascist bigwigs executed at Verona last January by order of Mussolini, has been completed with the confiscation of the fortune inherited by his relatives, Rinaldo Marinelli, his son, the second wife Giulia degli Abbati and her son Giorgio Marinelli.

Giovanni Marinelli was for years the administrative secretary of the Fascist Party and got involved in the killing of Giacomo Matteotti, the Socialist leader and anti-Fascist martyr.

In the last Grand Council of Fascism he voted against Mussolini. Seized by the neo-Fascists Marinelli was sentenced to death and executed together with Mussolini's son-in-law, Galeazzo Ciano, and others one time all powerful Fascist bigwigs in Verona.

Properties and assets impounded consist of two luxurious apartements in home, securities, artistic furnitures, art works, oriental rugs, rare books, and valuable stamp collection.

The tracing of Marinelli's properties was a very complicated affair because partly concealed or transferred to ostensible party.

Other properties of Marinelli are believed to exist in his native province of Rovigo, in the occupied Italy.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN ROME.

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

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PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN ROME.

1714

"When the Allied entered the city, the Assistance Institutions of Rome were completely disorganized, and it was therefore necessary to proceed to readjust and speed up the various services in order that they could become efficient" said to "SI

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Alderman Vasco Cesari, Socialist, who is in charge of the Assistance activities in Rome.

"It should be sufficient to say" he added, "that while the subsidies were scarcely distributed, a situation has arisen that benefited the professional beggars, who obtained help from any source. In order to eliminate this chaos we have created an Organization that includes and controls twentytwo Assistance Institutions, namely the "Unione Romana Assistenza" (U.R.A.) to which are participating eleven representatives of the various Parties.

"With the purpose of eliminating the speculation on the subsidies, the U.R.A. has distributed to all those who are entitled to assistance of a special note-book on which shall be carefully registered each contribution; thus the double contributions which resulted in disadvantage for real paupers, shall be avoided.

"Naturally the Assistance Institutions are in need of new funds in order to be able to face the present situation. We are proceeding accordingly and have also referred the matter to Bonomi Cabinet with the aim of availing ourselves of the help which shall be furnished by America. Bonomi found our request a right one.

"Some Assistance Institutions" concluded Cesari, "have been visited by Allied, who verified the fervor of all those who want that this work of high human solidarity be perfected as much as possible."

ITALIAN MASONS AT WORK.

The United Italian Masonry of Scottish Rite will hold soon a regional Conference, to which will participate the Lodges of Lower Valley in order to discuss their internal organization as well as the Masons' attitude towards the most important problems, including the new Constitution of the Italian State.

The debate on fundamental anticlergy and laical postulates of the Association has been postponed sine die, owing to the exceptional situation of the Fatherland. These postulates will be examined when the situation will be normal again.

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0494

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THE ROME LABOR OFFICE

" The Rome Regional Labor Office, whose jurisdiction is extended to the whole Lazio Region, has so far accomplished very profitable work for conciliating Labor disputes."

Giovanni Monici, Director of the Office, declared this morning to "SI".

It must be recalled that Labor Offices were created by Allied last June 13, with thefundamental purpose of mediating and arbitrating the labor disputes having particular economic importance and interesting the whole region.

Labor Offices in Italy were created, but with other purposes, in 1903 and were thereafter abolished by Fascism on December 30, 1922 trough the establishemnt of the National Council of Production and Labor

PAPAL AUDIENCES.

The Pope granted this morning an audience to Cardinal Alessio Ascalesi, Archbishop of Naples.

It is expected that next Sunday PIUS XII will grant an audience to the managers and the entire staff of Rome Radio, nearly 700 persons all together.

The Pope will deliver a speech.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 389 NOVEMBER 23.1944
0900 h.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Government crisis at standstill.
TEMPO. Indipendent.

An advisory Council set up for Sardinia.
ITALIA LIBERA. Action Party.

"Unione Proletaria movement denounced for alleged black-mailing.
UNITA'. Communist.

Cabinet resignation postponed. The last meeting termed a swang song.
ITALIA NUOVA. Monarchist.

The Thanksgiving Day celebrated in Rome.
AVANTI! Socialist.
CORRIERE DI ROMA. P.W.B.

The Italian partisans of the Garibaldi Brigade in Bosnia ask for aid.
IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

TOO MUCH LAW MAKING.

"The Italian Government is hastily issuing legislative decrees which are not always well pondered and worked out," 1711
PROGRESSO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party.
which affects all organs of

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

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TOO MUCH LAW MAKING.

"The Italian Government is hastily issuing legislative decrees which are not always well pondered and worked out," writes RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party. 1711

"It is a lawmaking fever which affects all organs of the State." The paper commenting on the setting up of two special Commissions charged with controlling radio and cinema says that the provision is reminiscent of Fascist times. "It would result" the paper adds, "in quelling down the spirit of free initiative."

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

COMMUNST MOVEMENT LEADER
DENOUNCED FOR ALLEGED BLACKMAILING.

According informations that circulated yesterday at the Headquarters of Press National Commission and are this morning reported by Communist organ UNITA', former Deputy Umberto Bianchi, who until lately was Editor of Unione Proletaria, denounced to Justice Umberto Salvarezza, presently manager of the weekly.

UNITA' says that denounciations contain a report on the activity of the so-called Communist movement, of which Salvarezza is the leader, activity that can be summed up in a series of bfigandist blackmailing enterprises through which Salvarezza cleared so far several millions of lires.

According to Bianchi, Salvarezza obtained 1,600,000 from Count Massimo Del Fante, 100,000 lires from engineer Del Pino, 400,000 lires from Stacchini, "but the list of industrialists who subsidized the newspaper includes," adds UNITA', "the names of prominent Fascist speculators."

Salvarezza is said to have pretended to enjoy the protection of non Italian people.

Others misdoings of Salvarezza would include the sale of furniture belonged to Fascist Juvenile Movement (G.I L.) for 300,000 lires, the appropriation of 2,350,000 lires of so-called contributions in favor of the Partisans Movement, and enormous profits for Black Market activity.

The denounciation adds that amongst the leaders of the Communist Movement are also some l[illegible] members of Democratic Party who are connected with the papers ITALIA NUOVA and OPINIONE, including several army men (Colonels).

It should be recalled that OPINIONE as well as ITALIA NUOVA published recently a telegram addressed to Prime Minister protesting against the alleged lack of Press freedom.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

1719

0499
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778506

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

1710

0500

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

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PRESS REVIEW

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B

BULLETIN N° 388

NOVEMBER 22.1944
0900 h.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

National Committees of Liberation in Northern Italy should be recognized as official organs of the new Democratic state.
AVANTI! Socialist.

Italian war prisoners total 1,261,880 and civilians interned in concentration camps 35,266. 45 % of the prisoners and internees are in Germany, 25 % in Great Britain and the Commonwealth, 10 % in the United States and American territories, 7% in French territories, 9% in Russia and 4% in neutral countries.
IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

Italian partisans are no longer bands hiding in the woods but brigades and divisions well organized operating openly on extensive territories. They sadly need arms, ammunitions, clothing, shoes, and food, having no enough bread to live on.
UNITA', Communist.

Consistory to be held soon by Pius XII.
IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

ITALIAN PEOPLE FED UP WITH WORDS.

IL POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democrats, writes that the Italian people are fed up with the philosophing of the political parties and their exponents and do want deeds not words.

The paramount interest of the citizen to-day is to see the tough job of the reconstruction [illegible]

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ITALIAN PEOPLE FED UP WITH WORDS.

IL POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democrats, writes that the Italian people are fed up with the philosophing of the political parties and their exponents and do want deeds not words.

"The paramount interest of the citizen to-day is to see the tough job of the reconstruction of the country getting started not only in blueprints but in actual work.

"The Italian people are not exactly anxious to know wheter Senators are to be elected or appointed but is eager to know wheter the exchange of goods from the producing centers

1709

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778504/42

is going to be handled in a way that will stabilize prices.
Only those who will devote themselves to productive work will demonstrate real love for the people.

ALL POWERS TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION.

AVANTI! organ of the Socialist Party turns again to the problem of all powers to the National Committees of Liberation in Northern Italy and affirms that the official recognition would invest them with full legal authority as representatives of the New Democratic state in the occupied countries. This is a measure dictated by moral political and military reasons that are self-evident.

It would imply also the recognition of the brigades of the resistance front as regular forces of the Italian Government which is at war with the Germans and the "black brigades" auxiliary of the Germans.

FORGERY BY FASCIST PROPAGANDIST
AN APOCRYPHAL LETTER OF SENATOR CROCE.

RISCRGIMENTO LIBERALE organ of the Liberal party denies to-day the authenticity of a letter attributed to Benedetto Croce and published August 7 by Milan Fascist daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA. The letter supposedly addressed to Prime Minister Bonomi, explained why Croce refused to follow the Italian Cabinet that was then moving from Salerno to Rome. According to this apocryphal document, Croce's resignation was due to the impossibility of governing Italy under the drastic clauses of the Armistice.

"You are well aware" Croce supposedly wrote " that the Pacts signed shall not permit to Italians to be free, or to work freely, or even to call themselves a free people. I have no intention to protest. Our Anglo-American wanted that, and they had the right to do so. But I do not see why in such con-

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In a supposed post-scriptum Croce asked Bonomi to explain to Allied that he had resigned because of his old age and poor

708

0504

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health.

"This letter", RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE comments, "which cannot be considered truthful by any Italian living to-day beyond the Gothic Line, deserves to be placed among the less successful forgery so far elaborated by the poor fancy of the Salò propagandists."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

0505

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

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

0506

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BULLETIN No 387

November 21,1944.
2[illegible]0 h.

WHO IS FATHER BOZZETTI
ARRESTED BY NAZI-FASCISTS.

(by our Vatican Correspondent)

Father Giuseppe Bozzetti, General Provost of the Order of Rosminian priests, who according to the announcement of the Fascist Radio has been arrested, while the teaching staff of the Rosminian College at Domodossola has been disbanded, is a prominent student widely known even outside the ecclesiastical world.

His father was one of the followers of Garibaldi. He was born at Alessandria 70 years ago and, after being graduated in Law, entered the religious life and graduated also in Philosophy, Theology and Literature devoting himself to teaching in the Rosminian Colleges.

He is known as one of the most keen interpreters of the works of Antonio Rosmini and author of a number of philosophical and religious works.

When appointed General Provost of the Order, Bozzetti went to Rome and just before the present war visited England and America, inspecting the various Rosminian Houses which are flourishing in these Countries.

As General Provost he should reside at Rome, but last spring he wanted to go to Domodossola, where is located the most important group of Rosminian Institutions in Northern Italy.

"You are here under the shadow of the Vatican"= he said to his brethren ="It is better that I go and remain up there, where no one can say what may happen."

