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

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Information Service
Nov. 1944

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

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

BULLETIN N° 373 NOVEMBER 17.1944
1300 h.

MASTERPIECE BY CORREGGIO CLAIMED AS REPARATION OF WAR DAMAGES.

The first non-official Italian request for the restitution of one of the Italian art masterpieces presently preserved in Germany has been formulated by "Consolato Parmense", which is an Association of citizen from Parma, whose aim is to guard the moral and material interests of that city.

The Rome branch of the Association, whose chairman is Giuseppe M. Di Borgo, has decided in a recent session to ask the National Government, as partial compensation of the serious damages suffered by the city of Parma:

a) that the painting "The Night" by Correggio, preserved in the Dresden Gallery, be assigned to the Painting Gallery of Parma, thus completing the Correggio's collection in that city;

b) that be returned to the Archives of the Farnese family the few Farnesian documents not destroyed by the German barbarians when they set fire at the Neapolitan Archives, which had been hidden in the environs of Nola.

There would be no reason why the few papers left be preserved at Naples, while they would complete the collection of the Farnesian Papers at Parma.

1967

CENTENNIAL OF THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT CELEBRATED IN ITALY.

The first Centennial of the Co-operative Movement, which had its cradle in Great Britain, will be celebrated next Sunday at Rome, with a meeting at the Quirino Theatre, under the chairmanship of Ercole Chiri. Addresses will be delivered

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In the meanwhile the transformation of the "National Fascist Agency for Co-operation" is rapidly proceeding.

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The Agency shall not be dissolved, as originally planned, but reorganized on the basis of voluntary affiliation of the Co-operative Associations, which represent interests valued several hundreds of millions lires.

On this subject a special Law is planned whose elaboration is being conducted by a Committee including former members of Parliament and representatives of the National Liberation Committee.

The Statute of the new Co-operative Organization has been thoroughly discussed during a five-hour session, during which two different thesis emerged: the Communist one, in favor of the unity of the Co-operative Movement, and the Christian Democrat based on the grouping the affiliated Co-operative Associations according to their different field of activity.

A second session of the Committee is scheduled for today, and it is believed it shall be a long and laborious one.

BRINGING LATIN UP-TO-DATE.
A SHORT DICTIONARY OF THE VATICAN LEXICOGRAPHER JOST OUT.
HOW TO TRANSLATE INTO LATIN WAR TERMS.

1986

Suppose Pius XII wants to call the driver of His car in Latin, the Holy Father has but to name him RADARIUS, according the term registered in the Dictionary annexed to Varia Latinitatis Scripta by Mons. Antonio Bacci, just out in Rome.

"All modern terms, included the latest and more technical ones can be translated into Latin," declared to "SI" Mons. Antonio Bacci, Vatican lexicographer, andofficial translator of His Holiness's documents and letters.

"And not only single words", Mons. Bacci added, "but sentences, sayings, newly coined terms, the Italian syntax and the genius of any other modern language as well.

"The philosophic, the scientific, the sacred language evolved as ages went by, and the particular syntax of the Latin

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"And not only single words", Mons. Bacci added, "but sentences, sayings, newly coined terms, the Italian syntax and the genius of any other modern language as well.

"The philosophic, the scientific, the sacred language evolved as ages went by and the particular syntax of the Latin language is apparently insufficient to express the new exigencies created by the progress of human mind in every line of endeavour. It is however possible to create by means of a skillful selection of words from the ancient texts a language which without disregarding the grammatical and syntactical rules of the classic Latin or of the arcaic Latin may suit the expression of all shadings of modern way of thinking."

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As for the lexicon Mons. Bacci explained that it is necessary an extremely accurate elaborateness and go on cautiously in coing new terms which should not be completely created ex novo, as other lexicographers not well trained to this special did, not hesitate to do, but only along Latin patterns or after Greek terms or for lack of either periphrastic expressions.

"I have compiled a short dictionary of terms which could be more easily translated into Latin. It consists of a lexicon, a selection of orations, inscriptions and other compositions which I made on several occasions during the last few years and which reflects events of the current history requiring the use of words not to be found in Latin dictionaries."

Here are some of the most interesting samples of the long and difficult work endured by Mons. Bacci.

The Italian or more exactly international term of Maccheroni can be translated into Latin periphrastically FARINA IQUA SUBACTA AC TUBULATA that is flour treated with water and imbued with water and kneaded and reduced to conic form.

The periphrase in this case is adequate to express clearly the meaning of the word Maccheroni but it is too long and not wholly harmonious. Mons. Bacci suggests to make this long story short using the single term TUBULATUS which was used by Plinius and Seneca to describe something like the fine delicious spaghetti.

Maccheroni with sauce according to Mons. Bacci can be translated TUBULATA PASTA SUCO CONDITA using the term PASTA which is of Greek origin.

The most interesting feature of the short dictionary consists in terms added by war to modern languages.

For "submarine" Bacci suggests LINTER QUAE PROPRIO MACHINAMENTO ACTA MERCE POTEST." For instance the passage: "countless submarines attack insidiously merchant ships, topped them and sent them to bottom," which Mons. Bacci read in one of war communiqués, can be translated into Latin as follows: "INNUMERAE LINTRES,QUAE SUBMARIS NAVIGANT,ONERARIAS NAVES EX INSIDIIS AGGREDIUNTUR,ATQUE IGNIVOMIS INFECTIS TELIS EAS VULNERANT,SUBMERGUNT."

A second edition of Mons. Bacci's dictionary will be published soon. For this second edition Mons. Bacci is collecting

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A second edition of Mons. Bacci's dictionary will be published soon. For this second edition Mons. Bacci is collecting all additions made by war and political events to modern languages included the letter symbols and alphabet initials for civil and military offices and authorities.

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PRESS REVIEW

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

BULLETIN N° 372

NOVEMBER 17.1944
0900 h.

TO-DAY HEADLINES.

1984

The Socialist Party issues a declaration asking for the liquidation of reactionary forces and exhorting the international Socialist organizations to intervene with theUnited Nations demanding that September Armistice be annul ed and Allied Commission control restricted to military activities.

AVANTI! Socialist.

Communists ask for effective help to patriots fighting in Northern Italy.

UNITA', Communist.

The Italian Federation of Seamen approches for affiliation with the Italian General Confederation of Labor turned down because of its Fascist activities under the leadership of Captain Giuseppe Giulietti, still tossing theorganization, gravely compromised with Mussolini and Nazi-Fascist Republic.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal

The Party of Action asks for reinforcement of the Government and political parties collaboration affirming that unrest spreading out in the country is due to Government inefficiency and failure to solve the most urgent problems of national reconstruction.

ITALIA LIBERA Action Party.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY ASKS FOR
INTERVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORGANIZATION:

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY ASKS FOR
INTERVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORGANIZATION
IN FAVOR OF ITALY.

A declaration issued by the Socialist Party reaffirms its adherence to the union of all antifascist and progressive forces repre ented in the National Committees of Liberation for

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the democratization of the country.

The Socialist Party holds that the adjournement of the Constituent Assembly till after the liberation of whole Italy renders more than ever necessary a general reorientation of the masses towards democratic republic agrarian reforms and socialization of monopolistic industries. The Socialist Party exhorts the anti-fascist parties to frustrate the sabotage of reactionary forces and affirms to be ready to take over in the Government and the administration more responsibilities and asks to the Socialist Parties and the workers organizations of the United Nations to intervene infavor of Italy's demand for armistice [illegible] limitations of the Allied Commission powers to the control of the sole activities connected with military operations and necessary aids.

A DOUBLE-FACED SINGLE PROBLEM. 1983

Pietro Nenni commenting on the declaration of the Socialist Party says that it underlines the two main aspects of the unrest brewing up in the country, and confronting the Government as well as all parties.

"The first aspect is internal", Nenni asserts, "and consists in postponing effective measures instead of facing squarely national problems.

"This results in the sharpening uustanding issues and popular uneasiness.

Half-hearted measures for the epuration of military commands and topranking officials undermine the prestige of the new democratic state in the making.

As for the international aspect of the present situation Nenni says that there is something absurd about the fact that relationships of Italy with the Allied Nations should be still based on the Armistice of 1943 more than one year after the declaration of war against Germany.

"It is true that Armistice is applied with a certain generosity but it is likewise true that it is still in force" Nenni goes on.

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"It is true that Armistice is applied with a certain generosity but it is likewise true that it is still in force" Nenni goes on.

"This creates for Italy a cause of permanent humiliation and through the functioning of the A.C. machinery creates harassing difficulties for the country at large. An Italian Minister to-day has to spend three fourth of his time to discuss with a

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young and very often polite but meticulous Allied officer the smallest details in the administration of its department.

"The Italian Democracy is entitled to ask for help from Allied Democracies because of its struggle of twenty years against Fascist dictatorship and its bloody sacrifices in the war of liberation."

"It is true that the old ruling classes, as a whole, and to some extent part of the people, that part which indulged in nationalistic demagogy are responsible for Fascism and Fascist war. But it is also true that when the Allied troops entered Rocca delle Camminate, amidst the slop-goods offered by the Fascists to the Duce they found out also a photograph with a dedication of Neville Chamberlain who was not an obscure Mr.Nobody but the Prime Minister of Great Britain."

ITALIAN PARTISANS WANT TO KEEP ON FIGHTING.

1982

Ettore Sighieri Commander of a Partisans Brigade writes on ITALIA LIBERA (Party of Action)

"We need clothes, shoes, underwear, foods, arms and ammunitions. There are many Brigades that did not receive anything so far from the anti-Fascist Italy, neither a direct word of encouragement or any help.

"We ask that the Government recognize the Partisans Commanders duly elected by the Italian combatants, that they create a Partisan body supposed to take care of the struggle going on beyond the battle line, and ask also that they appropriate funds and collect and distribute the proper means for our battle.

"The recent more or less explicit invitation to demobilize the Partisan Bands does not take account neither of the life or of the means of our struggle. We are not people who regard the

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"The recent more or less explicit invitation to demobilize the Partisan Bands does not take account neither of the life or of the means of our struggle. We are not people who regard the war against Nazism as a Summer sport, in order to go back home in winter time and start it again in the Spring. To demobilize the Partisans is a proposal outside any moral consideration and practically impossible

"Our sole living possibility is therefore to attack. Let the Allied and the Government furnish us with the means for our warfare."

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The difficulties of the demobilization of the Partisans Bands are emphasized also by the UNITA. (Communist.)

"During the first period of the Nazi occupation it was probably possible in certain zones that a patriot devoted himself alternatively to Partisan warfare and to Patriotic underground activity in the cities.

"To-day this is no longer possible. Should they resume their usual work in the cities, the Partisans would risk to be denounced and exterminated; the blood shed on Mount Grappa and in the Ossola Valley would redden all the cities and the villages, without any profit for the Fatherland. It would be better, one hundred times better, to dye while fighting for the Fatherland."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

1961

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

BULLETIN Nº 371 November 16,1944.
2000 h.

GENERAL ROATTA CHARGED WITH "RELEVANT ACTS" FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF FASCISM.

"I am ready to follow you, but I do not understand why I am arrested", declared General Mario Roatta to the policemen who called on his residence at Nº 6 in Via Aureliana and served him a warrant issued by the Deputy High Commissioner for anti-Fascist sanctions this morning. The General, in civilian clothes was about to walk out of the luxurious apartment where he lives along with his family. The police agents stopped him and declared he was under arrest. It was about 8 this morning, the police officials had no car at their disposal so General Roatta, shadowed by the agents had to walk to Palazzo Viminale, where he was introduced in the offices of the High Commissariat and questioned. General Roatta is accused of contributing with relevant acts to the maintenance of the Fascist Régime after January 3 1925 (Art. 3 of the Decree for the punishment of Fascist crimes).

General Roatta, after the questioning, was allowed to lunch in the premises of the High Commissariat. His family provided the meal for him. In the afternoon General Roatta was questioned anew for two hours and later taken to Regina Coeli.

Undoubtedly the arrest of this high leader of the Army during the Fascist rule occurred with some delay, since the High Commissioner for the Purge started his work. It seems that the measure adopted today was delayed on account of the interference from "high spheres". The high posts occupied by General Roatta, who was Chief of the Staff of the Army at the moment of the conclusion of the armistice, could partly furnish some explanations thereon. Officials of the High Commissariat who have been asked by a correspondent of "SI", have kept themselves strictly uncommunicative as far as the facts which originated the arrest are concerned. They simply stated that the facts are those indicated in the paragraph 3 of the Law referring to the sanctions against Fascism. Asked if it is true that General Roatta had forwarded [illegible] Bastianini and Pentimalli, who were long ago arrested

1989

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GENERAL ROATTA CHARGED WITH RELEVANT [illegible]
FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF FASCISM.

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It is not to be excluded that the arrest of General Roatta be followed in the next few days by warrants issued by the same High Commissioner against other prominent military personages of the late Fascist Régime.

1984

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VATICAN-FRANCE RELATIONS
AWAIT CLARIFICATION.

The Nuntius to France, mgr. Valerio Valeri, is in Paris, but has no contact with the Government of Gen. De Gaulle, who maintains his point of view of not recognising the foreign diplomats who were accredited to the Vichy Government. But Mgr. Valeri, it is pointed out in the Vatican, was not accredited to the Vichy Government. He was in Paris in 1935 and, in view of his functions. it is not clear why he should not have remained there also in 1940. On this point the conversations have not yet reached any result.

To the question of the Nuntius is closely connected the question of a certain number of bishops accused of having collaborated with the Vichy Government and therefore with the Germans. The question is also discussed by François Mauriac in the last number of Présence, the French weekly of Rome. The honour of the Church of France, Mauriac says, is beyond discussion, but diplomacy has its reasons which do not always agree with those of the heart. If there was a Nuntius to the Vichy Government nobody can accuse the bishops of having failed in their duty. They have also lifted their protests more than once against the activities of the Vichy Government and of the Germans, protests though "in which natural prudence attenuated the inspirations of grace".

Instead one cry would have been enough to touch to the very depths the human conscience atrociously offended, Mauriac says. Save for some exception, as for instance the Archbishop of Toulouse, this cry has been lacking, hence the desire of risen France that there should be some changes in the French episcopate. Mauriac says that this should be made in full agreement with the Pope; nobody wants to lack in respect to high Church dignitaries whose characters we respect and whose virtues we esteem, but France's future must pass before all else because "never have French Catholics found themselves in a situation more rich in promises then the presentone, and yet at the same time more full of dangers."

It must be remembered that against the persecutions of the Jews the French episcopate protested with a collective Pastoral letter; also in France the Church did all she could to help the Jews. A similar identity of views, instead, did not verify itself with regard to the French workers obliged to go to Germany, and this is deplored more than the forced participation of some

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989

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CARANDINI LEAVES FOR LONDON NEXT MONDAY.

Niccolò Carandini, Minister without Portfolio, Liberal, will leave Rome next Monday by air for London, to take over his post of representative of the Italian Government with ambassadorial rank.

THE POPE'S SPIRITUAL EXERCISES.

It seems certain that at the end of his spiritual exercises which will last from the 3 to the 9 of December, the Pope will take part in a solemn manifestation of prayer and penance to unite himself to those similar functions asked for by him in his letter to the Cardinal Vicar of Rome "as a mystical purification offered to all men of good will who, renewed by misfortune and touched by Divine Grace, wish to return to the Lord."

TROUBLE SPREADING MAGAZINE SUSPENDED.

The Committee for the Italian Press suspended the publication of the weekly magazine "Unione Proletaria" because it had published a series of articles which could trouble the atmosphere of friendship and confidence between the Italian people and the Allies. Among the false rumours spread by the incriminated articles there were reports that half of the capital of the Bank of Italy would have been administered by the U.S.A. and that the Italian railways had been mortgaged to the Allies, as we learn this evening from well informed sources. The alleged inspirator of this campaign, Umberto Bianchi, has left the editorship of the magazine and therefore it is thought possible that "Unione Proletaria" can resume its publications.

The magazine was confiscated today by the police because it had published two issues, Nº 73 and 74, under the same date November 13. Anyhow the suspension had already been decided upon when the magazine was confiscated.

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR RECTOR OF CANADIAN COLLEGE.

1958

Tomorrow in the Basilica of St. John Lateran, a solemn funeral function for Mgr. Perrin, Rector of the Canadian College of Rome, who died last September, will be celebrated. Mgr. Carlo Respighi, Prefect of the Pontifical Ceremonies and Canon of the

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THE POPE'S SPIRITUAL EXERCISES.

It seems certain that at the end of his spiritual exercises which will last from the 3 to the 9 of December, the Pope will take part in a solemn manifestation of prayer and penance to unite himself to those similar functions asked for by him in his letter to the Cardinal Vicar of Rome "as a mystical purification offered to all men of good will who, renewed by misfortune and touched by Divine Grace, wish to return to the Lord."

TROUBLE SPREADING MAGAZINE SUSPENDED.

The Committee for the Italian Press suspended the publication of the weekly magazine "Unione Proletaria" because it had published a series of articles which could trouble the atmosphere of friendship and confidence between the Italian people and the Allies. Among the false rumours spread by the incriminated articles there were reports that half of the capital of the Bank of Italy would have been administered by the U.S.A. and that the Italian railways had been mortgaged to the Allies, as we learn this evening from well informed sources. The alleged inspirator of this campaign, Umberto Bianchi, has left the editorship of the magazine and therefore it is thought possible that "Unione Proletaria" can resume its publications.

The magazine was confiscated today by the police because it had published two issues, Nº 73 and 74, under the same date November 13. Anyhow the suspension had already been decided upon when the magazine was confiscated.

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BLACK MARKET PRICE FOR CARDINALS ROBES
IS NOW THREE MILLION LIRE.

The convocation of a Secret Consistory - the last of the war - is given out as certain, to provide for Dioceses and for the appointment of the Camerlengo and of the Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, both posts that have been vacant a long time, the first ever since the death of Cardinal Lorenzo Lauri in 1941 and the second since the death of Cardinal Tommaso Pio Boggiani in 1942.

As is well known the Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church is head of the Apostolic Chamber and carries out his functions during the period in which the Papal See is vacant. The Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church seals and sends off the Papal bulls concerning the provision of the Consistory benefices, the erection of new dioceses and chapters, and some other affairs of major importance.

These two posts, according to authoritative rumours, would be entrusted to Cardinal Luigi Lavitrano archbishop of Palermo who would transfer himself to the Curia, since he needs, after having been for many years at the head of the diocese which has suffered so much from the war, a less absorbing activity.

One mentions Mgr. Marcello Mimmi, archbishop of Bari as probable archbishop of Palermo.

And with regard to the convocation of another Consistory without the creation of Cardinals, a person competent in these matters pointed out to us that besides the high reasons on account of which the Pope does not intend to create Cardinals during the war, there is also a far from negligible economical reason. At present a new Cardinal would have to pay not less than three million lire for his wardrobe and for representation expenses.

A TWO HOUR CONFERENCE OF SARAGAT
WITH THE LIEUTENANT OF THE REALM. 1937

The Directorate of the Italian Socialist Party met again to-day, after a two hour conference between the Lieutenant of the Realm and the Socialist Minister without Portfolio Giuseppe Saragat. The problem of a possible withdrawal of the Socialists from the Cabinet has been discussed and the general Italian situation has been object of examination. Tonight will be issued

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dence of the war upon the problems of Italy and to lend a greater confidence to the Democratic Anti-Fascist Front.

The debate of the members of the Socialist Party has been most passionate. A wide current was for the immediate resignation of the Socialist members of the Cabinet. But the opinion of those who, for tactical reasons, declared themselves inclined to continue the collaborative experiment, had finally prevailed. In reality, everybody is convinced of the instability of the present Cabinet. There is no Party, however, that desires to assume the responsibility of provoking the dissolution

Thus, while the Directorate of various Parties acknowledged the fact that they cannot continue to share the burden of the Government, the resolutions which follow one another are unanimous in renewing the trustful attitude towards the Cabinet. This - under the burden of so many favourable resolutions, shall probably be crushed.

It is scheduled for tomorrow a meeting of the National Juvenile Republican Council, which includes young members of the Socialist, Action, Labour Democratic, Republican, Liberal and Christian Social [illegible]s. It is forecast that they will pass a resolution asking the Parties to form a new Cabinet, which should have a clear vision of the problems of the present moment and the means and the authority for solving the

MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO
WANT TO RESIGN.

Admiral Raffaele de Courten, Minister of the Navy, and Minister Marcello Soleni of the Treasury took part this afternoon in a meeting of Ministers without Portfolio. Both de Courten and Soleni had, according to well informed sources, handed their resignations ~~[illegible]~~ few days ago on account of attacks from the Leftist press charging them with slowing up the epuration process in their respective fields. The situation was discussed at length. No resignations were announced.

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

BULLETIN Nº 370 November 16, 1944.
16[illegible] h.

ITALIAN PARTICIPATION TO RYE CONFERENCE.
(By our diplomatic correspondent)

A new forward step in Italian international relations has been announced today by an official communiqué which tells the story of Italy's participation to the Rye (N.Y.) International Commerce Conference. For the first time since the Armistice, an Italian delegation is taking part in an United Nations meeting, on a basis of parity with the representatives of the victor countries. It will be recalled that the Italian Government asked to be authorised to send its representatives, or at least an observer, at the Bretton Woods Conference, but that the authorisation was not granted. The Italian point of view was, and still is, that Italy's participation in international meetings intended to lay out plans for world post-war reconstruction could not be but a benefit to all parties concerned. Italy's position in the world is as delicate strategically as politically; and it will prove much better in the long run if the area of confidence and mutual understanding includes Italy since now.

This must have been the point of view of the American Government too, as Italy's request for participation at the Rye Conference was heartily welcomed. The first Italian representatives in an international conference are the two chiefs of the Italian financial delegation to Washington, Raffaele Mattioli, general manager of the Banca Commerciale, and baron Quinto Quintieri, president of the Banca di Calabria and a former Finance Minister. They arrived in the United States ten days ago and have already got in touch with Treasury Department experts. It is still hoped that other two delegates may join in time the Conference. They are Giulio Sansonetti, a Christian Democrat who was Undersecretary in one of Badoglio's cabinets, and Cesare Sabbadoti, a wellknown Italian industrial expert.

While the news of the presence at Rye of Italian delegates has been heartening, it is to be noted that Italy is not repre-

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1955

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While the news of the presence at Rye of Italian delegates has been heartening, it is to be noted that Italy is not represented at the Chicago International Air Conference. The different character of the two meetings (international air lines problems have an important strategical and political background) seems to be sufficient to explain why Italy is not present at Chicago.

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LABOUR DEMOCRATS STICK TO COALITION
AND ASK FOR "EMERGENCY PROGRAM".

The Labour Democrats, after three long sittings of the Party Executive, decided to stick to the six Parties coalition and to ask the Government to draw up an "emergency program" on which all Parties can agree and consequently strengthen their union. "The Country wants a Government with authority and efficiency" declared to "SI" Vincenzo Ledovici former anti-Fascist deputate, member of the Italian military mission to the U.S.A. in the last war, now a member of the Labour Democrats Executive. "The fundamental problems of the present hour are: a larger and more active participation of Italy to the war, moral and material reconstruction and the purge. To put this program in action must have authority and the support of the Country besides the help of the Allies and particularly of America on which our greatest hopes are based. One must avoid a rift among the six Government Parties. Although the working of the Government is hampered by its heterogeneous composition, another Government of the Left or of the Right would be extremely dangerous. Our Party which sits in the centre, will do everything in its power to avoid the breaking up of the united front of freedom and democracy."

CABINET APPROVES LAW REGULATING
PAYMENT OF DEALINGS WITH ALLIED NATIONS.

The High Commissioner for Sardinia, General Pietro Pinna, submitted this morning to the approval of the Cabinet the draft of a law, prepared by Sardinian politicians and experts, for the granting to the High Commissioner of wider powers and for the fostering of agriculture and industry. The draft will be discussed in its details by the same Ministers' Committee which produced the laws for Sicily and which will meet next Saturday.

In this morning's meeting the Cabinet approved a law regulating the payments of goods imported by Italy from the Allied Nations or exported from Italy to the same Countries. The collection of the proceeds from the sale of Allied goods in Italy can be entrusted, by the Treasury in accord with the Commerce, Industry and Labour Ministries, to the Bank of Italy. The law relates only to the present moment in which [illegible] Commercial dealings

1954

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Declassified E.O. 12356 section 3.3/NND No. 785044

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1954

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

TRANSPORT "LITTLE CAESAR" COMMITTED TO COURT.

Rome transports "little Caesar", Guido De Cupis; former Fascist deputate, was today committed to the ordinary Court charged of having carried goods, ammunitions and men for the German army with his numerous trucks. He compelled his employees to work under the menace of denouncing them to the SS. Before the war De Cupis, besides private activity, held the monopoly of mail and milk transports to and from Rome.

NEW PROCEDURE FOR CONFISCATION OF UNLAWFUL GAINS.

A more speedy procedure for the confiscation of unlawful wealths accumulated by Fascist big-shots and profiteers will be introduced soon, announced to "S" today the Adjunct Commissioner Mario Cingolani. "For carrying out our work" he explained "we always consider the financial situation of the suspected profiteers before Fascism. In some provinces the taxation offices have acted sometimes too hastily. We have sent inspectors to straighten things up but generally speaking we do not it necessary to concentrate our work in Rome."

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GENERAL ROATTA ARRESTED.

The Army General Mario Roatta, Chief of the Army General Staff during the negotiations for the Italian Armistice, was arrested this morning in his home in Via Marche 72, Rome, and accompanied to the Viminale Palace where he was questioned by the Adjunct High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist crimes Mario Berlinguer. The General was in mufti. After the questioning he was brought to the Regina Coeli Jail. For his ruthless repression of the activities of Slav patriots when he was at the command of the II Army, he has been classified as "war criminal" by the Tito Government. The charges made against him have not yet been officially divulged but they may perhaps be found in the decision of the Allies to try all "war criminals".

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS: We will send as soon as possible a more detailed story about Roatta.

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BULLETIN N° 369

NOVEMBER 16.1944
1300 H.

MISERY AND HUNGER IN SARDINIA.
ISOLATED FROM MAINLAND.

"The Sardinian Separatism is not more a political trend than a real, widespread, deep state of mind originated by the lack of any communication between the island and the mainland, by the tragic misery of the population and by the administrative activity of the central Government which is inadequate to the local requirements" stated this morning Pietro Pinna, High Commissioner for the Sardinia, to a correspondent of "SI".

Since the Armistice of September 8, 1943, Sardinia is almost completely isolated from the rest of Italy and of the world. It is not possible to understand quickly how this peculiar situation could be connected with the Separatist state of mind of its people. But the isolation originates a whole series of most serious consequences. It must be recalled that the only means connecting the island with the mainland is a six-seater airplane which operates thrice weekly.

Only 18 persons; Government officials and members of the Armed Forces, can avail themselves of the airplane each week, while the island has a population of over one million inhabitants. The mail service is very slow and the telegrams arrive after five or six days.

The lack of a navigation service, be it even limited to some sail-motorboats, is so much felt by the population because it would be possible to export raw materials in exchange of manufactured products, especially clothing and shoes.

"Ninety per cent of Sardinian children" said the High Commissioner "are barefooted. Also barefooted is the most part of the farmers, miners and workers of the salt-pits.

At Rome, Naples and elsewhere in the liberated Italy

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0635

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At Rome, Naples and elsewhere into the liberated Italy it is possible to find at the Black Market any kind of shoes, by paying them three thousand lires per pair; butit is not the same in Sardinia, even if one want to spend two or three times as much, because there are no shoes at all. The Sardinian producers have ready, since many months, one million of goat skins and 200 tons of calf skins, which could be promptly shipped to

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the mainland, but this cannot be done because of the lack of transportation accomodations. The salt-pits are working at reduced schedule because 200,000 tons of salt are piled up awaiting to be exported. The same is the situation of the wool trade.

Sardinia could also export large quantity of lamb meat. The lack of transportation has also delayed the arrival from Sicily of the sulphur which is indispensable to the vine-growers; consequently this year the vineyards have been damaged and the crop has been of quality inferior to the requirements.

The serious problem of the lack of transportation means could be partly solved by using sail-motorboats, of which there was still plenty before the armistice; but they were all requisitioned by the Allied Forces for war purposes, and so far no one of them has been put at the disposal of the civil population for their needs.

"There is also" added the High Commissioner "a serious food crisis. The 250,000 Italian and German soldiers, which were stationed in the island during the past year, have eaten everything. The abundant dairy resources of the island are nearly exhausted. Otherwise, Sardinia is a poor, barren mountain land and does not produce enough wheat, nor those vegetables and fruits which are one of the most important resources of other regions of Italy. This year the green oranges, still hanging on the trees, have been purchased at a cost of 35 lire ppr Kg., an unprecedented price which is very different from those requested in Sicily and in the Neapolitan region.

The food situation is so worsened that next January there shall be no more bread in Sardinia, if the Allied, as they promised, will not providefor the transportation of enough wheat to ensure the individual rationing.

Thereafter, illustrating the policy adopted by the central Government for what Sardinia is concerned, the High Commissioner has recalled the case of a recent Decree, with which the payment of the land lease fees has been postponed.

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This measure, adopted in thebehalf of the farmers, has proved to be damaging for theSardinian agriculturists, because of the special agricultural conditions of the island, where the cultivation is almost everywhere alternated with the pasture. This caused serious unrest. It is therefore necessary that the High Commissioner be given more wide powers for the enforcement of the Government measures, as it would have been useful in the above mentioned case.

It is true that the law gives him these wide powers "in

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t[illegible] of assert ined necessity", but such cases are recog-
[illegible] th difficulty by the Rome Government. Otherwise it
w[illegible] necessary that theHigh Commissioner be flanked by a consultative body, which would be an efficient interpreter of the problems and of the needs of the island. This body will be appointed in thenear future.

"The general situation" concluded Pinna," is truly serious. The masses themselves, which are organized by the parties, begin to get loose. From the Italian Communist Party, which is strictly unitarian, there has developed a Sardinian Separatist Communist Party. In more than one mass meeting the unitarian Communist leaders have been noisely hissed. The great majority of the population is however disinterested at the struggle between theparties; they are concerned solely for the minimum of the material condition of life, which to-day are lacking at all."

The High Commissioner, who yesterday started at the session of the Cabinet a review of the situation and of the problems of the island, will conclude to-day his report, and thd Government will adopt the first necessary measures.

SOCIALISTS CONVENE TO DISCUSS.

The Executive of the Socialist Party met yesterday in Rome. The Secretary of the Party ,Pietro Nenni, presided over the convention which discussed the possibility of a Government crisis and its ripercussion on the Six Parties coalition, the foreign policy and the relations between Italy and the United Nations.

The Executive convenes again to-day to continue the discussion.

THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEE REPATRIATION IS NOW PARTLY SOLVED.

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THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEE REPATRIATION IS NOW PARTLY SOLVED.

The problem of the repatriation of the refugees with the more confortable, economic and rapid means of the sea transport has been, at least partially, solved. In fact during the first

1949

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d ys of the current month a first steamship has sailed towards Sicily, carrying 330 refugees, and on the return trip has carried 425 workers of the Anzio area, which the Allied had brought in Sicily at the time of their landing. A second party of 400 Sicilians who are returning to their homes will sail to-morrow, andthe ship in its return trip will carry back from Sicily other 400 residents of Anzio region.

The repatriations to Sardinia are already going on. It is hoped that the trips become more frequent in order to satisfy the kean desire of the refugees to return to their villages.

This desire is so keen that they do not hesitate to depart even when they are informed of the unfavorable conditions in which their homes were left after the war operations.

Presently the repatriation is outcarried by railroad and, when possible, by steamship, and not any more by motor.

The Refugee Committee appointed by the Pope has ascertained that last July there were in home 50,000 refugees from Southern provinces, not counting those sheltered in collective camps. Twenty thousand have been already repatriated with means provided for by the above mentioned Committee, which operates in full accord with the National Refugee Commissariat.

A large percentage returned to their villages under the auspices of the High Commissariat, or using occasional means of transportation, but those who are left behind, and are anxiously awaiting the day when they will be able to leave Rome, still form an imposing mass.

The Papal Committee, which is working since last May, has so far distributed to refugees one hundre thousand pieces of clothing, for the most part collected in Rome or supplied by the American Red Cross, without counting food, medecines, cash and other form of help. Presently there are in Rome two medical ambulatories and other two are being organized. Over three thousand persons are now gratuitously working for the assistance which the Vatican has secured to the refugees as well as to the people who suffered material damage in theCentral Italy. The assistance [illegible]

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Presently the repatriation is outcarried by railroad and, when possible, by steamship, and not any more by motor.

The Refugee Committee appointed by the Pope has ascertained that last July there were in Rome 50,000 refugees from Southern provinces, not counting those sheltered in collective camps. Twenty thousand have been already repatriated with means provided for by the above mentioned Committee, which operates in full accord with the National Refugee Commissariat.

A large percentage returned to their villages under the auspices of the High Commissariat, or using occasional means of transportation, but those who are left behind, and are anxiously awaiting the day when they will be able to leave Rome, still form an imposing mass.

