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

As news agencies are forbidden, the
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PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN N° 443
(Single Sunday Issue)

DECEMBER, 31, 1944
1300 hrs

TODAY'S HEADLINES.

Disclosures of the penal proceedings against General
Roatta throw sinister light on the criminal activities
of the S.I.M. during the Spanish civil war.
UNITA', Communist.

The New Year will bring peace by carrying the fight to
the ultimate destruction of the enemy. Italy's achieve-
ment in 1944 mostly due to the strenuous efforts of the
working classes. Hard struggles are still ahead but
all indications augur well for the future.
UNITA', Communist.

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international standing of the new Democratic Italy,
emerging from the catastrophe.
IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

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but political crisis are brewing up in Europe for the
New Year.

AVANTI! Socialist.

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exert war and reconstruction efforts to the utmost
for the full liberation and Democratization of the
Nation.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

HOW MOSSELLI BROTHERS WERE KILLED
BY CIANO'S HIRELINGS.

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HOW ROSSELLI BROTHERS WERE KILLED
BY GIANO'S HIRELINGS

"Sabotage activities are connected with the killing of the Rosselli brothers in France", writes IL TEMPO, Independent, on reviewing the evidences of the penal proceedings against General Moutta and top-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Colonel Emanuele Santo admitted during the cross examination conducted by the interrogating magistrate that "S.I.M." was ordered by Giano to "eliminate"

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Carlo Rosselli, of the "Justice and Liberty" movement, who was considered as a dangerous element by the Fascist Regime. Major Navale of the S.I.M. contacted with the French "Cagoullards" to carry out the job. The "Cagoullards" took care of the plan for murdering Carlo Rosselli.

Accidentally Carlo's brother, Nello Rosselli, was present when the murder occurred in France, July 1937. The "Cagoullards" did not hesitate to kill him to get rid of a material witness. Ciano had directed the S.I.M. to kill the anarchist Borromini, who was a refugee in France. Borromini managed to escape from the hirelings.

The mother and the widows of the Rosselli brothers are now living in the United States. Prominent members of the Party of Action wired suggesting their intervention as plaintiff in the prosecution against the defendants.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST GENERAL ROATTA.
SENTENTIAL EVIDENCES OF CRIMES
PERPETRATED AGAINST SPAIN.

New sinister light on the criminal activities of the S.I.M. is being thrown by the results of the investigations conducted in the penal proceedings against General Roatta, UNITA', Communist, reports.

The Colonel of the Carabinieri Emanuele Santo, now under arrest, on January 29 and February 3, 1937 reported to the Commander of the S.I.M. (Military Information Service) sabotage activities organized and carried out against the supply lines of the Spanish loyalists, and in particular against Russian ships sailing from Near East ports.

Colonel Santo proposed also to introduce bacteria in the food supplies destined to the loyalists in Spain and to provoke epidemics in Barcelona "which would determine the closing of the French borders for health protective measures". Colonel Santo proposed also that 25,000 lire be awarded to sabotage reports for the destruction of a locomotive, or the

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All these sabotage acts were carried out as it is shown by the evidences relating to explosive

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devices placed on February 29, 1937, aboard the N/S "The City of Barcelona", the S/M "Villie de Madrid", 40 trucks in the port of Maastricht, under the rail-road bridge on the river Tet at Perpignan in the offices of the Spanish Consulate of Perpignan, (March 6, 1937), in a passenger car at the station of Narbonne that was occupied by Loyalist officers and personalities leaving for Barcelona (March 7, 1937). In regard to the Narbonne attempt, the reports sent over by the Colonel Sante to his superiors specify that the explosion was retarded by unforeseen circumstances but "the setback was indirectly successful because it provoked the mobilization of the local police, the round up of people working for the Loyalists, and the seizure of materials destined to Spain."

ACTIONISTS SUPPORT THE COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN FOR A "BIG ITALIAN ARMY".

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action, looks favorably upon the initiative sponsored by the Communists for organizing a "Big Italian Army".