LEONE CATTANI APPOINTED SECRETARY
OF THE LIBERAL PARTY
MANLIO BROSIO NEW LIBERAL MINISTER
WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

Leone Cattani, has been appointed New General Secretary of the Italian Liberal Party, to replace [illegible]

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

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LEONE CATTANI APPOINTED SECRETARY
OF THE LIBERAL PARTY
MANLIO BROSIO NEW LIBERAL MINISTER
WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

Leone Cattani, has been appointed New General Secretary of the Liberal Party, to replace Manlio Brosio who will succeed to Count Niccolò Carandini, now Ambassador to London, as Liberal Minister without portfolio. Leone Cattani is 40 years old, and a reputed lawyer in Rome. He was one of the initiators of the National Committee of Liberation in Rome, as a member of the Party of Action. Later he quitted the Party of Action and joined the Liberals, beacuse the Party of Action endorsed

1706

0508

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Socialist principles in its program originally inspired only by Liberal doctrines.

TRIAL OF TRAITOR GENERALS MAY TAKE PLACE IN ROME'S OLD UNIVERSITY: THE SAPIENZA.

The trial before the High Court against Generals Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto may take place in the Aula Magna of the "Sapienza", Rome's old University.

Many difficulties hinder the choice of the building in which the trial will be held, an arduous one. Palazzo Corsini, where Caruso and Azzolini were tried, cannot be leant for the purpose by the Lincei Academy, while the Rome Chief of Police says he cannot guarantee a public order service at the Palace of Justice after the Carretta lynching. The hall of the Military Tribunal and the Sala Borromini being also unobtainable the last recent suggestion is that of holding the trial at the "Sapienza", the historic site of Rome's University, built by order of Pope Alexander VI.

To-morrow morning the papers regarding the trial will be transmitted by the High Commission to the High Court. Mauro Berlinguer, High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes declares that the important debate will certainly take place within the month of December.

"THE TROUBLED POND OF CHRONIC GOSSIPING."

"Il Quotidiano", Catholic afternoon daily, writes:

"Rumours of Cabinet crisis in Italy, which are propagated abroad and are fed by our internal polemics, will be confirmed or denied by the impending Cabinet meeting, or will survive to boil again tomorrow in the troubled pond of chronic gossiping. Nothing out seems evident to an impartial observer, especially after the well known statement of the Royal Lieutenant. But the annoyance of public opinion is also plain and a warning. The people remain unconcerned before the byzantinisms and the manoeuvres, and want above all to be governed. Under the nightmare of the impending hardest winter, those parties that are preparing themselves to the succession by asking for greater responsibilities or by showing an anticipated uncompromisingness on the points covered, are doing nothing else than increase

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...ne of the "Sapienza", Rome's old University.

Many difficulties render the choice of the building in which the trial will be held, an arduous one. Palazzo Corsini, where Caruso and Azzolini were tried, cannot be leant for the purpose by the Lincei Academy, while the Rome Chief of Police says he cannot guarantee a public order service at the Palace of Justice after the Carretta lynching. The hall of the Military Tribunal and the Sala Borromini being also unobtainable the last recent suggestion is that of holding the trial at the "Sapienza", the historic site of Rome's University, built by order of Pope Alexander VI.

To-morrow morning the papers regarding the trial will be transmitted by the High Commission to the High Court.

Mario Berlinguer, High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes declares that the important debate will certainly take place within the month of December.

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"Rumours of Cabinet crisis in Italy, which are propagated abroad and are fed by our internal polemics, will be confirmed or denied by the impending Cabinet meeting, or will survive to boil again tomorrow in the troubled pond of chronic gossiping. Wearing out seems evident to an impartial observer, especially after the well known statement of the Royal Lieutenant. But the **annoyance of public opinion** is also plain and a warning. The people remain unconcerned before the byzantinisms and the manoeuvres, and want above all to be governed. Under the nightmare of the impending harvest winter, those parties that are preparing themselves to the succession by asking for greater responsibilities or by showing an anticipated uncompromisingness on the positions already conquered, are doing nothing else than increase the distance between them and the Country.

The situation can be synthetised as follows: it cannot be seen how to prevent the crisis: but one cannot see either how to solve it. Only a more vigilant sense of responsibility and a closer adherence to the supreme interests of the Nation will break the sorcery that paralyses the forces and the possibilities of the revival.

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SENATOR BEVIONE ARRESTED.

Senator Giuseppe Bevione, former President of the National Institute of Insurance, one of the major insurance corporations of Italy, has been arrested this morning at Rome, upon a warrant issued by Deputy High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes. He is charged, according to the provisions of article 5 of the Anti-Fascist Law, of having cooperated with important actions to maintain Fascism in Power after the coup d'Etat of January 3,1925.

Senator Bevione, who is 67 years old, was a decided supporter of the Fascist Régime in his capacity of editor of the Milan daily "L'Ecole". Thereafter he held other important posts, including that of President of the National Insurance Institute.

After being questioned at the H.Q. of the High Commissariat, at the Viminale Palace, Senator Bevione has been jailed at Regina Coeli.

QUARONI FULLFLEDGED AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW.

The Soviet Ambassador in Rome Kostylev notified to Prime Minister Bonomi that the "persona grata" for Signor Francesco Quaroni, the Italian representative to Moscow with rank of Ambassador. Diplomatic relations between Italy and Russia are now completely restored to the pre-war status on reciprocal basis.

THE NEW PRICE OF BREAD AND A REQUEST OF LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

In view of the probable increase of the price of bread, the Secretaries of the General Confederation of Labour, discussing the matter during a session attended also by the Ministers of Treasury Marcello Soleri, and Agriculture Fausto Gullo, and the Undersecretary of Food Gino Bergamini, - have requested that all workers earning less then 5000 lire per month be exempted from such eventual increase. The matter will almost certainly be discussed in a new meeting which will be held tomorrow, at the request of the Confederations officials. It is expected that P.M. Bonomi as well as the

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BULLETIN 387 November 22,1944.
1600 h.

HOW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW ONCE DISPLEASED MUSSOLINI.

(By our Diplomatic Correspondent)

The first Italian Ambassador to Moscow since the outbreak of war between Italy and Russia is Signor Pietro Quaroni, who was already Italian Representative to the Soviet Government since April last. Signor Quaroni is a career diplomat, who entered the Foreign Service in 1920. He was soon considered one of the coming young men in Italian diplomacy, and after several posts abroad, he had been appointed to an important post at the Foreign Ministry, when in 1935 a strange accident came to delay the brilliant career which he has now resumed.

Quaroni was then chief of the most delicate office: the first section of the Political Department (dealing with Western and Central Europe). These were the days when Fascist Italy was in conflict with the League of Nations over Ethiopia and Mussolini was conspiring for an Italian Empire. Quaroni, like many other Italian diplomats, favoured in his heart a peaceful solution of that grave crisis, which should not have impaired the League's very existence and the sanctity of treaties. He wrote an article (under an assumed name) on an Italian foreign affairs magazine, stating that a formula might be found by which Italy could get the justified advantages she needed in Ethiopia and the spirit of the League Covenant might not be violated.

Mussolini, who was in those days assuming a more provocative and intransigent attitude, got into a frenzy when reading the article. It was soon known that it was due to Signor Quaroni. Mussolini ordered that he should leave his post and be

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CARDINAL TISSERANT LEFT FOR PARIS.

(By our Vatican Correspondent)

French Cardinal Eugène Tisserant, accompanied by Mgr. Martin, departed for France where he will attempt to reach an agreement regarding the recall of the Papal Nuntius, Monsignor Valerio Valeri and the dismissal of some collaborationist members of the French Episcopate.

It is noticed in these days that there are confidential contacts of French diplomats with the Vatican State Secretariat. The Dominican Father T. Delos, in his capacity of Monist Counsellor of the Delegation of the Provisional French Government to the Holy See, called yesterday at the Papal State Secretariat.

NEW BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTED CREDENTIALS TO PIUS XII.

(By our Vatican Correspondent)

This morning at 10 o'clock the Pope received the new Brazilian Ambassador to the Holy See, Maurizio Nabuco, who presented his credentials. Nabuco and his suite rode from the Brazilian Embassy to the Vatican on three Vatican automobiles flying Papal andBrazilian pennants.

The solemn audience took place in the Tronetto Hall, where Nabuco delivered an address to which the Pontiff replied in Portuguese language, extolling the Catholic traditions of the noble South American Nation.

He recalled his visit to Brazil ten years ago and said that he realised that the Brazilian people, which is so close to his heart, shall face at the end of this gigartic war material and spiritual problems which will require the efforts of the entire Nation. Nothing will favour the solution of such problems more than the collaboration of various classes in the field of Christian Doctrine. The Pope expressed confidence that good relations between Brazil and the Holy See will contribute in rendering ever more fruitful the educational and social mis-

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After the formal ceremony, Pius XII had a private conference with the new Ambassador, who, before leaving the Vatican City, visited St. Peter's Basilica.

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CULBERTSON INTRODUCED TO THE POPE.

Pius XII granted this morning a private audience to Ambassador Myron Taylor, who introduced to Him the unattached American Ambassador William Culbertson, Head of an Economic Mission.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF ROATTA'S SECRET OFFICE ARRESTED.

Another member of Roatta's special military office, which carried out abroad numerous political crimes on behalf of the Fascist Régime, the Carabinieri Major Domenico Formica has been arrested today in Rome. The members of that special secret service presently in jail awaiting trial are: General Mario Roatta, former Chief of the General Staff, Staff Colonel Vincenzo Bertolino, the Carabinieri Colonel Carlo Emanuelli, the Carabinieri Major Domenico Formica and the Carabinieri Captain Manlio Petrigliani.

10.000 FARM-HANDS ASK FOR UNCULTIVATED LANDS.

About 10.000 agricultural labourers of the Rome province, grouped in leagues or Cooperatives, have asked the Rome Chamber of Labour Commission that uncultivated lands shall be assigned to them in accordance with a recent Law decree. The applications examined up to to-day by the Commission are 20 of the 100 forwarded. No decisions have however been taken yet as an enquiry on the spot would be necessary and the Commission has no transport means. No land assignation has therefore been made and the time for sowing is gone for this year except for oats and a special type of corn for which the sowing season is February and March. The landowners claim that there is no uncultivated land in the Rome province, except for those dedicated to pastures while the Chamber of Labour deems that there are and that they would suffice to satisfy the peasants' necessities.

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BULLETIN N° 586 November 21,1944
1600 h.

PANORAMA OF ROME'S TWO DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(By our diplomatic correspondent)

Rome's two diplomatic Corps, the one accredited to the Quirinal and the one to the Holy See, are slowly going back to normality. When Italy was at war with the United Nations only a few diplomats, that is the representatives of the Axis Powers and of 7 neutral countries remained in touch with the King and Mussolini's Government.

On the other hand the Vatican City was overcrowded by the representatives of all Countries in the world. The diplomats of the Countries at war with Italy, and they were the majority, had to keep within the narrow limits of the Vatican City, sometimes sharing the rooms in the same flat. Occasionally Sir Francis Osborne, British Minister met Herr Ernest von Weizsaecker, German Ambassador, on visit to the State Secretariat. They ignored each other. When the Allies occupied Rome a change of the guard took place. While the Axis representatives fled into the Holy City, the United Nations' diplomats were able to move out and find more spacious premises. But the first weeks were hectic as the Axis diplomats had to be accomodated at any cost while the others had still to be moved out.