The Papal Committee, which is working since last May, has so far distributed to refugees one hundre thousand pieces of clothing, for the most part collected in Rome or supplied by the American Red Cross, without counting food, medecines, cash and other form of help. Presently there are in Rome two medical ambulatories and other two are being organized. Over three thousand persons are now gratuitously working for the assistance which the Vatican has secured to the refugees as well as to the people who suffered material damage in theCentral Italy. The assistance includes two scores of people meal distributing posts, which are scattered in the area extended from Florence to Cassino.

During the current month said posts will be doubled at the cost of approximately three millions lires per month.

1949

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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

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 368 NOVEMBER 16.1944
0900 h.

TO-DAY HEADLINES.

Landowners are sabotaging people granaries in Sicily and only peasants for minor offences are arrested.
UNITA'. Communist.

Bologna oppressed by the Fascist rascals of the so-called Black Brigades, t. which Nazis gave the whip hand to carry out brutal retaliations against the population. A squad of 400 blackshirted women take part in terroristic activities. Patriots and anti-Fascists tortured to death.
IL POPOLO. Christian Democrats.

The Navy was never fascistized to the extent of other armed forces in Italy. Only 65 out of 4500 officers compromised with Fascism according to the first result of the ranks purge.
ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.

The Royal Academy of Italy was one of the biggest extravagances of the Fascist regime. Its offices exceedingly expensive. Easy job and luxurious offices. The President collected emoluments to the tune of hundred of thousand lires yearly and was one of the highest paid Fascist officials.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

PATRIOTS GUERRILLA CANNOT MAKE A STOP. 1947

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PATRIOTS GUERRILLA CANNOT MAKE A STOP. 1947

AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party commenting on the order issued by General Harold Alexander writes that it is not easy for the patriots of Northern Italy to demobilize their fighting formations, the man who took to the woods, the partisan who took the arms has to reckon with German troops as well as with Fascist agents spies, and provokers. He cannot draw back. He has no way out from actual combats. In spite of the

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orders of the Allied Command the partisans guerrillas warfare cannot make a stop.

As the liberation of Milan and Turin appears not so imminent it is to be expected that civil and partisans warfare will be more active and extensive. The problem is a very serious one. It is of special interest for the Committees of Liberation, the Italian Corp of Liberation and all the Italian armed forces.

Italy does not stop at the Apennines lines.

"There is also an Italy beyond the Apennines."

VITRIOLIC ATTACK AGAINST COUNT SFORZA

Under the caption: "The Sacitorn", ITALIA NUOVA, Monarchist, violently attacks Count Sforza for his attitude toward the lynchin of Donato Carretta, former Director of the Rome jail "Regina Coeli",

"An upright and brave citizen is snatched by a mob of criminal and insane people from the witnesses bench, and torn to pieces in an unprecedented episode of lynching.

A Minister in power, High Commissioner for the purge, expresses to the foreign newspapermen, who convey to him the indignation of the international public opinion, his solidarity with the scum and throws filth on the victim, whose honesty and patriotism were notorious especially to the responsible organs. It is the foreing pressure only that induces the Government to order an investigation, which, among other things does reveal that the statement by Count Sforza, namely that Carretta's attitude in the Court House was "an arrogant and defiant one", does not correspond to the truth. Thereafter the High Commissioner for the purge does not feel the democratic duty to tribute a public reparation to the memory of the victim, but keeps silent.

The conclusions of the investigation are not divulged by the Government, but by a foreign news agency. And Count Sforza

1926

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The conclusions of the investigation are not divulged by the Government, but by a foreign News Agency. And Count Sforza keeps silent.

The newspapers express their sorrow and show their surprise for the silence of the High Commissioner. And Count Sforza keeps silent. And with this silence does Count Sforza want to become" the man of Providence" or President, or President of the Republic, or solely, in the worst of cases, and at expenses of the Italian taxpayer, a representative at Washington of himself or of the U.N.R.R.A. or of the scum?"

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

1946

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2000 hours.

SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

150,000 UNEMPLOYED IN ROME.

It is impossible to figure out how many people are unemployed in Italy. The statistics are not available. The General Confederation of Labor should be taken to allow our material to travel rapidly to our correspondents in foreign countries. It is up to the Italian Government to issue the necessary membership fees based on the number of insurance cards issued.

As news enemies are prohibited to greatest care should be taken to hands. It is up to the correspondents in foreign countries. There should be no delay.

There has been received yet the data referring to the rest of liberated Italy. Only presumptive figures relating to the unemployment in the area so far available. The Confederal Chamber of Labor issued the current year onehundred thousand membership cards. There is not a single unemployed workman who has any interest in paying Union fees. Therefore the onehundred thousand members of the Chamber of Labor must be considered as regularly employed. We can add to that figures another 50.000, which are presumably occupied but not members of the Chamber of Labor. The remaining 150.000 workmen - out of the total of 300.000 workers in Rome - must be regarded as unemployed".

Doctor Lizzadri has made an enquest in order to ascertain how the unemployed people can get along. He asked one hundred unemployed workers, who called at his office, to state how they got in the means of subsistence. Ten persons stated they found occasional occupation working on the "camionette" (three-wheeled passengers trucks) which presently are operating in Rome for transporting passengers on routes deprived of street-car service. Other reported to the hauling work at the railroad stations or to peddling. Eight persons stated their trade is in the Black Market. Ten said they are on charge of some relative who is employed. Four are helped by charity institutions. Eighteen avail themselves of the money made by their children who become shoe-shiners. Forty persons did not know how to answer; they shrugged, showing their surrender to the fate. Obviously some of them resorted to stealing; others to unearthly activities. The most are confident in the destiny.

"The General Confederation of Labor - added Dr.Lizzadri - has examined the situation and handed to the Government a memorandum containing proposals intending to alleviate the unemployment. It is not possible to forecast a distribution of the unemployment subsidy. Even if based on a minimum of about 200 lire per day, which is not enough for living, the whole would result in an unbearable load for the Government, considering the present situation of the budget of the Italian State. Moreover, the subsidy, being not sufficient for living, would become useful means for incrementing the Black Market trade, because the unemployed would seek in that way an integration of the Government's help. It is therefore necessary to start a labor politics. But

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1945

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system in Italy and the possibility of communication between one province and another is not reestablished, no profitable work can be started. The memorandum of the Confederation of Labor is still under examination. It may be forecasted that the Confederation of Labor will insist in the next few days in order to obtain a reply to the demands made in behalf of thr workers".

FASCISTS OF THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL OF ROME TO STAND TRIAL

The High Commissioner for Antifascist sanctions remitted today to the Ordinary Courts thr proceedings against Francesco Folliero, born at Spezzano della Sila (Cosenza) in 1897, and Enrico Penanti, 56, born in Gibellina (Trapani).

Folliero and Penanti are charged with collaborating with the enemy and persecuting antifascists and former fascist who did not join the puppet nazi republic, as members of the Special Provincial Tribunal set up in Rome by Alessandro Pavolini during the Nazi occupation.

Francesco Folliero, ex clerk, was the chief investigator and interrogator of the Tribunal and Enrico Penanti the chancellor. Folliero is detained in the Rome jail. Folliero is still free because he claims "double game" deserving.

GETTING READY FOR PENTIMALLI AND DEL TETTO TRIAL

Carpenters, upholsterers and painters are busy completing alterations in the Assizes Court Rome of the Palace of Justice to suit the convening of High Court for the trial of generals Pentimalli and del Tetto, charged with collaborating with the enemy and failure to defend Naples against Nazi invaders. The Assizes Court Rome is more suitable than any other place for protecting order.

The defendants can get in without being noticed by the public when conducted to thier benches. The room can accomodate a crowd larger than the one jammed the Cassation room, where the tragic mob rioting of the first hearing of Caruso

1944

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Before the second Section of the Assizes are expected to appear on next December Edmondo Del Bufalo, notorious fascist and Ivan Leo, charged with collaborating with the enemy after September 8 1943.

1944

0650

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Telefono 41746

BULLETIN No 366

Nov 15, 1944.
1600 hours.

"PALERMO RIOTING NOT PRE-ARRANGED" --OFFICIAL.

The inquiry carried out by the Italian Government on the bloody Palermo riot, which took place on October 19 and cost the lives of 6 people, while 104 were injured, when soldiers opened fire on a mob "revealed with certainty that the fatal episode was not due to a pre-arranged plan of repression by the Police and Military Authorities, nor to a pre-arranged revolutionary plot by the people." This is the conclusion reached at this morning's cabinet meeting, presided by Ivanoe Bonomi, in the course of which the High Commissioner for Sicily, Salvatore Aldisio, made a detailed report about the incident. He also referred on the general political and economic situation in the island. The Cabinet intructed Aldisio to speed up the enforcement of the laws already approved to better the conditions of Sicily and to set up, as soon as possible, the planned advisory board.

Also the High Commissioner for Sardinia, Pietro Pinna, reported to the Cabinet about his own island consitions and suggested measures to improve the general situation. He will continue his report at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting.

TWO CANADIAN SOLDIERS ROBBED
IN WINE SHOP.

Two Canadians soldiers, brandishing pistols, entered a wine shop in Via Cesare Baldo 25 yesterday evening and having compelled costumers to stick 'em up, robbed the proprietress of 10,000 lire, the Rome Police Headquarter informed today. The two soldiers went away undisturbed.

1943

ONE MORE FASCIST SECRET TERRORIST
ARRESTED, TO BE TRIED WITH BIG DIPLOMATS.

Another member of that secret, international organization which was headed by Galeazzo Ciano and Filippo Anfuso (at present, respectively, dead and head of the Berlin Embassy

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He is Captain Giuseppe Petrigiani, of the Carabinieri, who joined his former chief Colonel Carlo Emanuelli, also of the Carabinieri, in the Regina Coeli Jail. One more link in the long chain of men responsible for underground tommygun diplomacy has been secured. The evidence for his arrest was ... obtained from the questioning of Colonel

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Emanuelli and the other prisoners involved in the Fascist secret ring. It is expected that Petrignani will be able to shed some light on some of the most obscure circumstances.

ITALO-BRAZILIAN FRIENDSHIP
REAFFIRMED AT CEREMONY.

The Brazilian Embassy was opened today to a group of Allied and Italian authorities, in celebration of November 15. At noon a wreath of laurel leaves was placed in honour of the Italian and Brazilian soldiers of the last World War who fought side by side and of those who are fighting today on the same side on the Italian Front, for the same ideals. Representatives of the Italian Veterans, Italian Army and of Allied Armies were present. Vasco da Cunha, Brazilian chargé d'affaires, spoke expressing wishes that "the bonds of friendship between Italy and Brazil will be further cemented in the future". On this day, several Italian authorities sent well wishing telegrams to President Getulio Vargas. Among them one by Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi expresses to the Brazilian People the Italians' friendship.

UNIVERSITY HEAD DENOUNCES RED TAPE OBSTACLES
TO THE EPURATION OF FORMER EDUCATION MINISTER BOTTAI

1942

Prof Giuseppe Caronia, Pro Rector of the Rome University, declared today to SI that the University epuration Committee is putting red tape obstacles in the way of the sacking of Giuseppe Bottai, former Corporation and Education Minister, from his post of professor of Constitutional Right. When the Allies freed Rome Colonel Charles Poletti appointed Caronia at the head of the University purging Committee. He immediately sacked many Professors among whom Bottai. Later the High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist crimes and the Education Minister appointed a special Committee to carry on the University purge. This Committee recently sent a letter to Caronia asking him to explain why Bottai was sacked. He answered stating that

0653
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"I thought that Bottai's name should have been sufficient for his sacking." Prof. Caronia went on." The case appears to me significant: does one perhaps try, by submitting the purge to red-tape procedure, to do nothing in this field or to revise epuration measures already taken?"

Caronia's declaration raised much interest because they come short after the announcement made by Bottai's wife to the effect that her husband was fighting with the Italian Liberation Corps under a false name.

The University Pro-Rector further explained in a very simple way a matter that seemed to raise a serious political controversy, that of the alleged removal of Crucifixes from the University class-rooms. The Christian Democrats thought it was a deliberate attempt to shake religious faith in the province of teaching and protested loudly. Caronia explained to SI that the crucifixes had been removed only because some of them had been damaged by bombing and others had disappeared. Now that conditions have returned normal they are being replaced.

Caronia concluded the interview stressing the importance of educating the new generations to a sincerely Democratic mentality in an atmosphere free of Party politics.

1941

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SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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

BULLETIN N° 365

NOVEMBER 15.1944
1300 h.

"GET-RICH-QUICK" SYSTEM ADOPTED BY AGENTS OF BLACK MARKET IN THE EXCHANGE TRADE.

It would be very convenient to buy dollars at Rome and sell them at Berne, in order to buy successively Italian lires with swiss francs and finally return to Rome with the purpose of purchasing some more American currency, continuing this trade on the shuttle system. Should it be possible to continue this activity with the rhytm of normal times, when air-mail, telegraph service, bank crediting and clearing house dealings were available, an Italian who started the trade with a capital of one thousand dollars would become a millionaire in less than one month.

Obviously the operation is to-day delayed because of the difficulties in the communications; but the Black Market agents who devote themselves to this trade suceed in clearing very high profits. It is because the exchange rates at Berne show a so marked difference, compared with the Rome ones, that there is a wide margin of profit for speculators.

In fact the black market rate for a dollar in Rome is about 200 lires, while in Berne the dollar costs 3,30 swiss francs, and since with one swiss frank one can buy 140 Italian lires, it is possible to purchase in Berne 462 Italian lires with a single dollar. Such an exceptional situation was never experienced in any exchange bourse in the world.

The dollar and the pound sterling are in fact exceptionally undervalued in the black market exchange of the countries which were recently ruled by the Axis. The pound sterling, which is sold at Berne for 10 50 swiss francs, corresponding to 1470 Italian lires, can be purchased at the Black Market in Rome with 650 Italian lires, and that happens also at Belgrade, Pa-

1950

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The reason of this anomaly is the enormous quantity of British and American counterfeit banknotes which were circulating in the Axis countries during the last few years. In 1941 the foreign diplomates and newspapermen in Berlin, who received their salaries in dollars or pound sterlings, had to endure

1940

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very long discussions with the officials of the Deutsche Bank in order to obtain that their cheques be cashed with one dollar bills, and in any case they refused to accept twenty-dollar bills, of which there was a large number in circulation which were forged. It was known that the forgery occurred in Germany and it was suspected that the Deutsche Bank itself was implicated in the fraud; so the German Black Market agents insisted in paying those bills at highly reduced price.

Presently in those countries which were occupied by the Germans the counterfeit bills are not only the one-dollar ones but also many of highier denomination. On account of the underground circulation it is impossible to adopt any control.

Saving people who made their investements in British or American currency fear now to find themselves with empty hands, in those countries formerly subjected to the Axis, where the dollar and the pound-sterling are sold at prices which represent less than one half of their real value.

MIDDLE CLASSES VANISHING IN ITALY.

Janitors, waiters, drivers, unemployed laborers and enterprising peasants are getting rich to-day as black market agents, a survey reveals. Middle classes instead are experiencing extremely hard times and hardly know how to get on with a [illegible] fixed income brought down by inflation to the vanishing point, and all savings and resources gone.

[illegible] time well to do families are joing in increasing number the army of new poors and manage to meet the everyday's problem by selling out furnitures, potteries, oddities, and cutting down all expenses for merely existing.

The more impoverished of the bourgeoisie are those who had their houses destroyed by war operations or looted by Nazi-Fascists or badly damaged, or their man killed or deported or incapacited.

All resources exhausted, and with few openings, if any, in legitimate trades, no wonder a number of those new poors turn to racketeering or prostitution, or cut loose in criminal [illegible]. It is a common saying in Rome today that the monthly

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The time well to do families are joing in increasing number the army of new poors and manage to meet the everyday's problem by selling out furnitures, potteries, oddities, and cutting down all expenses for merely existing.

The more impoverished of the bourgeoisie are those who had their houses destroyed by war operations or looted by Nazi-Fascists or badly damaged, or their men killed or deported or incapacited,

all resources exhausted, and with few openings, if any, in legitimate trades, no wonder a number of these new poors turn to racketeering or prostitution, or cut loose in criminal activities. It is a common saying in Rome to-day that the monthly income of a large section of the population is represented by the stealing of a single bycicle. This is possibly exaggerated

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but indicates the general trend of the moral disintegration of the Italian society in Rome and elsewhere.

Cinemas, bars, amusements places are crowded all day long in Rome. Bad liquours, moonshine whiskey are extremely high priced and yet there is no want of customers with ready cash for such awful stuff. Black market agents, especially of the lowest classes, are the most moneyed customers, of luxury articles and entertainements.

The "scugnizzi" the famous hurchins of Naples, who make money by selling American cigarettes, on the black market, are the most assidous theatregoers in the one time execution of San Carlo Opera House.

But not whole the picture is so dark.

There is still a large section of the bourgeoisie which string along with old traditions and moral still lawabiding, and still undergoing all sacrifices for surviving without indulging in any questionable activities or turning to illegitimate trades. Some elements of one time leisure classes manage to find employment even in the most obscure jobs or manual labor.

Wives of civil employees help the family to make both ends meet by selling to sheet dealers hand made souvenir articles. Retired officers, open restaurants and shops, other turn waiter or general helpers, other manage to get any kind of work available in every line of endeavour.

This is the state to which affairs of middle classes arrived in Italy to-day.

"POLAND IS NOT FINISHED" SAYS THE POPE TO THE POLISH COLONY IN ROME.

The Pope audienced this morning in the Consistory Hall about 200 members of the Polish Colony in Rome, accompanied by the Polish Ambassador Casimiro Papée, the Apostolic Nuncio in Poland, Cortesi, the Bishops Gawlina, Army Bishop, and Dubowski. Also present were Monsignor Borgoncini Duca, Nuncio in

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Also present were Monsignor Borgoncini Duca, Nuncio in Italy, and Monsignor Laberi, Apostolic Delegate, who before leave Rome their assistance to the Polish residents in Rome.

The Pope delivered in French language a speech extolling the heroic behaviour of the Polish people in this difficult time for their Fatherland and recalling the religious glories of Poland and the number of Polish Saints. His Holiness com-

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enced and concluded his speech with two sentences in Polish language, namely "Be praised Jesus Christ" and "No, the Poland is not finished."

"The prayers and the tears of these days" said the Pope concluding his speech "will cause abundant celestial graces."

The Pope devoted part of his speech to the exhaltation of the heroic defense of Warsaw.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICERS AUDIENCED BY THE POPE.

The Pope audienced privately Ambassador Myron Taylor, who introduced to him a group of American superior officers: Admiral James O. Richardson, Rear-Admiral K.F. Schoefel, Major General Harold L. George, Major General William B. Tompkins, Colonel F. Trubee Davidson, Colonel Philip [illegible] Cole, Captain James M. Steele Usn, Captain Gilbert C. Hoover Usn, Colonel H. Jordan Theis, Colonel John C. Mac Donald, Captain William L. Reese, Lt. Colonel Hamilton Robinson.

The Pope also audienced the British General J.G. Cowley and the American Commodore G.A. Dean.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN Nº 354 NOVEMBER 15.1944
0900 h.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Official enquest on Palermo rioting is still a secret.
AVANTI! Socialist.

Sardinia isolated from mainland. Social unrest growing. Crimes on increase. One third of the Carabinieri garrisoning the island is confined to barracks because is barefoot. Strikes wave unchecked.
ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.

The inauguration of the Academic year at Naples University upset by monarchist students demonstration.
ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.

The Garibaldi Brigade of patriots very active west of Turin.
UNITA'. Communist.

Fascist profiteers manage to escape sanctions.
UNITA'. Communist.

Palmiro Togliatti accuses W.C. Bullitt of "lying".
UNITA'. Communist.

Brazilian day celebrated in Rome.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

Italian pilots on action.

1946

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

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UNITA'. Communist.

Brazilian day celebrated in Rome.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

Italian pilots on action.
ITALIA NUOVA. Monarchist.

The Allied Commission still exerting an extensive control and with heavy burocratic machinery.
IL TEMPO. Indipendent.

Carretta lynching described a typical mob crime by the official enquest.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

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PALMIRO TOGLIATTI CALLS BULLITT "LIAR".

UNITA' organ of the Communist Party publishes a letter of Palmiro Togliatti, leader of Italian Communists, addressed to the Treasury Minister Marcello Soleri.
The letter reads as follows:

Rome October 5,1944

My dear Soleri,

on reading the review of foreign press issued by the Presidency of Council(Undersecretariat of Press),I happened to know that Mr. William C. Bullitt published in the American magazine "Life" an article under the title: " The world as seen from Rome."containing a reference to my person.

I read in the above mentioned article: " Several months ago, a few days after the return from Moscow of Togliatti, alias Ercoli, it was opened suddenly in a Bank of Naples an amount of 25,000 dollars to the name of the Communist Party. Since then the Communist Party went on developing a vigourous and efficient campaign throughout the peninsula because it disposed of illimited funds for its organization and propaganda."

Though the author of the article is internationally known as a liar (the reading of the article confirm this judgement) you understand that, as a member of the Government of my country, and as political man, i must defend my honour against such slander which tries to represent me as a paid agent of I don't know whom, and not as an Italian citizen who always worked and fought for what he thinks is the good of his country.

This is why I request from you and the same request I am addressing to the President of Council; to carry out in Banks of Naples all the necessary investigations, to ascertain it is untrue that 25,000 dollars or whatever other amount

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This is why I request from you and the same request I am addressing to the President of Council; to carry out in Banks of Naples all the necessary investigations, to ascertain it is untrue that 25,000 dollars or whatever other amount, was deposited for Communist Party account in a Bank of Naples, a few days after my arrival in Italy.

After completing the investigations and ascertaining the falsehood of the accusations, please release to me an official declaration of which I will avail my-

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self to dony in the American press the stupid calumny turned against me.

I feel sure you are willing to help me to defend my honour as a member of the Italian Government.

I thenk you cordially
(Signed) Palmiro Togliatti

Here is the reply of Minister Marcello Soleri :

Rome;November 9, 1944

Dearest Togliatti,

The Inspector General De Liguoro, who, as I informed you with a letter dated October 10, N.503, was entrusted to carry out all the most wide investigations about the contents of the story by Mr. William C. Bullit, appeared in the American magazine "Life" under the caption " The World as seen from Rome", has reported to me that at the conclusion of said investigations " it appears that during the time elapsed from October 1st 1943 (the date of the liberation of Naples) until October 1944, there was not effected any crediting of money in favor of the Italian Communist Party on any Bank(headquarters or branches) operating in the town of Naples.

I am glad of having satisfied, trough this investigation effected by organs of my Department, your legitimate wish, and ad abundantiam, I enclose herewith an integral copy of the Inspectors report.

Please accept my best greetings.

(Signed) Marcello Soleri

1944

BRAZILIAN DAY CELEBRATED.

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(Signed) Marcello Soleri 1944

BRAZILIAN DAY CELEBRATED.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party writes: " A solemn ceremony is taking place to-day at the Brazilian Embassy to celebrate the 55th an niversary of the procla-

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nation of the Republic.

"All the Brazilians living in Rome will gather around the representative of the glorious South-American Confederation to honour the memory of the heroic soldiers who died for liberty on the Italian front.

"But there are very few Italians who know the reason for which Brazil declared war against Germany.

"And the reason is the attack carried out by German submarins against five Brazilian passenger ships loaded with women and children.

"Brazil was then neutral, but after the unprovoked attack it declared war to Germany, for the honour of the Fatherland.

"While other countries are fighting for their threatened independence or because they arebound by military alliance, Brazil is on the other hand, fighting for the honour of its flag.

"While in the streets we see the Brazilian flag, green and gold, let us greetit with special deference.

"Hundred of thousand Italians died working in Brazil contributing to the greatness and power of the Nation.

"Let us honour now the Brazilian soldiers who died gallantly for the honour of the Fatherland.

LYNCHING OF CARRETTA WAS A HUMAN AND HONEST OFFICIAL.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERAL, organ of the Liberal Party writes:

"Though the official report of the investigation relating to the lynching of Donato Carretta, former director of the Rome prison "Regina Coeli", which occurred last September, is not known yet, it is unofficially reported that all the informations collected agree in suspecting the vent as a collective phenomenon originated by occasional causes of very scarce importance, but in an atmosphere which favored the excitement of the crowd.

"As far as Carretta himself is concerned, the investigation reveals:

a) that he was an able, very honest official, who observed his duties but in the meantime was inspired by human senti-

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"As far as Carretta himself is concerned, the investigation reveals:

a) that he was an able, very honest official, who observed his duties but in the meantime was inspired by human sentiments towards the inmates of the prison,

b) that the charges of venality made by the lynchers were the result of mere imagination;

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c) that the charge published by some newspapers, according w which Caretta was extremely severe against the political prisoners, when he was Director of the prison at Civitavecchia, are not proved;
d) that, in his capacity of Director of the prison of "Regina Coeli" during the German occupation, he did not hesitate even at his own serious risks favor the political prisoners. This peculiar aspect of his activity is proved by several documents as well as by statements of many witnesses, including authoritative representatives of the Committee of National Liberation."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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BULLETIN Nº 363 November 14, 1944.
2000 h.

COLLECTION OF PARLIAMENT ACTS MISSING.

From the archives of the Chamber of Deputies have been subtracted the most important documents, Parliamentary acts, laws etc, to be taken to North Italy, by order of the then Director General of the Parliament Police Office, engineer Elio Turola, it was revealed today. The present General Direction is trying to remedy the deplored lack of these papers by substituting the Parliamentary acts which are missing and by re-ordering and completing the collection of the laws.

It is however impossible to get back the precious and ancient silver which was used for receptions, the typewriters, calculating machines and other important objects subtracted by the same Eng. Turola; subtraction which the High Commission for epur tion will have to deal with, and later also the ordinary Courts.

MASSIMO DEL FANTE FREED.

1951

This morning Massimo Del Fante, count of Castellarcione, who has been almost three months in the Regina Coeli jail, under the accusation of collaboration with the German invader, according to Art. 5 of the Law Decree of July 27,1944, was set at liberty. Del Fante was arrested by order of the High Commission for the Punishment of Fascist crimes, which later asked the ordinary Courts to take up the trial. At the end of the preliminary proceedings the Court acquitted the defendant and ordered the release of the Count. Del Fante passed the long hours of prison writing notes and his memoirs. The investigation carried out by the ordinary Courts has been very thorough and numerous witnesses were questioned. One will recall that during his de-

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Though Del Fante has been acquitted of the charge of collaboration with the Germans, the trial against him for illicit gains continues. The Count's properties continue to be administered by the trustee, solicitor Gino Caccia, who is also trustee of Edmondo Rossoni's fortune.

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TODAY'S HEARING AT TRIAL FOR MURDER OF CANADIAN SOLDIER.

The two sisters of the Italian peasant Giuseppe Ceccarelli who killed the Canadian sapper W.J.Bell in Frosinone, witnessed to-day at the General Allied Court. Giovanna Ceccarelli, 17 years old, completed the testimony she made yesterday confirming that the soldiers tried to take her and her sister out of the house. She said: "When the police arrived we felt much safer."

President: "Then why did you not tell the police that a soldier had been killed? And why did you hide the body?"

Witness: "Because we were used to the German reprisals and did not know yet the Allied laws".

Angela Maria Ceccarelli, 19 years, witnessed that one of the soldiers seized her and that her brother started struggling with him. She did not see Bell being killed. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow morning.

HOW GOLD AND CURRENCY ARE SMUGGLED NORTHWARD.

The advance of the Allied Forces through Italy to the Gothic Line was followed by a rearguard of civilians who, on bicycles or even walking on the less known paths of the Apennine mountains, are marching closely behind the Anglo-American soldiers in order to be ready to enter the liberated villages only a few hours after their occupation. They are agents of the black market, who slowly follow the Fifth and Eighth Armies, carrying with them a large quantity of gold and valued foreign currency which they endeavour to transfer from Southern to Northern Italy. It is a real flow of gold, of jewelry, of pound sterling and of dollars that thus proceeds alongside with the troops; they are concealed inside the lining of coats or in the edge of trousers of these people who, in order to carry out their trade, risk being interned in concentration camps or being wounded by shell splinters.

It is because the biggest black market business is now in Italy the purchase of currency and gold in places which have just been liberated. There is a very large difference of prices of those matters between the liberated Southern Italy and the

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It is because the biggest black market business is now in Italy the purchase of currency and gold in places which were just been liberated. There is a very large difference of prices of those matters between the liberated Southern Italy and the Northern Italy which is still occupied by the Germans. (One gram of gold costs to-day 750 lire at Bologna and 500 lire in Rome. One sovereign is valued 5275 lire on this part of the battle line and 8000 on the other side. One paper dollar, which in the Social Republic is still paid 350 lire, is being valued nearly 205 lire on the black market of liberated Italy.)

This is a consequence of the fact that the increase of the

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price of gold and foreign currency has not been proportionate to the inflation of the lira, but exceptionally larger; and this for psychological reasons. Gold and currency, which are the only goods that can be easily hidden and trasferred, were purchased at any price as the war came nearer and the SS, with their mopping up, caused the population to flee towards the mountains. Thus the gold reached a price which was fifty times higher than its prewar value; such an increase is much greater than that of any other goods , which is today estimated in Italy of being one to twenty. It is therefore obvious that the price of gold is bound to reach a more balanced quotation as soon as the alarm ceases, following the retreat of the Germans.

The agents of the black market profit by such a difference of prices by taking advantage by the fact that there is a lack of informations in the recently occupied areas, and sell their goods at prices that are much higher than those they have paid for. When the communications are restored the price lists of the black market in liberated Italy become known to all: and then he who made a purchase at high price is induced to sell at a loss, and the black market people depart again on their bicycles and go elsewhere northward, on the path of the advancing forces.

Interministerial Committee meets at Viminale.

The Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction held a meeting this evening at Palazzo Viminale. During the meeting were examined and discussed proper bory schemes of measures to be adopted with reggrd to transports, schemes which will later be examined, discussed and approved at one of the future Cabinet meetings.

1959

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BULLETIN N° 362 November 14,1944
1600 h.

MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO DISCUSS SITUATION.
CRISIS TEMPORARILY AVERTED?

The Ministers without portfolio met this morning at 11.30 at the Viminale Palace under the Chairmanship of P.M. Ivanoe Bonomi to discuss the political situation in the light of recent internal events. Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, who is slightly indisposed and Alberto Cianca, Action Party, were not present.

The meeting ended at 1.30 p.m.

The Bonomi Government was characterised by its opponents today as a Government in latent crisis ever since it came into power. This latent crisis has been accentuated by the clear stand made by Christian Democrats Party, which, according to its Republican wings was too strong, whereas the conservative elements of the same party say it was well tuned to the exigencies of the present situation.

In this regard it is affirmed in well informed circles that Socialists and Communists are going to revise their tactics and practices to suit possible political developments to comply with. It is said in political circles that Socialists and Communists failed to weigh up properly the scope of the Christian Democrats' statement, to the extent that they omit to mention it in their public meeting of last Sunday. It was rumoured some days ago that Socialists and Communists would resign from the Bonomi Government to take up the opposition role. But it is authoritatively affirmed today that the Socialists and Communists will continue to collaborate, and Communists stick to their line of action calling for national unity. To avoid the possibility of a Rightist combination which may be more or less reminiscent of dictatorial tactics, it is suggested in some quarters the desirability of a Centrist Government which would command the public confidence without undermining in any way democratic principles.

Political sages and former liberal and anti-Fascist men-

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The meeting ended at 1.30 p.m.

The Bonomi Government was characterised by its opponents today as a Government in latent crisis ever since it came into power. This latent crisis has been accentuated by the clear stand made by Christian Democrats Party, which, according to its Republican wings was too strong, whereas the conservative elements of the same party say it was well tuned to the exigencies of the present situation.

In this regard it is affirmed in well informed circles that Socialists and Communists are going to revise their tactics and practices to suit possible political developments to comply with It is said in political circles that Socialists and Communists failed to weigh up properly the scope of the Christian Democrats' statement, to the extent that they omit to mention it in their public meeting of last Sunday. It was rumoured some days ago that Socialists and Communists would resign from the Bonomi Government to take up the opposition role. But it is authoritatively affirmed today that the Socialists and Communists will continue to collaborate, and Communists stick to their line of action calling for national unity. To avoid the possibility of Leftist combination which may be more or less reminiscent of dictatorial tactics, it is suggested in some quarters the desirability of a Centrist Government which would command the public confidence without undermining in any way democratic principles.

Political sages and former liberal and anti-Fascist members of Parliament seem to advocate a concentration of democratic forces to keep the middle way between left and right extremists. Such a concentration would not exclude the collaboration of Socialists and Communists, that would be in position to control the Government's activities against reactionary plotting.

In this regard it was considered significant a telegram sent to Bonomi and the Allied Commission by political organisations asking for a complete restoration of the freedom of the press, to allow the publication of papers refelcting all opinions

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the want of which, it is alleged, is one of the main causes of the Bonomi Government's feebleness.

PAPAL AUDIENCES.

The Pope will receive the Poles residing in Rome and will address them in a special audience.

Ambassador Myron C. Taylor will introduce to the Holy Father a group of superior American officers.

REGISSEUR SHAROFF INJURED IN CAR ACCIDENT.