"We agree with the Communists on the desirability of exerting all efforts to help the liberated Italy overcome the present weakness, and call the youngest as well as the eldest elements who fought as partisans to revitalize the Italian armed forces.

"But the possibility of such developments the paper adds is not depending on the Committees of Liberation, or the Allies or the Government; each one of them considered apart, it depends on the combined efforts of all energies, and above all on the willingness of the Allies and the organizing ability of the new Government.

"As long as there is want of confidence on part of the Allies in regard to our military national effort it is not controlled by the S.I.M. and the most reactionary circles of the War Ministry, as long as the policy of the Government is extremely cautious and proceeds circumspectly, and as concerned with the so-called traditional loyalty of the armed forces, all initiatives for intensifying war effort are bound to fail."

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"This is why the paper concludes the Communist Party campaign, to which we are willing to give our support most cordially, cannot represent a goal for itself, but only means for larger actions."

END OF PRESS REVIEW

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NEW EUROPE WILL BE BUILT
BY LEFTIST FO CES - NENNI

Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Socialist Party, gave a lecture on "the moment in Europe and Italy", at the Teatro Brancaccio this morning.

A large crowd packed the theatre. Among those present were Palmiro Togliatti, Vice Premier, Mauro Scoccimarro, Minister of Occupied Territories, Negarville, Hon. Bocconi, the Under-Secretary of the Communications, Mario Fano and many other prominent men in the political and intellectual world of the Capital.

Pietro Nenni reviewed the historic events of 1944 and pointed out that Germany has shown the capacity to keep on fighting. "But - he remarked - this is only for prolonging the war. There is no recovering possibility whatever for Nazi-Fascism against the heroic efforts of the Allied troops and the Red Army. In all liberated countries a political struggle is engaged against the institutions of the past.

An enthusiastic applause from the audience underlined the words of the orator when he referred to France, Belgium and Greece.

Nenni went on recalling that when in 1939 he saw Churchill among the soldiers, he saw in him the champion of justice, while to-day the British Premier represents a contradiction as he supports reactionary forces. (The crowd roars: Long live the Republic!)

Every force is on the march in France, Greece and Belgium. Nenni went on to who will build the new Europe. We wish for the reunion of a Conference of all European workers to set down the bases for peace and justice.

The problems of other Countries are ours. We must get rid of all the past. While in London I felt once more that our hour has not struck yet; the hour in which Europe and the world shall show in us an unlimited confidence.

Nenni then speaks about the alliance between Monarchy and Fascism which he accuses of having brought about the present situation. "Italy - he says - will regain progress only when she will have shown that she severed all ties with her past."

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We refuse any co-operation with the Monarchical forces, (Cheers and shouts of "Down with the Monarchy!") and we will fight all who bear the responsibilities of the past. Some of the Italian problems can be postponed until the whole Country is liberated, such as the creation of a Republic. The crisis of last June had been necessarily a compromise solution. But while the war is continuing, other problems, according to the Socialist leader, must be solved, such as the strengthening of the CNLs, the anti-Fascist purge, and the confiscation of the profits of the Fascist bosses. Otherwise Democracy will have to kneel down in front of the reactionary forces.

Nenni then recalls the support given to the anti-Nazi resistance by the Partisans and the people. This should exclude a come-back of the reactionary forces and create a Democratic will, which cannot bear foreign vetoes and must overpower the will of the licutenant General. (Cheers) "The recent crisis and its compromise solution are only an aspect of a wider crisis. The crisis has put in doubt the very existence of the CNLs. Bonomi is carrying out the policy of Don Abbondio (Don Abbondio is a character in Alessandro Manzoni's "Professi Sposi", a well-known priest, typifying fear and indecision;) and we remain doubtful in front of the puzzle of the Christian Democrats. But we fully adhere to the Milan CNL. (Cheers) As for our Communist friends I will say that the unity of action is not just an expediency of electoral or ministerial policy. For us this unity is the result of the experiences of the Western Democratic working classes and the experience of the heroic Soviet people". (Cheers and shouts of "Long live Russia")