Now also the diplomatic Corps accredited to the Quirinal is going back to its effectives. During the last months Italy has resumed diplomatic relations with almost all Countries in the world. Official communications to this effect were often received through the foreign representatives to the Holy See. Presently Italy enters the diplomatic relations of various nature with 51 countries. Officially Italy is still at war with practically the whole world. On the one hand Italy has signed an Armistice with the United Nations but the peace agreement is still to be made. On the other Italy has declared war to the Axis Powers. The only countries with which Italy is at peace

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will have as A[illegible] Sertak Husnu Taraj, former Ambassador to Wars[illegible] and Teheran) and Switzerland (Chargé d'Affaires Pierre de Salis). The majority of the United Nations have resumed diplomatic relations with Italy. Among the representatives actually in Rome the only one whose position is exceptional is the British representative Sir Noel Charles, who has personal Ambassadorial rank but who is not accredited to the Italian Court but only to the Italian Government. Fully accredited are Mr. Alexander Kirk, U.S.A. Ambassador, and Gospodin Michail Kostilev, Russia's Ambassador.

Most of the other United Nations have in Rome only Chargés d'Affaires, as the resumption of relations is very recent.

Brazil is represented by Minister Vasco Leitao de Cunha, Belgium by Minister Joseij Loret, Holland by Minister F.V. Kramers, Czechoslovakia by Minister Vladimir Vanck, with the rank of Consul General, Cuba by Señor Miguel Figueroa, who is de facto Chargé d'Affaires as he is contemporaneously accredited to the Holy See.

Other Countries have already announced the names of their representatives who however have not yet arrived in Rome. Mexico is sending as Chargé d'Affaires Mario Garza Ramos; Perù Ambassador Pedro Irigoyen, former Ambassador in Chile, Spain and Cuba; Dominican Chargé d'Affaires Pedro Troncoso Sanchez.

Chile, Colombia, Panama, Costarica, Equador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay already officially announced that they had resumed diplomatic relations and will appoint soon a Minister or Chargé d'Affaires at Rome. Uruguay will send an Ambassador.

China too will have to appoint a representative. For the present semi-official contacts take place through the Plenipotentiary Minister to the Holy See, Chodu kang Siè.

The Countries represented to the Holy See are presently 36 among which Germany (Ambassador Ernest von Weizsaecker), Japan (by a special delegate with Ambassadorial rank, Ken Harada) and Slovakia (Minister Karol Sidor.)

CABINET WILL DISCUSS POLITICAL PRICE OF BREAD.

The political price of bread will be discussed at to-morrow's Cabinet meeting, as we learn from good sources. The daily ration of 200 grms is presently sold at the price of 5 lire a loaf. The difference between the actual cost of the bread and the sale price is paid by the Government with a yearly

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CABINET WILL DISCUSS POLITICAL PRICE OF BREAD.

The political price of bread will be discussed at to-morrow's Cabinet session, as we learn from good sources. The daily ration of 200 grams is presently sold at the price of 5 lire a kilo. The difference between the actual cost of the bread and the sale price is paid by the Government with a yearly expense of 17 billion lire. According to rumours a plan has been drafted by Ministers Alcide De Gasperi, portfolio-less, Fausto Gullo, Agriculture, and Marcello Soleri, Treasury, in accord with the Allies, to raise the price of bread to 8 lire a kilo, the price of pasta to 12 lire, for the poor and to have the well-to-do pay the whole cost of it.

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MURDER OF CANADIAN SOLDIER GETS 5 YEARS

The General Allied Court after 14 days debate and 16 sittings, pronounced at 12,10 today the verdict for the killing of the Allied soldier T.J.Bell, in Frosinone Scalo on June 8th of this year, condemning the chief defendant, Giuseppe Ceccarelli, confessed perpetrator of the homicide, to 5 years of prison and his brother Sisto, charged with theft and complicity in hiding the corpse, to 2 years of prison. The penalty starts from July 29,1944, date of the arrest of the defendants.

The Court acquitted old Gioacchino Ceccarelli, father of the two brothers, from having assaulted the Canadian soldier Boulanger, one of the three companions of the victim at the time of the crime. When the President Major Frank J Vecchiell pronounced the verdict the defendants listened to it standing up before the judges: Giuseppe Ceccarelli was recognised guilty of homicide, his brother Sisto innocent of having stolen the shoes from the corpse and guilty of collaboration in hiding the body found buried in a ditch about three months after the event.

After a few brief words pronounced by Solicitor Giacomo De Palma, lawyer of Frosinone and defender of Giuseppe and Gioacchino Ceccarelli by Solicitor Paolo Valchera, defender of Sisto Ceccarelli and by the Public Prosecutor Lieutenant Louis Prabat tino, the Court after having retired for a few minutes in the Counsel Chamber, emitted the verdict, listened to with satisfaction by the public crowding the hall, and which was unanimously considered as very mild. Gioacchino Ceccarelli was immediately set free.

ROSSONI WAS NEVER MARRIED.

Edmondo Rossoni, former Fascist Minister for Agriculture, was never married, although everybody thought so, it was learned today when his register certificates were examined by a Commission for the anti-Fascist purge. Even the Pope was misled as he once granted audience to "Signor and Signora" Rossoni. His Holiness never receives couples not united in lawful wedlock. Rossoni also cheated the tax collectors by never paying the tax on bachelors imposed by the Régime to increase births. The woman with whom Rossoni was living is Anna Piovani, born in August 1915.

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BULLETIN N° 386

NOVEMBER 22.1944
1300 h.

BONOMI AWAITS POLITICIANS FROM THE PROVINCES TO COMPLETE NEW CAST.
(by our political Correspondent.)

Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi has almost completed the list of the next Cabinet members. Consultations with Party leaders continue. Accord has been reached on all fundamental points.

The new cast will be announced shortly, but not as soon as it was hoped because two factors are slowing up the work. First, normal business goes on as usual during alterations. The Cabinet sat this morning to debate important, fundamental, urgent matter. The Ministers are occupied with a quantity of problems which have to be followed. Secondly, prominent politicians living far from Rome are awaited in the Capital. Some will have to accept posts in the new Cabinet. Their absence can be explained by the difficulties of communications and by security restrictions. Most of them will have to come from the North, as they have been recently liberated.

The rumour that Alcide De Gasperi and Palmiro Togliatti will accept the posts of acting Prime Ministers has been denied by people close to the Prime Minister.

VALUABLES FOR MILLIONS BAGGED BY THE GERMANS IN THE PALACE OF JUSTICE.

The judicial inquiry on the theft of precious in the Palace of Justice, last May, just a few days before the liberation of the capital, produced evidences that the robbery was committed by the Germans.

The gold was deposited in the special office of the Palace

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VALUABLES FOR MILLIONS BAGGED BY THE
GERMANS IN THE PALACE OF JUSTICE.

The judicial inquiry on the theft of precious in the Palace of Justice, last May, just a few days before the liberation of the capital, produced evidences that the robbery was committed by the Germans.

The gold was deposited in the special office of the Palace of Justice where are kept in custody all articles, objects and valuables entrusted by the police to Justice for safekeeping and coming from misdemeanours. 1697

The robbery was cleverly planned and carried out by tugs who were not only provided with special mechanical means but

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perfectly at ease to do their work even in day-light time.

The thieves managed to bag valuables millions worth which were deposited in the vaults but failed to locate and take away a precious parcel containing 10 kilos of gold. This was due to the precautions taken in time by the Chancellor of the Tribunal, who, on his personal initiative had removed the gold and other valuables from their usual place and hidden them in his desk's drawers.

NORMAL BUSINESS AT CABINET MEETING .
NO ANNOUNCEMENT YET ON RE-SHUFFLE.

"No decision has been taken up to date regarding an eventual re-shuffle of the Cabinet" said to "SI" a Member of the Cabinet at the conclusion of the two hours session held this morning at the Viminal Palace under the Presidence of Prime Minister Bonomi.

"The exchange of ideas on the situation in which the Cabinet has found itself following the public statements of the various parties on the most urgent problems that should be faced and solved by the Government, are continuing."

The meeting, which was attended by all Ministers including those without Portfolio, with the exception of Minister Carandini, presently Ambassador at London, has been exclusively devoted to routine business.

Among others, the Ministers passed Decreds designed to reorganize the Committees for rearrangement and control of Broadcasting and for the revision of the Cinema Films.

The Cabinet will meet again early next week, unless urgent matters shall require an earlier session.

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BULLETIN N° 385

NOVEMBER 21.1944
1300 h.

"NEW "TECHNICAL"CABINET WITHIN WEEK"-OFFICIAL.

Within the week, the new Cabinet which Bonomi will present the Country, the Lieutenant General of the Realm, and the Allied Commission, will start formulating a non-party, non-political plan for reconstruction, which will be the basis for future Government activities.

It will be a minimum plan, which will weigh as little as possible on the Allies and their public opinions, but will provide Italy with a beginning for the solution for some of her serest problems.

Consultation between Ivanoe Bonomi and the leaders of the various parties continue. The Prime Minister has already met with Communist leaders, with the Party of Action etat-major, with prominent Christian Democrats and with the biggest names among the Liberals. Other Parties will be consulted within the next few hours. A tentative list of new Cabinet members will be drawn up within a few days. The newly born Cabinet will face the Country, Public Opinion, and Mr. Harold MacMillan before the end of the week. It will face the test of practical facts immediately. It will be judged on its results.

Persons close to the Prime Minister explained to-day that (apart from difficulties arising from the situation, the war, the Allies control)the Cabinet which will pass away found its going difficult because it was ,generally speaking, an improvised, amateur Cabinet, flung together in a hurry at the Grand Hotel, one June afternoon, with General MacFarlane waiting for results before 1800 hours. The men who composed it were courageous, honest, patriotic, anti-Fascists, but they were also somewhat rusty, emerging as they did from underground.

Six months showed which were the most capable, six months of the greatest difficulties any government

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1695

Six months showed which were the most capable, six months of the greatest difficulties any government, in any country, in any century ever had to face.

Thus the re-shuffle is not interpreted, in circles close to the Prime Minister, as a "mere" reshuffle. It is, perhaps, the formation of the first real Italian Government. It is the first attempt to face facts and solve them, with whatever means Italy has at her disposal.

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POLICE STRIKE AVERTED IN ROME.

City-Police agents in Rome did not go to work this morning and met in the courtyard of the Questura (P.H.Q.) to protest over the non payment of the cost of living bonus in expensive cities.

The bonus for agents resident in Roma, amounting to 1175 lires a month, was recently suppressed by order of the superior authorities.

The Questor of Rome, Enrico Morazzini, exhorted the protesters to go back to work promising to interest himself personally in the matter and support their demands in conveying the protest to the superior authorities. The strike was called off, and policemen resumed orderly their daily duties.

PENTIMALLI TRIAL EARLY IN DECEMBER.

The High Commissioner for the punishment for the Fascist crimes has forwarded to the High Court the proceedings of the trial against Generals Del Tetto and Pentimalli, together with the papers of the new inquiry which had been requested by the President of the High Court.

As soon as the proceedings will be at his hands, the President of the High Court will order to summon the new witnesses that were heard during the supplementary inquiry carried out during the past few weeks at Naples. This will require about ten days as the witnesses are resident in South Italy and their trip to Rome for the trial might be handicapped on account of the difficulty of transportation. It is therefore forecast that the opening of the trial would be fixed by the President of the High Court for December 2 or 3.