Pietro Sharoff, Russian born stage régisseur, pupil of Stanislawski, was brought unconscious to the S.Giacomo hospital in Rome following a car accident. He was riding on one of those small private trucks which substitute trams and busses since electricity is short and tyres are lacking, when the truck steered abruptly, to avoid crashing into another vehicle and turned over. Nine passengers were injured and one died during the night. Sharoff suffered brain commotion and nervous shock.

ALBANIAN VOLUNTEERS LEAVE ROME
TO FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY.

A first group of volunteers belonging to the Albanian colony in Rome repatriated in these days to fight the German invader, according to what was announced by competent Albanian circles of the Italian capital, today.

COOPERATIVES SPREADING IN ROME.

In the first ten months of this year 1250 new cooperatives have been set up in Rome, of which more than 1000 are consumers' cooperatives, according to official data revealed to-day. Factory kitchens also greatly increased in number reaching a total of 500 with more than one million regular clients. The organisers of these initiatives lament that they do not get enough support from the Government food offices.

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APPELIUS OPERATED ON THE BRAIN 1927

The famous Fascist journalist and radio-commentator Mario Appelius, who invented the slogan "Dio stramaledica gli Inglesi" (God confradamn the English) was operated on the brain in the Policlinico Hospital, where he is lying under arrest. The operation was successful but his conditions are still very grave.

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BULLETIN Nº 361

NOVEMBER 14.1944
1300 h.

U.S.CONSTITUTION AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH STUDIED BY ITALIAN STATE REFORMERS.

Shall the Italian Democratic State be centralized or reconstitued along more or less looser federal lines? This is the question confronting two special Commissions of experts entrusted with the task of finding out a middle way between extreme Federalists and extreme Centralists, we learn to-day.

The first Commission was appointed by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. It is composed of 22 experts and is engaged in drawing up reforms for the various services of the State.

The other Commission is not official and is composed of delegates of the Six Parties coalition. This special Commission is studying the Constitution of the United States and the Commonwealth of British Nations, the Soviet Constitution, the Swiss system and so forth, as well as the Italian precedents in fact of Federalism.

The first Commission of which Professor Ugo Forti is the Chairman, is studying problems relating civil services, decentralization, local administration reforming, regional problems, burocracy reforming, syndacal organizations of civil employees, administration of justice reforming and new regulations for Government offices.

The other Commission composed of Giuseppe Di Borgo, Christian Democrat, Giovanni Persico, Labor Democrat, Temistocle Bongiankino, Socialist, Ugo Della Seta, Party of Action, Zanotti Bianco, Liberal, and Grieco, Communist, is studying the problem of the constitution of the new State along outright democratic lines.

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1926

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HOW THE ITALIAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRY COULD BE RESTORED.

It is necessary to import in Italy between 120 and 150 generators of various power, transformers ed complementary instruments for a total capacity of 4 millions of Kw., also high tension wiring material for a total of nearly 30,000 Km, nearly 80,000 tons of steel poles (if these cannot be supplied by the Italian industry), one million of junction devices, besides electric bulbs, switches, distribution frames, measurement instruments and nearly 50,000 tons of raw or unfinished material.

This is the conclusion to which arrives a report issued to-day by the "Centro Studi Economici" recently organized in Rome with the purpose of coordinating the efforts of the Italian economists for the economical reorganization and the reconstruction of the country. It appears also from said report that in the Southern Italy the hydroelectric plants have been rendered inefficient for the extent of 42% of the total power, namely 197;000 Kw., while the destruction of the thermoelectric plants appears scarcely higher, namely 43%, a total of 39.000 Kw.

More serious is the situation in the Central Italy, where it seems that less than 3% of power (nearly 16,000 Kw.) remains in efficiency. On the whole nearly 84% of the total power has been destroyed; it is however believed possible to repair power plants producing 127.000 Kw.(which is about 20% of those previously existing), one quarter of which during the next six months.

In Northern Italy, which is still occupied by the Germans, it would be lost, according to a forecast, about 43% of the hydroelectric plants and 90% of the thermoelectric ones.

In order to estimate the seriousness of the losses it is necessary to take in consideration the fact that during the first four months of 1943 the total hydroelectric output in Italy reached 5,564 millions of Kwh. The Northern Italy produced 74% of hydroelectric power, and 26% of the thermoelectric one and 70% of the total output. The Central Italy produced 18% , 65% and 22%, respectively.

The production of Southern Italy, which was the most scarce, was 6% of hydroelectric power, a trifling percentage of the

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60,000 tons of steel poles (if these cannot be supplied by the Italian industry), one million of junction devices, besides electric bulbs, switches, distribution frames, measurement instruments and nearly 50,000 tons of raw or unfinished material.

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More serious is the situation in the Central Italy, where it seems that less than 3% of power (nearly 16,000 Kw.) remains in efficiency. On the whole nearly 93% of the total power has been destroyed; it is however believed possible to repair power plants producing 120 000 Kw.(which is about 20% of those previously existing) , one quarter of which during the next six months.

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The production of Southern Italy, which was the most scarce, was 6% of hydroelectric power, a trifling percentage of the thermoelectric one, and less than 6% of the total output.

1925

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

PROPERTIES OF 178 FASCISTS IMPOUNDED .
1919 OTHER CASES INVESTIGATED.

Statistics of the High Commissionership for the nationalization of illgotten riches of Fascist profiteers show that proceedings for the impounding of Fascist properties have been initiated in the investigation of 793 cases.

The Civil Courts in Rome have ordered the confiscation of properties and assets of 178 indicted Fascists. Investigations are pending against 1919 persons liable to the sanctions for profiteering and grafting.

The statistics over three months of the Commissionership activity under the direction of Mario Cingolani, Christian Democrat, activities which are somewhat slowed down by lack of transport and administrative facilities.

Among the 178 Fascist hierarchs whose properties have been impounded are Mussolini and all his relatives, the heirs to Ciano, Luigi Federzoni, former President of the Academy of Italy, Giuseppe Bottai, former Minister of Education, Edmondo Rossoni, former Minister of Corporations, and several big industrialists and landowners. Properties and assets are for the time being only impounded. Their final confiscation is to be decided on by special provincial Commissions.

1921

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1924.

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PRESS SERVICE BULLETIN Nº 360 NOVEMBER 14.1944
0900 h.

TO-DAY HEADLINES.

The Executive of the Communist Party and the Executive of the Socialist Party in a joint declaration thank the roman people for their orderly demonstration on the anniversary of the Russian Revolution when 80,000 convened in the Domitian Stadium to celebrate the soviet victories and protest against the reactionary forces which are trying to stage a comeback and oppose the march of Italy on the road to democracy and social justice.

AVANTI! Socialist.
UNITA' Communist.

Monicelli editor of the weekly CANTACHIARO attacked in the editorial room by Prince Carlo Maurizio Ruspoli and two other Roman patricians.

UNITA'.Communist.

Children allowances and cost of living bonuses raised for employed in industry and commerce.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE.Liberal.

The story of Squadron F. Italian paratroopers in Scottish uniform. A correspondence from the Apennines Front.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

Investigations on the Carretta lynching and Rome rioting would produce evidencies that the victim was not guilty of collaborationism.

ITALIA NUOVA.Monarchist.

1923

0689

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ITALIA NUOVA.Monarchist.

Italy refuses to live on charity. A commentary of the declaration of Herbert Lehman, Director of U.N.R.R.A.

ITALIA NUOVA.Monarchist.

The Committees of National Liberation should designate candidates to the prospective Consultative Assembly.

ITALIA LIBERA.Action Party.

1923

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0691

GOVERNMENT IS VIRTUALLY NON EXISTANT OUTSIDE ROME.

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action writes that Communists and Socialists agree on the necessity of reinforcing the Government.

How? It is not solely a problem of right men in right places. It is also a problem of organization and tactics.

Government is virtually non existant in distant provinces where Prefects are not working for unity and in some instance are opposing the Committees of Liberation.

"The Italian provinces are bound to become small states interfering with the exchange of goods and building up arbitrary bars against free commerce. We must react against such practices, which make Italy slip back to medieval times."

Furthermore a Consultative Assembly should be convened without delay, because people cannot sit around and wait for things to happen if they are to be reeducated to free debates of public affairs. The institution of a Consultative Assembly should precede, not follow elections for local administrations, and the Committees of National Liberation should designate candidates qualifying for the Assembly." the writer concludes.

ONLY COLLABORATIONISTS SHOULD BE PROSECUTED, LIBERALS SAY.

1922

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE makes a comparison between the situation in Italy and the activity of Fascist elements in France, saying that if De Gaulle will have hundred fifty thousand of them arrested.

"They seem too many to some people" says RISORGIMENTO.

To others they seem still few. Be they few or too many, the criterion wherefore they are brought to trial is a simple one; just and rapid : they are those who collaborated with the enemy, [illegible] but often also for their intimate to-

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"They seem too many to some people" says RISORGIMENTO. To others they seem still few. Be they few or too many, the criterion wherefore they are brought to trial is a simple one, just and rapid : they are those who collaborated with the enemy, who collaborated for money but often also for their intimate totalitarian convincement and for sincere hatred against the freedom; they constitute the rank and file of that Fascism many observers believe to be still alive in the French land.

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...y in the purge which we commenced and slowly are continuing there has not been emphasized, more than the punishment of that Fascism which declared himself defeated on July 25th and confirmed its defeat on September 8th, the punishment of the other Fascism, old or new, which, astonished on July 25th, has counted itself on September 8th and, founding itself so thin and meagre, augmented its own ranks by opening the doors of the reformatories and prisons? Why do we speak so much of October 28th 1922 and so little of September 8th 1943?

What there is still of vital in Fascism - be it even vital criminality - has sought refuge in the North: it is the collaborationist Italy. When we will reach them, we will see if it be able to organize and carry out any attempt.

What there is vital in the French Fascism, namely the collaborationist France, being already been reached, reacts with attempts. And it is against the collaborationist France that De Gaulle has declared war. The pedigree of an idea or of a movement is always long and complicated and we risk to go back to Platon in order to explain it. It would be better to start from surely known facts, and the collaborationism, excepting the ambushes of the double play, is one of the more verifiable facts."

1921

END OF FILES. REVIEW.

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BULLETIN N° 359 November 13,1944.
2000 h/

IRI COIN CTED WITH MURDER OF CANADIAN SOLDIER.

At to-day's hearing at the trial held by the Allied General Court for the killing of the Canadian Sapper T.J.Bell in Frosinone on the part of the Italian peasant Giuseppe Ceccarelli, the sister of the defendant, Giovanna, 17 years old, nice-looking, witnessed that the Canadian soldiers, who entered the house menaced her mother with a pistol and tried to take outdoors herself and her sister.

Other witnesses, mostly women from Frosinone, testified to the same end, although all from hear-say, not having witnessed the facts.

The hearing will be resumed to-morrow morning.

TWO NEW PARTIES.

Two other new parties: the Party of the Italian peasants and the Progressist Italian Party, have sprung up.

The first one aims at obtaining therecognition and the safeguard of the rights of the peasants and agriculturists within the framework of the interests of the collectivity and of Italy; to propose the granting of land to direct cultivators through the increase of small properties and with the setting up of collective agricultural concerns.

The Italian Progressist Party bases its policy on three essential principles: defense of the family, respect of the human personality, liberty of association abd equality of rights and duties for all citizens before the Law.

1919

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT REQUESTS URSS FOR COMPLETE LIST OF ITALIAN PRISONERS AND DISPERSED IN RUSSIA.

"Complete nominative lists of the one hundred thousand Italian dispersed and prisoners in Russia have been already requested to Moscow and, as soon as they are prepared, will be

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"Complete nominative lists of the one hundred thousand Italian dispersed and prisoners in Russia have been already requested to Moscow and, as soon as they are prepared, will be immediately forwarded to us". This is the information given by Ivanoe Bonomi in a message to the President of the "Family Alliance" Giuseppe Di Borgo, who had called the attention of the Premier on the seriousness of the complex problem concerning so many young Italians who, dispersed and without comforts, are continuing their great sacrifice in faraway and unknown lands", pointing out that "it is necessary that, together with news of their families, they be reached by the affectionate

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call of their fatherland."

The URSS Government, a few weeks ago, has spontaneously ordered the immediate liberation of 4,000 Italian soldiers which had been interned by Germans in the liberated Latvian territory. But neither the names or the addresses of those 4,000 and of scores of thousands of other young Italians are known, because Russia did not agree to the Geneva agreements among other belligerants. Therefore, despite an appeal, made also through the Holy See, for the mediation of neutral Powers nothing has been obtained.

"Our confidence" points out Bonomi in the above mentioned message to Di Borgo, "to obtain from the Soviets elements and informations, which would prove a balm for thousands of Italian families, is supported by the generous friendship which the URSS shows to us and which is reciprocated, on our part, with equal cordial sincerity."

Among the dispersed in Russia there is one of the dearest nephews of Bonomi Himself.

TERRUZZI TRIAL SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER 11.

The trial of Attilio Terruzzi, former Minister of Colonies one of the biggest Fascist Chiefs, Enrico Bianchi and Luigi Licci will take place December 11 before the IX Section of the Criminal Tribunal of Rome. Teruzzi and his accomplices are charged of violences, contempt of Court, and gold smuggling. Terruzzi and Bianchi will be tried in their absence, because at present they are fugitives from justice. Arrested on July 26 and freed September 27 Terruzzi accompanied by his accomplices went to the Palace of Justice and forced the Public Prosecutor to give back documents relating to his indictment as smuggler of 1460 kg. of gold and silver and 32 oriental rugs.

THE TRIAL AGAINST THE INFORMANT OF TWO FOSSE ARDEATINE MARTYRS.

1919

The High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes has forwarded to the Civil Justice the proceedings against Italo Borghetti, accused, according to paragraph 5 of the Law July 27,1944, of having collaborated with the German invader

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

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

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BULLETIN N° 358 November 13,1944.
1600 h.

HAND GRENADE ASSAULT ON POLICE SQUAD.

A squad of policemen was attacked last night at 2,30 with hand grenades and gun and pistol shots by a group of unknown criminals in the Trionfale suburb in Rome. One of the policemen was injured seriously by a hand-grenade splinter. The policemen answered the fire and a lively skirmish ensued. Finally the attackers fled. The police squad was returning to barracks from the Rome-North railway where they were on duty. Before hurling the first hand grenade one of the criminals shouted: "You cowards! We are going to take our revenge!"

FASCIST SOLICITORS EXCLUDED FROM PROFESSION.

Nineteen Fascist solicitors have been excluded from the profession among whom Luigi Federzoni, former President of the Senate and of the Royal Italian Academy, Dzio Maria Gray former vice-President of the Fascist Chamber, Giovanni Giuriati former Party Secretary and twice a Minister, Prof. Pier. De Francisci, former Education Minister.

EXCHANGE RATES OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES IN ROMAN BLACK MARKET.

A group of refugees, mostly foreigners, who lost all their possessions following the German persecution, is carrying on the black market of gold and foreign currencies in Rome. The foreign currencies are usually imported from the Mediterranean Near East or from the Balkans. A certain amount was put in circulation by

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

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Nineteen Fascist solicitors have been excluded from the profession among whom Luigi Federzoni, former President of the Senate and of the Royal Italian Academy, Ezio Maria Gray former vice-President of the Fascist Chamber, Giovanni Giuriati former Party Secretary and twice a Minister, Prof. Pier. De Francisci, former Education Minister.

EXCHANGE RATES OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES IN ROMAN BLACK MARKET.

A group of refugees, mostly foreigners, who lost all their possessions following the German persecution, is carrying on the black market of gold and foreign currencies in Rome. The foreign currencies are usually imported from the Mediterranean Near East or from the Balkans, - certain amount was put in circulation by Slav, Greek and English soldiers. The quantities thrown from time to time on the market are usually relevant so that the exchange rates keep fluctuating widely.

The more appreciated currencies in the Roman black market presently are: American 1 dollar note- 205 lire; Golden English pound - 5.275 lire; English pound note - 627 lire (many fake notes are circulated); Golden Turkish lira - 4.700 lire; Swiss franc note - 81 lire.

The French franc rose to 162 lire for 100 francs but only for issues preceeding 1939. The gold Napoleon is less priced than the gold sterling and is valued 3.900 lire.

The gold sterling has been recently fluctuating between 5.500 and 5.200 lire. Curiously enough the Egyptian gold sterling

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is more appreciated than the English.

During the Nazi occupation the English gold sterling reached the maximum value of 13.200 lire, but already when the Allies broke the German front in Cassino it started coming down. The same curve was followed by pure gold which from 750 lire a Gramm descended to 350 lire. Presently it is oscillating between 50 and 55.

FURNITURE OF ENTIRE FLAT ROBBED BY THIEVES WITH FAKED CONFISCATION ORDER.

Having faked an order by the High Commissioner for the confiscation of illicit Fascist enrichments a gang of cunning criminals took away the luxurious furniture of a flat belonging to Elio Alessandroni, a rich builder, in Via Giosuè Borsi 21. The thieves called at the flat, presently inhabited by Signor Beniamino Cacchioni, in the absence of the proprietor who is in Northern Italy, and introduced themselves as officials of the High Committee showing a document, perfectly faked, with official seal, for the confiscation of all Alessandroni's properties. They then loaded the furniture on a large truck and disappeared. One must say that the victim was well chosen as Alessandroni, owner of the S...P.A. and the "Pallari-Alessandroni" building societies earned a huge amount of money working for the T dt organisation in the building of fortifications near Rimini.

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and 55...

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

BULLETIN N° 357 NOVEMBER 13 1944
1300 h.

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

CHEERS TO NENNI SHOWED CRWOD'S FEELINGS.

The reaction of the Roman crowd to various statements made by Pietro Nenni in His speech yesterday, at the Socialist Communist Mass meeting, about the relations of Italy with the United Nations were being commented on to-day.

First of all the enthusiasm with which the greeting sent by Nenni to the Soviet Union and the victorious Red Army has been hailed. As for the geeting to Great Britain and the United States and their armies, it has been hailed with undoubted and sincere politeness.

On the contrary the crowd has kept a strict silence when Nenni has mentioned the French people. It is clear that the presence of the Morocco-born soldiers and some trends of the French policy are the cause of the coldness shown by the Roman proletarians in regard to the "latin sister".

The cheers addressed to Jugoslavia came principally from the communists who, many times, shouted the name of Marshal Tito.

Spontaneous was the reaction of the crowd to the greeting to the Greek people towards which Italians have undoubtely sympathetical feelings.

It has been remarked that Pietro Nenni, mentioning the great cities of the North in which the Italian people are fighting against the german invader did not forget to mention Trieste as many of the Italian leaders already did. The crowd also cheered Trieste whole heartedly.

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ROME IS AWAITING NORTHERN WIND.

The speeches delivered yesterday by the leaders of the communist and socialist parties were restrained in most moderate terms. Those who expected from the words of Pietro Nenni and Palmiro Togliatti indications about the new crisis of the parties now in power, crisis which was started by the resolution of the Christian Democracy in which they condemned the appeals to violence delivered by a certain part of the press to the disoriented masses, have been deluded.

The social communist leaders have shown the willingness to continue their loyal collaboration with the Government.

But the presence of the six parties in the Bonomi Cabinet is still possible? In order to understand the Italian situation it is necessary to consider the general situation in Europe.

The Bonomi Cabinet with his Committee of National Liberation merged in the Government, is a miniature replica of the fruitful experiment of alliance effected on the international field between Russia and the anglo-saxon Powers.

The needs of the common war against Germany diminish any occasional clash of opinions and interests amongst the leaders of the three great Powers. In Italy, where the exigencies of the anti-german war are deeply felt by the people, the Government, and in their behalf the representatives of the six parties must confront a very difficult internal situation, which cannot been always handled with a demonstration of good will.

Serious problems are daily calling the attention of the leaders. In examing them the divergencies become more acute; in the impossibilty of solving them there is athreat of crisis.

The efforts of the Government to lessen the tragical living conditions of the people have been worth of praise but inefficient: food is still scarce, the winter is forecasted as a dreadful one, there is a lack of clothes, the houses are not enough to offer a shelter to all.

It is thought that beginning to organize the framework of the State, the preliminary work would be created for easier living conditions of the Italians. The persons who are responsible for the Government administration do not always agree as to the way to reach such an organization. Different political

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In this moment the Government's worries on the political ground are as follows:

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1) the allied control.
2) the purge.
3) the local elections.
4) the lack of a control body of the Government's activity.

1) Allied control. The transformation of the Allied Control Commission in Allied Commission will undoubtedly lead to an extension of powers of the Italian Government. It is necessary that the Government show to know how to make use of such powers. Should the governmental stasis continue, the allied diffidence would not disappear. The people feels the lack of public powers. The press campaigns fomenting the hatred amongst the parties make more serious the position of the bodies to which the defense of the laws of the State is entrusted.

The man in the street would like to be able to start again to reconstruct his own existence, without fear for his life, with the certainty that the lower point of the deseending curve has been reached at last.

The Government's inefficiency in adopting any measure does trouble him, does create discontent which is reflected on the whole structure of the State, handicapping its movements.

2) The purge. Hundreds of thousands of persons live in the incertainty of their future. The purge proceeds slowly. The guilt of Fascism are not always punished. Seldom the less responsible suffer from the deeds of the leaders. The social-communists claim absolute powers, threaten to appeal to the crowd. The moderate democrats reply that the purge law was approved by all the parties, including the social-communists, and therefore it must be respected. If the purge does not proceed and if sometimes the justice is merely vengeance andthirst of power, the fault is with the Commissioners.

After Caruso and Azzolini, generals Del Tetto and Pentimalli, guilt of having abandoned Naples to the Germans, should have been prosecuted. The proceedings have been postponed.

It seems that the cross examination of the two generals have brought to the light the responsability of most highier persons against whom there is no courage to act. The people feel all that and hatches their discontent. The Government has no means for defending itself against the bad humour of the masses.

Its prestige is diminishing daily and its authority becomes ever less effective.

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3) Local elections. The parites of the Committee of National Liberation want to proceed to the local administrative elections. But who will be summoned to vote? Two millions of men are prisoners; many other claim they are not represented by

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the parties of the Committee of National Liberation and ask for an effective freedom in order to be able to sustain their own ideas. However who must vote and who are supposed to organize the voting? The social communist parties have recently proposed that the fascists who even if not guilty of crime have contributed to maintain the dictatorship, be excluded from the voters' lists. But it is difficult to follow these international responsabilities. Therefore it is comprehensible the reaction to the elections and the return of normalcy in the provinces is retarded.

3) The Consultative Assembly. They all agree in admitting that a consultive body is indispensable. The nominations should be made by the high spheres; representatives of each party should therefore be called to participate to the assembless. Not all the political forces are framed in the Committee of National Liberation. It would be necessary to secure the participation of other parties and of the unorganized masses to the Assembly. But how? This has not been clarified yet.

These four problems andthe above mentioned difficulties are the causes of the Cabinet's recurrent crisis. The six parties do not want to interrupt the truce. Probably even the Allies desire that the Democratic front established in June last at least until the liberation of Northern Italy. Then it would be possible to see in which direction the Northern wind blows, and to deduct the consequences.

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PRESS REVIEW

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

BULLETIN N° 356 (Single Sunday Issue) — November 12,1944. 1300 h.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Togliatti says Christian Democrats are blundering because Italy cannot go back to July 25,1943.
("UNITA'" -Communist.)

Liberals agree with the Christian Democrats.
The Country needs order and law enforcement.
("RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" -Liberal)

Nenni advocates early elections for local administrations.
("AVANTI!" - Socialist.)

Gen. Umberto Nobile continues series of his Russian memoirs describing position of workers and intellectuals in Moscow.
("IL TEMPO" - independant.)

Guido Gonella defends Christian Democrats' stand for restoration of law and maintenance of the political truce of the six Parties.
("IL POPOLO" - Christian Democrat)

Sardinia is isolated from the mainland.
("AVANTI!" - Socialist)

Partisans enter in the regular Army forces.
("UNITA'" - Communist.)

Syndical Unity progressing.
("UNITA'" - Communist.)

Police Chief and Questor responsible for the killing of the Communist in Via Lavenna.
("AVANTI!" - Socialist)

International gangsters operating in the most fashionable

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("UNITA'" - Communist.)

Police Chief and Questor responsible for the killing of the Communist in Via Tavenna.
("AVANTI!" - Socialist)

International gangsters operating in the most fashionable sections of Rome.
("ITALIA LIBERA" - Action Party)

General Roberto Bencivenga writes It Italians should demonstrate faith in Liberty,Democracy and the rebirth of the Fatherland.
("CORRIERE DI ROMA" - P.W.B.)

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CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS BLUNDERING
TOGLIATTI SAYS.

Palmiro Togliatti writes in "Unità", organ of the Communist Party that the policies set forth by the Christian Democrats for orderly developments of the Italian situation represent a political blundering, because such policies fail to focus the enemy we have to fight and break down, that is Fascism in its routing and stumping, but seems to be directed against the democratic anti-Fascist forces. Should the spirit of the Christian Democrats' declarations prevail the national front which is engaged in fighting against the invaders and Fascists would break down and a block of reactionary forces would take the upper hand again. We are fully aware that economic conditions in Italy are very grave, but we cannot help observing that people do not live solely on bread but need also liberty and justice.

Why should we ignore the uneasiness of the people in our papers and exert our influence that popular demands be complied with? What we are doing is in conformity of the present exigencies of Italy especially as it does not lead to break off the order and the discipline so essential to the Nations at war? Togliatti goes saying that when Fascism was overthrown July 25,1943 no efforts were spared to set up a Government of experts ruling from above. It was the aim then to preserve Fascism and the nation paid dearly the fatal error of that unfortunate experiment. Everything was done from then on to remedy that blundering and to give a fresh start in democracy to the Country was due to the action of the popular masses, their movements their struggles. Conditions now are different from those prevailing in July 1943. The Government is today a democratic one. It is the expression of the Committees of National Liberation. Vain to think of drawing back to the situation of July 25,1943.

DOUBLE GAME NOT TOLERABLE IN REAL DEMOCRACY.

Democratic parties are incompatible with double game tactics, writes "IL POPOLO", organ of the Christian Democrats, in replying to leftist parties who resented the strong standing made by the Christian Party for order and discipline and the loyal observance of the political truce entered upon by the coalition

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"Democracy cannot stand the coexistence in a single party of those who control prefects and carabinieri and of those who bring discredit on prefects and carabiniers, of those who give instructions to the police and those who denounce the police, of those due to cooperate with the Ministers for anti-Fascists sanctions and those claim the right to decide at their own will. We were first to recognise the outstanding problems of political normality and democratic security demanding epuration and the necessity not only of anti-Fascist sanctions but

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also of cleansing the state administration. But we ask that the methods employed to this end should not hurt justice principles and the epuration should not be applied to persecute individuals or families but only to reassure all those who have their conscience pure and only want to work for the reconstruction of their Country."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

POPE RECEIVES AND SPEAKS TO MORE THAN 600 DOCTORS.

This morning thePontiff received a numerous group of Doctors of the Medical Biological Union of Saint Luke and other similar societies, Union which was founded 20 years ago and diffused in various cities now consolidates and intensifies its activity.

More than 600 doctors were present at the audience, including Sir Aldo Castellani, Nicola Pende, Sen. Giulio Alessandrini, Prof. Riccardo Galeazzi-Lisi.

In his address The Pope explained in general and in particular what from the Christian standpoint are the duties of the doctors in the exercise of their profession. He amply developed his theme and illustrated it with historical and artistic examples.

Pius XII concluded by saying that also the doctors could learn much from the Divine Commandments with regard to the precepts of charity, the duty not to kill, or lie and that of garding the professional secret.

COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS CELEBRATE RUSSIAN ANNIVERSARY ON THE PALATINE HILL.

A big crowd standing against the background of the majestic monuments and ruins of ancient Rome jammed this morning the historical stadium on the Palatine Hill, and listened to Palmiro Togliatti, Communist, and Pietro Nenni, Socialist, who celebrated the Anniversary of the Russian Revolution and the famous Red Army victories.

Nenni reasserted the necessity to purge thoroughly the Country of Fascism liquidating all forces opposing the rebirth of the Italian people, and that of continuing to fight side by side of the Allied Armies for the liberation of the whole of Italy. The Socialist leader insisted on the convocation of a Constituent Assembly and the attribution of full powers to the

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Nenni attacked the monarchists amid the cheers of the crowd.

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Palmiro Togliatti hailed the Italian people, the Soviet Union and the Allied armies that together with the Red Army have reached the German frontiers to destroy Nazi terrorism. The Communist leader called on the Italian people to demostrate that they were not accomplices of the Fascist War.
No incident occurred during the manifestations.

CINGOLANI SAYS THAT CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS ARE NOT DRAWING BACK TO THE RIGHT.

Mario Cingolani, High Commissioner for confiscation of illegal profits, and one of the leaders of the Christian Democrats, declared in a public meeting at Cinema Reale in Trastevere this morning that nothing is changed in the attitude of the Christian Democrats towards other Parties. The declaration of the Executive of the Party calling for order and the maintenance of the political truce is only for the sake of national unity and orderly progress, Cingolani said

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
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BULLETIN Nº 255 November 11,1944.
2000 h.

H. CECCARELLI TRIAL.
A BRIEF 14 AMONG THE WITNESSES.

In the afternoon hearing the sapper Irwin again appeared among the witnesses interrogated. After his deposition of this morning, he furnished other details as to the way he saw his companion fall to the ground at the entrance of the farm house and how he heard him utter a suppressed moan.

The following deposition is that of the N.C.O. of the Carabinieri Nicola Ruggiero, of the H.Q. of Frosinone Scalo. He questioned the defendants after their arrest Giuseppe Ceccarelli, the presumed author of the homicide told him that on the evening of the 5th of June he was far from home, to overlook a potato field belonging to him in a distant locality, old Gioacchino Ceccarelli said instead to the Carabiniere that on the evening of the murder he was in bed ill. Questioned by the defense the witness declares that the Ceccarelli family is in good economic conditions and that, at their arrival, the Allied troops received an enthusiastic welcome.

Lawyer De Palma (defense)"Is it true that during the German occupation the families of that region were tortured, murdered and robbed by the Nazis?"

Witness."It is true."

Solicitor De Palma "Have Giuseppe and Gioacchino Ceccarelli ever had to do with the police?"

Witness."I have never had any reason to deal with them. In fact they have very reserved characters."

Solicitor Riccardi (defense for Chiappini)"And what kind of a man was Chiappini? "

Witness."I have always known him as an excellent worker, very fond of his family. "

Solicitor De Palma."Are the Ceccarellis hard workers?

Witness. They have always cultivated their own land. "

Public Prosecutor."From when have the financial conditions of the Ceccarellis grown more prosperous? "

Witness."Their conditions have always been good, but rumour has it that they have made money trading with the Germans during the occupation period."

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Witness."It is true."

Solicitor De Palma "Have Giuseppe and Gioacchino Ceccarelli ever had to do with the police?"

Witness."I have never had any reason to deal with them. In fact they have very reserved characters."

Solicitor Riccardi (defense for Chiappini)"And what kind of a man was Chiappini? "

Witness."I have always known him as an excellent worker, very fond of his family. "

Solicitor De Palma."Are the Ceccarellis hard workers?

Witness. They have always cultivated their own land. "

Public Prosecutor."From when have the financial conditions of the Ceccarellis grown more prosperous? "

Witness."Their conditions have always been good, but rumour has it that they have made money trading with the Germans during the occupation period "

Ettore Dondini, Secretary of the Allied Court is then heard. He went together with the Public Prosecutor Sabatino to Frosinone Scalo and was present when the Public Prosecutor interrogated the defendant Sisto Ceccarelli. The witness took down in short-hand what Sisto Ceccarelli said; the defendant heard the minutes

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read and signed it. The witness also took down in shorthand the interrogation of Giovanna and Angela Ceccarelli, respectively daughters and sisters of Giacchino and Giuseppe Ceccarelli.

Nazio Ceccarelli is a lad of 14 dressed as a little peasant. He does not even know what taking the oath means: he knows though what a lie means. He does not even remember the day of his birth and he is not even sure of the year.

President:"Do you at least know your Saint's day?"

Witness:"In my village my Saint's day does not exist!" (laughter)

The president, after having made it clear to him that if he tells lies he will be punished, makes me take the oath. The witness knows a certain Antonio Testa who sometimes allowed him to ride on his bicycle. The Public Prosecutor asks him if he remembers having said to Testa:"If you let me ride on your bicycle I will tell you something interesting" and the boy says he does not remember at all. He has had malaria and feels weak and ~~~~ very reluctantly, and almost crying, he admits that he said to Testa that "Peppino" had killed an allied soldier.

Public Prosecutor."and who is "Peppino?""

Witness (pointing to Giuseppe Ceccarelli):"That one."

Public Prosecutor:"How was it you came to know about it?"

Witness:"From popular gossip..."

Then the boy bursts into tears, answers no more to the questions put to him, and exclaims sobbing:"I do not know anything! All for having said one word!"

Public Prosecutor:"Why do you cry? Are you afraid of somebody?"

Witness: "No, I am not frightened. I weep because I have told a lie. I have only said a thing that I had heard from other people."