The speaker then calls for the setting up of a Free Italian Republic, based on the proletarian forces of Socialists and Communists. In his opinion there cannot be a really Democratic structure unless land estates larger than 100 hectares are socialised; unless the forces of plutocracy are smashed. It will be well remembered that it is useless to bring forward the eternal bugbear of the Bošcevic

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"War is and will remain the central factor of today's life. But one must create the weapons to win it. One must create a really national army bound by an oath to the Nation and Italy." (Cheers)

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At this point a soldier in a group of Italian paratroops shouts: "We also are here!"

The sentence is not well understood by the crowd who get excited. Menni notices the interruption and answers back:

"If that soldier is a combatant I wish that on his side also the Partisans will be allowed to fight. There are today thousand and thousand Partisans who cannot fight because they will not accept a discipline which is not that of a free country, which does not originate from an Italy place above the monarchy." (All the present rise to their feet shouting: "Long live the republic!")

Pietro Nenni, approaching conclusion, states that the field must be cleared of all the obstacles towards the formation of a great national army.

"We say to the Allies: Let us do what we can." The country still has possibilities of recovery and all the Italians are ready to bear more sacrifices to contribute to victory. Italy will be made on the battle-fields. We are going towards the conclusion of a great drama out of which the new Democracy will be born. It will be Socialist Democracy. Only then on the ruins, on sacrifices, on the blood shed, we will be able to create a new form of society where justice, freedom, human solidarity will reign."

The soldier who interrupted Nenni, together with his comrades, gets on the stage to explain that he did not intend to contradict him. They remain there, sometimes chatting cordially with the Socialist leaders.

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There should be no leak.

BULLETIN No 542

December 30, 1941
2000 h.

POSTPONEMENT OF SENATORS TRIAL SCUGHT.

To bring to the bar the aged Senators Alfredo Felici, and
Giacomo Emilio Curatulo would cause their death at this time of
the year " maintained their Deferce Counsellors Annibale Angeluocci
and Angelo Libotte before the President of Justice High Court,
today.

The Solicitors supported their request for a postponement
of the trial to a later date, with medical certificates on the
poor health of the two defendants. The President withheld any
decision till after the physicians designated by the State to check
the actual conditions of the two Senator reports to the Court.
Senators Alfredo Felici and Giacomo Emilio Curatulo, are charged
with espionage activities and are called upon to answer before
the High Court for Fascist crimes. They are under arrest in a
private nursing home at Corso d'Italia in Rome.

THE DEBT SIDE OF THE LEDGER, ACCORDING TO
THE VOCE REPUBBLICANA.

"Voce Repubblica", organ of the Republican Party, reviewing
the main events occurred in Liberated Italy after the rescue of
Rome points out that the showing of the Six Parties is bitterly
disappointing. "On the arrival of the Allies in Rome they rushed
to gain powers in Government posts, top ranking incumbencies.
The Epuration? It was practised to vacate posts destined to the
conquerors, carried out to vent personal grievances, and hindered
if applied to the purge of high circles, and the clean up of
Generals, Admirals servile to the King, and the big business...

"Confiscation of illegal profits? A jest... The problems of
transportations, of reconstructions, of public health, of currency
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As for the major problems, relating to the war for the full
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"To bring to the bar the aged Senators Alfredo Felici, and Giacomo Emilio Curatulo would cause their death at this time of the year" maintained their Defense Counsellors Annibale Angelucci and Angelo Libette before the President of Justice High Court, today.

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"Confiscation of illegal profits? A jest... The problems of transportation, of reconstructions, of public health, of currency of food supply? A subject of Ministerial discursing..."

As for the major problems, relating to the war for the full liberation of Italy, the Italians are given a valuable contribution only through their heroic partisans... We are told that the Allies did not want our volunteers. It is a lie... He who does not

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want a popular army in Victor Manuel.... The foe of the volunteers is the House of Savoy... None the less there is a light dawning for 1945.... There are Generals who are anxious to serve Italy. They have withdrawn their men from the Ministerial comedy... The Italian people hope for the triumph of Liberty and Truth. This is the force which will resist the "caiorra" of monarchists and will save Italy."