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1694

NO CABINET RE-SHUFFLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

It has been officially confirmed that the Council of Ministers will convene to-morrow morning at the Viminale Palace. This is an indication that there shall not be, at least for to-day,

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any announcement of changes in the Cabinet. The changes, if any, would be announced to-morrow, after the session of the Cabinet.

MONTI AND HIS COLLABORATORS QUESTIONED ON THEIR FASCIST ACTIVITIES.

General Mario Roatta, former chief of the General Staff, and Colonel Vincenzo Bertolino of the General Staff, and Colonel Carlo Emanuelli, of the Carabineers Corps, have been questioned at "Regina Coeli" jail by a Judge of the High Commissariat for the punishment of Fascist crimes who is conducting the inquiry on the criminal activity which was developed in the international field for particular political aims of the Fascist Regime during the years elapsed between the Spanish war and the present conflict.

The three defendants were then attached to a special military bureau, of which Roatta was the chief, who devoted his work to the service of Regime for criminal deeds which had no specific connection with the character of said bureau.

PAPAL AUDIENCES.

The Pope audienced Giuliano Fara- new Italian Ambassador in Turkey. Also audienced General Ugo Futta of the Italian Army.

To-morrow morning at ten o'clock Pius XII will receive in solemn audience Maurizio Nabuco, new Ambassador of Brazil to the Holy See, who will present his Credentials.

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ROMAN LIFE AND ITS CURRENT EVENTS

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 384 NOVEMBER 21.1944
0500 h.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Circoncini looking forward to the restoration of the traditional friendship and closer ties between Italy and Great Britain. The spiritual side of his Ambassadorship in London emphasized.
UNITA'.Communist.

New disturbances breaking out in Regina Coeli.
AVANTI.Socialist.

Alleged anarchist activities among Italian war prisoners in British territories.
AVANTI.Socialist.

Italians doing well in Eritrea.
IL POPOLO.Christian Democrat.

[illegible] DOMINEERING IN WAR PRISONERS CAMPS. 1692

AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party commenting on the repatriation of Italian war prisoners from England and North Africa, complains about alleged political discriminations and personal favouritism.

The paper claims that [illegible]

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

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IL POPOLO.Christian Democrat.

MONARCHISTIC ACTIVITY DOMINEERING IN WAR PRISONERS CAMPS.

1692

AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party commenting on the repatriation of Italian war prisoners from England and North Africa, complains about alleged political discriminations and personal favouritism.

The paper claims that in a war prisoners camp in India, not specified by the writer, a so-called group of "Pioneers of the Redeemed Italy" is a Monarchist organization, allegedly sponsored by the British Authorities, and mostly composed of officials of the past Regime.

AVANTI affirms that Fascists are domineering in other camps.

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"A SPIRITUAL MISSION"
STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR CARANDINI.

Before departing for London, Niccolò Carandini, the newly appointed Italian Ambassador, declared to UNITA', organ of the Communist Party, that his mission is not a formal one.

"Before all" he said, "it is a spiritual mission. In this my first trip I am accompanied by men in which I have full confidence and who shall be my precious collaborators. I am backed up by the solidarity of all the Parties, which are aware of how difficult is the work aiming at reestablishing before all, an atmosphere of confidence and comprehension, not only for Italy but also for England."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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BULLETIN Nº 283 November 20,1944.
2000 h.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS (By our Political Editor):
Rumours are flying through Rome air like wild geese in season. They concern the possible fate of the Government, the planned solution of the so-called crisis. Our telephone has been ringing all day and well informed friends have come to the office to give us straight information from some lion's mouth. Our reporters have been questioning all sorts of prominent politicians. For our friends and costumers we are able to reveal that there is no Government crisis: it is merely a weak Government which finds its going ever more difficult. Why is the Government weak? The reasons are one thousand. They all conspire to make it powerless to do the few things it would like to do and incapable of doing others. What is the solution? "SI" could suggest several off hand. However the old trick of shuffling posts will be resorted to. What will the next Government look like? Here is a choice of several possibilities:

a) Bonomi PM, de Gasperi and Togliatti Vice PM's.
b) De Gasperi PM with a cabinet of technicians.
c) Abolition of Ministers without Portofolio. Politicians obliged to accept concrete responsibilities.
d) A Cabinet without Socialists and Communists, who will be left cut to hoot and sabotage.

Any one of these solutions may become an official communiqué within the next few days. It is doubtful however that a mere re-shuffle of Cabinet posts will cure the deep disease of the Cabinet weakness. Why is the Government impotent? A few reasons:

a) The anti-Fascism of the Right is not the anti-Fascism of the Left. The ones fight arbitrary, blind, corrupt dictatorship. The others fight the Alliance between Generals and Financiers.
b) When they speak of "Democracy and Liberty" the Right and the Left do not mean the same things.

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b) When they speak of "Democracy and Liberty" the Right and the Left do not mean the same things.
c) Lack of means, authority, funds, data, men, experts, transmission facilities, transport, raw materials to take any decision which may begin to solve Italy's problem.

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d) Extremely difficult liaison with the Allies authorities, depending on many factors.

As the fountain head of power, in Italy, is the Allied Commission, all speculation on the capacity for initiative in solving Italian problems shown by this or that combination of politicians seems futile. As is well known, all Allies efforts at the present moment are extended towards the solution of more urgent problems than Reconstruction in Italy. Allies public opinion, furthermore, is not prepared for those concessions which would, if made, change the choppy waters of Italian politics into an oily, peaceful surface. For the time being, that is the crux. The Italians need a lot of things. If the Allies are not willing or unable to give them, can the Italians get them and transport them in Italy and from Neutral countries? Or must they go without for some superior reason? And when will the urgent Italian problem be discussed and some decision taken?

Harold Macmillan, new chief of A.C. has now appeared in Rome. His job will be to harmonize Italian life with the supreme necessities of the conduct of the war. It is possible that he may permit Italians to do things (like communicating with Sardinia, buying and selling there what they always did) which do not apparently interfere with the Allies effort and their security, but which mean life or death for many thousand Italians. If Mr. Macmillan has the power to allow these concessions a concrete, technical, non-political plan for re-construction may be formulated. On that a new Government may find strength to live and work.

PLEASE ADD to the previous page, after the possible formations of a new Government: c) A Government formed by a majority of Socialists and Communists, having the backing of the Masses, with the collaboration of other Parties, might be able to set the basis for speedy Reconstruction.

POPE WILL TAKE PART IN A SERVICE
FOR EXPIATION OF [illegible]

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

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POPE WILL TAKE PART IN A SERVICE
FOR EXPIATION OF MORAL IMMORALITY.

1689

On the afternoon of December 16th, a Saturday, the Pope will descend into the Vatican Basilica to take part in a penitential service in which the Roman population will participate. This function is one of those prayers which the Pope has asked for in the letter sent by him to Cardinal Marchetti Selvaggiani, his Vicar for Rome, in expiation of the many examples of immorality offered by the City in recent times, and for the conversion of the misguided.

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CARANDINI FLIES TO LONDON.

Rome Italy envoy to London with ambassadorial rank, Liberal Count Niccolò Carandini, left this morning at 9.30 by plane for London. Among those who saw him off at the airport there were the British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles, the Treasury Minister Marcello Soleri, the General Secretary of the Italian Foreign Office, Renato Prunas.

"IF ALLIES PAUSE, LET ITALIANS FIGHT"
SAYS REPUBLICAN LEADER.

The debated question of Partisans is today commented by the Republican leader, Randolfo Pacciardi, in an article appeared on the Party organ "Voce Repubblicana".

"Practically", he writes, "General Alexander says to abandon to their fate our marvellous Partisans. He abandons them throwing flowers to their heroism.

"We have nothing to say, or have already said something, regarding the war campaign in Italy. The good will of Italians is outside discussion in all fields, and especially in this one. The roller of war passed on the body of Italy from Sicily up to Bologna, leaving a track of slaughter and misery, in which there is no use to insist. Lamentations are unuseful. Let us be a people that knows how to suffer and weep in secret. We will suffer and reconstruct. The essential thing is not to have a slave mentality...

"But there is a thing that we cannot admit: namely to allow our partisans to die one after another for cold, sufferings, and assassination. They obeyed to the call of their duty but obeyed also to our incitement and to the encitement and to the encitement of the Allies. It is not possible today to say them: demobilise. They cannot demobilise. We cannot say to them to pause. The pause is death. If the war is slowing up for the regular foreign Armies, it cannot slow up for us. Let our divisions be arrayed on the front line. Give arms to our volunteers. We are ready to resume the campaign for volunteering. We are ready to go anywhere, with them."

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MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO MEET TO-MORROW.

A meeting of Ministers without portfolio will take place to-morrow morning at the Viminale. The Liberals will not be represented at the meeting as Count Niccolò Carandini, who represented the Party, has left this morning for London to take up his post of Italian representative. Carandini's Liberal successor inside the Cabinet has not yet been appointed.

POLICEMEN WILL STRIKE TOMORROW.
FOR FIRST TIME IN ITALY.

To-morrow morning at 9 a.m. all Policemen in Rome will sit down because of the abrogation of the monthly allowance for uncomfortable residence, which amounts to 1175 lire. The discontent among the Policemen is rather serious.

A NEW ITALIAN FIGHTING UNIT: "FOLGORE".

With the name "Folgore", - the Italian paratroop division which fought heroically in the Egyptian desert, winning the recognition of their valour from the Allies themselves,- is about to return to the fighting zone, together with other Italian forces, a unit formed of paratroops of the "Nembo Division", and by the marines "San Marco", who have both participated in the old Italian Liberation Corps in the past battles in Abruzzo and in the Marches, together with the Allies.

It is the Allies who have willed that the new unit should bear the name of the glorious Folgore Division.

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BULLETIN Nº 282 November 20,1944
1600 h.

POPE RECEIVES COUNT SFORZA.

The Pope received this morning privately Count Carlo Sforza High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, who has been chosen to represent Italy to Washington.

ARRESTED FOR COLLABORATION WITH NAZI CATTLE LOOTERS.

The head of the Provincial Office for Cattle, Luigi Pistolesi, was arrested today for having helped the Germans in looting cattle in the Roman countryside.

ONLY ALBANIAN TROOPS OCCUPIED TIRANA.

The Press Bureau of the Yougoslav Delegation to the Allied Advisory Council for Italy officially denied to-day the rumours reported by Roman newspapers that Yougoslav troops had entered the Albanian capital, Tirana. The troops who occupied the Town-Hall, the wireless station and many other important buildings in Tirana actually belong to the Albanian Liberation Corps.

REGINA COELI RIOT CONTINUING.

Rioting continued today in the Regina Coeli jail. The Common prisoners protest because they think political prisoners get better meals. The truth is that food is scarce for everybody. As the locks of the cells are disconnected they can get out and gather in the passages trying to storm the main gates and escape. Yesterday, according to an unconfirmed report, the fire brigade was summoned on the spot to try and quell the riot but the firemen have not succeed in entering some of the passages occupied by the rioters.

POPE RECEIVES COUNT SFORZA.