Public Prosecutor."Did you say to Testa that your sister Maria had told you the thing?"

Witness: "I do not remember."

Then the President calls the boy to him and asks him: "How do you know that a Canadian has been assassinated?"

Witness: "I heard it said by others".

Presidente: "What did your sister say to you about a Canadian soldier?"

Witness: "My sister did not say anything to me!"

The Judge: "Why do you always look back? Are you afraid of someone present?"

Witness: "I am not afraid."

The President send the witness back to his place and says

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Public Prosecutor:"Why do you cry? Are you afraid of somebody?"

Witness: "No, I am not frightened. I weep because I have told a lie. I have only said a thing that I had heard from other people."

Public Prosecutor."Did you say to Testa that your sister Irma had told you the thing?"

Witness: "I do not remember."

Then the President calls the boy to him and asks him: "How do you know that a Canadian has been assassinated?"

Witness: "I heard it said by others".

President: "What did your sister say to you about a Canadian soldier?"

Witness: "My sister did not say anything to me!"

The Judge: "Why do you always look back? Are you afraid of someone present?"

Witness: "I am not afraid."

The President send the witness back to his place and says that the witness is exceptionally nervous. The boy leans exhausted against the bench.

Then the audience is suspended. The trial will continue Monday morning.

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ITALIAN JOURNALISTS VISIT ITALIAN [illegible] HELD BY U.S.

A group of Italian journalists, representing all the daily newspapers printed in liberated Italy, by initiative of the Allied Command and the Undersecretary General Piacentini are visting airports where Italian men are stationed together with the Allies. The visit is carried out by plane.

VATICAN REFECTORIES OUTSIDE ROME TO BE DOUBLED THIS WINTER.

The Vatican organisation which in the localities more hard hit by the war, in the environs of Rome, provides soup for those who cannot provide it for themselves, with the beginning of the winter has decided to augment the Pope's kitchens from 40 to 80. The kitchens are distributed in a zone from Florence to Cassino, are served by religious members, nuns, friars, and members of the Catholic Action society. Vatican City supplies them with all they need. At present, excepting Rome, where similar service is carried out by the Kitchens of the San Pietro Club, these refectories distribute more than 23000 soups day for the sum of 1,663,000 soups a month. In couple of weeks when all the new kitchens will be working, the soups will tot 1 42,000 a day, with a monthly expenditure of more than 2,500,000 lire.

RUSSIAN LABOUR DELEGATES WILL NOT GO TO FLORENCE.

The workers of Florence will not be able to cheer the Russian Labour delegates, now travelling through Italy, as Florence has been omitted from their itinerary, according to a comunique issued tonight by the Italian Confederation of Labour. The omission has been caused by the fact that Florence is not yet under the Italian Government control. The comunqiue states: "Difficulties deriving from the state of war and the fact that Florence is not yet part of territory entrusted to the Italian Government for administration has made it impossible for the popular demonstration to be

1906

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S LEMN FUNCTION FOR FALLEN FRENCH AT SAN LUIGI DEI FRANCESI.

For the recurrence of the Armistice this morning in the Church of Saint Louis "dei Francesi", which was all adorned with flags of the French Republic on the exterior, a solemn Requiem Mass for the fallen in the fisrt World War was celebrated. Representatives of the French Expeditionary Corps and of the Comands of the Allied troops were present. A Military Chaplain officiated.

GENL H. USNU TARAY, TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO QUIRINAL.

Turkey whose diplomatic personnel had been repatriated during the German occupation of Rome but which had continued to maintain normal diplomatic relations with the Italian Government through the T.Ambassador to Ankara, has in the past days asked for the "persona grata" approval to the appointment as Ambassador to the Quirinal of Genl H.Usnu Taray. The approval was at once granted.

Genl H.Usnu Taray whose arrival in Italy is awaited very shortly has been deputy in the Turkish National Assembly. He has also been Minister to Berne, Turkish delegate to the League of Nations and later Minister to Bruxelles. He was promoted Ambassador to Warsaw and recently represented his Country as Ambassador to Teheran.

PARTI SQUABBLING UNDER TNES NATIONAL RECOVERY, "ITALIA NUOVA" Says.

Italia Nuova, organ of the Democratic Party will publish tomorrow an editorial of its editor Enzo Selvaggi commenting upon the Parties disputes indicated by the two declarations of the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

The writer says that such dissensions are paralysing the very life of the Italian people and emphasizes the inconstant attitu attitudes of the Leftist Parties which are represented in the Government and at the same time are trying to undermine the public institutions including the armed forces.

"The Italian people" the writer goes on, "know that such conditions cannot fail to increase the distrust of the Allies respecting us. If the Government confirms to prove to be unable

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"The Italian people" the writer goes on, "know that such conditions cannot fail to increase the distrust of the Allies respecting us. If the Government continue to prove to be unable to ensure public order, the Italian people are bound to lose the relative independance and liberty they are painfully reconque ring. Even all hopes of this possibility have been conceeded by the Prime Minister of the Six Parties which are trying to follow middle way between monarchy and republic and being unfaithful t either condemn themselves to sterility and anarchy."

Dr. Selvaggi interviewed by "S." declared that his party would be ready to take part only in a new Government resulting from a realignment of all parties and invested with powers for carrying out its policies.

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BULLETIN N° 354 November 11,1944.
1600 h.

ROME LEARNS NEW TECHNIQUE
ON "HOW TO GET HOME ALIVE AT NIGHT."

How to survive the nightly outbreak of lawlessness in Rome? How to live through hold ups, aggressions, attacks and beatings? The best system is to stay at home, criminal experts tell us. But there are people who cannot. There are thousands of workers forced to walk the city streets at night, exposed to the attacks of the gangs which multiplied lately in a disturbing fashion.

The Italian police is not able to defend peaceful citizens from attacks. They have not enough policemen, not enough cars, not enough arms, and not very clear orders. The citizens however defend themselves. There is a newly born technique on how to go home at night, preserving one's wallet, one's shoes, one's coat and one's life.

Two lonely walkers hear each other's footsteps in a dark street. Their first impulse is to stop and hide. They approach carefully until they get to a close but safe distance. They look at each other. Then they exchange information: "Where are you going?" asks one. "To Porta Maggiore, or Porta San Giovanni, or Pariali," answers the second. If their itineraries can be made to coincide, they walk together. After a while, a third citizen joins them. A fourth, fifth, tenth come to swell the ranks. After a certain hour Rome is filled with these patrols of civilians, crossing it along various routes, like complete busses on foot.

More comfortable system is to exploit an Allied soldier. It takes some knowledge of English and some luck. You must meet an Allied soldier who does not know Rome and is trying to reach his best hotel. They are quite common at a certain hour. If the

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The more comfortable system is to exploit an Allied soldier. It takes some knowledge of English and some luck. You must meet an Allied soldier who does not know Rome and is trying to reach his next hotel. They are quite common at a certain hour. If the soldier goes your way, it is easy. If he doesn't, you can often combine itineraries. Irresponsible people also sometimes drag the Allied soldiers miles out of their way and leave them on their doorstep with uncertain indications on how to get on from there. An Allied soldier is the best defense.

A British colonel walking the other night along Via del Tritone, was approached by an Italian couple, who asked him whether they could walk along with him. "You have an electric torch," they explained, "of a military type. They never attack people with military torches."

Who arrives in Rome by automobile in the middle of the

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night asks to be left near a Carabinieri patrol. It is the safest thing. If the Carabinieri are going to their post, he follows them and sleeps on a bench until morning. If they go on patrol, he drags his weary feet behind them until they either reach his home or approach a safe spot. Often you see at night three or four policemen followed by a queu of tired and sleepy civilians who follow.

The intensified nightly patrol by the Allied Military Police while bettering the situation have added one more cause of worry to night walkers. The sight of an approaching jeep, with its policemen, is not a re-assuring sight. Gangsters often parade in jeeps dressed like policemen. So, the boring civilian dives into the nearest hole and waits until the jeep vanishes, that very jeep which contains the guardians of the law and his protectors.

REORGANISING EX SERVICEMEN.

The Commissioner for the National Association of exservicemen Ettore Viola declared to "SI" today that the veterans of this War are downhearted for the disastrous results of the Fascist adventure.

The reorganisation of the exservicemen is however proceeding at a rapid pace. Membership is Sicily total 125,000, Bari 10,000, in Taranto 10,000, in Naples 12,000 and in Rome 7,000 as of today, Viola added.

The National Association is providing for the relief of the families of exservicemen and a special decree has been drawn up for the appropriation of 5 million lire for the care of the neediest ones.

As for the International issue, the new word the Country is waiting for is not to be expected from us in this particular moment," Viola declared.

COMMISSION OF INTERNED CANADIAN WILL SIT FOR TODAY'S HEARING.

1903

Canadian Major W.J.Boulanger witnessed today at the [illegible] for the killing of a

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The National Association is providing for the relief of the families of ex-prisoners and a special decree has been drawn up for the appropriation of 5 million lire for the care of the neediest ones.

"It is for this international issue the new word the Country is waiting for. We not to be separated from us in this particular moment," Viola declared.

ACCUSED OF [illegible] CANADIAN WILL [illegible] TOLD AT HEARING

1903

The Canadian [illegible] W.J.Boulanger witnessed today at the trial held by the General Allied Court for the killing of a Canadian soldier [illegible] from the part of the Ceccarelli peasant family [illegible] June 8,1943. Boulanger, a dark-haired young man with a little mustache, substantially confirms the deposition made [illegible] by his comrade W.O.Heincock. He says that Bell entered Ceccarelli's house alone and that he heard from the outside [illegible] now going on. He cannot say what the argument was about. They did not speak about women while going to the [illegible]. He further relates how he and two other Canadian soldiers were assaulted by armed peasants among

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who had recognised Gioacchino Ceccarelli and his son Sisto. Gioacchino tried to stab him with a knife but he jumped backwards. Boulanger cannot say if Sisto was armed too. He fled but later he went to the house again together with two comrades. to look for Bell who had disappeared. They were sent away by an English military Policeman. They went back to the camp and did not bother further about Bell's disappearance.

Sapper W.K. Irwin relates about the same story as Boulanger giving more details on the assault by the peasants who were armed with knives, sickles and other agricultural instruments. He was hit on the head with a bottle by a woman and received a small cut on one hand. He saw Bell falling down. The hearing was adjourned at 12 and resumed in the afternoon.

The defendants are Giuseppe Ceccarelli, charged with having killed Bell, his father Gioacchino, his brother Sisto and farmer Silverio Chiappini, charged of complicity and of having hidden Bell's body.

1902

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1902

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

IBOUR DEMOCRATS AND LIBERAL EXECUTIVES DISCUSS CRISIS

The executive of the Liberal Party met this evening and decided to back the order of the day of the Christian Democrats calling for the respect of the political truce and the maintenance of order. A declaration to this end will be published shortly. From well informed quarters we learn that the Liberals would be ready to take part in a new Government from which the extreme Left parties would be missing at condition that the powerfull Christian Democrats and eventually the Labour Democrats would participate too.

Also the Labour Democrats' executive met this evening under the chairmanship of Minister without portfolio Meuccio Ruini to discuss the crisis. Nothing definite was decided upon but from the discussion it emerged that the leaders of the Party are divided in two trends. Some think that the present coalition cannot be continued and that another basis for the Government must be found. They would favor an alliance among the Liberals, the Christian Democrats and themselves with the aim of securing order and forwarding peacefully and legally social reforms. The others fear that Government without Socialists, Communists and Action Party could not gather enough support from the masses. They are for sticking at any cost to the present coalition. The executive is meeting again tomorrow and will issue an official communiqué at the end of the meeting or on Monday. It is foreseen that by Tuesday, when the Cabinet will meet especially to discuss the crisis, every Party will have made up their minds.

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BULLETIN N° 353

NOVEMBER 11.1944
1300 h.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FINALLY FACES ITS CRISIS.

The Government of the Six Parties finally faces its crisis. Five months after its coming to power the Six Parties of the coalition are reviewing their respective activities and in summing up the situation many hold that not all is on the credit side of the ledge. The Liberals, led by Benedetto Croce, took the initiative of calling the Government to reassert its policies above the interests of single parties. This move was followed by a special meeting of the Ministers without portfolio to discuss conditions upon which should deperd the maintenance of the present coalition and its Government experiment. Counsels were sharply divided on this issue.

Alcide De Gasperi, leader of the Christian Democrats, expressed the intention to resign from his office of Minister without Portfolio. This gave the first indication that dissensions were croping up within the coalition of theGovernment Parties.

Here are, according to the declarations of the Christian Democrats and the Communists issued this morning, the main points of the dissensions.

The Christian Democrats complain about the attitude of a section of the press of Government Parties which would aggravate the unrest of the country at war and accuse some of the leading parties of fostering violences in Rome and the provinces, of resisting the law and disobeying the authorites. Should such lines of action be further tolerated, not only the Government coalition but the very cause of liberty and democracy would be undermined.

The Social-Communists' reply:

1) The undeniable difficulties of life in the country are due to defeatist propaganda of Fifth Column agents who upset the activites of the Government by impeding epuration work, refusing [illegible] necessary authority to National Liberation Committees.

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The Social-Communist reply:

1) The undeniable difficulties of life in the country are due to defeatist propaganda of Fifth Column agents who upset the activites of the Government by impeding epuration work, refusing to give the necessary authority to National Liberation Committees.

2) The country's war efforts are hindered by the lack of democratic spirit in the army ranks suspected by many to be still at the service of re-actionary groups.

What remedies are proposed?

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The Christian Democrats reaffirm the necessity of re-establishing with the loyal co-operation of all the parties the rule of law and the restoration of state authority, confidence and security of the citizens.

Also the Communist Party request that the Government be placed in a position to discharge its functions more efficiently and in closeat touch with the commonalty of the people.

Government set up should strenghtened it is argued How?

Communists declare they are ready to support a Democratic Government, but for the first time, they add,would extend their participation in Government responsabilities. They want any way to be free to exert the right to constructive criticism according to the normal rules prevailing in any democratic region.

The truce pledged by the six parties when the Government was formed and reaffirmed time and again called all parties to quiet down unconstructive criticism in the press.

But pledges were not always adhered to, and for three times in five months it was rumoured that Government coalition was about to break down.

The last episodes deplored by the Christian Democrats and by Bonomi himself in a letter addressed to the Ministers without portfolio are the following:

1) a press campaign regarding the murdering of a communist which has been denounced by some papers as a murdering allegedly committed by a police agent,
2) the sticking to the walls of bills exhorting soldiers to desert and police agents to quit,
3) accusations brought forward against personalities of the Army and the Navy charged with sabotage of the epuration,
4) the attempt at labelling reactionary the Prefect of Florence in order to obtain the attribution of full powers to the Committees of National Liberation,
5) fierce attacks against the Questor of Rome and his men allegedly to be at the service of anti-democratic forces.

All these accusations have been played up in newspaper columns with obvious disregard to the truce agreed upon by the various parties. The consequences, apart from that deplored by the Christian Democrats' order of the day, is further humiliations for the Italian people, as ITALIA NUOVA, puts it when reporting that public order at the funeral of the communist killed in Via Ravenna was directed

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What is meant therefore by the right to criticize requested by the Communist Party for their daily paper? It is an implicit threat againstthe truce or is only the desire to re-affirm more

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energetically its points of view in the face of the attitudes taken by the other parties? Ministers without portfolio will convene on Tuesday. The discussion initiated by the Press will be continued in official quarters.

ARMISTICE DAY.
REQUIEM MASS IN SAINT PETER'S.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated this morning in the Vatican Basilica for the dead of the 1914-18 war.

The mass was officiated by Mons. Fontanelle, a french, Vatican Canon, assisted by the military Chaplains Rev.Stanley Robert, English and Raymond Mc Growey, American. The officiating prelate gave the absolution to the catafalc placed in front of the Altar of the Chair.

Among theseepresent were Ambassador Myron C. Taylor and his Secretary Franklyn Gowen, the Brazilian, Rumanian, French and Polish Ambassadors to the Holy See, Allied Officers and Chaplains and a large crowd of Allied soldiers.

PAPAL AUDIENCES.

Pius XII received in private audiences this morning Fredrerich W. Shipman, the British General F.M.Smylie, the American Brigadier General Raymond E.S.Williamson.

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

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN Nº 352 NOVEMBER 11.1944
0900 h.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS CALL FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

IL POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democrats reports that: "The Executive of the Christian Democrats Party, after reviewing the political situation, voted a declaration calling for Law enforcement and national union. The declaration affirms that general unrest throughout the country is being sharpened by a section of the press of the parties represented in the Government, which instead of collaborating, is fostering dissensions.

The Executive of the Christian Democrats denounces trends to violences, which if are not quickly frustrated will fatally undermine not only the Government coalition of anti-fascist parties but the very cause of liberty and democracy.

The declaration emphasizes the necessity of a determined and unitarian Government policy and the duty of all parties to co-operate to it loyally and efficiently; denounces the activities of a fifth column against Italy's war effort and points to the parties and their press the example of devotion set by all those Italians who in the regular forces and in the partisans formations are fighting side by side of the Allied armies for a better world."

COMMUNISTS CALL FOR STRENGTHENING NATION'S EFFORTS.

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COMMUNISTS CALL FOR STRENGTHENING
NATION'S EFFORTS.

A declaration issued by the Executive of the Communist Party and reported by UNITA calls for the strengthening of Government powers.

The declaration affirms that the Allied control should be loosened up in order to extend the powers and responsibilities of the Italian Government; the epuration works should be carried out more efficiently against the resistance of profascist elements without prosecuting or sanctioning those who are not major responsible or profitters, propose early elections for local administrations, the official recognition of

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all the Committees of National Liberation, the postponement of a Consultative Assembly till after elections for local administration.

The Executive of the Communist Party is pleased by the collaboration developing in some parts centres between the communist organizations and the Christian Democrats sections and look forward to better understanding on the political plan between Socialists-Communists and Christian Democrats that are already teamworking in syndacal labor movements.

As to the problem of the Constituent Assembly, the declaration reasserts that Communists are out for a democratic republic, agrarian reforms, big industries and Banks nationalization in order to break up financial capitalism monopolies responsible for Fascism and profiteering

The Executive pledges all communist organizations to oppose actively the defeatism of the fascist fifth column agents, and exhorts the Government to enlist in the regular Army all patriots formations, because their disbandonement is likely to create among the best elements of the italian people discontent over the Allied Authorities with whom the italian people must entertain the best relations of reciprocal confidence and collaboration.

The Executive of the Party in reasserting these main point want to make it clear that Communists to-day stand for the union of all patriotical forces in the struggles for the liberty of the country and its rebirth and will abstain themselves from anything might undermine unity among the people.

WELCOMING MAC MILLAN.

ITALIA LIBERA organ of the Party of Action, commenting on the appointment of Mac Millan writes that the new chief of the Allied Commission in Italy is known as a Conservative of Leftists wings and an expert of social problems.

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"Mac Millan in dealing with unemployment has proved to be open-minded in regard to modern reforming. "his let us hope well for the fulfillement of the new hard task entrusted to him."

Pietro Nenni in AVANTI, organ of the socialist Party, writes:

" Welcome to Mac Millan. We are convinced that the music

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is not made by the Chief of the Allied Commission,(and under this aspect Commodore Stone gave us all guarantees of good will) but by the Foreign Office and the State Departement.These two Authorities in point of italian policies (the Foreign Office more than the State Departement) are pursuing a course which appears to us wrong. Needless to say that in this regard we would like to be in error."

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

RECONSTRUCTING DEMOCRACY.(ITALIA LIBERA.Party of Action.)

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS POLICIES. (IL POPOLO.Christian Democrats)

THE SICILIAN PROBLEM AND REGIONAL LIBERTIES. (RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.)

COMMUNISTS FOR GOVERNMENT STRONG ACTION. (UNITA.Communist.)

PARTIES FACTIONS DENOUNCED.(ITALIA NUOVA. Italian Democrats.)

THE REPUBLICAN AND THE MASSES.(RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.)

WOMEN DEMAND FOR REGIONAL RIGHT. " " "

SARDINIA (ITALIA LIBERA. Action Party.)

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

0744

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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BULLETIN Nº 351 November 10, 1944.
2000 h.

MURDERER OF CANADIAN SOLDIER
BEFORE ALLIED GENERAL COURT.

The hearing starts again at 2 o'clock. The interrogation of the witnesses continues. The Canadian soldier W.C.Raincock participated with his companions, among whom was the victim, in the visit to the Ceccarelli's house, but de cannot say if everyone drank more than one glass of wine; it was to him that old Gioacchino Ceccarelli asked for shoes in exchange for the wine: later the witness with his four companions returned to the camp where a little of the wine of the bottle given them by Ceccarelli was drunk; at 10 p.m. the soldiers returned once more to the peasants, they were not drunk, but Bell was exhilarated; there was no question of women in the Ceccarelli house. The witness saw Bell enter the house, but, since the evening was a very dark one he cannot say what his companion did there. Not having been able to find the shoes, the four friends had decided to pay for the wine with money to old Ceccarelli. "A few minutes after Bell had entered the house", continued the witness," about ten Italians armed with knives and hatchets, men and women, came towards us shouting. I cannot declare if the defendants were in this group, since it was too dark to see clearly. One ,armed with a scythe came towards me: I sent him packing with a kick. After my comrade Boulanger had sent away some who were at my back, I and two companions started off towards the road. We fired some shots into the air, then each one of us tried to save himself on his own account. We thought at first that Bell had fled like us; after about a quarter of an hour we returned to the Ceccarelli's; at a few metres distance from the house we gave a call and two women came out of it, whom I am not able to identify. When we asked them what had happened to our companion, they began to weep. Then an english policeman arrived he told us that two Canadians had already searched the house and the stable and ordered us to return to the camp. I never saw [illegible] either alive or dead."

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Questioned by the defense, Raincock replied that no disciplinary measures were taken against him and his companions. To the cross examination of the President and of one of the two Judges the witness replied that he did not remember clearly, nor can he explain for what reason the peasants, after Bell had entered into the house, came out enraged with scythes and hatchets.

The next to be interrogated is the witness Augusto Garibaldi who is the official interpreter of the 76th Investigating sec-

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tion. He has translated all the documents concerning this trial as well as possible and giving the most precise interpretation. The trial is then postponed to to-morrow morning at 9.30 a.m.

ORLANDO'S SATISFACTION FOR F.D.R.'S RE-ELECTION.

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, one of the surviving "big four" at the Versailles Conference, Chairman of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, gave to the U.N.N. the following message:

"Lively and deep is our satisfaction for President Roosevelt's re-election, whose great virtues as a Statesman have been affirmed with such incomparable vigour, in the fiercest fight that world history has known. In the commemoration I held on November 4th, anniversary of our victorious Armistice (in the first World War) I exalted the magnificent instance of the standard of political civilisation reached by the American people, which made possible the election to the highest office in the State while the war effort was continuing.
The example is carried on, after the election, with the unity of the whole people who reaffirm their common aim without Party differences. This makes it possible for us to express our lively and deep satisfaction, together with the grateful memory of the friendly feelings expressed by the President, without failing in our duty of abstaining from every manifestation which can concern, even indirectly, the home politics of the Great American people."

SOLEMN MASS TO BE CELEBRATED IN SAINT PETER'S IN THE RECURRANCE OF ARMISTICE DAY.

For the recurrance of Armistice Day, to-morrow at 11 o' clock at the Altar of the "Cattedra" in the Vatican Basilica, the Canon of St. Peter's Mgr. Renato Fontenelle, French, will celebrate a solemn Pequiem Mass for the victims of the War, assisted by the present military chaplains.

ALLIES' ATTITUDE TOWARDS ITALY AS SEEN BY REPUBLICAN PAPER.

The attitude of America, Russia and Great Britain towards Italy is frankly described by Remo Cagliati in "Voce Repubblicana" respectively as "clearly friendly", "not hostile" and

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discussed after the war. As for Russia he notes that the Italian prisoners have been well treated by the Soviets and that Moscow has made the first step for the resumption of diplomatic relations. The writer then complains of the attitude of "suspicion" which Churchill should have shown and of the support of the British F.O. has been orally giving to Marshall Pietro Badoglio.

"Churchill can utter whatever praise he wishes on Badoglio but for the Italians, who know their military history, from Caporetto on, better than Churchill, and who remember with grief the 45 negative days of the first Badoglio Cabinet in Rome after July 25, 1943, Badoglio will stay a mediocre Fascist General - sometimes fortunate - and a very bad citizen."

The article concludes that, instead of erecting "spheres of influence", according to which Italy should have been assigned to the case of Great Britain, the Allies should help the Italians to organise their strength in the fight against the common enemy, if they want to gain their gratitude.

CROWDS OF 5000 FOLLOWS COFFIN OF COMMUNIST KILLED BY POLICE.

More than 5,000 persons followed the coffin of the Communist Giorgio Mesiti, killed by a policeman following a struggle originated because he was writing slogans against the Monarchy on a wall. Fourteen banners of the Communist, Socialist and Action Party and ten wreaths followed the coffin. The procession went to the place where Mesiti was killed and there Aldo Rendina Action Party, in the name of the Committee of National Liberation, and the Communist G.Minio, held speeches. The crowd followed orderly the coffin to the Verano cemetery and there dispersed.

CABINET DISCUSSES INTENSIFICATION OF ITALY'S WAR EFFORT.

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CABINET DISCUSSES INTENSIFICATION OF ITALY'S WAR EFFORT.

This afternoon at the Viminale the Ministers without portfolio, under the Chairmanship of P.M.Bonomi, continued their examination of the best conditions for the intensification of Italy's war effort. War Minister Alessandro Casati, the Chief of the General Staff Marshal Giovanni Messe and the Undersecretary at the "Presidenza del Consiglio" Sergio Fenoaltea, took part in the meeting.

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COMMUNIST SOCIALIST MEETING TO BE HELD ON PALATINE HILL.

The public meeting, which, following an initiative of the Socialist Communist Parties, should have been held next Sunday in the Piazza Navona in Rome, to celebrate the anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, will not be held in the aforesaid square but on the Palatine where the ancient small stadium was.

An official communiqué informs that P.M. Ivanoe Bonomi informed the promoters of the meeting that, according to a general principle already decided upon and deriving from the particular situation of Italy in war time, it is not convenient to have public meetings in central squares.

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Telefono 41746

BULLETIN N° 350 November 10,1944
1600 h.

MURDERER OF CANADIAN SOLDIER FACING TRIAL.

Giuseppe Ceccarelli, a peasant who murdered the Canadian soldier W.J.Bell, in Frosinone for a pair of shoes, and his three accomplices appeared this morning before the General Allied Court. The Court is presided over by Major Frank I. Vecchione, Connecticut; the members are Captain Samuel Gilreath, Tennessee, Lieutenant L.A.Sylvester,London; Public Prosecuter Lieutenant Louis A.Sabatino, Miami. The defendants are Giuseppe Ceccarelli, 24 years old, tall and slim, described by witnesses as usually good-natured; his father Gioacchino, 63 years, white haired, shabbily dressed, ill looking, a small landowner; his other son Sisto, 28,dark and pale; and Silverio Chiappini, 47, also a farmer in Frosinone. Twenty one witnesses, all farmers, have been shipped from Frosinone to Rome in a bus by the Allied Counsel. The Public Prosecutor refers how on June 8th,1944, four Canadian soldiers called at the Ceccarelli's to drink wine. It appears that the Ceccarellis asked for a pair of shoes instead of money. The soldiers went away but came back after a while, drank again, and offered some money as they had no shoes to give away. A quarrell ensued and Giuseppe Ceccarelli stabbed private Bell to death. Gioacchino Ceccarelli assulted another Canadian soldier, Boulanger, and Sisto Ceccarelli took the shoes off Bell's body, which was buried in the farm with the help of the rest of the family and of Silverio Chiappini. The corpse was found three months later and the autopsy carried out by Major R.C.Fiellen, pathologue in the Toronto University.

On being charged Giuseppe Ceccarelli declared himself guilty but the Public Prosecutor, in view of the defendant not knowing the Anglo-Saxon procedure and of what he had declared to his defense, decided to consider as if he had said "not guilty". Death penalty can be meted for a crime like that of which Giuseppe Ceccarelli is charged according to article 4 of the Order N° 1 emitted by the Allied Command. The hearing was adjurned at 12 and was resumed at 2 p.m.

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three accomplices appeared and [illegible]
Allied Court. The Court is presided over by Major Frank I. Vecchi [illegible], Connecticut; the members are Captain Samuel Gilreath, Tennessee, Lieutenant L.A.Sylvester, London; Public Prosecutor Lieutenant Louis A.Sabatino, Miami. The defendants are Giuseppe Ceccarelli, 24 years old, tall and slim, described by witnesses as usually good-natured; his father Gioacchino, 63 years, white haired, shabbily dressed, ill looking, a small landowner; his other son Sisto, 28, dark and pale; and Silverio Di Chiappini, 47, also a farmer in Frosinone. Twenty one witnesses, all farmers, have been shipped from Frosinone to Rome in a bus by the Allied Counsel. The Public Prosecutor refers how on June 8th, 1944, four Canadian soldiers called at the Ceccarelli's to drink wine. It appears that the Ceccarellis asked for a pair of shoes instead of money. The soldiers went away but came back after a while, drank again, and offered some money as they had no shoes to give away. A quarrell ensued and Giuseppe Ceccarelli stabbed private Bell to death. Gioacchino Ceccarelli assulted another Canadian soldier, Boulanger, and Sisto Ceccarelli took the shoes off Bell's body, which was buried in the garden with the help of the rest of the family and of Silverio Chiappini. The corpse was found three months later and the autopsy carried out by Major R.C.Fielden, pathologue in the Toronto University.

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1859

POPE RECEIVES BRITISH MINISTER.

Pius XII received in private audience Sir Francis Osborne Godolphin, Minister of Great Britain to the Holy See.

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FORLI'.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS: As Forli was captured to-day we reprint the thumbnail sketch of the City, which ws sent in advance on Sept. 25,1944.

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

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

Of so many historical vicissitudes not many monuments are [illegible] the Rocca Ribaldina, built

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the city proper. Main [illegible]
an ancient, wise and tenacious technique. Fruit, wheat, hemp, (the richest crop), sugar beets (which are transformed in the great sugar factories of the region, are among the main products. Other products: hot headed politicians, among whom Benito Mussolini, who was born in near by Predappio.

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

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

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GETTING THE GI.s ACQUAINTED WITH ITALIAN MODERN ART.

The American Red Cross in Rome, carrying on its program of getting the GI.s acquainted with Italian Modern Art, inaugurated another exhibition of the works of two well-known painters, De Pisis, and Mafai, at the Red Cross H.Q. This show like the preceeding ones, was competently organised by Miss Ann Arnold.

"Next exhibitions", she said, "will contain the works of younger Italian painters, like Stradone and Scialoja. Near Christmas the possibilities of selling are higher and it is only fair that young painters should be given a chance."
The GI.s seem to appreciate the initiative very much.

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BULLETIN N° 349

NOVEMBER 10, 1944
1300 h.

PLANNING A CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Former members of the Chamber of Deputies are likely to be chosen as political advisors for the consultative commissions to be set up by the Government, we learn to-day.

Consultative Commissions for social, economic, cultural, financial and welfare problems have been suggested in proposals set forth by Minister Ruini and Minister De Gasperi.

In some circles the Ruini-De Gasperi project is held inadequate to the requirement of the present conditions in Italy.

It is said that even if political figures of prominence in pre-fascism Parliament are called to take part in the Commissions, the limited and purely technical character of such Commissions will hardly suit the necessity of reeducating the popular opinion to public debates of national affairs.

A Consultative Assembly which would represent an interim non elective Chamber and would enable the people to take interest directly themselves in outstanding problems and fundamental issues through free and open discussions.

Former antifascist deputies to be designated by the various political parties would qualify for a Consultative Assembly on the assumption they have a popular following as deputies duly elected.

The experiment of the French Government that is availing itself of the advise of a member of former deputies is cited as prededent for a Consultative Assembly of more or less the same type in Italy, by those who advocate the plan.

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FREE MASONS FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND NATIONAL UNITY IN SICILY.

The Italian free Masonery of Scottish rite, sent to the Sicilian lodges a message inviting their brothers to exert their influence so that the just aspirations of the working classes might be fulfilled, as the national Government has already began

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to do. and also to convince them not to place confidencein the reactionery forces that are trying to hinder the first and still uncertain steps of the democratic Italy towards a better world, and to threaten with mutilations the unity of the Fatherland for which great masons as Garibaldi and Bixio fought not in vain and only for idealistic purposes.

GORKI COMMEMORATED IN SORRENTO.

A commemorative inscription on the house where Maxim Gorki lived for years was inaugurated this morning in Sorrento.

A member of the Soviet EmbassyStaff and delegates of Soviet Labor Syndacates attended the ceremony.

[illegible] and the Minister of Public Instruction, De Ruggiero, who spoke on behalf of the Italian Government extol=ling the works and the ideals of the great author who spent the most serene years of his adventurous and bitter life in the so=litude of the Massima House of Capri and amidst the orange gro=ves of Sorrento.