The paper asks a National Army and a provisional Government for 1945: the victory year.

THE CREDIT SIDE OF THE LEDGER: ACCORDING TO THE LABOUR DEMOCRATS.

"Ricostruzione", organ of the Labour Democrats reviewing the Italian developments of 1944 observes that despite the failure of many illusions and expectations, with the liberation of Rome and Central Italy the Italian political life is reborn. From the underground movements resulted the Government which designated Bonomi as rightful head... There are indications of national reconstruction even during the war to which we are permitted by the Allies to give a very limited contribution. Factories, roads, railways, bridges, public services wrecked by war operations destroyed by the Nazi furore are being repaired or reconstructed and put to work again throughout the liberated provinces. We are justified to look forward hopefully to 1945, which will be the victory year."

OTHER 3000 WAR REFUGEES ARRIVING IN ROME.

Nearly 3000 war refugees from Tuscany will arrive in Rome during the next few days. This will render still more hard the task of the High Commissioner who must provide for lodging, feeding, and clothing of so many people, besides those that continuously are arriving in Rome from other damaged districts.

In order to form an idea of such a ponderous task it is to be pointed out that over 3000 refugees are already sheltered in "Cinecittà" alone. They arrived mostly from Tunis, Tripoli, Cyrenaica and Sardinia.

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"Cinecittà", which was the major Italian cinematographic centre, was in a very bad shape when last August it was hurriedly cleared of debris for housing the first one thousand refugees arrived from the South. Successively the various studios and other edifices of "Cinecittà" were restored and adapted for the new guests. The Cinema became a centre for the reception, assistance and relocation of refugees to other semi-permanent settlement places, because "Cinecittà" is prevalently a temporary and first aid gathering station.

Today the organization of this big refugees' Home is to be considered as perfect as the available means could permit, and

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Tito Zaniboni, the High Commissioner for War Refugees is doing the utmost to improve further the various services of the Centre and to provide the large supplies of food, clothes, medicines required. He is personally visiting very often "Cinecittà" in order to get in touch with the Guests as well as with the personnel that takes care of them.

The personnel includes 24 nurses of the Italian Red Cross, besides the sanitary staff of the infirmary.

Seven big studios have been transformed in dormitories with nearly 500 beds each. Refugee members of the same family have formed a sort of private apartments by erecting 3 metre high screens which give them the opportunity of living somewhat apart. Each studio is equipped with field-kitchens, stoves, lavatory and other sanitary services.

But in order to get together the studios can shelter at least 4000 persons, as well as of necessity other edifices and pavilions can be used for lodging for transient refugees.

There is also a little Chapel, while other stands have been transformed in school rooms, where the refugee children can follow the regular lessons of the first three years of primary schools. For younger children there is a kindergarten.

The improvement of this big refugee camp, is attained mostly by employing the refugees themselves, who receive a pay of 70 lire per day.

SHIPPING SERVICE OPENED BETWEEN SARDINIA AND THE MAINLAND.

Since the 28th of December a weekly shipping service has been started between the Peninsula and Sardinia (Cagliari-Naples) for passengers, and for a limited amount of goods.

The service will be run for the time-being, by a ship of 2500 tons. The price of the crossing per person will be 2,000 lire for cabin passengers and 1000 lire for those travelling on deck. The crossing will take about 18 hours.

STATOIS TRIAL POSTPONED.

Request presented by the defenders of the three Senators, having been Mussolini's informers, for the postponement of the trial has been accepted after the third Senator, Stefano De Ru... also fell ill.

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STATO'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

The request presented by the defenders of the three Senators charged with having been Mussolini's informers, for the postponement of the trial has been accepted after the third Senator, Stefano De Ruggiero, also fell ill in the Regina Coeli jail, it was learned at the last hour.