The Pope received this morning privately Count Carlo Sforza High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, who has been chosen to represent Italy to Washington.

ARRESTED FOR COLLABORATION WITH NAZI CATTLE LOOTERS.

The head of the Provincial Office for Cattle, Luigi Pistolesi, was arrested today for having helped the Germans in looting cattle in the Roman countryside.

ONLY ALBANIAN TROOPS OCCUPIED TIRANA.

The Press Bureau of the Yougoslav Delegation to the Allied Advisory Council for Italy officially denied to-day the rumours reported by Roman newspapers that Yougoslav troops had entered the Albanian capital, Tirana. The troops who occupied the Town-Hall, the wireless station and many other important buildings in Tirana actually belong to the Albanian Liberation Corps.

REGINA COELI RIOT CONTINUING.

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

BULLETIN N° 381

NOVEMBER 20.1944
1300 h.

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

RUSH AT VATICAN POST OFFICE FOR BUYING NEW STAMPS.

The Vatican Post Office started this morning the sale of the new series of Vatican stamps issued for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the "Virtuosi del Pantheon" Academy.

A remarkable crowd of amateurs assembled early this morning at the gate of Saint Anna, which leads to the Post Office. Vatican authorities, however decided that only one hundred persons can get admittance for buying the series of special stamps. Groups of amateurs and stamp dealers stationed at the gate until late in the morning, hoping that the restriction be revoked.

Vatican authorities decided that Vatican citizen can buy up to 50 series of "Virtuosi" stamps, while employees of the Vatican State, who are not citizens, are entitled to purchase up to 30 series.

HIGH COMMISSIONER ASKS FOR CHANGES IN THE LAW AGAINST FASCISM.

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Because of impeffections and gaps noticed in enforcing the Law against the Fascism, especially for the seizure and confiscation of illicit enrichements, Mario Bragolani, High Commissioner for the appropriation of the Fascist profits, has already presented to the competent Departements a scheme of modifications and integrations of the above mentioned Law, to be discussed and approved in a Cabinet meeting.

The changes are designed to modify the proceedings with the aim of making more speedy and more adherent to the real situation the enforcement of the provisions relating to the ascertainement and liquidation of the illicit profits and to the whole connected contentious matter.

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Particularly the changes refer to the means wherewith the Special Commissions contemplated by the Law must ascertain whether the properties which have been seized had been acquired legitimately or not. The problem is not very difficult to solve when the enrichments are those of Fascist hyerarchs who always devoted themselves to political activities and therefore had opportulity to build up large fortunes; on the other part, the problem is of a very complex character in all the cases of persons who, even being closely connected with the Regime, developed their activity in other fields, as for instance in the economic one. It is evident that in the latter cases it is much more difficult to ascertain if the enrichment were obtained by illicit means or through honest normal activity.

The changes of the Law, on the other part, aim to the creation of a new legal body to which should be entrusted the regulation of the whole matter referring to the cautionary seizures so far effected. The trustees appointed for the seized estates must be responsible of their management toward said body; their management should be conducted with unity of directions and in a way that be satisfactory for the private as well the public interests.

THE ORIGINAL SIN OF BONOMI'S CABINET ACCORDING TO REPUBLICAN LEADER.

"The Bonomi Cabinet has been, is and will be in crisis: is doomed penance for its original sin" said Giovanni Conti, leader of the Italian Republican Party to "SI" speaking of the recurrent rumours of a Cabinet crisis.

"In this moment" added Giovanni Conti "it should be remembered that the Italian Republican Party, on accord with the decision promptly taken after July 25, 1943 and always observed since, is out of the Committee of National Liberation because of its intransigent attitude against any relation and any form of collaboration with the Monarchy.

"Being formed by Six Parties, three of which, at least, decidedly Republican, the Bonomi Cabinet should have avoided

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"Being formed by Six Parties, three of which, at least, decidedly Republican the Bonomi Cabinet should have avoided that the functions of the King continue through the person of the Royal Lieutenant; it should have declared itself as Provisional Government and obtained from Allied the neutralization of the Monarchy by expelling from Italy the fallen King and His relatives.

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"The Parties of the Committee of Liberation collaborated and enchained each other. The Government do exist, but is not living its own life. Every action is controlled and the essential activities are not even conceived or thought because the Cabinet is staying at his post frightened and fearful, like a mouse that is smelling the odor of a cat.

"Badoglio, Messe, and other Admirals and Generals are on the alert. The Parties participating to the Cabinet would be still in time to withdraw themselves from the present situation: but they do not think to do it and a portion of them do not want to.

"Should the Parties which are decidedly Republican insist in the attitude followed so far, they would not strenghten the Cabinet but will give rise to a situation in which their strenght - which undoubtedly is very great in the Country - shall face the reactionary forces, that are deprived of any follower in the Country, but are organized together with the police, part of the Carabineers and other formations. Then the crisi would be not a Cabinet crisis, but once again would be a crisis of the Italian people.

"Bonomi, who did not understand the situation in 1920-21, once again would not understand ... It is not possible now to foresee the developments of the future crisis. Allied are bound to have their share of responsability."

PAPAL AUDIENCES.

Pius XII received this morning privately, Baron Ernst von Weizsäcker, Ambassador of Germany to the Holy See.

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

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PRESS BULLETIN — BULLETIN N° 380 (SINGLE SUNDAY ISSUE) — NOVEMBER 19, 1944 — 1300 h.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, veteran Liberal leader and one of the "Big Four" of the Paris Peace Conference asserts that the Fascist legend of a "mutilated Italian victory" was a colossal nationalistic hoax which stirred up xenophobia in Italy especially against the Allies.
This falsehood was employed as a powerful propaganda weapon to turn away the Italian people from their traditional associations and international friendships to prepare the monstrous alliance with Germany, the former and ever present enemy. The Allies fulfilled loyally all obligations entered upon and gave to Italy the most valuable aid in critical moments during the war. All essential aims for which Italy went to war were fully accomplished.

CORRIERE DI ROMA. P.N.B.

[illegible] in Sicily convene to discuss their line of action [illegible] an independent republic.

ITALIA NUOVA. "anarchist.

Italian aviation reorganizing. Its contribution to war operations increasing. Adequate means lacking.

UNITA'. Communist.

1689

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

PRESS REVIEW — BULLETIN N° 390 (SINGLE SUNDAY ISSUE) — NOVEMBER 19, 1944 1300 h.

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1682

The local section of the Communist Party in Primavalle, an outlying district of Rome, stormed by enraged throng, mostly women, protesting over the failure to get full flour allowances which were to be distributed by the section. 20 quintals of flour allegedly turned to blackmarketeers

ITALIA LIBERA, Party of Action.

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

REPRESENTING DEMOCRATIC ITALY IN LONDON.

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action, commenting on Count Niccolò Carandini mission to London, writes that a very delicate and difficult task is confronting the nobleman who left his office of Minister without Portfolio to take over the responsability of mending and restoring back to normalcy Italian relationship with Great Britain.

"The policy of the great English people respecting Italy is aimed at preserving certain political institutions and possibly certain long standing social forces, and at the same time watchful waiting for the developments of those new institutions which the Italian people are thinking of setting up.

"We cannot blame such policies. The proofs given by official Italy in the last twenty years are so bad, that realistic and cautious statemen cannot fail to take them in account even for the future. The Italian unsteadyness is an empirical factor in determing their policy respecting us.

"They assume that from the irresponsability of the Fascist Italy, and to some extent, even of the pre-Fascist Italy, would derive a possible unsteadyness of Democratic Italy, and cling to the almost paradoxical idea that institutions and forces which were responsible for Fascism might be entrusted with the function of insuring the steadyness of to-morrow's Italy.

"This assumption is inspiring a policy of apparent contraddictions, but fundamentally strong and consistent, because of its skeptical attitude. This policy has to be gradually but surely rectified.

"Should Italy be able to get on only by virtue of men and institutions which are responsible for her present plight it would be worthwhile to abandon her to her fate.

"Count Carandini may contribute to avert such error. He knows very well the Democratic Italy, and will be helpful in promoting better understanding for our hardships and experiences by representing the new Italy to the great and friendly English people."

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REFORMING ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICES.

IL POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democrats turns to the problem of choosing right men for Italian diplomatic offices abroad because : "Palazzo Chigi, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was the abode of the men responsible for our catastrophic foreign policy. How to renew the Italian diplomacy? It is a question of methods, and at same time a question of men.

"If diplomacy is called to fulfill its duty toward the nation, the political parties also are to be conscious of their duty toward diplomacy. On the occasion of the resumption of relations with 13 countries, it has been suggested to entrust diplomatic offices solely to prominent politicians.

"We concede that at this particular moment certain political figures might qualify for restoring or promoting friendly relations with other nations, but we must warn against inquinating diplomatic services with party influences, which would be tantamount to renew Fascist blunderings.

"A diplomatic office cannot be compared with a syndacal union or a Commissariat to be apportioned to the various parties. Diplomatic representatives are not party but nation representatives, and cannot be improvised."

ITALIAN AVIATION EXTENDING ITS ACTIVITIES IN WAR OPERATIONS. 1680

A special correspondent of UNITA', organ of the Communist Party writes that Italian Air Forces are gradually reorganizing against enormous difficulties and shortage of adequate means and proper equipments.

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"30 aviators were killed in action during the past months of war against Fascism. 41 tons of bombs were dropped in the retreating German divisions in the Balkans.

"100,000 tons of war materials and supplies were launched to help the "Garibaldi" Division fighting out in Montenegro, and "Tito" partisans in the same region."

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PAPAL AUDIENCES.

Pius XII received in a long audience this morning the High Commissioner for Sicily, Aldisio.

His Holyness also received at noon a youth group of the Italian Catholic Action with whom He recited the "Angelus".

CELEBRATING THE FIRST CENTENARY OF CO-OPERATIVES.

"Co-operative organizations are called to-day to give a great proof of their servicing the people, in facing the shortage of transport facilities" declared Giovanni Gronchi, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor at the celebration of the first centenary of the Co-operation, which took place at Quirino Theatre this morning.

A large audience attended the gathering.

Luigi Cortesi, head of the Food Municipal Bureau, emphasized the necessity of suppressing all monopolies for the benefit of consumers.

Other speakers were Mariano Gosta, Minister of Merchant Marine, Ercole Chini, Dino Gentili and other economic and financial experts.

EX WAR PRISONERS ORGANIZING A NO PARTY ASSOCIATION.

Ex prisoners from war captivity held this morning a first meeting under the auspices of the newly founded NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF EX WAR PRISONERS.

We do not want financial

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"We do not want financial support from any political Party," declared a superior officer just returned home. 1679

The sponsors of the Committee decided to set up a no party organization devoted to assist ex-war prisoners and promote the establishment of a regular postal correspondence between prisoners still abroad and their relatives at home.

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BULLETIN N° 379 November 18,1944.
2000 h.

PROBLEM OF THE PROPERTY ABROAD OF FASCIST PROFITEERS.

On the property abroad of Fascist bosses and of other persons who enriched themselves during the Mussolinian rule is object of international action on part of the Italian Government in order to obtain the seizure of said property and thereafter obtain the surrender of it to the Italian State?