"Maxim Gorki was not an artist secluded in ivory tower, but a man in brotherly sympathy with the " humiliated and offended ones" in country and over all the world, that gave unforgettable expressions to the sorrows of mankind and did not retire from political struggle even in the face of the most taxing difficul=ties for an ideal of justice and true human brotherhood.

To-day even Gorki heroes, the wanderers of Russia rivers and roads, are the gallant soldiers of the Red Army, the defen=ders of the heroic cities of Stalingrad, Leningrad, Sebastopol, whose achievements stirred up the admiration of the entire world.

In a moment of sorrow and yet of renaissance, Italy is proud to recall the hospitality extended for years to this great ci=tizen of Rome and the world. Italy is highly pleased that this [illegible] to foster

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In a moment of sorrow and yet of renaissance, Italy is proud to recall the hospitality extended for years to this great citizen of Rome and the world. Italy is highly pleased that this ceremony, in the name of Art and Liberty is contributing to foster friendly ties with the Soviet Union.

"We are sure" De Ruggiero concluded, " that the allayed spirit of Maxim Gorki will rejoice for this growing friendship between his old and new Russia and the reviving Italy."

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 348 NOVEMBER 10. 1944
0900 h.

A "DIE HARD"C, NENNI SAYS.

Pietro Nenni writes in AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party, that it is about the time to demobilize the burocretic machinery of the Allied Control, because the"A.C.C. is now named merely A.C. , but the last C. which stands for Control has been dropped without fund mentally altering for the better relationships between the Allied Authorities and the Italian people."

Control machinery still strictly applied is interfering in every way with the limited powers of the italian government.

It seems that the italian people are not trusted as yet as really democratic and the italian anti-fascism is still suspected by some anglo-american circles as if were somewhat sporadical and machiavellic in the worst sense of this term.

"This is utterly unwarranted", the writer affirms.

"Anti-fascism is the true expression of the will of the people, and it is free, not compulsory. Leftovers of repiprocal distrust between the Allies and the Italian people is likely to cause the demoralization of the forces of resistance and reconstruction not only in our country but in Europe as well."

The writer suggests the employment of a larger number of italian soldiers in war operations, the demobilization of the controlling burocracy, the restoration of more liberated provinces back to the italian administration, the release of factories and mills occupied by the Allies.

"These are" the writer concludes, " the most urgent and necessary measures which areto be taken in order to strenghten confidence of the italian people in themselves, in the Government and in the Allies."

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FULL POWERS SHOULD BE GRANTED TO THE COMMITTEES OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION.

UNITA, organ of the Communist Party, commenting yesterday's meeting of the Ministers without Portfolio with the delegation

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of the Committee of National Liberation of Tuscany, writes that the claims of the latter are going to exert a large influence on the italian public life.

"The committees of National Liberation" the paper asserts, " should be invested with full powers, because Committees will preside over the democratization of italian life, through the reabilitation of the public administration and the liquidation of all fascist remainders till the people have the opportunity to choose, by their own free will, the form of Government.

"The Committees of National Liberation are the sole political unitarian organisms entitled to represent the nation till after the elections."

ITALIANS WELL OFF IN ERITREA.

" More than 45,000 Italians are now living in Eritrea colony, and their conditions are, on thewhole, satisfactory," writes RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party.

"Local industries are turning their wheels again and give employment to the population. Most of their produce is exported abroad.

"The wages are comparatively high, ranging from 3 to 5000 liras monthly for unskilled manpower, while the cost of living is much more cheaper than in Italy.

Medicines solely are very expensive as well as petrol and coal.

Life goes on normally after the dramatic days of war, shops are opened and plenty of merchandises are available. Schoold are functioning regularly. Restaurants, movies are crowded all day long.

Public health conditions are satisfactory. No epidemies occurred long since.

There is a regular mail service with the United Nations and Italy.

The Bishop of Asmara, the British Autorities and the Ame-

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Public health conditions are satisfactory. No epidemies occurred long since.

There is a regular mail service with the United Nations and Italy.

The Bishop of Asmara, the British Autorities and the American Red Cross are doing their best for public welfare.

Three Accomodation Camps have been established for needy civilians who are subsidized by the occupying authorities.

These Accomodation Camps are not Concentration Camps, because the internees are free to move about at their will and even allowed to go to Asmara, if they wish and to stay there on two

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days leave each month.

Accomodation Camps are in fact sheltering centres for needy civilians, who benefit from cutting down their family budget by obtaining food at low prices, free medical care and free schooling for their children. The Senafe Accomodation Camp, sheltering 231 people is for men only, the other two shelter families that live in separate dwellings and go shopping to the camp store; the expenditures being charged on their monthly allowances, ranging from 65 to 200 shillings per month, according to the number of dependents.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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BULLETIN N° 247 November 9,1944.
2000 h.

ROOSEVELT RE-ELECTION GREETED BY THE VATICAN ORGAN.

"President Roosevelt's re-election" writes l'Osservatore Romano", Vatican organ,"has an unmistacable moral and political significance. It shows how wise is the public sentiment of the American people, whose estimation of institutions, laws and traditions is that they only exist for social wellbeing. It shows also the unity which inspires the citizens of the Great Republic in a moment which requires unity for the supreme interests of the Country. It is evident that the majority of the American opinion deemed unadvisable a presidential change in view of what Roosevelt represents and symbolises in respect to World War and peace principles, because it might have been interpreted in an arbitrary way and not in accordance with the very sentiments and the policies of the Republicans. These sentiments and policies have been expressed with a fine example of fellowship by the congratulations and t the wishes extended by the Republican candidate to the President elect, who is no longer his opponent but the symbol and the representative of the supreme interests of the Nation. We hope that Roosevelt's reelection will clarify a general situation which is already well defined in its political directions and it is about to be defined in its military factors."

CONDEMNED TO DEATH FUGITIVE MARRIES IN ROMAN CHURCH.

Gianfranco Formari, a 19 year old student, living in Via Andrea Doria 8, condemned to death and escaped from Regina Coeli jail, solemnly celebrated his marriage on October 21 in S.Maria in Via, one of the most central Roman Churches, while the police is searching actively for him. The wedding results from the Church register? Formari is now enjoying his honeymoon.

The young husband was one of the principal actors in a very

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The young husband was one of the principal actors in a very tragic episode which took place on December 2, 1943, about 3 o'clock in the morning, during the Nazi-Fascist domination of Rome. That night some masked men armed with revolvers penetrated forcibly into the little villa of Prof.Fulvio Maroi, of the Rome University, in Via Tito Livio 27. Having entered a room where the Professor with his wife and mother-in-law,Countess Durante, were, the assailants with revolvers pointed forced the three to give up their money and jewels. Countess Durante

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died of heart attack then and there owing to the fright she had, but this did not stop the bandits from carrying out their plot.

On December 6 the Police announced that it had arrested the 8 young men responsible for this aggression, two of whom were students, and on the following days it arrested other two students connected with the affair.

Gianfranco Fornari who appeared to be one of the leaders and who confessed to having carried out four other thefts with violence, was condemned to death with three others, on January 11 of this year by the Military Tribunal of Rome, while four others were condemned to life imprisonment and the two remaining to about 20 years prison. The death sentence was suspended following a plea presented by the defendants, but was later re-confirmed. But during the five successive months the sentence was always postponed, some said by order of Mussolini.

On June 5, when Rome was liberated by the Allies, and all the political prisoners in Regina Coeli were freed, the young criminals who attacked Villa Marci, managed to escape and up to now only two of them have been recaptured by the Police. The others are all hiding, but this has not prevented Fornari from publically celebrating his marriage with pomp under the nose of the Police who wants to lay its hands on him.

LUIGI FEDERZONI'S PROPERTY ATTACHED.

The financial authorities have in these days carried out the attachment of the property of Luigi Federzoni, one of the chief exponents of the late Fascist régime, who in the 20 years dictatorship held many important posts, including that of Minister of Colonies, Minister of the Interior, President of the Senate, and President of the Academy of Italy.

SORRENTO INAUGURATES A MEMORIAL TO GORKI.

To-Morrow eighth anniversary of the death of Maxim Gorki Sorrento will pay a tribute to his memory. A marble inscription will be inaugurated in the house where the great Russian author lived for years. The Minister of Public Instruction Guido De Ruggiero, in behalf of the Italian Government will speak at the ceremony. A representative of the USSR and prominent figures of the political and cultural world in Italy will be also pre-

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DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND POLAND RESUMED.

The Italian and Polish Governments have decided to resume their normal diplomatic relations. A Minister Chargé d'Affaires of Poland has already been appointed to Rome. A similar measure will be adopted by the Italian Government to London, where the Polish Government at present resides awaiting the liberation of the national territory. Minister Maciej Loret, who will represent Poland in Rome is well known in Italy, where he passed many years of his career.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between Italy and Poland is an event of particular importance and significance which will not escape Italian public opinion which has followed and continues to follow with profound admiration the heroic struggle which the Polish Nation sustains against the Nazi aggressor. The brave Polish soldiers on our soil know better than anyone in fact with how deep cordiality and friendship they are surrounded here in Italy.

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BULLETIN N° 346 November 9,1944.
1600 h.

BONOMI FACES PROVINCIAL PROBLEM.
ALL POWERS TO THE COMMITTEES OF NATIONAL LIBERATION ?

(By our political correspondant)

Is Italy to have a new form of provincial administration, unprecedented in her history, based on the underground organisation which fought the Nazi-Fascists during the German occupation? The Ministers without portfolio met this morning under the chairmanship of P.M. Ivanoe Bonomi, to answer this question. They discussed the matter with the leaders of the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation, who have come to Rome to hand a memorandum over to the Government. It appears that the situation in Florence, where a deep rift was created between the Prefetto, (Governmnet official at the head of the Provincial Administration) and the local Committee of National Liberation (C.N.L.); has been taken by the Leftist Parties as a test case.

The Committees of National Liberation have been created, all over Italy, during the Nazi occupation, by the leaders of all Political underground parties, with the aim of setting aside all controversies and ideological differences and of coordinating the efforts to fight the common enemy. They were the representatives of the people, a shadow Parliament, Government and Administration at the same time.

Nearly everywhere the C.N.L. have taken command of the situation in the difficult and stormy hours when the Germans retreated and the Allies advanced to occupy the various Italian towns. During the first days after the Allies' arrival the C.N.L. collaborate with the Allied troops and authorities to wipe the snipers out, to distribute food to the people, to set civilian life going again.

After the Allied freed Rome the C.N.L. supplied the basis for the constitution of the Bonomi Government. Bonomi, who was the chairman of the C.N.L. was appointed P.M. with the six Socialists, Action Party, Christian Democrats, Without Portfolio

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In the Provinces the influence of the Local C.N.L. retains on the administration and its duration depends on local conditions and on the personality of the Government official (Prefetto) whom Rome sends to administer the Provinces. Sometimes the Prefetti collaborate with the C.N.L.s, sometimes divergencies arise.

The case for the C.N.L.s is that their members are the peo-

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ple on the spot; who know the men who distinguished themselves in the underground war, the real necessities of the people, the possibilities of recovery of the Provincial economy.

The case for the Prefetto is that, being an outsider, he is more likely to be impartial and that his directions are the expression of a more nationally coordinated plan.

Generally speaking, the Socialists and the Communists are dissatisfied with the work of theprefetti who are accused of not collaborating or even of opposing the C.N.L.s. The slogan the Leftists adopted is:"All powers to the C.N.L.s"

The Socialist leader Pietro Nenni writes in the "Avanti" "We do not ignore that the monopolisation of powers on the part of the six parties has something arbitrary in it, but this is a necessary arbitrare, justified by the Fascist dictatorship, war, defeat and by the 20 years long fight of the anti-Fascist Parties against dictatorship. It is moreover a transitory position which can be quickly and democratically solved by calling administrative elections. We are always ready to accept the people's verdict and the better if the elections can be held to-morrow instead of the day after to-morrow. The arguments of those who protest against the monopolisation of powers by the six parties and in the meantime do not want the elections are deprived of value.'

The Tuscan C.N.L., headed by its President Carlo Ragghianti, met this morning at 9 with the Cabinet Ministers without portfolio and the Undersecretaries to the P.M.'s office and to the Interior. The Tuscan Committee presented a memorandum containing the wishes of the 6 Parties it represents. (In the Tuscan C.N.L. the Labour-Democrats are not represeated). The Tuscan Committee particularly insisted on the setting up of a National Advisory Assembly composed of the representatives of all the regional C.N.L.s. And on the definition of the periferic C.N.L.s powers.

A wide exchange of opinions took place and the Ministers without portfolio decided to bring thematter to the whole Cabinet.

A member of the Tuscan Committee told "SI" after the meeting: "What we want is to reproduce in the Provinces the situation existing in Rome. The National Advisory Assembly we propose to set up would have a political character but itshould also appoint technical committees to examine various questions. The Regional Advisory Committees should supervise Provincial and Communal Advisory Committees. Regarding the relations between

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1°) The Prefetto should be designated by the Provincial C.N.L. and would become the President of the same Committee.

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2°) Leaving unchanged the division of powers the Prefetto should be appointed by the Government following a designation by the Provincial C.N.L.

Finally one will have to define the powers of the Regional and Provincial C.N.L.s The C.N.L.s should be juridically recognised".

Questioned about the opinions of the Cabinet Ministers, as resulted from the discussion, he said that generally speaking the memorandum was received favourably. The problem is too far reaching and complicated to be solved without further accurate examination and discussion.

NEARLY ALL WARSAW'S CHURCHES DESTROYED.
(By our Vatican correspondant)

Nearly all Warsaw's Churches have been destroyed, it was learned to-day in Vatican circles. Among those destroyed there is St.John's Cathedral where Pius XI was nominated a Bishop, on being appointed Nuntius. The column with Saint Sigismundus III on top holding a great Cross, symbolising the ancient Christianity of the Polish Capital, collapsed.

CARDINAL HLOND REFUSED TO ACT AS POLAND'S QUISLING.

(By our Vatican Correspondant)

Cardinal Augustus Hlond, Primate of Poland, captured by the Nazis in France, refused to accept the appointment to "Regent of Poland", proposed to him by the Nazis, and was consequently sent to a concentration camp, we learned in Vatican circles. Cardinal Hlond was in Warsaw in September 1939, when war started. He fled to Roumania, then came to Rome and later was sent to non-occupied France. There he was reached again by the Germans when the rest of France was run over and brought to the Fresnes prison, near Paris. Later he was freed and the proposal was made to him to become Hitler's Quisling in Poland. He refused and was therefore deported to Germany and definitely put in a concentration camp where he is now.

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BULLETIN N° 34.

NOVEMBER 9,1944
1300 h.

WAR GODMOTHERS ORGANIZED BY MARQUIONESS MARIA THEODOLI.

A "Corps" of God-mothers to war orphans has been organized by the Marquioness Maria Theodoli, who to-day explained to "SI" the working of her initiative.

"The plight of thousands Italian children is really heart-breaking" she said. "Groups of them are found on the roads who have remained orphans without a home, without anyone to look after them, clad-rags, undernourished, utterly forlorn. Kindly Allied or Italian officers and soldiers take them to Rome and leave them to our care. My initiative has that view:

-Every child is given to the care of one woman who must act to him like a mother. She pays half of the rent to keep the child in an assistance institution, the other half being paid for by the High Commissioner for War-Refugees, Tito Zaniboni, who made an unsuccessful attempt to on Mussolini's life. Every God-mother can look after only one child. She must visit him often and regularly, assist him when he is ill, help him in his studies and address him towards a certain activity in life. Up to now 50 ladies have offered to be god-mothers to war orphans.

ENAC TO OPERATE SOON, MINISTER CERABONA DECLARES.

TRANSPORTATIONS IN SOUTHERN ITALY RAPIDLY IMPROVING.

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"The ENAC, a motor vehicles general service organized by the Ministry of Communications will start operating soon" Minister Francesco Cerabona declared to-day.

The service is intended to improve the distribution of food supplies, to cut down transport fees and crack down on the black market, because it has been created with no speculative purposes but only for the welfare of the people."the Minister added.

Allies' help is proving to be extremely valuable in pro-

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viding motorcars and tires and get our crippled transport system going again.

The Minister also declared that railways operating in southern Italy between Naples and Sicily, have been restored back to service almost for the whole of the lines.

Repair works are still to be completed in some of the marshalling yards and depots. Commercial ports have been repaired, with the only exception of Petrace harbour in Calabria.

"Communications are rapidly improving everywhere. Railroad transports are of course mostly reserved for soldiers and workman, but there are also freight and passengers trains already in operation for civilians" Cerabona declared.

The Minister concluded saying that the movement of the electrified lines is been gradually restored and Government experts are planning for the repairs of the whole of the national network when northern Italy is freed.

THE ESTATE OF GIOVANNI BALELLA EX FASCIST INDUSTRIALISTS PRESIDENT ATTACHED.

Properties of Giovanni Balella, one time President of the ex- Fascist Confederation of Industrialists have been attached by Rome Court upon request of the High Commissionership for Anti-fascist sanctions, we learn to-day.

Properties and assets which have been so far ascertained as belonging to the ex-fascist boss consists of two luxuripus apartments in Rome, a vineyard in the vicinity of Velletri, one garage, a large farm and two small holdings in the territory of Rocca Sinibaldi.

Giovanni Balella enjoyed a long spell of high paid offices under the Fascist Regime and was a member of numerous Directorates of joint stock companies and big industrial combines.

As late as 6 May, 1943, he was appointed willingly or unwillingly President of the Fascist Confederation of Industrialists and in this capacity took part in the last Grand Council of Fascism of July 24, when Mussolini was overthrown. This caused his being sentenced to death although absentee, at the trial held in Verona by neofascists for the punishment of the fa-

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N°344 NOVEMBER 9.1944
0900 h.

ROOSEVELT VICTORY HAILED.

"Roosevelt reelection is more than a victory of a single man or a singleparty" writes UNITA, organ of the Communist Party:

"It is the victory of the unity of democratic forces, the victory of the united will of all those who in America and over all the world hold the first duty of free peoples to-day consists in defending jointly democracy against the nazi menace."

"The American people / the paper adds / went under sadrifices which somebody thought they were psycologicoally not ready to bear. Even in America war difficulties are being felt. Hundreds of thousand of american boys met teir death in combats. By reelecting Roosevelt the American people have clearly reasserted their determination to keep on fighting to the finish, and this is why Roosevelt's victory is a death blow to nazism and fascism and all their declared or disguised accomplices."

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of action, observes that isolationists like Senator Nye and Congressman Fish have been defeated and that of the most important features of the sweeping Roosevelt majority consists in the vote of the labor organizations that displayed great activities during the presidential campaign.

"Roosevelt reelection" ITALIA LIBERA concludes, "signifies that the American people are resolved to play a leading part in world affairs even when war is ended and the old isolationism is set aside. Under this aspect Roosevelt's reelection is in itself a guaranty of jusy and enduring peace."

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"It is a democracy victory" writes IL POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democrats "because Roosevelt reelection represents a new demonstration of human confidence in the defender of the human liberties. We have always seen in Roosevelt an European who bridges the atlantic distances and meets political problems with the same sensibility as ours that is with a deep consciousness of the ideal exigencies of the social life. In welcoming Roosevelt fourth term we want to reaffirm our appreciation of the defender of human liberties and rights, the loyal friend of Italy who on the eve of the conflict did spare efforts to stop Mussolini he did to precipice."

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"We joing the american people in trusting ~~Roosevelt~~ and we hold hid reelection as a just peace ~~guaranty~~" writes AVANTI, organ of the socialist Party.

"For the ~~second~~ time in a ~~generation~~ an american ~~statesman~~ is the ~~arbiter~~ of the world ~~peace~~. And the world ~~peace is still dertified~~ in Europe peace."

MARSHAL TITO ~~WIRES SOGLIATTI THANKING WELL~~ FOR ITALIAN-JUGOSLAVIAN ACCORD.

UNITA, organ of the Communist Party, reports that Marshal Tito wired Palmiro Togliatti Secretary of the Italian Communist Party a message in reply to the greetings of Italian Communists ~~for Belgrad liberation~~.

The message reads as follows:

"I thank you heartily for your best wishes on the occasion of the liberation of Belgrade.

"The capital of our contry, Belgrad had the ~~high honour of~~ seeing the glorious Guard of the Red Army fighting for its rescue jointly with the units of the National Army of Liberation.

"Only by ~~fighting jointly~~ against the fascist invaders and upon the ruins of the ~~internal~~ reactionaries defeated, the people of Jugoslavia and the people of Italy will lay the foundations of their future and will solve all questions concerning both nations and reach the accord of their mutual interest.

"I send you my best wishes for the struggle of the italian patriots against the german invaders and their servants and for a better and happier future of the Italian people."

Signed Tito, Marshal of Jugoslavia.

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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BULLETIN No 343 November 8,1944.
2000 h.

NUMEROUS CECOSLOVAKIAN PARTISANS ARE FIGHTING IN ITALY.

(Our interview with Dr.Vladimir Vanek, Minister of Cecoslovakia in Rome.)

"Groups of Cecoslovakian partisans are fighting alongside of Italian patriots since the spring of this year," declared today to SI the Minister of Cecoslovakia in Rome, Dr. Vladimir Vanek.

Dr. Vanek arrived in Rome about one month ago from London. He is 45 years old, tall, blonde, robust, and very amiable. During the first World War he lived in Rome for one year. Since 1914 Dr. Vanek volunteered as officer of the Cecoslovakian Legion in Russia from whence he carried out various important secret missions to Prague. It was during one of these missions that he was arrested and sentenced to death. He managed to escape and take over other important tasks in London, Paris and Switzerland.

In 1916 he was sent over to Italy where he succeeded in organising war prisoners of the one time Austro-Hungarian Army for the famous "Cecoslovakian Legions of Italy."

Dr. Vanek organised also the first "Cecoslovakian National Council" in Rome which became later the Legation of the Republic of Cecoslovakia. He distinguished himself in collaborating with Masaryck and Benes and became a diplomat of the new State first as Secretary, then as Councillor and Chargé d'Affaires in Paris and Stockholm, where defying the German surveillance he worked for his country during the present war.

Owing to German diplomatic intervention he was arrested and sentenced to serve two years in prison. Freed by the Allies Dr. Vanek reached London in April 1944.

"Partisans in action in Italy," Dr. Vanek went on, "belonged to the so-called Army of the Protectorate, which, insgite of formal international agreement was brought to Italy for garrisoning Northern Italy, where most of them deserted and joined the Italian partisans formations. Others are deserters of the

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Dr. Vanek declared that the Nazi oppression played havoc on his Country and the damages inflicted by the ruthless methods of annihilation to culture industry and commerce are immense.

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The customs Union imposed on the protectorate in 1940 has completely wiped out the economic independance of the Country and it has tantamount to an outright confiscation of the Czechoslovakian assets. Since March 1939 the currency circulation went up by 6 %.

Moreover the Czechoslovak industry had to work overtime for Germany. Furthermore Czechoslovakia is forced to pay billions for the so called protection, to subscribe war loans. The stock capital of the main industries had to be consigned to the Germans together with the entire rolling-stock of the national railroads. This is the cost of 5 years of"German protection".

Persecutions, trials, massacres etc are the order of the day. The outstanding exponents of the Czechoslovakian culture are among the victims: writers, poets, artists. Even the Quisling President of the Council of the Protectorate General Eliás did not escape the "furor teutonicus".According to the latest informations reaching London the number of persons executed totals 3 , 0.

But the Allied peace plans for a just and enduring peace augur well that all this will never happen again.

Soviet policy is setting up a defensive bar from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea, of which will be a part Czechoslovakia together with Rumania and Bulgaria, and possibly Hungary and Yougoslavia.

The Russian-Czechoslovakian pact of December 12,1943 is the first link of this security chain. This security system in the East will be integrated in the West by Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and possibly the Scandinavian Countries and the British Dominions.

The "good neighbourhood" policy proclaimed by the Allies should apply also to the States which are called to form part of the prospective union in the West and the States that, under Russian aegis, are bound to form the Union of Eastern Europe.

ITALY'S HOPES FOR FUTURE CONFIRMED BY FDR RE-ELECTION.

(By our Diplomatic Correspondent)

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Roosevelt's re-election was hailed by all Italians, whatever their shade of political opinion. This happens not only because, since the Armistice was signed, some of the more encouraging words towards Italy, from the part of the United Nations leaders, were uttered by the U.S. President, but also because Italians see, in the application of Roosevelt's Atlantic Charter, the only hope for a fair war settlement.

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Political observers think that if from the peace confe-
rence a really new order, based on mutual and sincere cooperation
and understanding, will emerge, the Italians will be able to
bear, without nursing grudges or national resentments, even
the mutilation of part of their territory in favour of Yougo-
slavia, France and Greece and the loss of some or all their
African possessions. But they must know that the Italians who
shall fall under Allied control will be treated with the same
respect for freedom as if they would live in Democratic Italy
and that the access to raw materials, of which she might be
deprived, will be equally free to every one.

The solution of the entangled, centuries old, ever-recur-
ring, embittered European problems, in the opinion of Roman
political quarters, can take place only in a broad frame of
international cooperation and perhaps Federation, and not
through a policy of spheres of influence and power balance.
It is also thought that in the attaining of international Eu-
ropean cooperation the influence of the U.S.A., will be para-
mount, America being less interested and therefore more impar-
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the promise that America's international policy will be carried
out following the principles laid down by F.D.R., which found
such a vast measure of approval among the Italians, and which
have helped to bring Italian public opinion on the side of
the Allies.

A NEW PARTY: THE "FREE DEMOCRATIC FRONT."

A "Free Democratic Front" has been set up in Rome, having
the character of a league of Democratic Forces of all tendencies
who agree on a fundamental principle: the respect of individual
liberty, which no totalitarianism either of the right or of the
left must be able to violate.

The journalist Achille Battò, who during the Nazi-Fascist
terror underwent various months of imprisonment and who is the
creator of the movement, has declared that "the "Free Democratic
Front" is addressed above all to the majority of Italians who
have not adhered to any of the numerous parties, either because
perplexed or distrustful, or because they find their leaders
too fearful and uncertain in the fight against the advancing
Social-Communism.

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deprived, will be equally free to every one.

The solution of the entangled, centuries old, ever-recurring, embittered European problems, in the opinion of Roman political quarters, can take place only in a broad frame of international cooperation and perhaps Federation, and not through a policy of spheres of influence and power balance. It is also thought that in the attaining of international European cooperation the influence of the U.S.A., will be paramount, America being less interested and therefore more impartial towards European questions. And to this end a Democratic President is considered more suited than a Republican one, who might carry the weight of Isolationist tradition. Italy's man-in-the-street saw to-day in President Roosevelt's re-election the promise that America's international policy will be carried out following the principles laid down by F.D.R., which found such a vast measure of approval among the Italians, and which have helped to bring Italian public opinion on the side of the Allies.

A NEW PARTY: THE "FREE DEMOCRATIC FRONT."

A "Free Democratic Front" has been set up in Rome, having the character of a league of Democratic Forces of all tendencies who agree on a fundamental principle: the respect of individual liberty, which no totalitarianism either of the right or of the left must be able to violate.

The journalist Achille Sitti, who during the Nazi-Fascist terror underwent various months of imprisonment and who is the creator of the movement, has declared that "the "Free Democratic Front" is addressed above all to the majority of Italians who have not adhered to any of the numerous parties, either because employed or distrustful, or because they find their leaders too fearful and uncertain in the fight against the advancing Social-Communism, which is the chief internal danger which now threatens Italy. It is a young, decided, bold movement, ready to act as watch-dog of Democratic liberty finally won back by the Italians. It intends to propagate its ideas both among the working classes, demonstrating the inconsistency and the perils of the doctrines of Marx or Lenin, and among the

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younger generations grown up under Fascism and today disbanded and desirous of new ideals to which they can dedicate the selves with ardour, and also among the women of all classes who equality in politics with the men is fatal and will have enormous weight in national affairs.

The "Free Democratic Front" today held its first meeting.

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BULLETIN No 342

November 8, 1944.
1600 h.

VATICAN PLEASED BY ROOSEVELT REELECTION.
(By our Vatican Correspondent.)

Roosevelt's victory in his fourth term election was expected in the Vatican where great satisfaction is expressed not only because Catholics are mostly alligned with the Democratic Party, but also because Roosevelt has, on more than one occasion, voiced his adherence to the principles expounded by the Holy Father, as leading to a just peace and was pleased to be represented to the Holy See by a special envoy, as authoritative as Myron C. Taylor.

The reelection of Roosevelt makes it certain that Taylor will retain his post at the Vatican. It is recalled in Vatican circles that Roosevelt, on Christmas Eve of 1939, addressed to Pius XII a letter declaring "When the moment comes for restoring peace on more solid foundations it will be of great importance to mankind to insure for our common ideals common expression."

Although Roosevelt's reelection did not come as a surprise, the majority carried by the President is commented with satisfaction as highly significant by Vatican officials.

ROME FOOD SITUATION WHILE WINTER APPROACHES.

While winter is approaching the Romans have been promised an increase of the daily bread ration and an imminent distribution of pasta. That is all on which the Roman population can count with certainty for the next months. The distribution of other rationed goods is left to chance. During the last two months there has been only one distribution of olive oil and a scanty assignation of sugar. Fats and sugar are the foodstuffs of which the Romans feel more the shortage. It has been ascertained that child mortality increased in Rome by 350 per cent, compared with the pre-war years.

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The outlook for the winter is as follows:

1°) Food. Since July the amount of rationed food distributed has decreased. The basic foodstuffs will be 300 grams bread daily, announced but not yet granted, and 600 grams of pasta a month. For the rest one will have to have recours to the black market where almost everything can be found at prices which have changed since July. Meat has gone up from

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250 to 350-400 lire a kil. Olive oil remained stationary or 500 lire a litre. Other fats are practically inexistent. Pork costs 600 lire. Milk compared with 400 last spring. Cheese has gone up by 50%. Tomato sauce costs 220 lire a kilo while in June it could be had for 100. Jam increased by 100 lire compared with preceding months. A diminution in prices has taken place regarding flour and dried vegetables.

A family of 5 which wants to eat what is needed to develop 1800 calories a day, would have to pay an average of 1500 lire a day. The average wages are about 150-200 lire daily. In the best case, if all its members are at work, the family can raise 700 lire a day.

2°) Housing. Ten thousand war refugees are still living in barracks deprived of all comfort. As many have found occasional shelter with friends or relations.

3°) Clothing. In the shop windows one can see garments at extremely high prices. A pair of stockings 500 lire; a woollen vest 2500; a pair of shoes 4500; a suit 20,000; an overcoat 15,000; socks 150; a shirt 2,000. If a refugee would have to buy a suit, an overcoat, one pair of shoes, one pair of socks, one shirt, one pair of pants it would cost him more than 40,000 lire, that is the salary of one year.

4°) Heating. No heating is foreseen. The price of coal has become too high even for rich people. One quintal of coal costs about 2,000 lire. Last year the heating problem was solved by using electric stoves. This will be impossible this year as there is an electricity shortage.

5°) From November 1 light has been rationed. Every family can dispose of 7 kwts a month, that is the consumption of a 50 candles lamp for 3 hours a day.

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BULLETIN Nº 341

NOVEMBER 8.1944
[illegible] h.

COOPERATIVES REORGANIZING IN LIBERATED ITALY.

The national Organization of Cooperation, a Co-operative of all Co-operatives in Italy, founded in 1886, has emerged from twenty years of Fascist pillaging with a deficit of more than 5,000,000 lire, we learned to-day.

The fascist bosses took care to transport North all the possible funds, bonds, reserves, automobiles, machines, documents etcetera needed for the functioning of the organization.

As, however, Italian economic life will be more and more directed towards cooperatives, the organization is being reorganized and refurnished, attached again to its old traditions, and expects to begin functioning soon on a modest but honest scale, officials told us.

On July 25, 1943, (the day the Duce stumbled on his followers and fell) there were in Italy 15,000 cooperatives grouping 3,200,000 members with property totalling three thousand million lire. Some of these cooperatives are naturally in the North and those South of the Gothic line, of course, are in a bad state of disorganization, some having lost their property and some their members. A census of existing co-operatives, their property and possibilities, is being carried out through extreme difficulties and will be completed soon, it is hoped.

From then on the work will proceed speedily towards reconstruction.

Main problems of the co-operatives is finding supplies, machinery, means of transportation. Capital and credit are more easily obtainable.

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ILLGOTTEN RICHES OF BIG FASCIST
AND PROFITEERS CLOSELY CONCEALED.

Investigating agents are puzzled by the apparent poverty of Bruno Biagi, one of the leading exponents of the late fascist regime, famous for his ugliness coupled with crookness, now detained in Regina Coeli and called upon to answer for his criminal activities , we learn to-day.

It appears that Bruno Biagi who was arrested two months ago, succeeded in concealing his illgotten riches in so many trickery ways that the investigators are at pain in tracing the Biagi holdings and assets possibly transferred to ostensible parties or kept into hiding somewhere.

All Rome properties valuable and assets of Bruno Biagi and his wife Fedora Cappelletti, have been attached by the Courts. But all it was possible to recover so far for the state out of the fortune piled up by Biagi during years of big profiteering is only a trifle in comparison to the supposed Biagi large estate.