Furthermore the trial was postponed because other three Senators charged with the same offence are in North Italy, and as the confession of one of them could prove the guiltiness of the others it is thought better to try them all together.

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NEW REVELATIONS ON ROSSELLI BROTHERS MURDER.
WILL WIDOWS LIVING IN U.S.A. CLAIM DAMAGES?

In the course of the further questioning of Carabinieri Col. Fel Scote Emanuele, of the Ciano-Beatta international ring, new revelations were made concerning the murder of the Rosselli brothers in France in the Summer of 1937.

Following the orders received by the then Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, a major of the Italian military intelligence, Carlo Navale, put himself in touch with the French Cugoulerds and committed them the "elimination" of Carlo Rosselli only. Carlo was an ardent Socialist and one of the best writers of the anti-Fascist front. Accidentally also his brother Nello was with him when the Cugoulerds got at Carlo. He was killed too so that there should be no witness.

Giano had commissioned to the military intelligence also the murder of Pietro Bonomini, an Italian anarchist, suspected of being the killer of the Fascist action squad leader Nicola Bonominski. Bonomini however caught the wind and succeeded in escaping the Cugoulerds.

The mother and the two widows of the Rossellis presently reside in the U.S.A. A group of Roman political men have advised the two widows to claim damages. The former Action Party Ministers Emilio Lussu and Alberto DiNapoli declared themselves ready to represent the Rosselli widows in Court. Owing to the present slowless in communications the answer to a wire sent them has not yet been received.

It was further revealed today that Col. Emanuele last September succeeded in escaping from a nursing home in the Via Nomentana in Rome where he was under arrest under the guard of a plain clothes policeman, but was later captured again.

In the course of the further questioning of Carabinieri Colonel Scato Emanuele, of the Ciano-Roytta international ring, new revelations were made concerning the murder of the Rosselli brothers in France in the Summer of 1937.

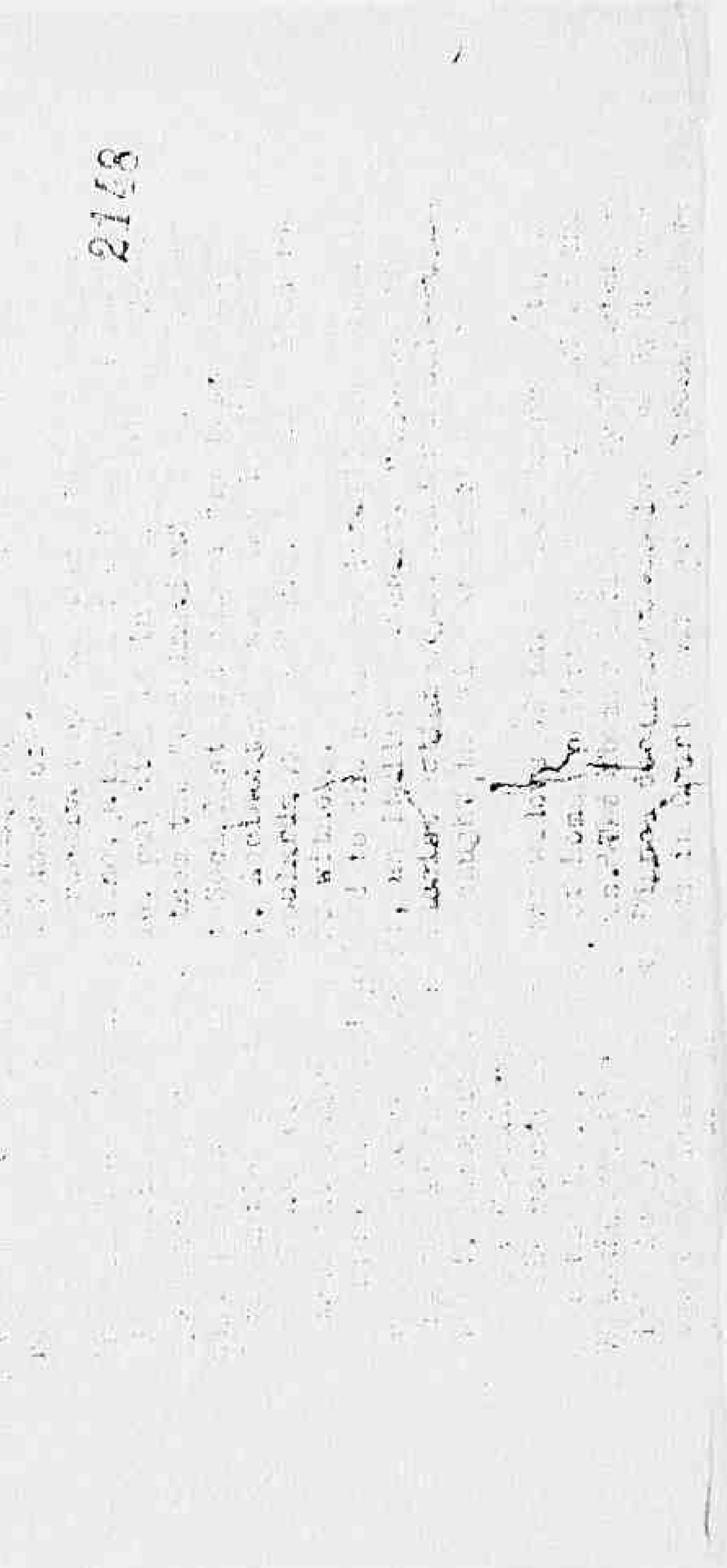
Following the orders received by the then Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, a major of the Italian military intelligence, Carlo Navale, put himself in touch with the French Cagoullards and committed them the "elimination" of Carlo Rosselli only. Carlo was an ardent Socialist and one of the best writers of the anti-Fascist front. Accidentally also his brother Nello was with him when the Cagoullards got at Carlo. He was killed too so that there should be no witness.