No move has been done so far by the present Government, neither the High Commissioner for the Purge has up to now suggested any action in that direction, according what high officials of the Purge Commissariat declared today to "SI" representative. The question anyhow is so complex that in any case could be taken under examination only after the action against the undudue enrichments of Fascists in Italy shall be well advanced as the activity of the Commissariat has been so far limited to a number of preserv tive attachments of property belonging to profiteers; no incameration in favour of the State has been decided yet, because that action must be ordered by special Commissions which are presently under formation, according to the provisions of the Law.

On their part, two well known experts of international Law declared today to the same representative of "SI" that legal measures of political character, as that of sanctions against Fascism, are always of internal territorial character and therefore cannot be enforced in foreign countries. The possibility for asking a foreign State for the seizure of the above mentioned property would become a reality only in consequence of a special international agreement thereon or in the case when the Country where the diplomatic move should be effected had a law strictly analogous to the Italian one. But the problem is of so delicate character = both the experts concluded = that the stipulation of an agreement as well as the enforcement of analogous legal measures appear to be of extremely uncertain realisation.

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WHAT THE PARTISANS WANT.

1678

The situation of Italian partisans in Nazi occupied Italy, already difficult, is going to become tragic after general Alexander invited the Commanders of Partisan units to cease operations and to await the resumption of the Allied offensive in the Spring, according to informations received by "SI" from North Italy.

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The alternative which the Partisans are facing is: either disband and return to their homes or make ready to pass the winter in the mountains. To go back to their homes is nearly impossible; they have been absent for so long from their jobs that they have been substituted. Moreover the absence has not failed to arouse suspicions. But also if this would be possible the Partisans do not want to leave their units because they fear that once disbanded the units will not easily put together again.

They will therefore stick to their mountains and life there will be difficult. According to the informations we received the Partisans, above all, need:

1°) Shoes. The lack of shoes is the more felt. Often a commander, to send out a patrol, must take the shoes off from the other partisans who do not take part in the action.

If the raid ends in disaster it means that the men waiting will never see their shoes again and will find great difficulties in escaping, if the Germans should attack.

2°) Food. The Fascist Republican Government has suspended all distribution of foodstuffs to the peasants in the valley where partisans are operating. The partisans must provide for themselves and even help the population in some cases. Sometimes the owner of a house or of a farm sends word to the partisans that on a certain day he will be absent. That means that the partisans can sack the house and that some and that some food will have been left.

The Fascist or the Germans usually retaliate by having 15-20 people in the village shot. But the partisans cannot refrain from such actions, although they know what the consequences will be. They must live and so must the local population to which no food distribution is made.

3°) Weapons and ammunitions. Up to now the supplies received in this field have been inferior to necessities.

4°) Moral support. The German reprisals against the partisans are ruthless. Our informer once saw a Nazi officer kill 28 captured partisans one after the other with his pistol. After every man he killed he drank a small glass of cognac. The partisans cannot understand why their position of soldiers is not recognised.

Usually when a partisan is [illegible]

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Usually when a partisan is caught he is buried alive, head down, in a narrow deep trench. Reprisals are normally extended to the partisan's family.

The Italian Government - think the Partisans - should try to obtain official recognition of the partisan units. It should take more care of them, send food, shoes, news, books, give them the impression that they are not left to themselves.

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CABINET TO MEET ON NOVEMBER 22nd.

THE NEXT Cabinet meeting has been fixed for Wednesday 22nd November at the Viminale Palace.

ITALIANS INTERNED IN GERMANY TORTURED TO DEATH.

The situation of the Italian internees in Germany is extremely precarious, "SI" learned today from people that managed to cross the line and reach Rome. All Italian interned after the Armistice who refused to pledge allegiance to the Nazi puppet Republic of Mussolini were transferred from Poland to concentration camps located in the vicinity of Bremen and subjected to cruel tortures. No one is allowed to visit the camps. It is seven months that Italian internees have been lodged in such dreadful camps and they have no chance for bathing or shaving over since. The death rate among the internees runs as high as 500 a day.

"THE VOICE OF A BURIED PEOPLE".

La "VOCE REPUBBLICANA" editorially writes:

"Italy is agonising among the devastations that are continuing and the reconstructions which are not started yet. All the nations that fought on the side of Germany are living; Italy that was the first to abandon Germany, is dying.

"The traitors of the Nation are going to jail, one after the other, slowly between a repentance and a delay; but Italy, wrapped in the insible shroud of the Armistice, continues to die.

"The atmosphere is still, as if a storm was going to burst. The barometer really marks suffocating atmosphere. Who is thinking about Italy? Who cares for Italy? Who will save Italy? We hear the underground voice of the people that answers: "I will save her...I will save myself". But it is the voice of a buried people."

CHARGES D'AFFAIRES WILL REPRESENT ITALY TO SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

In connection with the resumption of diplomatic relations between Italy and the South American Republics we learn from

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TORTURED TO DEATH.

The situation of the Italian internees in Germany is extremely precarious, "SI" learned today from people that managed to cross the line and reach Rome. All Italian internel after the Armistice who refused to pledge allegiance to the Nazi puppet Republic of Mussolini were transferred from Poland to concentration camps located in the vicinity of Bremen and subjected to cruel tortures. No one is allowed to visit the camps. It is seven months that Italian internees have been lodged in such dreadful camps and they have no chance for bathing or shaving ever since. The death rate among the internees runs as high as 500 a day.

"THE VOICE OF A BURIED PEOPLE".

La "VOCE REPUBBLICANA" editorially writes:

"Italy is agonising among the devastations that are continuing and the reconstructions which are not started yet. All the nations that fought on the side of Germany are living; Italy that was the first to abandon Germany, is dying.

"The traitors of the Nation are going to jail, one after the other, slowly between a repentance and a delay; but Italy, wrapped in the insible shroud of the Armistice, continues to die.

"The atmosphere is still, as if a storm was going to burst. The barometer really marks suffocating atmosphere. Who is thinking about Italy? Who cares for Italy? Who will save Italy? We hear the underground voice of the people that answers: "I will save her...I will save myself". But it is the voice of a buried people."

CHARGES D'AFFAIRS WILL REPRESENT ITALY
TO SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

In connection with the resumption of diplomatic relations between Italy and the South American Republics we learn from well informed sources that no Ambassador or Minister will be sent to reopen the Italian Embassies or Legations but only Chargées d'Affaires. The same has been done by the South American Republics in connection with their diplomatic representatives to Rome. 1676

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Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
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BULLETIN N° 378 November 18, 1944.
2600 h.

AMERICAN GANGSTER ARRESTED AFTER ROBBERY.

The American private James C. Morris, after having robbed in the street some isolated citizens, entered last night a snack bar in Via del Pigneto, Rome, together with two Canadian soldiers and, while the Canadians, pistol in hand, ordered the customers to "stick 'em up", he took away wallets, watches and fountain pens. Then the two Canadians jumped on a passing by truck while private Morris went away afoot towards the Casilino bridge. There he was caught by an Italian police patrol summonsed by the bar tender and arrested after a bitter struggle. He was then handed over to the Allied M.P. who found in his possession many watches, of which three golden ones, fountain pens and one gold pencil.

GENERAL FAVAGROSSA SACKED.

The Army Corps General Carlo Favagrossa, who in the last Mussolini Cabinets was Undersecretary for War Production with the rank of Minister, has been suspended from his rank on request of the High Commissioner for Epuration.

INTERMINISTERIAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SARDINIA.

The draft of the measures in favour of Sardinia decided upon in the last Cabinet meeting, has been the object of a technical examination on the part of the Interministerial Committee for Economic Reconstruction which held a meeting this morning at the Viminale Palace. The measures include the granting of the normal powers of various central organs to the High Commissioner for Sardinia, of economic benefits for agriculture and industry, and the organising of a service of maritime communications, even if only on an extremely reduced scale, which can free the island from its isolation from the rest of the continent.

27 SENATORS PURGED.

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

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27 other Senators have been eliminated by the High Court of Justice in its last meeting of November 16, after a close study of the political position of each one.

Among the best known names in this group of purged senators are those of the biologist Nicola Pende, of the dentist Amedeo Perna, of Prince Rodolfo Borghese and of the ex-Ambassador Carlo

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The High Court of Justice has refused the request for the ...li...tion of the two Senators Gioacchino Russo and Luigi Travelli.

DID "...ESSALINA OF PALAZZO BRASCHI" HAVE A "DOUBLE" ?

Did the "...ssalina of Palazzo Braschi", the woman who tortured anti-Fascist prisoners, have a "double"? The problem is puzzling an investigating magistrate and a corps of police officials who are carrying out accurate investigations to find out if it was Ilona Rock, sitting in the Regina Coeli jail, or Fede Arnaud, who fled to the North, who actually took part in the crimes committed by the Fascist Bardi-Pollastrini gang, which ruled Rome with terror during the Nazi occupation and had its ... in the ancient Palazzo Braschi. Ilona Rock claims that she was never connected with the Bardi gang and proclaims her absolute innocence. She says that her sister-in-law, Fede Arnaud, who resembles her in a striking way, was the real member of the Fascist Republican gang entrusted with summarily judging wealthy Jews or persons suspected of anti-Fascism.

Ilona Rock, about 36 years old, is tall and fair. Although the months passed in prison have left marks of strain on her face, she still is extremely good-looking. She studied medicine at the Rome University and during the war volunteered as a Red Cross nurse. Soon after the liberation of Rome she called on the leaders of the Communist Party claiming to have collaborated with the Communists during the Nazi occupation. Later however she was arrested and under the charge of having participated to the Palazzo Braschi crimes. Very little is known about Ilona's "double", Fede Arnaud, who went to Northern Italy shortly before the Allies arrived.

The investigating magistrate has been visiting frequently Ilona Rock in her cell to cross examine her and to put her in touch with the woman who was nicknamed the "Messalina of Palazzo Braschi". Up to now the riddle of Ilona's "double" is still unsolved.

[illegible] HIS HELPLESS VICTIMS.

Every time that a Nazi-Fascist firing squad executed a

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...ed the "Gestapo of Palazzo Braschi", the women who tortured anti-Fascist prisoners, have a "double"! The problem is puzzling an investigating magistrate and a corps of police officials who are carrying out accurate investigations to find out if it was Elena Rocca, sitting in the Carceleto jail, or Fede Arnaud, who fled to the North, who actually took part in the crimes committed by the Fascist Bardi-Pollastrini gang, which ruled Rome with terror during the Nazi occupation and had its H.Q. in the ancient Palazzo Braschi. Elena Rocca claims that she was never connected with the Bardi gang and proclaims her absolute innocence. She says that her sister-in-law, Fede Arnaud, who resembles her in a striking way, was the real member of the Fascist Republican gang entrusted with summarily judging wealthy Jews and persons suspected of anti-Fascism.

Elena Rocca, about 30 years old, is tall and fair. Although the months passed in prison have left marks of strain on her face, she still is extremely good-looking. She studied medicine at the Rome University and during the war volunteered as a Red Cross nurse. Soon after the liberation of Rome she called on the leaders of the Communist Party claiming to have collaborated with the Communists during the Nazi occupation. Later however she was arrested and under the charge of having participated to the Palazzo Braschi crimes. Very little is known about Elena's "double", Fede Arnaud, who went to Northern Italy shortly before the Allies arrived.