The Rome apartement of Fedora Cappelletti, the wife, and the Rome studio of Bruno Biagi were searched but it was found no more than a small number of securities 200.000 lires worth. No jewels, no valuable of any kind were found there, except the furniture which was attached for possible confiscation. A very small farm in the name of Bruno Biagi was also attached in Lanuvio near Rome. Thatis all. It is expected that the bulk of Biagi's fortune will be discovered in Bologna, his native town, when the city is freed by the Allies. No one is going to be deceived by the seemingly impecuniosity of the once fascist bigwig who held topranking offices and at a time boasted of 17 highpaid incumbencies and was notorious for his grafting and profiteering.

JOSEPH T. LAC NARNY REC'D

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JOSEPH T. MAC NARNY RECEIVED BY PIUS XII.

The Holy Father received this morning in special audience and with all honors due to his rank the American Vice Commander in Chief Joseph T. Mac Narny, who was accompanied by Myron C. Taylor, Ambassador of President Roosevelt to the Holy See.

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Pius XII received also this morning Minister Gronchi, Giulio Rodinò, Brigadier General Davis; Colonel W.Seobey; Lt. Colonel Burke; Major Crawford and Major Sotherland.

DECENTRALIZING ITALIAN BUROCRACY.

The special Commission for the reforming of State Administration met this morning under the Presidence of Prof. Ugo Forti, of the University of Naples.

The Commission took up the problem of the reforms to be introduced in the regional bodies and of the decentralization of the state burocracy.

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Giulio Andreotti, Brigadier General Davis, Colonel W.Scobey, Lt. Colonel Burke, Major Crawford and Major Sutherland.

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PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN Nº 340

NOVEMBER 8.1944
0900 h.

BENEDETTO CROCE WARNS AGAINST FOSTERING DISSENSIONS OVER CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES.

Benedetto Croce, in RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, writes that the Liberal Party holdsuntimely and perhaps superflous for the while any discussions in respect to the institutional issue.

"Untimely because neither the international situation nor the internal conditions of Italy would allow to set up a republic right now. There are other problems that claim first priorities, the very life of our people whose country is in great part still occupied by the enemy. Superflous perhaps because such questions are likely to find out a workable solution in due course of time."

"The Liberal Party" Croce goes on "in its breat majority has resolved to put off the issue to proper time. Those liberals who bring forward now the question are only aiming at fostering discussions over it and undermine the union of the Party itself. It has been suggested lately that all parties in favor a republican regime should unite against other parties that would not commit themselves in regard to the constitutional issue.

Such onesided political alliance would be inconsistent with the pledges taken for maintaining the parties truce and would result in an attempt at bringing pressure on the other parties and particularly on the Liberals."

"It should be understood" Croce concludes" that the Liberals will not stand any pressure and will not become the trailer of other parties, because they have only in their own ideals the star serving them as guidance and inspiration."

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COMMUNISTS ARE PRO-REPUBLIC.

UNITA, organ of the Communist Party commenting the interview of the Lieutenant General of the Realm with the NEW YORK TIMES writes:

"The assertion of the american journalist that italian

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communists are not anti-monarchists is unwarranted and sounds nonsensical.

"It is utterly mistaken to affirm that communists do not seem to be anti-monarchists because communists cannot appear in any moment different from what they really are. They are in fact and by consequence republican.

We did agree on sending back the issue to the Constituent Assembly, but we did never conceal our will to fight in the Constituent Assembly for a republican regime.

It is absolutely idle to talk about a plebiscite, because by virtue of a decree, signed by the Lieutenant General of the Realm a solemn pledge has been taken for convening a Constituent Assembly. The Government was perfectly right in emphasizing this point in yesterday's official communiqué relating to Prince Humbert declarations."

MONARCHIST'S PLOTTING DENOUNCED.

AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Partywrites:

"If the Prince Lieutenant would confine himself to give interviews, to publicize his photos, to visit hospitals, to betake his melancholy and illeness throughout the ruins of Cassino it would matter very little.

But the activities of the monarchist ringleaders are not limited to such unconsequential things. Italy has likewise Russia did have, her white generals. Italy has likewise the Spain of 1936 her pronunciamento generals, who were as coward or inefficient in September 1943 as are eager now to exhibit heroism in the civil war they are plotting behind the scenes.

To beat off this conspiracy is the first duty of the democratic Government."

END OF PRESS REVIEW

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END OF PRESS REVIEW

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BULLETIN N° 339 November 7,1944.
2000 h.

THE VATICAN ORGAN WARNS AGAINST CREDITING ANONYMOUS "BULLETINS".

"Osservatore Romano", Vatican organ writes: "Anonymous news bulletins are long since being distributed underground only countersigned by serial numbers, and containing information regarding the Holy See. They are written up with particular accuracy in respect to the incumbencies and the attribution of high dignitaries, with detailed elements of fact, and even with files marks as if the informations were true first hand ones and semi official ones.

Such bulletins reported among other things superior instructions to the Argentine Nuntius, and informations received by the Holy See in regard to the conditions in Spain and controlled by the same Holy See. In as much as such news,and various others like it, have been received and transmitted by foreign correspondents and agencies we deem necessary to state that they are pre invention and utterly unwarranted."

SICILIAN SEPARATISM IS ABSURD AND REACTIONARY PROF. PARESCE DECLARES

Prof. Enrico Paresce, titular of the chair of Law Philosophy in the University of Messina, one of the leaders of the Labour Democratic Party, of whose organ "Ricostruzione" he was the first editor, on his return from a political journey to Palermo, his native city, after the recent tragic events there, made the following declarations to us on the Sicilian separatist movement.

"In spite of the claims of its leaders, the Sicilian Separatist movement, is absurd andreactionary. On account of its origin and of some of its manifestations it resembles a peasants "jacquerie" since the peasants take a large part in it, since they are here led by the people's grandries .t

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"In spite of the claims of its leaders, the Sicilian Separatist movement, is absurd and reactionary. On account of its origin and of some of its manifestations it resembles a peasants "jacquerie" since the peasants take a large part in it, since they are hard hit by the people's granaries at very low prices and by the increase in prices of manufactured goods. It no longer surprises that this jacquerie should find sympathisers, in fact it is approved and guided by the proprietors because in backward villages class consciousness on the part of the peasants is very little developed and peasants and proprietors work in together against what is, or seems to be, State interference in business. This does not exclude that also in the cities the lump proletariat and hotheads take part in the movement whose financial supporters

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and the greater part of its leaders are today formed of big landowners and of staunch supporters of the Fascist régime. The hypothesis which should be closely looked into, is that in this reactionary nucleus monarchical agents are working because convinced that the setting up in Italy of a Republican-Democratic régime would be harmful to their private interests, is not excluded. On occasion of the tragic rioting in Palermo this hypothesis was raised from various quarters. Recent authoritative declarations exclude foreign intervention.

Prof. Paresce concluded indicating in broad lines the remedies to liquidate the movement, which are both easy and complex: first the liberation of the whole of Italy, and the strengthening of Government authority. Separatism is mostly a crisis of public powers, Prof. Paresce concluded.

GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR REPLACES THE DISBANDED FASCIST CONFEDERATION.

The Cabinet decided on the liquidation of the Fascist Syndical organisation, which were already disbanded and outlawed by Colonel Charles Poletti, soon after the liberation of Rome. The General Confederation of Labour which is backed by the three masses parties, Socialists, Communists and Christian Democrats, is going to replace the unions affiliated to the Confederation of the Fascist Syndicates. The General Confederation of Labour has been recognised by all the unions of Southern Italy, and in various recent occurrences, the receptions extended to the Anglo-American and Soviet Labour Delegates and the disputes for wages raising and cost of living allowances for working people has succeeded in reasserting itself as the leading workers organisation in Italy. The General Confederation had been disbanded by Fascism and compelled to go underground.

THE RECEPTION AT THE USSR EMBASSY FOR THE 27th ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION.

The reception rooms of the USSR Embassy in Rome, were thrown open this afternoon, for the first time after many years, for a cordial and simple reception offered by the Ambassador Mikhail Kostylev to celebrate the 27th anniversary of the October revolution.

Those present included

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Those present included: the whole Italian Government, Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, all the Ministers without Portfolio, ministers and undersecretaries; Commodore Stone and all the principal officers of the Allied Commission, Sir Noel Charles, Myron Taylor, and the other diplomatic representatives present in Rome, high officers of the Allied Armed Forces, Italian and foreign journalists, personalities of the world of art and politics.

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BULLETIN Nº 338

November 7,1944.
16[illegible] h.

Government's answer to Prince Humbert.

CABINET REAFFIRMS THAT CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AND NOT PLEBISCITE WILL DECIDE MONARCHY'S FATE.

The Cabinet reaffirmed today in an official communiqué the solemn pledge to decide about the constitutional issue by means of a vote of a Constituent Assembly and not through a plebiscite. The statement has been provoked by the declarations made by the Lieutenant General of the Realm to the Rome correspondent of the "New York Times" Herbert Matthews. Prince Humbert told the American correspondent that a plebiscite would reflect the will of the people better than a Constituent Assembly. When the Bonomi Government was constituted, after the liberation of Rome, the Ministers accepted to take part in the King's Government at condition that the constitutional question should be referred after the war to a Constituent Assembly. This decision has been strongly criticised both by the Monarchical movement (newspaper "Italia Nuova" of the Italian Democratic Party) and by the Republicans (newspaper "Voce Repubblicana") which are outside the coalition of the six Government Parties. The Monarchists think that a plebiscite would give more chances to the Crown, as the bulk of the peasants, who is supposed to be traditionally Monarchists, is not represented in any Party. The Republicans oppose the moratorium of the political power by the six Government Parties and fear that the Parties' representatives, who would form the Constituent Assembly, can be individually influenced in favour of the Monarchy. They particularly mistrust the Christian Democrats and the Liberals who have not yet taken an open stand against the Crown.

The official communiqué says: "The Government, having considered the declarations [illegible]

0816

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

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The official communiqué says: "The Government, having considered the declarations which appeared in a report of an audience granted by the Lieutenant General of the Realm to a journalist, re-affirms that the political Parties, from which the Government is emanated, are the expression of the will and of the aspirations of the Italian people fighting for its freedom and re-affirm the solemn pledge to decide about the constitutional issue through the vote of a Constituent Assembly, as it has been established by a State law."

1859

0817

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

BULLETIN No 238 PAGE No 2 November 7, 1944.
1600 h.

BONOMI'S GREETING TO MARSHAL STALIN.

Premier Bonomi wired to Marshal Stalin a greeting message which reads as follows:

"On the occurrence of the anniversary which is being celebrated throughout the Soviet Union today, the Italian Government associated in the War against Nazism and Fascism is pleased to send its greetings and its best wishes to you, to the Soviet peoples and the victorious Army marching towards the annihilation of our common enemy."

FASCIST CONFEDERATIONS DISBANDED BY CABINET.

The Cabinet approved this morning the disbanding and liquidation of the Fascist syndical organisations, already suppressed by the Allied Authorities. The Confederations of Agriculturists, Industrialists, Tradesmen and of the Credit and Insurance Agencies, the parallel Confederations of workers in the aforesaid fields as well as all depending organisations and the Confederation of Professional men and artists have been abolished by a decree.

The syndical contributions are abolished and the personnel engaged directly by the above organisations has been dismissed. The Ministers of Industry, Commerce and Labour will appoint one or more liquidators for every disbanded organisation. All collective or individual contracts concluded according to Fascist syndical laws remain valid for the time being subjected to later modifications.

The extremely grave problem of sheltering the roofless has also been examined in this morning's Cabinet meeting which approved a decree for the execution of repairs to private buildings not too seriously damaged.

With the aim of stimulating private initiative the State will grant loans and subsidies to proprietors who will carry out the repairs themselves. For the repairs which will be carried out directly by the Administration of Public Works the expenses will be thus shared: two thirds to be paid by the proprietors and one third by the State.

0818
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
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Via San Basilio 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

BULLETIN N° 337 NOVEMBER 7.1944
1300 h.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS ON THE INCREASE IN ROME.
NEW FASHIONS IN FELONY.

The President of the Juvenile Court Giuseppe De Angelis declared to "SI" to-day that the premises of the Tribunal for underage offenders have been gravely damaged because of the war events, and the offices are functioning in an extremely reduced scale.

In the meantime the number of the juvenile offenders shows a sharp increase. The phenonmenon common to all nations at war, is much more grave in the defeated ones, andit is necessary that Italy should provide for checking the spreading of crimes among youngsters.

Prisons and reformatories are now crowded more than at the end of the last war. But to-day the youth criminality presents different characteristics from those prevailing in the war 1915-18.

Parents delinquency, families dispersion and the loosening up of old traditional ties of family life, deportations, missing relatives and so forth are fostering criminality among youths. New fashions of felony are brought about by odd trades in black market.

Hearings for youth reprehending are now held only once a week. This year only trials for crimes committed in the city have been held in Rome Court.

But they had mostly to be put off becauseof the absence of the defendants and in several instances even of the plaintiffs.

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But they had mostly to be put off becauseof the absence of the defendants and in several instances even of the plaintiffs.

The personnel employed in the various services is not adequate to the task and is to be augmented to face the hard work of handling six thousands cases yearly.

In the present bad shape of the Court premises in which the Centre for Youth Reeducation has been transferred, there is no room for schooling and vocational training.

The youth in the care of the Court must pass whole days idly which is detrimental to moral and discipline.

Now the Reeducation Centre disposes of 90 rooms for detention, 26 rooms for Observation, and 91 rooms for training.

1851

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To-day under age criminals under detention are 60, those sheltered in the Observation Centre are 23, and those sheltered in the Reeduc tion schools are 40.

"We hope that with the help of the Authorities who are willingly cooperating we will be able to overcome the difficulties confronting our work, so it may be possible to resume in full activities at the earliest possible date." Judge De Angelis concludes,

ADMIRAL PESSION CHARGED WITH COLLABORATING WITH THE ENEMY.

22 MILLIONS OF THE EX ACADEMY OF ITALY MISSING.

Admiral Giuseppe Pession faces charges of consigning to Nazi-Fascists 22 million liras of the ex Royal Italian Academy, we learn to-day.

The high Commissioner for Anti-Fascist Sanctions has just remitted to the ordinary Courts proceedings against Admiral Giuseppe Pession, treasurer of the Academy, Achille Mantovani, director of the Administrative offices of the Academy, and Count Francesco Pellati, Chancellor of the Academy.

Pession and his associates are charged with collaborating with the enemy after September 8, 1943 and serving the so-called Republican Government and embezzzedent of 22, 347, 465 lires in securirties and cash forming part of the estate of the Academy.

Pession as the treasurer of the Academy made it possible that funds entrusted to him were bagged by the Republican Fascists when Mussolini wanted the offices transferred to Florence and appointed Senator Giovanni Gentile, later executed by patriots, to the office of President. The Academy which was a fascist baby, was dissolved by the Government as soon as the Allies rescued Rome.

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Pession was as Navy superior officer closely associated with Costanzo Ciano who made him Post master and Director General of the Italian Telephones. After Costanzo's death Pession was transferred by Galeazzo Ciano to the Ministry of Popular Culture and given the post of Inspector of Radio Communications Services.

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MARIO BERGAMI UNDERSECRETARY TO ALIMENTATION.

Mario Bergami, undersecretary to Agriculture, has been appointed Undersecretary of Alimentation, the new Government post created by the Cabinet this morning.

ITALIAN AVIATORS PRAISED.

The daring and skill of italian aviators participating in ever increasing number in war operations on the italian front was underlined by the Ministers concerned at the Cabinet meeting of this morning, which voted an order of the day praising the airmen of the new armed forces.

ANSALDO ALLEGEDLY EXECUTED BY NAZIS.

Giovanni Ansaldo, notorious fascist journalist and commentator, editor of IL TELEGRAFO, personal organ of Galeazzo Ciano, would have been executed by the Nazis according to uncorfirmed news reaching here to-day.

Ansaldo enlisted in the Italian Army after the 25 of July and when Armistice was signed he was in Croatia, where he was seized and deported to Germany, it is said. Now it appears that he would have been of late tried and executed on charges of anti german propaganda in a concentration camp.

0824

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Telefono 41746

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN 336 NOVEMBER 7.1944
0900 h.

LIBERALS CALL ALL PARTIES TO ABIDE
ON THE POLITICAL TRUCE.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party reports that the National Committee of the Liberal Party passed a resolution yesterday recommending to all anti-fascist parties to abide by the present political truce upon which depend Government coalition and activities.

The Liberal Party voiced its confidence that an interim regulation of the international position of Italy may be arranged before general peace is reached and all world problems settled in anticipation of future international collaboration.

Others demands of the Liberals are: the convocation of a Consultative Assembly, the enforcement of laws and the defence of public order, a speeding up of the anti-fascist sanctions with no party particular aims, but for just and severe punishment of all those who are gravely compromised with Fascism and of big profiteers; no party labor unions, and relief for middle classes that are bound to be completely wiped out by the economic difficulties which are hardpressing working masses in Italy.

PARTY OF ACTION FINDS FAULT WITH PRINCE HUMBERT'S DECLARATIONS.

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PARTY OF ACTION FINDS FAULT WITH PRINCE HUMBERT'S DECLARATIONS.

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action commenting the interview given by the Lieutenant General of the Realm to the NEW YORK TIMES observes that is the second time that Prince Humbert expresses his political opinions to an allied journalist without beforehand Government's approval. 1854

"The first time was in Naples" the paper recalls, "when the Government had to disavow Prince Humbert's declarations to the LONDON TIMES. "This time" ITALIA LIBERA notes, "it is surprising how the Lieutenant General objects to the Consti-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
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tuent Assembly through which the italian people are expected to express their free will in regard to the constitution of to-morrow: pro or against monarchy. Prince Humbert wants plebiscite to decide on the constitutional issue".

"It is clear" the paper concludes," that Prince Humbert wants the political struggle which will decide the future regime of Italy be conducted in different periods. But a Constituent Assembly requires singleness of time and place. He and his father will bow to the sovereignity of the Constituent Assembly, if the Parties of the National Committee of Liberation and the Government representing those parties, are going to keep faith to their pledges. He and his father must be ready to answer the orders of the Assembly which will not be a political body only, but also a Supreme Court of Justice.

No plebiscites, but Constituent Assembly."

SOVIET ANNIVERSARY HAILED.

UNITA, organ of the Communist Party, publishes an order of the day passed by the Executive of the Party hailing the 27th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution and the glorious victories of the Red Army. The Communist Executive asserts that the Italian people are redeeming themselves from the fascist disgrace with bloody struggles alongside of the Union and the anglo-american Nations against the common enemy.

The glorious example set by the Soviet Union, its Army, its general leader, Stalin, will be our guiding spirit in the last stage of the war. Long live the great Socialist Revolution of October! Long live the Soviet Union, and the glorious Red Army! Long live Stalin!"

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1883

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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BULLETIN 335 November 6, 1944.
2000 h.

BOTTAI FIGHTING WITH ITALIAN LIBERATION CORPS.

"My husband, Giuseppe Bottai, is fighting the Germans with the Italian Liberation Corps," revealed Mrs. Cornelia Ciocca, wife of the Fascist big-shot. "The Allies have allowed him to do so and he is using a false name" she added. Thus for the first time the whereabouts of one of the principal collaborators and opponents of Mussolini was made known. Current rumours had it that Bottai was hiding at the H.Q. of the Jesuit Company or in some other ecclesiastical building protected by extraterritorial rights.

Giuseppe Bottai has had a leading part in the Fascist tragedy. Born in Rome in 1896 from a Tuscan family he fought as a Lieutenant in the first World War. After the war he adhered to Fascism and led many "squadre". When Mussolini marched on Rome in 1922 Bottai was at the head of a column which entered the City from the Salaria road. He never was kept in the shadow and has held, among other posts, the offices of Governor of Rome, Minister for Corporations, of which he was the promoter and the retician, Education Minister and author of the "School Charter" which revolutionised the Italian educational system with totalitarian aims.

Although so closely linked with Fascism Bottai represented the Fronde of the Party. His monthly magazine often contained veiled but unmistakable attacks to Il Duce's policy.

Together with Count Dino Grandi, the former Ambassador to London, Bottai plotted the overthrowal of Mussolini and spoke and voted against him in the momentous sitting of the Grand Council July 25, 1943.

For this he was condemned to death while absented by the Verona Republican Special Tribunal.

The properties of the Bottai family have been recently attached. The receiver is solicitor Aurelio Celanti to whom Mrs. Bottai revealed where her husband is. Bottai himself resulted penniless while his wife was found to be rather rich. [illegible] vineyard near Anzio, two luxurious [illegible] father Luigi

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The properties of the Bottai family have been recently attached. The receiver is solicitor Aurelio Colanti to whom Mrs. Bottai revealed where her husband is. Bottai himself resulted penniless while his wife was found to be rather rich. She owned a Villa and a vineyard near Anzio, two luxurious flats in Rome and half a million lire. Bottai's father Luigi was the owner of a large wine shop in Rome, which however he possessed before the son became a Minister. Evidently Bottai has chosen to make money through an interposed person, who was his brother-in-law Giulio Cesare Vezzani.

Vezzani was an obscure professional officer in the Engineer Corps when he married Bottai's sister Maria. He left the

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Army [illegible] builder. When Bottai was Minister for Education he built the "University City" in Rome and later received many important orders from the Government. His present properties are valued 200 million lire.

PRINCE ALBANI AND PIRELLI BROTHERS DEPORTED TO GERMANY.

Prince Cesare Castelbarco Albani and the Kings of the Italian rubber industry, Piero and Alberto Pirelli, have been deported to Germany, according to news received in Rome today. Alberto Pirelli was a delegate to Washington for the settlement of the Italian war debt. The three personalities crossed the Brenner frontier escorted by Nazi policemen together with other Italians recently rounded up in Milan.

APPELIUS WAS LONG SINCE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE, IT IS SAID.

Mario Appelius, notorious Fascist radio commentator, was long since a mental defective, it was disclosed at the Policlinico today. Appelius was taken gravely ill with brain tumour to the Policlinico, the evening of November 3, from his hideout where he was living to avert arrest since the entry of the Allies in Rome. He registered at the hospital under the assumed name of Mario Pellis to escape detection.
No one of the personnel of the Hospital suspected that weary broken down man was the illfamed liar of the Fascist propaganda. But the following day De Luca the chief of the political section of Roman police, accompanied by three agents went to the hospital and recognised the man he was searching out from months and placed him under arrest. Appelius was unconcious and in such serious conditions that he could not be questioned and transferred to Regina Coeli. The Policlinico physicians made a first diagnosis that declared Appelius mentally invalid because of a brain tumour atbleast since three years and now only aggravated. This would mean that when Appelius served his [illegible] with his anti-British and anti-Allied tirades he

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LANDOWNERS PROTEST AGAINST OCCUPATION OF CULTIVATED LANDS.

The Federation of Agricultural Landowners has forwarded to Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi a letter denouncing the arbitrary occupation of cultivated lands, the theft of crops and other actions of violence committed by peasants in some regions of liberated Italy. A recent law-decree assigned to peasants cooperatives the lands not or badly cultivated by big landowners.

One of the denunciations was made by Prince Ignazio Odescalchi who laments the occupation on the part of a peasants League of a farm near Bracciano (Rome province) which had already been ploughed and sowed. Communist farmers of Bracciano have also seized the chestnuts and olive harvests belonging to the Prince. Similar episodes are reported from Campania.

Some difficulty is being found in some provinces to improvise machinery and organization to enforce the recent decrees granting uncultivated lands to peasants. Experts point out that peasants are in a hurry as sowing must be completed within a few days. Commissions must work under pressure. It is however significant that not more cases of violence are being reported, it is said.

LIBERALS DEBATE PARTY'S OPINIONS ON VARIOUS QUESTIONS.

A thorough debate on immediate and less urgent problems has been going on the last few days at Liberal Party HQ in Via Frattina among the Party's National Committee, formed by its leading members. Benedetto Croce came from Naples to attend. Among the various decisions taken there is the permission to enroll in the Party members of either Monarchical or Republican organizations, but not to allow the organizations to be enrolled in a body. Many southern Liberals are Monarchical and belong to Royalist societies, while in Perugia, for instance, Liberals are for a Republic. The decision whether the Party as a whole is for one or the other has been postponed.

A communiqué which will be issued later tonight, will re-affirm the Party's desire to continue with the coalition cabinet; will also affirm that the Party wishes the political [illegible] to the "institutional" question.

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LIBERALS DEBATE PARTY'S OPINIONS ON VARIOUS QUESTIONS.

A thorough debate on immediate and less urgent problems has been going on the last few days at Liberal Party HQ in Via Frattina among the Party's National Committee, formed by its leading members. Benedetto Croce came from Naples to attend. Among the various decisions taken there is the permission to enroll in the Party members of either Monarchical or Republican organizations, but not to allow the organizations to be enrolled in a body. Many southern Liberals are Monarchical and belong to Royalist societies, while in Perugia, for instance, Liberals are for a Republic. The decision whether the Party as a whole is for one or the other has been postponed.

A communiqué which will be issued later tonight, will re-affirm the Party's desire to continue with the coalition cabinet; will also affirm that the Party wishes the political truce be applied not only to the "institutional" question but also to all other National problems. The Government will be invited to use all means at its disposal to solve the problems which present an urgent character, but not to modify the political and economic structure of the country until the people will express their wish through the elections. Special emphasis was put on the agrarian problem, the Liberals expressing the wish that all change be carried out within the limits of the law, without trouble or violence.

What will not appear in the official Party comunique, but which was heard from Party members who participated in

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the meetings, can be summed up as follows:

1) Apparently, Liberals of the Liberated provinces are in majority for Monarchy.

2) Representatives from the South complain about demagogic practices of some parties in the Government, who make laws in Rome and break them in the provinces.

3) That the continuation in the coalition experiment is decided more for the love of the country than with real hope.

4) That the Liberal Party has not sufficient funds to carry on its work.

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3) That the continuation in the coalition experiment is decided more for the love of the country than with real hope.

4) That the Liberal Party has not sufficient funds to carry on its work.

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Via San Basilio 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

BULLETIN No 334 November 6,1944.
1600 h.

CARDINAL TISSERANT LEAVES FOR PARIS TO SETTLE FRANCO-VATICAN RELATIONS.

(By our Vatican correspondent)

Cardinal Eugenio Tisserant, Prefect of the Oriental Congregation, left today for France. It is believed that his trip is connected with questions of interest for the Holy See: among the most important is the position of the Nuntius Mgr.V.Valeri, of whom the De Gaulle Government has not yet recognised the mission and the functions, having adopted the principle not to receive representatives who had their credential letters addressed to the preceeding Government.

Meanwhile Cardinal Suhard, Archbishop of Paris, is the object of some hostility because he is charged in certain quarters with having shown excessive benevolence towards the Vichy Government.

POPE ATTENDS FUNERAL SERVICE FOR THIRTEEN DEAD CARDINALS.

The Pope attended this morning, in the Sixtine Chapel, to the solemn funeral service which is always celebrated in November for the Cardinals who died during the year. This time it was for the Cardinals Carlo Cremonesi, William O'Connell and Luigi Maglione. Cardinal Tumasoni Biondi, as Camerlengo of the Sacred College, pontificated the Requiem Mass and at the end of it the Pontiff imparted the absolution to the tumulus. All the 17 Cardinals of the Curia were present, except the Cardinal's Dean Granito, the Cardinal Vicar of Rome Francesco Marchetti Selvaggiani and the French Cardinal Eugenio Tisserant, who left for Paris recently. Members of the Diplomatic Corps, of the Roman Aristocracy and high Vatican Dignitaries also attended.

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(By our Vatican correspondent)

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PIUS XII's AUDIENCES.

The Pope received in private audience Mons.Angelo Bartolomasi, titular Archbishop of Petra in Palestine, Marquis Filippo Sorlupi-Crescenti, Minister of San Marino; theEnglish Brigadier General Tyndall, the English Brigadier General Gerald F.Upjohn, and the Lieutenant General Guy S.Hannaford.

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RUTHLESS FASCIST PUBLIC PROSECUTOR ARRESTED.

"We must prevent this brain working for at least twenty years" with these sinister words the Public Prosecutor to the Fascist Special Tribunal, Michele Isgrò, arrested yesterday, had ended his speech against Antonio Gramsci, a Communist leader. Gramsci was sentenced to ten years and he died in jail. When this morning the former Public Prosecutor was surprised by the Police in the house of his step brother, he tried to hide under the bed cover. Dragged out of bed he shouted: "I am a mad man"; But after having been brought to the Police Station, Isgrò changed tactics. He now pretends to have always been a patriot and shows documents given him by some Partisan friends. Isgrò was known as the most pitiless Public Prosecutor of the Special Tribunal. He held that post for about ten years. He used to question the defendants, during the preliminary proceedings, with such a ruthless savagery that one committed suicide after having been brought back to his cell. In the Gramsci trial also the Communist leaders Ottilio Roveda and Mauro Scoccimarro, present Adjunct High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, were involved. The latter was sentenced to 18 years. Another member of the Special Tribunal, Francesco Guasco, who managed to get the appointment of Prefetto of the Brindisi Province under the first Badoglio Cabinet, has been arrested yesterday.

RUDOLF BORCHARDT ARRESTED BY GERMANS NEAR LUCCA.

Rudolf Borchardt, considered by many as the greatest living German poet, a staunch anti-Nazi, was captured by the SS in San Michele di Moriano (Lucca) on September 6, 48 hours before the American troops freed the village, as we learned today. Borchardt left Germany when Hitler seized power and came to live in Italy. Every year he used to pay a three months visit to England where he had many friends. He was intimately acquainted with the Italian philosopher Benedetto Croce.

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In San Michele di Moriano, where he was waiting for the

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In San Michele di Moriano, where he was waiting for the Allies, he was recognised by a Captain of the SS who ordered him and his family to keep ready to be taken to Germany. During the night the Borchardts escaped and hid in a wood. 200 German soldiers searched them and found them after 24 hours search. They were arrested and taken to Germany. The SS Captain was heard saying: "We shall kill them like mad dogs."

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Rudolf Borchardt, who is now about 60 years old, belongs to the Stefan George Symbolicist Group. His best known poetry books are "Jugend Gedichte" and "Durant". He translated into German Dante's Divine Comedy and many plays by Shakespeare.

FIUMICINO FLOODED.

Fiumicino, small town at harbour, at the Tiber mouth, has been flooded following the heavy rains of these last days and because the river mouth had been obstructed by the Germans who sank there a big sailing boat and other smaller vessels. The flood reached the height of 60 centimetres at its maximum. The fire Brigade sent mobile kitchens were summoned to the flooded area. The obstructions at the river mouth have already been removed and the flooding has disappeared.

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BULLETIN N° 233 NOVEMBER 6.1944
1300h.

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

FASCISTS BUILT MARBLE HALLS (USELESS) FOR "MOTHER AND CHILDREN INSTITUTE."

Even out of maternity and childhood Fascist organization, the Fascists managed to pile up great private fortunes, documents examined to-day revealed.

It will be enough to recollect that construction mania, a true" stone disease" from which were affected, for a speculative purpose, all those who were preposed to the direction of the great institution of social assistance.

Gigantic and expensive buildings were set up everywhere, built by relatives of the directors. That of "unmarried expectant mothers" was a special racket.

The luxurious villa of Monterotondo, built purposedly to receive unmarried expectant mothers, contained only the mistresses of those Fascist chiefs who particularly devoted themselves to the indiscriminate increase in population.

Doctor Giuseppe Cavallera, surgeon, former socialist delegate who lived for a long time among the miners of Sardinia and who is now Commissioner of the organization, asked about the present situation of the institution, said that, above all, one had to work in very difficult conditions:

"I have found few good furniture and a winding up office for the liquidation of the employees. All had been transferred [illegible] the property of the Society, which a-

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"I have found but some furniture and a winding up office for the liquidation of the employees. All had been transferred to northern Italy with all the property of the Society, which amounted to 250 millions of lires."

Doctor Cavalliera is overwhelmed with the size of past budgets of the institution, the number of useless, marble built houses which have no use and cannot at present be run, and the lack of funds. He believes that the Institution should carry on, especially now in view of the high mortality rate of children under one year, but is at a loss how.

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"My job is like Bonomi's," he said. "We must rebuildin a hurry from rubble and ruins. And we have nothing to do it with. Meanwhile, our patients die."

THE CABINET UNREST.
(by our political correspondent)

Last Friday some believed that the Government crisis had been settled once and for all by the Cabinet. The Prime Minister invoked once more the collaboration of the Ministers in view of the grave situation of the country. The Ministers agreed. A re-shuffle of the Cabinet was avoided just before Nov; 4. when Vittorio Emanuele Orlando was to speak, when all Italy was to celebrate her victory on the common enemy.

This morning, however, well informed circles hinted again at a continued state of unrest among the Six Parties. That such unrest exists is inevitable, as the Six Parties are fundamentally different, view a different future for the country, and are trying hard both to participate in the Government and, at the same time, gather future voters in their folds. While each Minister gives one sixth of a orderto obey the law and discipline, each minister is at the same time in opposition to the Government, be he of the Right or the Left. It is the contradiction of all coalition cabinets, made worse, in this case, by the rush of all parties to clarify their stands, conquer votes, and jokey for favorable position, in view of the future.