Giano had commissioned to the military intelligence also the murder of Pietro Bonomini, an Italian anarchist, suspected of being the killer of the Fascist action squad leader Nicola Buon-servizi. Bonomini however caught the wind and succeeded in escaping the Cagoullards.

The mother and the two widows of the Rossellis presently reside in the U.S.A. A group of Roman political men have advised the two widows to elude damages. The former Action Party Ministers Emilio Lussu and Alberto Ojano declared themselves ready to represent the Rosselli widows in Court. Owing to the present slowness in communications the answer to a wire sent them has not yet been received.

It was further revealed today that Col. Emanuele last September succeeded in escaping from a nursing home in the Via Nomentana in Rome where he was under arrest under the guard of a plain clothes policeman, but was later captured again.

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[Handwritten initials]

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

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greatest care should be taken not to
allow our material to stray from your
hands. It is STRICTLY for foreign
correspondents in Italy.
There should be no leak.

BULLETIN N° 540
DECEMBER, 30, 1944
1300hrs.

**NOTORIOUS FASCIST MOBSTERS AND HIRELINGS
ON TRIAL.**

Adolfo Sansoni, a "pre-march on Rome", squadrist and Mussolini's hireling faces trial on charge of organizing the Fascist assault on Giovanni Amendola, Liberal leader, Giovanni Amendola ambushed at night while driving from Montecatini to Pistoia, was clubbed to death in 1925 by a gang of Fascist thugs.

Other defendants will be the journalists Telesio Interlandi, Enrico Santamaria, Nino Baroma, now in Northern Italy charged with organizing Fascist squads and ravagers gangs, who will be tried "in absentia", the Fascist Militia officer Mario Gandelori, who was a co-dealer, charged with ransacking the offices of the anti-Fascist daily "IL MONDO" in 1925.

PERSECUTORS OF JEW CALLED UPON
TO ANSWER FOR THEIR CRIMES. 2147

The Adjunct Police Commissar Salvatore Cannavale and his accomplices will appear soon before the Court of Assises charged with brutal persecutions of Jews during the Nazi-Fascist occupation of Rome.