The investigating magistrate has been visiting frequently Elena Rocca in her cell to cross examine her and to put her in touch with the woman who was nicknamed the "Messalina of Palazzo Braschi". Up to now the riddle of Elena's "double" is still unsolved.

HELP TO ITS POLITICAL VICTIMS.

Every time that a Nazi-Fascist firing squad executed a political prisoner a mysterious person, generally a woman, called on the victim's family and handed them over a sum, usually 1674 lire, in the name of the 'Government of the South'", said today to "L'" Signora Clara Cannarsa, Vice-President of the National Relief Committee for political victims. "During the clandestine period we gave out about 2 million lire in subsidies, helped thousands of patriots, forging identity cards, military documents,

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ration cards and even issuing false documents of the Todt organisation. This work of forgery was so widespread and thorough that the census carried out by the Fascists for police reasons had to be annulled."

After Rome was liberated the Committee carried on its work under the chairmanship of the Rome Mayor Prince Filippo Doria Pamphilj. Hospital fees, surgical operations, school fees have been paid for the victims' families; one ton of flour, 2000 tomato sauce cans, milk, potatoes, rice, 4000 soups, clothes, mattresses have been distributed for an amount of 4 millions. The money came mostly from generous offers of the Roman population. The rest was given by the Government which appropriated 36 million lire yearly for the relief of political victims.

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BULIETIN N° 377 NOVEMBER 18/1944
1300 h.

CIVITAVECCHIA RECONSTRUCTION WORKS RAPIDLY PROGRESSING.

The Prefect of the Province of Rome, Giovanni Parsico visited yesterday Civitavecchia to inspect repair works now under way in the public offices and port facilities of the war stricken town which is rapidly reorganizing its normal activities. Schools have been reopened and municipal offices are being installed in a new building. Food situation and health services are improving.

Prefect Parsico visited also the important farming zone of Tolfa to take a survey of local conditions and the installations of a profilactic centre for the benefit of the agricultural workers.

GIOVANNI BRUSIO TO REPLACE CARANDINI AS MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

The Executive of the Liberal Party designated Giovanni Brusio to succeed Niccolo Carandini, Ambassador to London, in the office of Minister without Portfolio and as representative of the Liberal Party in Bonomi's Government.

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

THE BONOMI CABINET IN SEARCH OF A BALANCE.

The Six Parties of the National Liberation Committee have each approved a motion. First were the Liberals who asked the Cabinet " to elaborate and effect rapidly a program which be adequate to the present requirements but not jeopardize the social and political solutions pertinent to the people's will, according to the truce which was concluded among the Parties."

Next came the Christian Democrats whose resolution consists in an appeal to the Cabinet for a determined unitarian action aiming to reestablish the power of the law.

The explicitly the Communists have called the attention of the Government upon thepoints which, according to their opinion, are preliminarily important for the continuation of the present Cabinet's existence.

These points are: purge, administrative elections, National Consultative Assembly.

Socialists and Labor Democratic Parties unanimously reaffirmed the necessity to eliminate the present unrest by means of a policy of accord and work. No desire of scission, then, but unanimous desire to continue the collaboration of the six Parties with the Government. It is significant the fact that the extreme wing Parties - the Communist and the Socialist- declared themselves ready to assume greater responsibilities in the Government.

Is there no possibilty of a crisis- then? The crisis really exists; it is not a crisis of men but rather a crisis of direction. Bonomi Cabinet formed with the good will of men belonging to anti-Fascist Parties with the aim to commence the reconstruction of the State on democratic basis. The Minister had agreed on two points;

1) Intensification of the war efforts on the side of the Allied;
2) Struggle against Fascism.

Other problems had been set apart. It had been carefully discussions on problems which would interfere

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1) Intensification of the war efforts on the side of the Allied;
2) Struggle against Fascism.

Other problems had been set apart. It had been carefully avoided to start discussions on problems which would interfere with the ideologies of the various Parties. It was thought that such problems were to be postponed until the liberation of Northern Italy, which seemed not distant. But the development of the war on the Italian territory has suffered a pause.

In his message to the Partisans General Alexander speaks of a winter pause.

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Political trade and compromising: the two main points agreed upon for mutual understanding by the Six Parties are considered no longer sufficient to justify the Government action.

Uneasyness denounced by all parties in their declarations is due to the lack of constructive policies over the political truce and the reciprocal compromises.

If Government has to stay in power - and everybody concedes that this is the case, it should tackle properly the outstanding problem of National recovery.

To the two points of the last June accord it is considered urgent to add a third; the drawing up of a comprehension plan for political and economic reconstruction.

Given the limited powers and resources of which the Government can make avail, it is obvious that no great reconstruction works are practicable at this juncture of the Italian tragedy.

But it is perfectly conceivable a plan aimed at re-obtaining the national assets which have been only damaged, not wiped out by war.

No one demands that Government provide for the drainage of the marshy lands, for the establishment of new mills and factories, for new commercial enterprises and outlets. But everybody is asking the sowing of lands which were spared by war operations, the repairing of damaged houses to make them habitable in the coming winter, the reopening of industries that only need raw materials to keep their wheels revolving again.

No disagreements could possibly divide the political parties over such constructive lines of action.

Only a well worked out plan for all kinds of work available will settle down the parties to co-operate effectively [illegible] their ideological controversies and minor squabbles.

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PAPAL AUDIENCES.

The Pope authorized in official form the Right Honourable Harold MacMillan, P.C.M.P., President of the Allied Commission.

His Holyness also authorized General Mollison, of the American Armed Forces.

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PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN N° 376

NOVEMBER 18.1944
0900 h.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Adequate aid for partisans is the outstanding national problem in the hard winter ahead.
AVANTI! Socialist.

100 Fascists called upon to answer for their misdeeds as members of the dread Special Tribunal.
UNITA', Communist.

Italian prisoners working in a Soviet kolkhos.
UNITA'.Communist.

General Roatta is charged with "important actions" in connection with Spain war and the Axis alliance.
AVANTI!Socialist.

The Italian people are undergoing the most harassing difficulties and they are giving proof of order and discipline. Reactionary forces created the myth of a"leftist danger" as block for their manoeuvrings against the democratization of the country.
UNITA'. Communist.

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NO GOVERNMENT CHANGES DESIRABLE
LIBERALS SAY.

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1669

NO GOVERNMENT CHANGES DESIRABLE LIBERALS SAY.

IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA, organ of the Liberal Party commenting on the various parties declarations for Government reinforcement writes that Liberal practices calling for order and law enforcement should be adopted by all parties.This is the method adopted long since by the great democratic nations.

"The present Government is dependent upon a complex and delicate equilibrium which represents the only workable combina-

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tion nowadays. Any changes introduced at this time would throw out of balance the combination.

"Those parties (leftists) which are demanding a larger share of Government responsibilities for themselves cannot fail to realize that to disturb such a prudent and instable equilibrium is an absurd and arbitrary pretention."

HELPING THE PARTISANS IS A DUTY.

The problem of the Partisans, which is object of passionate discussions in political circles as well as in the press, is to-day examined by Giuseppe Saragat, Minister wihtout Portfolio, in a comment published by AVANTI (Socialist.)

"It is the duty of our Allies" writes Saragat, "to help our brothers with food, clothes, ammunitions; they can do it, and they have the imperative duty to do it. No matter of co-obelligerancy: there is no longer any inferiority deriving by the Armistice, which could prevent us to speak with the solemn voice of humanity and justice and say to our Allies: do it, and do it quickly, because thereis no time to waste.

"But if this the duty of the Allies, there is another duty, even more commanding, on the part of the population of Liberated Italy; and it is to hasten with the arms the day when the barbarious Nazists and their criminal accomplices, the Fascists, shall be driven out of the Northern regions.

"Arms, and only arms, could be useful. The more the National Corps of Liberation shall be strong- and more near shall be the blessed day when our brothers will be delivered from the rope that strangles them."

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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November 17,1944.
20[illegible] h.

THE FIRST LABOUR CONGRESS IN LIBERATED ITALY.

From the 10th to the 13th of December will be held at Naples the Congress of the Italian General Confederation of Labour. The agend includes the most urgent problems of the working class and a review of the first five months of the unitarian Labour policy. The path leading to unitarian Labour organisation has been very difficult, but it can be affirmed today, on the basis of the results reached, that Labour forces in Italy begin to become aware of their importance in the Country's life.

At last January, at the same time of the Parties Congress, was held at Bari a preliminary Congress of the Italian Labour Movements. The Delegates of the Parties brought from Rome the motion in favour of the unity of the Labour activity in Italy. Then was organised the Italian General Confederation of Labour, whose chairmanship was unanimously conferred on Bruno Buozzi, the Socialist leader later assassinated by the Nazis in Rome. Achille Grandi, Christian Democrat, and Giovanni Roveda, Communist, were elected Vice Presidents. One month later Dino Gentili, a Labour leader returning from abroad arrived at Naples and promoted the organisation of a second General Confederation of Labour. He was opposed to the unity of the Labour movement and succeeded, during a Congress held at Salerno with the participation of the Labour Chambers of the Campania region, securing the approval for the formation of a Labour Confederation based on the classical schemes. The Delegates of the Socialist and Communist Parties, who already approved the Bari Confederation as also the Christian Democrats had done, did not participate to the Salerno Congress. In their absence, the Confederation of Labour was founded under the direction of an Executive Committee which included two Socialists, two representatives of the Action Party and three dissentient Communists. The Christian Democrats had been ignored by Gentili, therefore their representatives founded at Naples a "White" Confederation of Labour, [illegible] headed by Gentili.

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From the 10th to the 12th of December will be held at Naples the Congress of the Italian General Confederation of Labour. The agend includes the most urgent problems of the working class and a review of the first five months of the unitarian Labour policy. The path leading to unitarian Labour organisation has been very difficult, but it can be affirmed today, on the basis of the results reached, that Labour forces in Italy begin to become aware of their importance in the Country's life.

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1667

In last March the situation was as follows: one Unitarian Confederation at Bari, one Red Confederation at Naples and a White Confederation, also at Naples. The Confederations of Bari and Naples concluded an agreement and created a liaison office between them, appointing a Committee formed by three representatives of Naples and three of Bari. The agreement did not last long, because one month after, following the efforts of Creste Lizzadri

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Socialist Delegate in Southern Italy, who favoured the unity of the movement, Gentili denounced the accord signed at Bari and proclaimed his Neapolitan Confederation as the only "Red" Confederation.

When Rome was liberated the Confederation of Bari immediately joined the new Confederation which had been organised in Rome on the unitarian basis by representatives of the Socialist, Communist and Christian Democrat Parties. Later the "White" Confederation of Naples also joined it, while the "Red" one refused to agree and continued its independant activity, despite a conference that Gentili had with Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Communist.

The two Confederations of Naples, the "Red" and the "White" got along independantly for a few months. Thereafter the Labour Chambers of the Campania Region, abandoned, one after another, the Neapolitan organisation and joined the Rome Confederation.