To these factors we must add the opposition which is outside the Cabinet. Some parties and interests left out of the Bonomi formula feel that the Executive is a Six-Faced dictatorship which proceeds by long-rolling on a very extensive scale.

The fundamental issue which, however, separates the anti-Fascists into two camps, is the definition of Fascism. Both are anti-Fascists, but both fight a different enemy. The Left fights Reaction and the Unholy Coalition between the Generals and the High Fi...

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The fundamental issue which, however, separates the anti-Fascists into two camps, is the definition of Fascism. Both are anti-Fascists, but both fight a different enemy. The Left fights Reaction and the Unholy Coalition between the Generals and the High Finance, and point to Rightist elements as FODRIA (Forze della Reazione in Agguato, or Forces of Reaction in Ambush). The Center and Right mean by Fascism arbitrary law, dictatorship, corruption, lack of moral prin-

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ciples, cheap Machiavellism, extreme nationalism, muzzled press, chaotic finances, etc. etc. What is Fascism? Fascism, of course, is both things. Prisons enclosed both Communist martyrs, who fought their own definition of Fascism, and Roman Princes like Filippo Doria Pamphili, who disliked the corrupt, lying upstarts.Priests hid weapons for the Partisans because they hated the immorality of Mussolini. Socialists faced firing squads to save the dignity and freedom of the small men, enslaved by private monopolies. Liberals faced firing squads to save men from any kind of monopoly.

This separation between the two brands of anti-Fascism was not, of course, apparent when the movement was an underground one and Fascism was supreme. It is becoming more and more apparent, and will beeven more so the more the Allies advance north towards. The Parties are in a hurry. They must govern, they must distribute what food there is, keep the rioting down to a minimum, start reconstructing, carry on the war at the sideof the Allies. But they must also clarify their position and they must girdle for the coming battle. They must declare themselves for one or the other brand of Anti-Fascism. They must conscript voters.

Elements in favor of a continuation of the present set up are almost as strong as the forces tending to destroy it. They are: 1) Bonomi's personal prestige with his Cabinet members; 2) the necessity to show a united front before the world and the enemy; 3) the fact that the majority of Ministers like each other, have learned to work with one another, have learned to appreciate each other's qualities.

Elements in favor of a break out of a new crisis, with re-shuffle of the Cabinet, is the departure for London and Washington of two Ministers without portfolio (Carandini and Sforza) who may leave their posts.

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PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN Nº 332
(Single Sunday issue)

NOV. 5,1944
1300 h.

ORLANDO AND BONOMI POINTED THE WAY TO NATIONAL RECOVERY.

IL POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democrats commenting the address of Vittorio Emanuele Orlando says that it stroke a note which goes deeply into the heart of the italian people. The veteran liberal leader made a passionate plea for union. He appealed to liberty. "Union and liberty led the italian people to victory in 1918. Enslavement and disintegration led Italy to disaster."

"The radio message of Bonomi" the paper writes, "warned against unconstructive criticism and placed emphasis on the hard task of the moral disinfection of our people."

"These are outstanding problems confronting our generation: the generation upon which falls the responsability of giving Italy a fresh start in democracy and building up the future of the country."

ITALIA NUOVA, organ of the Italian Democratic Party, writes:

"Bonomi's speech is bitter, disheartened and sorrowful. Bonomi looks back to the past to discover hopes for the future. The dictator of the six parties, the manwho, day by day, is demolishing the old liberal institutions of the italian State, from the Constitution to the Administrtion of justice, hopes only in the relinking of Italy with the

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Compared with Bonomi's address the speech of Vittorio Emanuele Orlando is full of confidence in the future. Orlando believes in Victory above all tragedies and errors.

"He has no fears, no hesitations. He is fully aware that Victory is an event which goes on and lasts."

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DEMOCRACY MUST BE CONQUERED,TOGLIATTI SAYS.

Palmiro Togliatti, in UNITA,organ of the Communist Party, asserts that Fascism is still rooted in the social forces which gave rise to it. "The Fascist Party is no longer exitant as a legal organization: certain democratic liberties have been restored back to the people in liberated provinces. But,the writer holds, the antidemocratic and reactionary forces which were the pivot of Fascism in its origins and its developments have not given up.

These groups are formed by big industrialists and landowners, topranking State officials, some superior officers and remnants or accomplices of the past regime, still to be wiped out from the public life. It is hardly to ascertain wheter these groups represent a solid block as of to-day.

There is no doubt however that they follow a common line of action. The writer asserts that such reactionary forces are trying to link up themselves with some elements of the Allied control machinery by fepresenting the forging ahead of the italian democracy as a stepping stone for bolscevism.If existed a solid block of all democratic and antifascist forces, as it existed under the Nazi occupation and is existing in Northern Italy to-day or in some of the zones liberated lately, the situation would be much more clear and free from various dangers. We had to solve problems relating to the material recovery and reorganization of the country, but we would be able to get along quickly in political fields.

All those who think the political truce, entered upon by all parties, might result in the nad or at least the cessation of the struggle for conquering democracy are mistaken. The national Union we stand for should be demowratic and antifascist"the writer concludes.

REFORMING ELECTORAL LAWS.

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

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REFORMING ELECTORAL LAWS.

1841

Mario Vinciguerra, in ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action, writes that the electoral law recently proclaimed by the Government dates back to 1919 and should be adjusted to the new conditions of the country in some of its sections. The writer observes that electoral rights, according the old law, are denied only to citizens mentally defective or hard

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Criminals :

These limitations hardly cover the raw political and moral problems resulting in Italy from Fascism liquidation. The writer suggests that special provisions should be enacted for striking from electoral registering the names of all those who hold public or party offices under Fascism.

SHALL WE DIE FROM STARVATION?

DOMENICA, political and literary weekly, turns to the problems of winter relief, saying that Italians are labouring under the nightmare of the hard winter ahead.

The paper goes on:

"Which shall be our fate? Shall we die from starvation? It cannot be affirmed that all that was possible has been provided for, when we see children in the cage of the Red Cross, being denied the remnants of military messes because regulations require all scraps of food be burned. It has not been done all what should have been, when block-posts are maintained which prevent the exchange of commodities from provinces with surplus to provinces short of supplies.

It has not been done all what should have been done when the 80 % of the production of our shoes factories is requisitioned for military purposes and the manufacturers are free to ask enormous prices for shoes destined to civilians.

It has not been done all what should have been done when time is being wasted for philosophing whereas people are starving."

The paper goes on calling the attention of the authorities concerned for the immediate solution of the most urgent problems involving matters of life or death for the italian masses for the coming winter."

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END OF PRESS REVIEW

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BUULETIN No 331 November 4, 1944.
2000 h.

ROOSEVELT MADE HONOURARY CITIZEN OF ROME.

The Mayor of Rome, Prince Filippo Doria Pamphilj announced by wire this morning to President Roosevelt that the honourary citizenship of Rome had been conferred on him by unanimous decision of the Rome communal junta as a token of gratitude for the help the Head of the American State has given to the City. In 1919, also on November 4, Italian Armistice Day, the honourary citizenship of Rome was conferred on President Wilson.

INNKEEPER STABBED BY SUPPOSED ENGLISHMAN AND NOT BY TWO NEGROES.

Alberto Gatti, 31 years old, son of a Roman innkeeper, was stabbed to death by a white man in a kaki Allied uniform wearing a black cap, and not by two negro soldiers, as it was erroneously reported in this morning's press.

The victim's father Ettore Gatti related to "SI" that a dispute arose between his son and the Allied soldier because the latter already intoxicated, pretended to have more wine served up although it was after closing time. The innkeeper's son tried to ring up the Allied Military Police but the soldier smashed the telephone. Then he drew out a knife and, having first wounded a waiter on one arm, stabbed Alberto Gatti right in the heart. The homicide then ran out of the "osteria" and jumped on an Allied truck disappearing.

LESS PAID WORKERS IN ITALY GO ON STRIKE.

Judicial messengers, who claim to be the less paid workers in Italy, receiving only 392 lire a month, have gone on strike today. Their task is that of handing over personally to people summons to Court or notifications for the expiring of promissory

ROOSEVELT MADE HONOURARY CITIZEN OF ROME.

The Mayor of Rome, Prince Filippo Doria Pamphilj announced by wire this morning to President Roosevelt that the honourary citizenship of Rome had been conferred on him by unanimous decision of the Rome communal junta as a token of gratitude for the help the Head of the American State has given to the City. In 1919, also on November 4, Italian Armistice Day, the honourary citizenship of Rome was conferred on President Wilson.

INNKEEPER STABBED BY SUPPOSED ENGLISHMAN AND NOT BY TWO NEGROES.

Alberto Gatti, 31 years old, son of a Roman innkeeper, was stabbed to death by a white man in a kaki Allied uniform wearing a black cap, and not by two negro soldiers, as it was erroneously reported in this morning's press.

The victim's father Ettore Gatti related to "SI" that a dispute arose between his son and the Allied soldier because the latter already intoxicated, pretended to have more wine served up although it was after closing time. The innkeeper's son tried to ring up the Allied Military Police but the soldier smashed the telephone. Then he drew out a knife and, having first wounded a waiter on one arm, stabbed Alberto Gatti right in the heart. The homicide then ran out of the "osteria" and jumped on an Allied truck disappearing.

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

BULLETIN N° 331 PAGE N° 2 November 4, 1944.
2000 h.

ROME DEATH RATE NEARLY DOUBLED
DURING NAZI OCCUPATION.

During the last five months of the Nazi occupation of Rome the death rate was nearly doubled, as a result of famine, according to data worked out by the Roman Chamber of Labour and communicated to "SIP" today. Here are the figures of deaths for every 1000 inhabitants: 15,42 in January 1943 and 18,55 in January 1944; 13,29 in February 1943 and 20,21 in February 1944, 11,88 in March 1943 and 23,79 in March 1944; 10,66 in April 1943 and 17,91 in April 1944 and finally 11,26 in May 1943 and 16,07 in May 1944.

The consequences of starvation were naturally felt more by the poorer classes. Tuberculosis played an important part in raising the death rate.

ROOSEVELT'S THANKSGIVING MESSAGE
COMMENTED BY THE VATICAN ORGAN.

The "Osservatore Romano" commenting the proclamation of President Roosevelt for the Thanksgiving Day praises the message as an act of Faith of great significance and highly inspiring. President Roosevelt calls to the memory of the people the God of the Fathers. In this is one of the message's most distinctive features, which is to be underlined.
It is not so obvious as it seems to be.

"Here is the God of your Fathers called back to your memory. Speak to him as He speaks to you from the Scriptures. He is the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, of Jacob, of the Gospel. He is not only the God of Charity and Mercy, not only the Friend you speak to and trust in. He is the God of Sinai, the Legislator and Judge, the King of Kings, the Lord of Lords.

The greatest Democracy in the World is called to think of God and give thanks to Him."

The "Osservatore"concludes: "There is much talking about Constitutions, Republics,Monarchies, today. 'Multum de principe' (I beg your pardon) de Republicae, nihil de Deo, never of God. Is it implied? Even this was affirmed. But to speak of God the way America does, would be more just, more worthy, more propitious."

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for every 1000 inhabitants: 19,[illegible] January 1944; 13,29 in February 1943 and 20,21 in February 1944, 11,88 in March 1943 and 23,79 in March 1944; 10,60 in April 1943 and 17,91 in April 1944 and finally 11,26 in May 1943 and 16,07 in May 1944.

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1838

LATIN DICTIONARY BROUGHT UP TO DATE BY VATICAN SCHOLAR.

The eminent Latinist, Antonio Bacci, Secretary of the Briefs to Princes, the prelate who puts into Latin the principal pontifical documents, has brought to an end an interesting work, keenly awaited in the world of the intellectuals. He has composed a Latin dictionary of about 400 pages containing all

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the modern words especially technical terms and war additions to languages. Mons. Bacci has presented the first copy of the dictionary to the Pope who showed great interest in the work, glancing over its pages and reading significant and terrifying words such as bomb, torpedos, flying fortresses, etc. and who finally congratulated its compiler.

PAPAL AUDIENCES.

The Pontiff has received in private audience the Royal Princess of Afghanistan who arrived in the Vatican in a military car, accompanied by a lady in waiting.

BENEDETTO CROCE CALLS LIBERALS
TO AVOID DISSENSIONS.

With a declaration of Benedetto Croce calling the Liberal Party to put off for a while any controversy over the constitutional issue, the convention of the Liberal Party opened its first session today. Delegates of all Provincial sections of the Party attended the meeting. Liberal Ministers were also present.

Benedetto Croce read a short address in which the great philosopher and liberal leader asserted that discussions about the institutional issue would split up the Party, which should stand united. He added that a Republican combination would be harmful for Government activities. Valentino Brosio, Secretary of the Party made a report on the party organisation. He affirmed also that Liberals should stick to the present coalition of anti-fascist parties and share with them Government responsibilities. Some of the delegates made objections to this statement of Brosio.

WAR REFUGEES SHIPPED HOME.

7[illegible] war refugees have in these days returned to their original towns and villages. 300 of these, all Sicilians, left Rome, embarking at Naples for Messina where they arrived on October 31 at dawn, and before disembarking assisted at a Mass celebrated for them by Father Galler of the Pontifical Commission of Assistance to Refugees. The same ship brought back from Mes-

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MARIO APPELIUS ARRESTED IN A ROME CLINIC.

Mario Appelius has been arrested this evening by the Political Office of the Police in a Rome clinic where he had been taken as it was suspected he had a tumour in the brain. The Police had been looking for Appelius since June 4th, but had never succeeded in discovering the place where he was hidden. As soon as he found himself in the Clinic the Police came to know of it and proceeded immediately to arrest him. Appelius whose conditions are extremely grave, watched over by two policemen.

MARIO APPELIUS, son of a NCO of the Carabinieri, born in Egypt, self educated man, fancied himself a journalist sending fantastic articles full of lies describing countries he had never seen to the papers. He was appointed, for his Fascist merits, editor of the "Mattino d'Italia" of Buenos Ayres where he was attacked by the Leftist Italian press, for having been declared a criminal bankrupt in Egypt, having been condemned to prison for being the financial supporter of disorderly houses and for having with a "Signora Appelius" coinvolved in an international organisation for the white slave traffic. All the accusations were proved true. And Appelius returned to Italy where he was taken on by the "Popolo d'Italia" with a fabulous salary paid directly from the secret funds of the "Presidenza del Consiglio" At the outbreak of the war he was the most poisonous propagandist of the Régime and the Axis. His violent and vulgar radio transmissions irritated even the Fascists. All Italy remembers the phrase: "God curse the English a thousand times", pronounced when the destinies of the civilisation of the World were only defended by England's courage when she was unprepared and almost unarmed. After September 8 he hid in Rome and tried to show that he had played the "double game".

THE CORPSE OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER FOUND IN A SEWER.

1836

The corpse of an American soldier was found in an irrigation canal yesterday evening about midnight in the Torre Gaia locality in the Lanardi property by a group of carabinieri of the external Company of Rome. The body, shoeless, presented a deep

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

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1856

The corpse of an American soldier was found in an irrigation canal yesterday evening about midnight in the Torre Gaia locality in the Lancardi property by a group of carabinieri of the external Company of Rome. The body, shoeless, presented a deep wound in the forehead. From the autopsy it was revealed that death took place at about 11 o'clock of the preceeding night.

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Telefono 41746

BULLETIN Nº 330 November 4,1944
1500 h.

ITALY celebrating 1918 victory on Germans.

ORLANDO ASKS FOR STRAIGHTFORWARD ALLIANCE.

"The Anglo-Americans, who never really succeeded in feeling like Italy's enemies during the war, are today still Italy's co-belligerants, but, in the heart of all Italians they are, like in 1915-18, real allies. It is the keen aspiration of all Italians today that they become again real Allies," said this morning Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, Italy's Prime Minister during the World War I, and one of the surviving Big Four of the Versailles Conference. He spoke at the Quirino Theatre at a meeting of ex-servicemen celebrating Italy's victory on the Austro-Germans. It was on November 4, 1918, following the Italian victory of Vittorio Veneto, that the Italian Armistice was concluded a week before America.

"The Nation is still in mourning" he also said, "and slowly healing from heavy wounds. We cannot therefore celebrate with joy manifestations but we must look to the past to draw new strength for the future. The Vittorio Veneto Armistice can be considered as an event which continues. President Roosevelt has invited the American people to celebrate their own Armistice on November 11.

"It took 20 years for Fascism to establish this great political event. Fascism itself had declared that it had its roots in the Vittorio Veneto Victory. But Fascism, trampling on the dead body of Liberty and setting up the totalitarian dictatorship, renegated even what it had proclaimed its own ideal.

"For the first time in history all the Italians felt really united by a common love during the first World War. Italy was the only country that had no strikes in its war factories and where the soldiers were always ready to get killed to save their wounded officers. Vittorio Veneto has been the expression of a popular will.

Fascism ordained that Italy should consider enemies the Allies of yesterday, worked to set Italy against France, this great country always at the head of the greatest and noblest i...

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Fascism ordained that Italy should consider enemies the Allies of yesterday, wanted to set Italy against France, this great country always at the head of the greatest and noblest ideals, with which we quarrel so often just because we belong to the same kind, against America, where millions of Italians live, and New England, which I was taught to love from my childhood.

"Mussolini once said: 'One month of propaganda will be enough to reverse this feeling.' The meaning of propaganda was

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obsessing, but the feelings examined deeper rooted than ever. I am not a vendictive man but I would have liked that Mussolini had assisted, as a punishment, at the spectacular manifestations of joy with which the Allies were welcomed in Rome.

"The Fascist oppression has weighed with the intensity of a Greek tragedy on the Italian soul because the Italians were led to wish for defeat as the only way to get rid of a tyrant.

"The whole Italian people is sometimes made responsible for having wanted the war, and called to expiate the mad action of one man. Whatever the truth I will only say that we can face our destiny with a manly spirit.

"We have already suffered, we are still suffering and we are ready to accept new sacrifices. But we feel that what we have already gone through should be considered enough to look upon our redemption as already achieved."

Approaching to the end of his speech Orlando saluted the Italian towns not yet liberated: Bologna, Genoa, Turin, Milan, Venice and Trieste. When he uttered the name of Trieste (which is claimed by Yougoslavia) the whole audience arose to its feet cheering wildly and shouting "Long live Trieste!"

Orlando ended by inciting the young generation to understand and keep faith to the democratic institutions and particulerly Parliament which constitutes the tangible expression of the popular will.

The speech was greeted by warm applause. While the crowd was still shouting leaflets were thrown down from the gallery by members of the Italian Communist Union to the effect that only the King could have overthrown Mussolini. The leaflets set a mixed reception and demonstrations pro and against the King ensued.

All the Cabinet members, headed by P.M. Ivanoe Bonomi, many Allied representatives and the President of the Exservicemen's [illegible] attended.

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The speech was greeted by warm applause. While the crowd was still shouting, two narrow leaflets were thrown down from the gallery by members of the Italian monarchical Union to the effect that only the King could have overthrown Mussolini. The leaflets got a mixed reception and demonstrations pro and against the King ensued.

All the Cabinet members, headed by P.M. Ivanoe Bonomi, many Allied representatives and the President of the Exservicemen's Association Ettore Viola, attended.

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Telefono 41746

THE FAMOUS CIANO'S VILLA ATTACHED IN CAPRI.

IT WAS THE MECCA OF FASCIST PLAYBOYS AND GOOD TIMERS.

The princely villa in Capri of Edda Ciano, Mussolini's daughter and wife of Galeazzo Ciano, was attached to-day and turned over to the care of Antonio Stella, State administrator of fascist properties liable to confiscation.

The palatial residence was usually the scene of wild parties, where Mussolini's daughter used to entertain good timers and pleasure seekers of the inner fascist circles and live at leisure with friendly playboys.

The Capri villa is one of the smartest holdings of the Ciano's clan, which piled up an immense fortune in the fascist heydays through grafting and profiteering.

The Ciano clan is formed by Galeazzo Ciano, executed in Verona, January 11, 1944, Edda Mussolini Ciano, widow of Galeazzo and Fabrizio, Raimonda e Marzio Ciano, children of Edda and nephews of the ex-Duce.

Other Ciano properties attached are the apartement which was occupied by the former Foreign Minister in Via Angelo Secchi 9, on Parioli hills., in Rome, in a modernistic streamlined building. It was the private residence of Galeazzo in Rome and during the nazi-fascist occupation of the capital it was plundered and devastated by the S.S. and the neo-fascists.

The feudal domain of the Ciano was in Leghorn, where Galeazzo was the publisher of the daily paper IL TELEGRAFO, edited by Giovanni Ansaldo, and inherited from his father, Costenzo, large estates which are to be confiscated.

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The Ciano had vast interests in corporate firms and practically in all big industries, throughout Italy.

Their investements represent the bulge of the Ciano fortune, but unfornately the Fascist before fleeing Rome to k away with them all books and records of the so-called Provincial Council of Corporations with which all owners of industrial securities had to register their names and their holdings.

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This makes difficult for the inquiring authorities to ascertain the extent of Ciano financial assets and to figure out accurately their amount which is believed to run in billions.

Properties of all relatives of Ciano families are also under attachement. Among them was Alessandro Frontoni, a coal importer, who profited immensely from his connections with Fascist bigwigs, and was made Count by Mussolini.

Frontoni committed suicide after Mussolini's downfall.

The Capri villa is not of artistic value, and in its so-walled "Duce" style and pompous adornements it represents a striking evidence of the bad taste of its former occupancy. It stands out near the remains of the historical Tiberius villa. A special road leading to the Ciano's residence had to be built in the steep cliffs overlooking the sea. The cost was charged to the Italian tax-payers.

MORE GENERALS FACING TRIAL FOR FAILURE TO DEFENDE NAPLES.

More military chiefs, besides General Pentimalli and General Del Tetto, will be brought to bar for failure to defend Naples against the Nazi invaders.

Investigations on their case are carried out by the High Commissioner for anti-fascist sanctions and proceedings against the indictable will be started as soon as the Military Authorities remit to the High Commissionership the results of their inquiry.

LIBERAL EXECUTIVES MEET UNDER BENEDETTO CROCE CHAIRMANSHIP.

1832

The Executives of the Liberal Party meet this afternoon under the presidence of Benedetto Croce. The meeting will not be public.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.4/NND No. 785046

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Niccolo Carandini, recently appointed Italian representative to London is to be replaced in variuos party offices and in the post of Minister without Portfolio. This is one of the subjects at the order of the day.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.4/NND No. 763516

Valentino Bresi and Mario Ferrara are slated as probable successors to Carandini. It is possible, moreover that Carandini, following the precedent set by Count Sforza, will consider its Ambassadorship compatible with his present incumbency of Minister without portfolio

The Executive of the Liberal Party is called upon to discuss political developments which are of special interest for the Liberals. It is known that Croce advised from Naples to the Executive in Rome to cancel from the order of the day any reference to the institutional issue.

From well informed sources we learn that it is not impossible more developments of Liberal's activities might occur in the near future regardless of the results of to-day's meeting in Rome.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN Nº 328 NOV. 4, 1944
0900 h.

ITALY CELEBRATING THE 4TH OF NOVEMBER.

All roman papers comment this morning on the recurrence of the Italian Victory Day, the 4th of November, anniversary of Villa Giusti armistice and of the end of the first world war.

UNITÀ, organ of the Communist Party, writes:

"The earnest hopes of our people were frustrated by Mussolini, who, by stirring up imperialistic ambitions, led the country to disaster. A betrayal, a foul dealing like this will not occur again. Italians to-day are willing to fight only for making Italy safe through a democratic rebirth.

The young generations that are mourning the fruitless sacrifices of their fathers will not stand new reactionary or imperialistic manoevring which might frustrate their sqcrifice once again."

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action places emphasis on the fact that:

"A single generation has fought two wars", and observes:

"If the great leaders of the nations that withstood in such a glorious way the nazi-fascist aggression, and resisted it would not be able to fulfil through victory the aspirations of the peoples towards liberty and peace and would not be able to assert them, Europe will be wiped out from the history of modern civilization. Archeologists in the future would go over the relics of the wrecked cities thoughtfully, as visiting the ruins of Babilonia and Ninive."

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" If the great leaders of the nations that withstood in such a glorious way the nazi-fascist aggression and resisted it would not be able to fulfil through victory the aspirations of the peoples towards liberty and peace and would not be able to assert them, Europe will be wiped out from the history of modern civilization. Archaeologists in the future would go over the relics of the wrecked cities thoughtfully as visiting the ruins of Babilonia and Ninive."

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CORRIERE DI ROMA notes that fascist propaganda tried to link up the celebration of the 4th of November with the anniversary of the so-called March on Rome(October 28) in an attempt at confirming a falsehood resulting from imposed violences and frauds: that is fascism pretending to be the child of Vittorio Veneto brought along by Mussolini to the Royal Palace. But as such a lie was being played up more

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and more insolently and shamelessly by official stories, our heart protested more and more sorrowfully over such untruth.

"To our conscience the 4th of November was not the premise and the completion of the other recurrence, but just its clearest ideal antithesis. To our conscience it represented the last stage of the Risorgimento. Nothing would be irretrievably lost if the will to rise again is still alive with us" the paper adds.

"The ideals which stirred up our country in that struggle have come back. Our dead ones, our soldiers of liberty, the voices of the Ardeatine caves and other countless dim caves over all Italy testify to this renaissance."

INNKEEPER SHOT BY UNIFORMED NEGROES.

IL TEMPO, Independent, reports that a group of uniformed men among whom were negroes, entered shortly before 8 p.m. a bar at N° 59 in Vicolo Sciarra and asked for a drink. The dealer, Alberto Gatti, tried to resist the request because it was almost the time limit and serving intoxicating drinks to allied soldiers was no longer allowed after that hour.

He succeeded in getting them out of the premises, but the soldiers went on shouting loudly and gesticulating outside till one of them drew out a knife and stabbed Alberto Gatti who fell down on the pavement. While from the nearby Police H.Q. Allied M.Ps. heard called out, a woman stopped a passing car and accompanied Gatti to thehospital where he died shortly afterwards from the injuries.

IL TEMPO comments:

"We hope that the Allied Military Authorities would intervene and inflict an exemplary punishment to the responsibles."

END OF PRESS REVIEW

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BULLETIN Nº 327

November 3, 1944.
2000 A.

BONOMI COALITION V. SOCIALIST PARTY WOUNDED.

This morning the Cabinet discussed the Italian political situation with regard to the most recent manifestations of the C.N.L. In informal declarations at the end of the meeting it was affirmed that the discussion had resulted in clarifying the various problems and in bringing about a tentative plan for improving the working of the present Government coalition.

The six parties of the National Committee of Liberation agreed on a political truce which affords to the Government the possibility of getting long and the difficulties of the Italian conditions. Evidently the truce entered upon in principle is not faithfully respected by tactics and practices of all parties, because the Cabinet is called from time to time totthe overhauling of its political set up. Party squabbles are going on. "Unità" organ of the Communist Party and "Risorgimento Liberale", organ of the Liberal Party set forth different views on the responsibilities for sorrowful episodes occurred recently in Italy. Mario Scoccimarro Deputy Commissioner for anti-Fascist sanctions charged ministers with sabotaging the cleaning up of the Italian house. Emilio Lussu asserted that only a Leftist block could avert a civil war in Italy. Ministers Alessandro Casati presented and then withdrew his resignation a few days ago. Efforts to make prevail party policy on Government line of action brought about the necessity of clarifying once more the situation. Authoritative circles hold however that Bonomi Government will undergo some minor changes but will continue to rule Italy. The six parties are fully aware that for the time being no other combination is conceivable outside the National Committee of Liberation. No single party is strong enough to stand alone Government overtaxing responsibilities. Italians in the North are still fighting against the enemy, and the six parties are likely to patch up their reciprocal divergencies till after the [illegible] Italy, for the

1828

BONOMI COALITION V. SOCIALIST PARTY SQUABBLES.

This morning the Cabinet discussed the Italian political situation with regard to the most recent manifestations of the C.N.L. In informal declarations at the end of the meeting it was affirmed that the discussion had resulted in clarifying the various problems and in bringing about a tentative plan for improving the working of the present Government coalition.

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missionership for anti-Fascist sanctions is a very delicate one. Sforza was an indipendent with no party affiliation. Zanibomi, Sforza's predecessor, was an independant too. It is very likely that to preside over the official agency for anti-Fascist sanctions will be nominated a non-party man, probably a Supreme Court Justice, we learn from authoritative sources today.

MUSSOLINI'S FORMER FLYING INSTRUCTOR SUSPENDED FROM SERVICE.

The Air Brigade General Attilio Biseo, who was flying instructor of Mussolini, and was well known as having taken part in the Transatlantic flying raid organised by Italo Balbo in 1933, and for having been President of the LATI Air Service which linked up Italy with Latin America, has been suspended from service, together with five other Air Generals, as a precautionary measure for well founded suspicions of collaboration with the Nazi-Fascists.

IF FISHING INDUSTRY STARTED AGAIN IT WOULD FURNISH CHEAP FOOD TO THE ITALIANS.

A rapid reorganisation of the fishing industry could furnish cheap food for the Italians. Italy consumed one million and 750 thousand quintals of fish a year for a sum of 787 million and 500 thousand lire, calculating the price of the product at L.4,50 the kg, according to statistics of the "Centre for Economic Studies" made public to-day.
A financial movement of 20 millions a year developed round the industry, for the buying of nets, hemp, timber, varnishes, iron, cork, lamps, bits of engines and spare parts. This figure must be doubled if one calculates also the fuel consumed by the motor boats and the buying of new engines for the boats.
On the fishing industry lived 96,000 fishers, 4500 workers of the canning industries, 1200 manufacturers of cords and fishing nets, 870 fishing boat repairers and oar makers, 7000 fishmongers; a total of 114,000 families. Along the coasts of the parts of Italy already liberated, calculating Rimini, Sicily, Leghorn, including Sardinia, about 7000 trawlers plied their trade, of the 9379 working from the whole peninsula, about 550 motor boats on the 925 of the general census and about 24,000 rowing boats or sailing boats on the

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Experts believe that by certain cooperatives it would be possible to develop another the renewal of the fishing activity and to furnish to Italians within a short time an excellent food at a low price. They also believe that the Allies, who are at present studying the problem, might suspend for some time the shipping of some loads of stockfish and substitute it instead by cotton for the nets and by material for the boats. The reorganisation of fishing in liberated Italy might thus partly alleviate the Allies from the necessity of feeding the civil population, and furnish to the whole service the fresh food.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

At page 1 of Bulletin 327 please read: "The designation of Alberto Chanc. to the post of Ambassador to France when diplomatic relations between the two countries are resumed..."

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.5/NND No. 785016

BULLETIN Nº 326 November 3,1944.
1600 h.

BENEDICTINES REFUSE OFFERS TO REBUILD MONTECASSINO ABBEY.

The Abbot of Montecassino, Gregorio Diamare, has left Rome in these days to return to the Monastery territory. The Abbot who is 79, excises the functions of a bishop in some villages which used to depend from the Abbey and in one of the Churches of these villages he will establish his temporary Cathedral and residence. The greater part of the monks is still in Rome; at Montecassino there are three of them to act as caretakers; they live in improvised shelters among the ruins of the Abbey and have adapted a Chapel where they celebrate Holy Mass.

From many parts one has thought of the reconstruction of this historic centre of the Benedictine Order and offers in money have also reached the Abbot, one of these a very important one. These have, however, at least for the present, been refused. It is thought that the Benedictine Order will provide directly to the reconstruction with contributions from all the Monasteries of the Order disseminated throughout the world.

ARMY GENERAL STAFF CORPS ABOLISHED.

The abolition of the Army General Staff Corps is the most important measure approved in the Cabinet meeting which took place this morning at the Viminale Palace under Bonomi's chairmanship. An officials communiqué says:"This measure has been dictated and counselled by the necessity of a radical transformation of this important service which, rich in noble traditions, had in recent times shown signs of decadence, due to insufficient care in the selection of its members, and to the excessive and unjustified advantages of career granted to many.

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The present Head of the General Staff, Marshal Giovanni Messe, declared to Minister Alessandro Casati to "SI", after the Cabinet meeting, will not cease from his office because of the measure adopted today. Marshal Messe depends from the "Presidenza del Consiglio". Also General Berardi, head of the Army General Staff remains at his post. The measure adopted today means in substence that the General Staff Corps will no longer be a closed body, almost a real caste, but a new organism in which officers coming from the fighting armies will be able to enter, after having naturally gone through the War School training. The present Heads of the General Staff of the Navy and of the Airforce has remain at their posts, being respectively the Undersecretary of the Navy Admiral Raffaele De Courten, and General Piacentini.

In to-day's Cabinet meeting, following a request of the Justice Minister, an important reshuffle among the High Magistrates has been approved. This concerns 23 Magistrates.

The next Cabinet meeting will take place next Tuesday.

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BULLETIN PAGE 1

NOV. 3,1944
1700 h.

A NEW PARTY CROPPING UP.

A new political party has just cropped up in southern Italy under the name of Reformist Party, which, it is said, originates from an underground movement dating back to November 1943 when Rome was occupied by the Nazis.