The Confederation of Naples remained thus deprived of affiliated members and found itself forced to dissolve, after having finally joined the Confederation of Rome.

In the meanwhile the General Confederation of Rome consolidated its unitarian political trend. Labour circles, which in pre-Fascist times were autonomous, have now joined the Confederation, among them are the "Unioni Sindacali", the Republican Groups, the Unions of the Railwaymen, of the Teachers, of the Bank clerks, of the Government Employees which never had adhered to any Labour organisation with unitarian purposes.

All the Italian Chambers of Labour approve without any reserve that the Unitarian movement and this is the first great success of the General Confederation of Labour of Rome; namely to have obtained the union of all the Labour Forces.

After having attained that aim, the Confederation started its affiliation activity. The three Secretaries of theConfederation, avoiding the blunders of the Fascist Régime, have created an organisation that, while not devoting itself to partisan political activity, accomplishes an important function in the life of the Nation.

With its numerous Labour Unions, Fascism divided the live forces of Labour. There were, for instance, in the same industrial or commercial firm, the Union of Overseers, the Union of the Engineers, the Union of the Workmen. This division caused distrust between workmen and engineers, between the latter and the overseers, as if the different Unions had not to solve the same problems. Today these differences do not exist any longer. Overseers, technicians and workmen members of the same Union

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The two Confederations of Naples, the "Red" and the "White" got along independently for a few months. Thereafter the Labour Chambers of the Campania Region, abandoned, one after another, the Neapolitan organisation and joined the Rome Confederation.

The Confederation of Naples remained thus deprived of affiliated members and found itself forced to dissolve, after having finally joined the Confederation of Rome.

In the meanwhile the General Confederation of Rome consolidated its unitarian political trend. Labour circles, which in pre-Fascist times were autonomous, have now joined the Confederation, among them are the "Unioni Sindacali", the Republican Groups, the Unions of the Railwaymen, of the Teachers, of the Bank clerks, of the Government Employees which never had so far adhered to any Labour organisation with unitarian purposes.

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Under Fascism there were no Chambers of Labour. Fascism feared the workmen, did not want that to get a focus the problems of their respective categories. Today in the whole liberated Italy the Chambers of Labour give the workmen the opportunity of becoming aware of their own power.

Doctor Creste Lizzadri, Socialist Secretary of the Confede-

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nation, who has just completed a tour of inspection, noticed that almost always the activity of an industrial plant, after the passage of the war, is being resumed because of the spontaneous enterprise of the workmen, who clear debris, restore and repair the machinery, reorganising production.

The National Confederation of Labour will demonstrate at the impending Congress of Naples how it follows the criterion trend not only for defending the working classes for themselves but also for creating a barricade for defending the working classes for themselves, but also for creating a barricade for defending democratic Italy against the danger of a new reactionary movement. Even in the case that the various political Parties would discontinue their present collaboration, the General Confederation of Labour will remain united with all its forces, no matter to which Party the single members might belong, and would defend with them Italian Democracy.

TITTMAN BACK TO VATICAN.

Mr. Harold Tittman, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Embassy to the Holy See, has returned to Rome.

Mr. Tittman has passed a long holiday period in the United States. When he left for America, Mr. Franklyn Gowen came to Rome as Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy here. During this period this skilled diplomat who had already been in Rome as Consul, succeeded in winning the confidence of the difficult Vatican entourage.

TWO GERMAN P.O.W.s TAKE REFUGE IN VATICAN.

Two German War prisoners, escaped from a concentration camp, managed to enter by surprise the Vatican City. They have been interned in Vatican territory like it had been done with Allied war prisoners who sought refuge in the Papal citadel during the Nazi occupation of Rome. However Vatican officials immediately orders for a stricter vigilance at the gates to avoid other similar occurrences.

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OSBORN LEAVING FOR EGYPT.

The British Minister to the Holy See Sir Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne will leave Rome within the next few days for

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The British Minister to the Holy See Sir Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne will leave Rome within the next few days for Egypt where he will have a period of rest. In British quarters one does not exclude that his absence from Rome might become permanent and that he will be given an important appointment in the Middle East.

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BONOMI CONFIDENT TO GET INFORMATIONS
ABOUT ITALIAN PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

"Complete lists with the names of the 70,000 odd Italian soldiers who have been taken prisoners or were dispersed in Russia have been requested from Moscow since some time and will be transmitted to the Italian Government as soon as completed", informed P.M. Ivanoe Bonomi answering a letter of the President of the "Family Alliance" Giuseppe Di Borgo.

Up to now it has been impossible to get news of the Italian prisoners in Russia because there are no competent offices, as Moscow has not adhered to the Geneva convention for P.O.W.s.

"Our confidence to obtain informations which would bring relief to thousands of Italian families is based on the generous friendship shown by Russia to Italy."

A nephew of Bonomi is among the dispersed in Russia.

HEAD OF ROMAN PROVINCE EXPLAINS ABOLITION
OF CONTROL STATIONS.

The head of Rome Province, Giovanni Persico, informed "SI" today in an exclusive interview, that measures are being studied to facilitate the supplying of Rome with food stuffs by abolishing in other Provinces the export prohibitions which might eventually have been established for certain goods. He explained the reasons which induced him to abolish the food control stations around Rome. While these control stations were keeping away from the Roman market the honest food producers they could not deter the black market profiteers from smuggling in food-stuffs at high prices which included also the risk run in dodging control. Persico feels confident that an open and fair competition will help in reducing prices and in augmenting the supplies.

THE LABOUR DEMOCRATIC PARTY CALLS FOR HELP
TO ASSIST PATRIOTS FORMATIONS. 1664

The Executive of the Labour Democratic Party in a declaration published today declares that Northern Italy would have been rescued, at least in great part, if the six Italian divisions had been timely employed and expresses the address of all Italians for the statement of the spokesman of General Alexander foreseeing an extremely hard winter of cruel sufferings and persecutions

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The Labour Democratic Party exhorts the Italian Government to acquaint the Allies of the sentiments of the Italian people and call their attention on the difficulties which would confront Italy if the patriots formations in action in the occupied territories are not duly and fully assisted.

CABINET, LAST NIGHT'S MEETING OF INNER CABINET.

Ministers without Portfolio met tonight at the Viminale under the chairmanship of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi. The meeting was attended also by Minister Casati and the Chief of the General Staff Marshal Giovanni Messe.

The Ministers have continued the examination of the problems concerning the intensification of the Italian war efforts jointly with the Allied Forces.

REPUBLICAN YOUTH FRONT SET UP.

A Republican front of political youth organisations was formed today for the realisation of a common program which includes "the creation of a popular Republic" and "the setting up of a European federation". Political observers note with interest that the youth organisations of some Government Parties did not adhere while those of Parties outside the Government are included in the front. The Republican, Action Party, Social Christian, Labour Democrats and Socialist juvenile movements adhered. Communists, Liberals and Chrsitians of the Left remained outside.

NEWS IN BRIEF: At the last minute we are informed that General Giacomo Carboni, former chief of the Italian military intelligence, at command of the armoured forces of Rome when the town was conquered by the Germans, has avoided arrest taking refuge in a convent. As we cannot check the information we give it as a tip.

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CABINET MEETING UNDER CHAIRMANSHIP OF BONOMI.

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[illegible] SPREADING

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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° 374 November 17,1944.
1600 h.

ARMY STAFF COLONEL ARRESTED.
REAL CHARGES AGAINST ROATTA.

The former Army Staff Colonel Vincenzo Bertolini was arrested this morning by order of the Adjunct High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes Mario Berlinguer. He is charged like General Mario Roatta, former Chief of the General Staff, arrested yesterday, of "having accomplished important actions to strengthen the Fascist Régime before the War". Other arrests of high officers are imminent or have already taken place. The names will be disclosed quite soon, perhaps before night.

Responsible officials of the High Committee categorically denied to SI that Roatta was arrested for criminal actions carried out when he was commander of the II Army in Yougoslavia and for which he was denounced to the Allies by Marshal Tito. The High Committee is not competent to judge upon such actions about which only an International Court to be set up after the war, could eventually express a verdict.

The reasons of Roatta's arrest can be found in the terroristic political activities carried out abroad by a special branch of the Italian military intelligence of which Roatta has been in charge. These activities, like the murder of the Rosselli brothers in France, were not connected with the gathering of military informations, but had a typical political character and served the aims of the Fascist Party.

GENERAL WILSON VISITS SISTINE CHAPEL. 1662

General Wilson and his staff visited this morning privately the Sistine Chapel.

POPE'S AUDIENCES.

The Pope received in audience this morning Colonel Robinson

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COLLABORATOR WHO CONSIGNED TO GERMANS 630 MILLION LIRE FACING TRIAL.

The High Commission for the punishment of Fascist crimes has transmitted to the Ordinary Court the trial against Doctor Pride Formentini, Director General of the Financial Maritime Society, charged according to Art. 5 of the Law Decree of July 27, 1944 with having collaborated, after the 8th of September 1943, with the German invader. Formentini is charged especially with having transferred to the North the capital of the Society of which he was chief and also bonds of navigation societies for a total of 630 million lire.

LABOUR DEMOCRATS STICK TO COALITION. DRAW UP CONCILIATIV PROGRAM.

The Labour Democrats closed this morning the tournament of the orders of the day reaffirming, like the other six Government Parties, their intention to stick to the coalition. Thus the crisis can be considered officially ended. No Party is really satisfied with the Government's activity but no Party or Group of Parties feel strong enough to take upon themselves the responsibility of breaking up the Liberation Committee Front and set themselves either at the steer of the Country's affairs or at the opposition. The order of the day approved by the Labour Democrats' Executive, after four days of stormy discussions, tries to set down a program on which all the six Parties can temporarily agree. The principal aims that the coalition Government should try to achieve are indicated thus by the motion:

"1°) Active participation to the war and recognition of Italy's position of Ally on the part of the United Nations.

"2°) Elimination from the Country's life of every Fascist remnant and organisation of the State on solid Democratic basis.

"3°) Starting the reconstruction work, to satisfy the needs of the people, who are lacking of elementary life conditions, and setting down the basis for the economic reconstruction."

The Labour Democrats express the view that to attain those aims a frank and open collaboration among all Parties is necessary. The Government must be strong enough to cope "both with insidious menaces of reaction" and "the instigations to indiscipline and disorder which would annul all efforts of national re-

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The order of the day therefore suggests:

"1°) To pledge the Parties to avoid those press utterances and political actions which can trouble the reciprocal confidence among the Parties.

"2°) To determine the tasks and the work that the Government must accomplish following a practical program planned keeping in mind the real possibilities of the Country."

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After having reaffirmed their Republican Faith the Labour Democrats suggest to postpone to the end of the war and to delegate to the Constituent Assembly the constitutional problem and the carrying out of wide social and economic reforms.

In this connection the order of the day recalls that the Party program is based on the following principles:

"1°) Abolition of social injustice: elimination of monopolies and State vigilance over the field left free to private initiative.

"2°) Development of cooperatives.

"3°) Abolition of residues of land feudalism and agrarian reform.

"4°) Organisation of Labour outside the political Parties."

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0600

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TOTAL DOCUMENTS 16

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DOCUMENTS-TO-BE-FILMED 16

0601

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