A lawyer is the promoter, Giovanni D'Onofrio.

The newcomer in theovercrowded italian political scene declared to SI to-day that the Reformist Party stands for " a sound liberalism brought up to date on economic and social planning." The new party advocates a "gradual not utopian reforming and a close alliance and cooperation with the United Nations."

The institutional issue should be put off till after the war D'Onofrio added, and a coalition government should be set up along broader lines to bring about more national unity for the solution of outstanding reconstruction problems. The party visualises a federal constitution for Italy in the future and a General Confederation of the European Nations. The new party wants anti-fascist sanctions for major responsibles of the italian disaster and profiteers and an exemplary punishment of all neofascists who ought to be dealt with as gangsters.

JEWS PERSECUTORS CALLED UPON TO ANSWER FOR THEIR CRIMES.

Numerous fascists who persecuted Jews, especially during the period of the german occupation of Rome, are now called upon to answer for their crimes and misdeeds. Penal proceedings are now pending in Courts.

Among the indicted are Ambrogio Bianchi, now in Regina Coeli jail, former chief of the fascist group of Campitelli. This zone including quarters mostly inhabited by Jews and the "ghetto" proper, afforded to the "gerarca" the opportu-

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Alvaro Morville e Matilde Scalcione are charged with denouncing to the Nazis and causing the arrest of Edoardo della Torre a lawyer, latter murdered in the Ardeatine caves massacre. Other indicted are: Italo Consalvi, Giovanni Pastore, Giovanni Tozzola, Giuseppe Lanna, Natale Borsi, Giuseppe Ruggiero, all members of the so-called battalion "Ettore Muti". They carried out the plundering of Ida Tagliacozzo, widow of Coen properties in Via Poli 29. Mrs. Tagliacozzo was robbed of all furnitures, silverwares, art works and other valuables hundreds of thousands lires worth.

De Ruggiero solely is now in prison. Others on the

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same gang managed to escape in time to northern Italy or going into hiding.

RUMANIAN MINISTER MAY LEAVE VATICAN CITY.

Basilio Grigorcea, Minister of Rumania to the Holy See and his Staff who had taken up residence within Vatican City, are now at liberty to reside in Italian territory, the Allied Authorities notified to Vatican officials to-day.

RUMOUR ATTENDED AT EXCELSIOR HOTEL DENIED.

Republican Fascist Radio reported that a bomb would have been placed in the Excelsior Hotel in Rome. The transmission of the Fascist Radio is termed a mere invention by authorities in Rome. The rumour is absolutely groundless.

SFORZA RESIGNS FROM HIS COMMISSIONERSHIP FOR ANTI FASCIST SANCTIONS.

Count Carlo Sforza, State Minister, resigned from the Commissionership for Antifascist sanctions, following his appointment as Ambassador to the President of the United States and head of a Government mission to Washington.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 323 NOV. 3, 1944
900 h.

AMBASSADOR CARANDINI SAYS HE IS GOING TO LONDON TO REPRESENT ITALY NOT AS A PARTY MAN.

Ambassador Niccolò Carandini, Italian representative in London, addressing a meeting of the Liberal Party in Perouse declared that :" he is going to represent the rights and the duties of Italy in a great nation of which we never were real enemies and for which our inner feeling is of allies in fact and friends in spirit, beyond any formal definition", the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party reports.

Carandini went on saying: I am convinced that by serving Liberalism one serves Italy and by serving Italy one serves liberal ideals alike "

Carandini outlined the main point of the liberal party programme which stands for orderly development of social reforming in Italy, progressive democracy, and international collaboration.

LOMBRASSA CHARGED WITH WAR CRIMES.

on

ITALIA LIBERA commenting the arrest in Pesaro of Giuseppe Lombrassa former Undersecretary of Corporations and Commissioner for the province of Lubiana observes that he is a notorious character responsible for deportation of Italian workers to Germany and persecution of Jews in Rome.

"Lombrassa" the paper adds," was one of the many big fascists who disgraced our name in Jugoslavia. Along with

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

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"Lombrassa" the paper adds," was one of the many big fascists who disgraced our name in Jugoslavia. Along with Grazioli, executed by the patriots lately, along with General Robotti and the Questore Messana, Lombrassa was one of the authors of the massacres occurred in the socalled"new province of Lubiana". Hundreds of hostages shot down, thousands of prisoners tortured to death, thousands and thousands of civilians interned in concentration camps want their revenge. Lombrassa should be tried by the Italian peopleand

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by the Jugoslav people on charge of war crimes."

ADMIRALS SHOULD NOT ESCAPE SANCTIONS.

"The Admirals whose position in regard to the fascist Party and to the events of September 8 - 10 is very compromised, are tabù, that is free from sanctions" AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party, asserts.

"It is true that the Navy as a whole has gallantly served our country during the September crisis, that has obeyed to the orders issued by the Government and that it represents an element of prestige in the present plight of the nation. But all this does not put its chiefs above the law and the exigency of removing from commands all those who are responsible together with fascism, of all the misfortunes of our country."

FACING ANOTHER WAR WINTER.

'Churchill's warning that we are facing another war winter was not unexpected UNITÀ, organ of the Communist Party comments." Nevertheless if we think it over, the perspective of one more winter is a brutal reminder of the terrible predicaments of our weary popular masses. We see before us hundreds of thousands of homeless men, women and children, a moltitude of idle workers and landless peasants, a large number of old people that are helplessly striving to make both ends meet with their meagre pensions against the mounting cost of living, a whole generation of sons of the people and countless destitutes that have nothing or very little to eat. It looks very bad. Such a dark picture calls for more emphasis on things to be dealt with at once and on things not to be done at all.

The problem of food supplies and transportation facilities stands out highier in priorities list. But the organization of these services requires a calm atmosphere of political activities on part of the popular masses and at se-

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The problem of food supplies and transportation facilities stands out highier in priorities list. But the organization of these services requires a calm atmosphere of political activities on part of the popular masses and at same time efficiency on part of official organs for solving those great political issues which made it necessary and workable the present Government coalition."

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END OF PRESS REVIEW

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BULLETIN Nº 322 November 2,1944
2000 h.

BRITISH LEGATION TO HOLY SEE LEAVES VATICAN CITY.

The British Minister to the Holy See, Sir Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, has in these days left the Vatican City which he had entered in June 1940, at the time of Italy's entry into the war. He was the first diplomat of the United Nations to take up his residence in the Vatican and the last to leave it. The Minister now lives in a small villa on the Aventino, near San Saba. The British Legation is instead situated in Via del Parlamento 14.

POPE RECEIVES PRINCE RUPPRECHT OF BAVARIA.

This morning the Pope received in private audience with the honours due to members of the Royal houses, Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, head of the Wittelsbach family.

Sir Samuel Ranganadhan, high Commissioner of India to the British Government, who was accompanied by his son and by the Secretary of the British Legation, and general Giuseppe Valle were also received by Pius XII.

SOVIET CAR BOUGHT BACK BY EMBASSY FROM HEIRS OF CARDINAL MAGLIONE.

The Soviet Embassy in Rome bought today, for the sum of one and a half million lire, a luxurious Soviet-built car which had been used in the last years by the late Secretary of State, Cardinal Luigi Maglione. The car was built in Russia before the war especially for the Russian Ambassador in Rome. But when the car arrived the Ambassador had already left as Italy had declared war on Russia. The Italian Foreign Office confiscated the car and Cardinal Maglione bought it from the Italian State. On many parts of the engine the Hammer and

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.5/NND No. 785016

G.Osborn. has in these days left ... had entered in June 1940, at the time of Italy's entry into the war. He was the first diplomat of the United Nations to take up his residence in the Vatican and the last to leave it. The Minister now lives in a small villa on the Aventine, near San Sabba. The British Legation is instead situated in Via del Parlamento 4.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.4/NND No. 785016

LIBERATED ITALY WILL CELEBRATE VICTORY
AGAINST GERMANS IN 1915-18 WAR.

Next Saturday, November 4th, liberated Italy will celebrate the anniversary of her victory against the Austro-Germans in the 1915-18 war, fought at the side of the Allies. In Rome at 9.30 a.m. the ex-servicemen will assemble by the monument of the Unknown Soldier, in Piazza Venezia. Later in the morning, at the Quirino theatre, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, one of the surviving Big Four at the Versailles Conference, who was Prime Minister during the First World War, will address them. Giulio Viola, President of the Ex-Servicemen's Association will present Orlando with a parchment appointing him honourary President of the association.

THE POLICE WILL NOT STRIKE.

The Policemen had never decided to go on strike, some of them declared to-day, so there will be no stoppage of work at Police H.Q. But the grave discontant and the many complaints are such as to influence seriously the efficiency of the said policemen. The principal cause of complaint is the difference made in the economic treatment between Policemen and the officers of the Guards of Public Security, though the former do most of the work. Moreover to the officers, NCOs and agents has also been granted a daily ration of food completely gratis. The policemen, excluded from this benefit, ask that this ration be granted also to them.

FORBIDDEN PLAYS TO BE SHOWN
THIS WINTER ON ROMAN STAGES.

Plays by Russian, American, French and Italian authors, formerly forbidden by the Fascist Censor, will be represented during this winter in the Roman theatres.

The Eliseo theatre starting from the 22nd of this month, will show "The War of Troy will not take place" by Jean Giroudoux, "Dead End" by Sidney Kingsley, "The Indifferents", a reduction of a novel by Alberto Moravia, a Jewish-Italian writer ostracised by Fascism.

In February at the Quirino Theatre "The Optimistic Tragedy" by the Russian Wisnewski's Vselovod. "The fifth Column" by Hemingway, "Rabagas" by Victorien Sandou and a new comedy by Ignazio Silone, who is back in Italy after 20 years exile, will be represented.

Playwriter Diego Fabbri [illegible]
ri are preparing [illegible]

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1819

Playwriter Diego Fabbri and thetre critic Gerardo Guerrieri are preparing production of Dostojewski's "Demons".

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

A GANG OF CRIMINALS ARRESTED IN ROME AFTER LIVELY STREET BATTLE.

A lively exchange of gun shots took place last night at 10,30 in the Appian suburb of Rome, between a mixed squad of Carabinieri and Policemen and a gang of bandits dressed in Allied uniforms. One of the bandits was wounded. Two truck loads of Allied soldiers arrived on the spot and all the bandits were captured. The Italian police had been warned by a telephone call that bandits were trying to steal a truck from a garage. They rushed on the place just in time to see the gang getting away on the truck. They immediately opened fire and the bandits answered. Then the Allied soldiers appeared and put an end to the miniature battle.

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

NOV.2,1944
1200 h.

08999

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.5/NND No. 785016

HOW 11 PATRIOTS WERE SUMMARY TRIED AND EXECUTED IN FERRARA.

A detalied account of the massacre of Ferrara where eleven patriots were executed by the republican neofascists last year was given to SI by a material witness who escaped from the oppressed city and managed to reach Rome to-day. For obvious reasons we are not at liberty to disclose the name of our interviewer.

"Summary trials and mercyless executions of patriots in Ferrara were at the order of the day after local patriots got started organizing a fierce resistance to nazi fascists. Our comrades in Milan, Bologna, Turin, Novara, Como since the socalled fascist restoration of September 1943 met bravely death at the hands of the revengeful enemy. [illegible] Allied planes on November 6, 1943 dropped leaflets inciting us to resist. Alessandro Pavolini from Maderno ordered his followers in Ferrara to carry out brutal retalliations against local patriots and their friends whom he termed "moral accomplices".

In the middle of November the first Assembly of the fascist republican Party convened in Verona. During the first session a messenger from Ferrara forwarded the news that the Fascist Commissioner for Ferrara, Iginio Ghisellini, had been killed. Pavolini dispatched at once the wildest elements of the "black squads" of Verona, Padova, and Rovigo to Ferrara on punitive expedition. Vezzalini, one of the most treacherous of Pavolini henchmen was the commander. These criminal tugs made irruption in our city a sunday afternoon while the local ringleaders were discussing in the offices of thd Fascio plan for reprisals against the patriots.

They picked up 11 names in the list of the local [illegible]. Some of them were detained in jail there-

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They picked up 11 names in the list of the local antifascists. Some of them were detained in jail therefore had no part whatever in the fascist chief killing. Others were seized at home by the criminals of the "black squads". They were Senator Arlotti, Colagrande, a lawyer, a public Accountant, the chief Engineer of Ferrara Common. Among those who were in jail two jews: Abau father and son, two lawyers on surveyor and a workingman were designated for arrest and execution.

It was staged a sinister mocky trial at midnight

1817

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

in one of the stately halls of the Estense castle.

All the victims were charged with resisting to Nazi Fascists or afriliating with Italia Libera and other anti-fascist groups. At the day break all victims were taken out from their cells and lined up against the external wall of the Castle and shot down by a firing squad of blackshirts.

Early passers-by could see horrified the tragic scene.

SOLEMN SERVICE FOR FRENCH DEADS.

A solemn service was celebrated this morning in San Luigi dei Francesi for the repose of the souls of french soldiers who died for the liberty and indipendence of Fatherland. The religious ceremony was attended by diplomatic representatives of France and Allied authorities.

A battalion of "Chaussers" with banners and music stood on guard in the French National Church.

ITALIAN PRESS PURGING.

Luigi Salvatorelli, Francesco Tatò and Emilio Frattarelli of the Executive of the National Press Federation were received by Scoccimarro, Deputy Commissioner for anti-fascist sanctions to make arrangements for setting up a special Commission of 15 members for the purge of the Italian Press.

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1816

REUNITING ITALIAN FREEMASONS.

A special Commission of 15 Freemasons, 5 for each of the three splitted groups of Freemasonery in Italy is discussing plans for reuniting in a single fold.

The first group is composed by the Great Master Giuseppe Maiocco and Chancellor Dunstano Cancelliera. It rep

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presents the Freemasonery of Palazzo Giustiniani, which under the Fascist Regime managed to keep on underground connections with european brotherhood.

The second group is composed of Umberto Cipolloni, Giuseppe Guastalla and Ermanno Solimene. The third is composed of the schismatics of Piazza del Gesù, where they had their seat, since seceded from Palazzo Giustiniani, 35 years ago. Doctor Gustavo Servini has been elected successor to Raoul Palermi resigned as Master.

The merging is awaited with keen interest in the international lodges, and especially by Americans, who have inaugurated in Rome a flourishing Masonic Club in Valle Tevere of late.

PENTIMALLI AND DEL TETTO TRIAL TO BE RESUMED SOON.

"Fresh evidences have been produced in the case of Pentimalli and Del Tetto, the two generals charged with collaborating with enemy. "Vincenzo De Scisciolo, Cassation Councilor declared to AI to-day. Vincenzo De scisciolo is just back to Rome from Naples where he [illegible] proceeded interrogating additional witnesses.

It is believed that by the middle of November the trial of the two Generals will be resumed before the High Court of Justice after having put off for further investigations to be carried out in Naples.

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SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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Telefono 41746

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN Nº 320 NOV. 2,1944
900 h.

EDEN'S VISITING ITALY HAILED AS A GOOD OMEN
AND FRIENDLY GESTURE

"Eden came again to Rome and once again had a talk with the Head of the Italian Government. But what a difference between to-day's meeting and that taking place in 1936!" ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action writes." As a matter of fact, no relationship whatever exists between the two events.

The antifascist Italy never had anything in common with the men Eden vainly tried to dissuade from the Ethiopian adventure in 1936. Problems to be tackled and discussed now have nothing in common either. Furthermore the atmosphere surrounding Rome parley is entirely changed because the two nations are fighting against a common enemy. We are trustful that our confidence in the man who more tenaciously that anybody else defended the prewar world will be hearty reciprocated. Last year on being questioned im the House of Commons by Ivor [illegible] Thomas whether he entertained any hard feeling in respect to Italy in consequence of 1936 episode, Eden replied that such assumption was absolutely groundless and he would prove it when occasions arised",

"We hail in Antony Eden, Minister of the great nation which offered itself to the cause of the human liberty and dignity, one of the most eminent forerunners of the spiritual come back of Europe". RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE organ of the Libdral Party writes.

AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party reports that according well informed quarters the visit

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AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party reports that according well informed quarters the visit of Antony Eden would not have political character."

"The Foreign Minister of Great Britain" the paper adds," on his way back home from Moscow intended to pay a visit to Italy as good will gesture testifying his sympathy with the Italian people and give evidence to the fact that his attitude in the past was exclusively directed against the fascist regime."

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.4/NND No. 775016

IL POPOLO,organ of the Christian Democrats writes: "Lately and precisely from the time of the declaration Churchill-Roosevelt of the last September, up to the resumption of diplomatic relations, the manifestations of American interest for Italy increased in such a way that we feel Eden also, on his way back from Moscow was able to review with Bonomi and Visconti Venosta the present Italian situation not only in respect to the Allies, but also in regard to the delicate Balkan questions.

"It is to be noted that Eden visited Rome after a sojourn in Athens."

"Of course it would be foolish to say that the whole Italian situation has been cleared up or smoothed out."

"There are still many and big questions pending."

"We like to see in Eden's visit to this Italy tortured by war, but renewed in spirit, a clear symbol of the possibility for our country to dispel away all misunderstandings piled up in last years. We look forward to the possibility of restoring on a solid and durable plan the traditional friendship between Italy and Great Britain, which the totalitarian ambitions tried to break up repudiating with our history and our true and supreme interests."

"This is why we feel Eden's visit and his meeting with our Ministers as a good omen, as another fine day in the slow but steady process of our international rehabilitation."

"IF WE WERE AMERICANS WE WOULD VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT" PIETRO NENNI SAYS.

"If we were American citizens would give our vote to Roosevelt" writes Pietro Nenni in AVANTI, organ of the

1812

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

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"IF THERE WERE AMERICANS HERE THEY WOULD VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT" PIETRO NENNI SAYS.

"If we were American citizens we would give our vote to Roosevelt" writes Pietro Nenni in AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party.

"We would vote for Roosevelt because in 1932 Roosevelt's election paved the way to the New Deal, and Roosevelt's reelection in 1936 reasserted the New Deal for the well being of working classes."

"In 1936 the world goes on in a warlike atmosphere was already prevailing in the international world, and

1812

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.4/NND No. 785016

the firm stand made by Roosevelt against Nazifascism would have enlivened a possible resistance to Hitler and Mussolini international blackmailing if Chamberlain in London and Daladier had not been so wishful thinkers as to indulge in the illusion of saving peace by sacrifying Spain to Mussolini and Cecoslovackia to Hitler. When in 1940 Roosevelt accepted to run for a third term, war was already raging in Europe since more than one year. Pofhaps the american die was already cast indipendently from Roosevelt third term election. "But to oppressed peoples the very name of Roosevelt was a symbol of ideals which were the same ideals stirring up the first partisans and underground resisters."

"To-day the reelection of Roosevelt is still linked up with those ideals and interests which during the past four years represented the invigorating spirit of the struggle against nazifascism. Under this aspect Roosevelt's responsibilities are t[illegible] immense not only towards his fellowcitizens but also in respect to Europe. We do not interfere in internal american affairs. But as far as Europe is concerned, Roosevelt's responsibilities are to-day closely related to the Atlantic Charter, that is more with peace planning still surrounded by foggy doubting than to the war already virtually won.

"In respect to war ends, the relection of Roosevelt or the election of his opponent Dewey would make no difference. But in respect to peace aims Roosevelt represents for us not the guaranty, at least the hope for an american policy inspired with a broad and human principles of justice. The Europe of 1944 cannot be set back to 1914 or 1939 either. There is something now that Roosevelt is able to weigh up whereas little hope can be entertained about the possibility of making Churchill conscious of it."

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BULLETIN Nº 319 — November 1, 1944
2000 h.

WHO IS VIOLATING POLITICAL TRUCE?
A CONTROVERSY BETWEEN LIBERALS AND COMMUNISTS.

The basis on which the Six Government Parties have built their system of collaboration from time to time becomes shaky. Cries of alarm uttered by one of the Six Parties menace to put out of balance the construction on which the political truce rests. A common effort of good will has till now intervened at the last moment to reestablish peace. And all the hustle and bustle ends up in nothing. But this time the menace appears more serious. The first cry of alarm this time was raised in the Communists field. The Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti has publically deplored that all the "appeals to reason" are addressed solely to the Socialist and the Communist Parties. Togliatti notes that every time a Communist or a Socialist writer insists on the necessity of attaining those goals which one year ago were considered generally as basic for the constitution of a free and democratic Italy, he is violently attacked and accused of having violated the truce if not of sponsoring the permanent revolution. The Communist leader added that up to now the Communists and the Socialists have given proof of great moderation. It was their appeazing attitude that allowed the constitution of the Bonomi Government and made workable the political truce. The "appeals to reason" should therefore be addressed to those who are slowing up the anti-Fascist epuration, who give orders to the Carabinieri to shoot on the peasants, who do not allow the reform of the Army to be carried out. This appeal to reason must be high and solemn, otherwise, Togliatti warns "look out for the consequences".

Togliatti's words are answered back by the editor of "Risorgimento Liberale", Mario Pennunzio, who claims that the Socialists and the Communists are wrongly complaining about a suspicion which does not exist. The Liberals, he adds, will not oppose the more advanced reforms at the condition that they are necessary and achieved with a respect of the law. The Liberals will never admit that any class can claim dictatorial

1819

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1819

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Send incitements to the mob to mete out justice by themselves, against the Law, and one approves and calls for violence and so forth?"

TYPOGRAPHERS' STRIKE CALLED OFF.

The strike predisposed by the typographers of the Roman morning papers for to-night was called off as a result of negotiations carried out between a typographers' Committee and the Director General for the Italian Press, Armando Rossini, representing Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi. The Government promised that within three days measures will be taken to have the typographers escorted home after work to put an end to the frequent nightly aggressions they had to face.

LOMBRASSA SENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMP.

Giuseppe Lombrassa, former Fascist Commissioner for internal emigration, has been held up by the Allied Police in Pesaro and put into a concentration camp awaiting the results of an inquest to be carried out on his activity. Lombrassa came to the political limelights having distinguished himself as a soldier during the Spanish Civil War. As Commissioner for internal emigration he organised the despatch to Germany of thousands of Italian workers and compelled Roman Jews to work on the Tiber embankment to clean up the Cloaca Maxima. He did not adhere to the Fascist Republic.

0913
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

so forth?"

TYPOGRAPHERS' STRIKE CALLED OFF.

The strike predisposed by the typographers of the Roman morning papers for to-night was called off as a result of negotiations carried out between a typographers' Committee and the Director General for the Italian Press, Armando Rossini, representing Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi. The Government promised that within three days measures will be taken to have the typographers escorted home after work to put an end to the frequent nightly aggressions they had to face.

LOMBRASSA SENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMP.

Giuseppe Lombrassa, former Fascist Commissioner for internal emigration, has been held up by the Allied Police in Pesaro and put into a concentration camp awaiting the results of an inquest to be carried out on his activity. Lombrassa came to the political limelights having distinguished himself as a soldier during the Spanish Civil War. As Commissioner for internal emigration he organised the despatch to Germany of thousands of Italian workers and compelled Roman Jews to work on the Tiber embankment to clean up the Cloaca Maxima. He did not adhere to the Fascist Republic.

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

BULLETIN N° 318 November 1,1944.
16°C h.

NEW PARTY OF THE RIGHT SET UP.

A new Democratic Liberal concentration Party has been set up in Rome we learn to-day.

The Party proposes to gather all those who love Italy and freedom and who have not yet adhered to other political organisations and who wish the realisation of great social reforms without upsetting order.

Chief of the new Party is Senator Alberto Bergamini around whom has been gathered a staff of Italian political personalities. Senator Bergamini founded the "Giornale d'Italia", a democratic newspaper in 1[illegible]. From 1923 he voted at the Senate always against Mussolini's Government. He was president of the Press Association that has been reestablished after July 25,1943, from which he resigned last September.

"The concentration" Bergamini declared, "will sponsor the most advanced social reforms by always keeping order and respecting freedom."

ITALIANS OF VENEZIA GIULIA ANSWER TO YUGOSLAV TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

The Italians from the Venezia Giulia, living in Rome, met to-day to draw up an answer to an article by Josip Smodlaka, Foreign Minister of the Tito Government, who requested the Venezia Giulia to be annexed to Yougoslavia. Smodlaka's arguments were that the majority of the Venezia Giulia population is not Italian, that Gorizia is historically bound to the Slav Isonzo valley, Fiume is historically and economically linked with Croatia, Trieste to the whole of Yougoslavia. Smodlaka asserted that the Trieste and Fiume populations, if favoured in the economic fields and by regional autonomies, would be glad to live under the Slav flag.

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0915

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To Smodlaka's article the Italians of the Venezia Giulia answer with the following objections:

"1°) Nobody compelled Yougoslavia, after the first World War, to accept the Rapallo Treaty, which was the only one of its time freely negotiated and agreed upon. It was so favourable to Yugoslavia that Trumbich announcing its conclusion to Veszich, exclaimed: veliki uspiehl' (Great success!)

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"2°) If one considers unfair that Slav people shall fall under Italian domination one must equally consider unfair for Italians to fall under Slav domain.

"3°) Smod Luka's statistics are those of 1910, whose falsehood was admitted even by the Central Committee for statistics in Vienna.

"4°) The last 25 years proved that Trieste is not Yougoslavia's port. Only 5% of Trieste's economic hinterland is constituted by Yougoslavia.

"5°) The Venezia Giulia has always been a geographical part of Italy. This has been recognised by all geographers except by a German one in 1916. The natural frontier of Italy are the Julian Alps and not the river Isonzo, which is very small, often nearly dry, and which cannot constitute a frontier.

"6°) Democratic Italy can give the Slav minority every possible guarantee and repay the damages provoked by the Fascist policy.

"7°) Transfer of population can be eventually discussed.

"8°) If the men were called to vote for Italy or Yougoslavia the 100% of Italians in Trieste, in the Friuli, Istria and even in Fiume would vote for Italy."

WHY WAR WAS NOT STOPPED YESTERDAY
BY "INVENTOR" of MYSTERIOUS RAY.

The war should have stopped yesterday at midnight if Signor Giambattista Lotti-Paci, a Roman "scientist" and writer of adventurous novels for young people, had not postponed the experiment he is planning since a long time: the release of a mysterious ray with the power to stop all running engines. This at least is what he says.

Lotti-Paci announced yesterday through the press that at midnight he would have pressed a button thus spreading through the whole world the "Thau Rays", as he called them, which he had captured from the stars and condensed in a small box made of gold and platinum. The rays would have stopped all motors and therefore no plane could have kept flying no tank going and war would have come to a standstill. The inventor described the "Thau ray" as absolutely innocuous to human beings. But, he added, as many thousand planes would

1807

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

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...diplo... the convention" it will be possible to arrange that at the given time only a couple of pilot-less planes will be in the air.

The announced experiment arouse much interest among the Romans. The newspaper "Tempo" which carried the news was sold out within a few hours. Copies were bought second hand for as much as 20 lire. Many people awaited midnight at the dim light of candles.

GIAMBATTISTA Lotti Paci, although generally addressed as "Professor" is no Professor at all. He has only achieved the degree of a preparatory school. He has no laboratory, no scientific instrument. He lives in a small and badly lit furnished room. When requested to show the ray-producing machine he said that he kept it hidden in a secret place.

Lotti Paci has already once aroused much interest about him announcing that he had discovered the place where a great treasure was hidden. People went to the place and started excavating until they found a big chest full of stones on which the words "Anaconda treasure" were written. It was the title of the latest book by Lotti-Paci.

Will his next book be entitled "The Thau Ray" ?

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BULLETIN N° 317

NOV. 1,1944
1200h.

"90 % OF WAR REFUGEES ARE PEASANTS DRIVEN OUT FROM THEIR FARMS" ZANIBONI DECLARES.

" Fifty thousand war refugees have been repatriated to their home towns and villages by train, by trucks, by boats, in the last four months," Tibo Zaniboni High Commissioner for War refugees declared to SI to-day.

" 90 % of them are peasants who were dragged out from their places as war was driving on.

"They have soon resumed their work, everywhere it was possible, with the help of local authorities", Zaniboni added," taking upon themselves all inconveniences. In every province and commune of liberated Italy, Welfare Agencies are actively helping refugees to resettle on the places they came from."

"The most painful scene" Zaniboni said, is offered by the children who underwent terrible hardships during the combats, who wandered for days and days till were received in houses prepared to shelter them.

Some of them look like old men and they are mostly under ten years age."

Zaniboni explained that the Commissariat is opening nurseries and infancy centres for which the first cradles have been already provided by the authorities.

For orphans special schools have been created.

The high Commissioner has declared that many contributions for refugees help are coming in from the poor classes of the population with a moving spontaneous readyness.

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1805

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"While in the cities there are people that complain about minor troubles and petty things, the calm and patient behaviour of the refugees is setting a good example for all of us", Zaniboni concluded .

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MUSSOLINI'S PROPERTIES ATTACHED BY ROME COURT'S
MOST OF THE EX DUCE'S ASSETS TEMPORARILY SAFE IN
BRAZIL

All properties of Mussolini and his family have been attached by order of the Rome tribunal upon request of the General Attorney of the State, we learn to-day.

The properties and valuables belonging to the ex-Duce and members of his family are liable to confiscation according to Art. 26 of the Decree of July 27, 1944 for nationalization of illegal profits. The properties attached in Rome are only a small fraction of Mussolini's fortune because most of the assets piled up during 20 years were transferred abroad since long time and are said to have been deposited in Brazil, and temporarily out of reach.

The attachement order for the properties regards 14 persons, namely Benito Mussolini, Michele Mussolini, his wife, Romano and Anna Maria Mussolini, his underage children, Vittorio Mussolini, his elder son, Guido and Adria Mussolini sons of Vittorio who results a divorcee, Gian Ruberti widow ofBruno Mussolini, Marina Mussolini daughter of Bruno, Severio Petacci surgeon, Palmira Persichetti Petacci, his wife, Marcello Petacci, Clara Petacci who divorced Captain Federici, Miria Petacci Boggiani and other three sons of Dr. Petacci. It may appear surprising that the whole of Petacci family was brought underantifascist sanctions. But the illgotten riches of the Petaccis are presumed to originate from the immoral relationship of the two Doctor's daughters with Mussolini. The private residence of the Duce was Villa Torlonia which being occupied now by the Allies could not be searched and placed under confiscation orders. Only the luxurious apartment of the widow of Bruno Mussolini, Gina Ruberti, came under sanctions in Rome. On the contrary very fruitful for the State was the preceding against Petacci family's.

A large estate acquired in 1932, by Dr. Francesco Petacci near Grottaferrata the alleged VillaClaretta on the slopes of Monte Mario, which is in the name of Clara, Miria, and Giuseppina Petacci, and all the artistic furnitures and valuables belonging to them were placed under attachement. In the long list are to

1804

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046
0923

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1804

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

a[illegible] statue of Venus.

The liberation of Predappio, native town of Mussolini, will now render possible to confiscate the Rocca delle Caminate castle and other ex-Duce's properties in Forli province. As to the assets deposited in Brazil the Italian Government is not in position to proceed directly for claiming back them because technically Brazil is still in war with Italy and diplomatic relations are still to be reestablished.

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BULLETIN N° 316

NOV. 1, 1944
900 h.

CHOOSING RIGHT MEN FOR REPRESENTING ITALY ABROAD

The resumption of the diplomatic relations between Italy and the United Nations is leading to much discussion as to the right men qualifying for representing the new Italy abroad. In this regard UNITA organ of the Communist Party, observes that the Italian Foreign Office was the most fascistized of the Government departments and the diplomatic career in Italy had long since been transformed in a feudal domain of the Cianos, Alfieris, Jacomonis, "Top ranking posts" the paper adds, "are still held by diplomatists made to order of Ciano and other fascist bigwigs." UNITA asserts that the Foreign Affairs Ministry is resisting actively the antifascist purge and suggests that an extraordinary commission be appointed by the Government to carry out without delay an effective clean up before proceeding to select the noncompromised and trustworthy personnel for more than a dozen of diplomatic and consular offices to be reopened in foreign countries.

AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party, writes on the same subject: "New men, or old political figures not compromised with the recent past, can give us assurance of sincerity, earnestness, capability, and consciousness. The appointment to the various diplomatic posts in Europe and in America of new representatives is a very urgent job because we must first of all be responsible to the recent dispositions of the United Nations towards us and testify our confidence.

"We must choose new and honest men so that we might obtain as soon as possible the repeal of the Armistice clauses and be recognized as Allied".

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

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1802

LEFTIST BLOCK SUGGESTED

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action sets forth fresh proposals for organizing a block of all leftist parties; "in fault of which," the paper holds, "Italy would head towards civil war and not towards democratic reconstruction of the state;"

The paper observes that a leftist block could not

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be set up again along the lines of the combination which existed in the days of underground activities. It was then too weak, it was more a block of radicals than of leftists. Within all parties forming the Committees of National Liberations there are now right and left wings. If the latters are going to prevail then a coalition of all leftist wings of all parties would be practicable. "We are not manoeuvring for breaking up parties discipline and unity. We are only emphasizing the exigiciencies of a political situation requiring a clarification of the outstanding issues" ITALIA LIBERA concludes.

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