The investigation proceedings were terminated and transmitted to the Royal Attorney for the summation, Cannavale was one of the most active collaborators of the Questore Garuso executed for his crimes. Co-defendants are the former Secretary of Garuso Roberto Oberto, who was sentenced by the High Justice Court to 30 years term. Guido Garulli, Giuseppe Ruciglieri, the stenographer Marcella Stoppuni and other takers in of goods stolen from Jews.

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**RESTRICTIONS ON FIGS' BUTCHERING
CAUSES TOWN TURMOIL.**

It is reported from Salerno that the populace of San Gregorio Magno, a town of that province, has invaded the local City Hall and the Carabinieri barracks.

BULLETIN N° 540

PAGE N°2

DECEMBER, 30, 1944
1300 hrs.

The riot was originated by popular discontent for measures adopted by the Prefect of Salerno, concerning some restrictions for the butchering of pigs as well as the consumption of olive oil to the compulsory pool. Notices relating to these measures, which had been simultaneously, aroused the discontent of considerable part of the population who gathered in the main square demonstrating against the restrictions and invading the Municipal Palace and the Carabinieri's station.

OVER ONE THOUSAND CIVILIANS
WERE SHOT DEAD BY GERMANS IN ROME.

Over one thousand civilians were shot dead by Germans in Rome alone, declared to "SI" Attilio Ascarelli, well known expert of thanatology, who is directing the work for exhuming the bodies from the Ardeatine Caves.

Professor Ascarelli said that, according to the wishes expressed by many people, the Caves Ardeatine be transformed in a sort of national monument dedicated to the many thousand of victims of Nazi Fascist persecution throughout Italy. He added that the Inter Allied Committee presided by the Major Prince Filippo Doria Pamphily, in order to secure a befitting tumulation for the victims of Nazi-Fascist hatred, will shortly open a public competition among architects. The experts task will be to improve the settlement of the place by expropriating, if necessary, the ground above and around the Cave, so as to transform the place in a "national memorial". In any case, the aspect of the Caves themselves shall not be altered, therefore the props that were temporarily placed in the galleries shall be removed as soon as the consolidation work will be over. There are difficulties of technical character because the explosions caused by the Germans after the mass-execution originated landslides and weakened the stability of three vaults, that were practically wrecked leaving opening through which air currents penetrate in the Caves, not only endangering the state of the galleries but also the safety of visitors.

Professor Ascarelli has so far recognized 321 bodies out of the total of 335.

2146

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BULLETIN No 543

PAGE No 3

DECEMBER 20, 1944
1300hrs.DE GASPERI AND MOLOTOV CONFIRM
ITAL- RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

On the occasion of his appointment as Foreign Minister, Alcide De Gasperi sent the following message to Molotov, the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U.R.S.S.

"On taking office as Minister for Foreign Affairs I have great pleasure in sending you my cordial best wishes. It is my firm intention to give most active collaboration to the growth of the friendship between the great Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics and the new Democratic Italy, that intends and wishes to participate ever more actively in the war effort against Nazism, and in which the U.R.S.S. has given and is giving such an important and decisive contribution. I have faith that I shall find that comprehension and friendly support, which the Government of the U.R.S.S. has already given confirmation and proof to Italy, in the work which I am about to take up."

The Peoples Commissar Molotov has now replied in the following terms:

"I thank you, Minister, for your friendly telegram, and I fully share your desire to give every support to the growth of friendly relations between our two countries."

CORDIAL EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES
BETWEEN EDEN AND DE GASPERI.

The British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has sent a cordial reply to the message sent to him by Alcide De Gasperi on his taking office as Foreign Minister, thanking him for the words expressed, and reaffirming his intention and his faith with regard to fruitful and friendly Anglo-Italian collaboration.

2145

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correspondents in Italy.

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 539 DECEMBER, 30, 1944
0900hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

A Fascist plot to kidnap the Regus in 1935 disclosed by
the investigation proceeding against General Roatta.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

The High Commissioner for Sicily warns against fostering
treacherous movements in the island. Government will recourse
to extreme measures for defending the integrity of the
Nation.

IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

Rome preparing registry list for the forthcoming municipal
elections.

IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

The Communist Party starts a national drive for the for-
mation of a big Italian Army.
UNITA', Communist.

Socialists stress the necessity of women vote.
AVANTI! Socialist.

2144

Italian anti-Fascists prisoners of the Franco Regime in
Spain.

AVANTI! Socialist.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF ITALIAN WOMEN UPHOLD.

"Half of the Italian people is still excluded from
public life" observes AVANTI!, organ of the Socialist Party,
commenting on the formation of the registry list for the
municipal elections.

0900hrs.

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ENFRANCHISEMENT OF ITALIAN WOMEN UPHOLD.

"Half of the Italian people is still excluded from public life" observes AVANTI!, organ of the Socialist Party, commenting on the formation of the registry list for the municipal elections to be held not very long from now in the liberated Italy.

"Socialists have always upheld the enfranchisement of the Italian women, but the sole obstacle still blocking the practical realization of this reform consists in the perplexity of the Liberals who seem lukewarm in respect to an innovation, which given the national traditions sounds revolting. We use the term revolutionary even if the outcome of the enfranchisement of the women will very likely fail to yield the fruits which are legitimate to wait for."

BULLETIN N° 535

PAGE N°2

DECEMBER, 30, 1943
0900hrs.

ITALIAN ANTI-FASCISTS IMPRISONED IN SPAIN.

It is unconceivable that no steps have been taken so far for the rescue of Italian anti-Fascists still held as prisoners by the Spanish Duce" writes AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party.

"The Italians who were first to take the arms in Europe against the world expansion of Fascism are now imprisoned in concentration camps of Spain under the surveillance of the Falangists. They are undergoing severe physical and moral and physical tortures in that enslaved and starving country since years. No word was spent in their behalf by the representatives of the King Emperor and Mussolini. This is quite natural. The prisoners did not hope for help from the late Regime. But what is the Italian prisoners in Spain is bitterly surprising is that neither the present Democratic Government nor its local and royal representatives have ever thought or are thinking of to help them."

THE COMMUNISTS START A CAMPAIGN FOR A BIG "ITALIAN ARMY".

Commenting the decision of the Italian Communist Party to sponsor the organization of a "Big Italian Army" the Directorate of the Party writes on the Party organ L'UNITA', that the formation of an Italian Army and its lining up at the battle front are the most efficient means for overcoming any symptom of weariness among officers and soldiers, who ask but to show they can fight for the freedom and independence of the Country.

The Communist Party makes an appeal to all Liberation Committees and to all anti-Fascist parties to join in a national movement which, through the formation of an Italian Army, hasten in a separate

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The Communist Party makes an appeal to all Liberation Committees and to all anti-Fascist parties to join in a national movement which, through the formation of an Italian Army, hasten in a concrete way the defeat of our enemy.

The Directorate of the Italian Communist Party invites all the organizations in which the Communists exert their influence to support all the initiatives aiming to favor volunteers' enlistment, to give assistance to soldiers, to extend to the Army, to the Navy, to the Air Forces all those cares to which Italians who sacrifice themselves for the freedom and revival of Italy are entitled.

The campaign for an Italian Army concludes the Directorate must become the great campaign of the whole people; it must mark a new victorious stage on the road leading to destruction of Fascism and to our revival."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

0962

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
PUBBLICAZIONE N. 538 - Roma
Telefono 41746

December 29, 1944
2000 h.

GENERAL AZZI CASE COMMENTED
BY VOCE REPUBBLICANA.

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greatest care should be taken from your
hands. It is strictly for foreign
correspondents in Italy.
There should be no leaks.

"Voce Repubblicana" organ of the Republican Party, turning to General Azzi's case writes:
"Who dismissed General Azzi? It was not the Government because the Communists who are represented by a Vice-Premier and even by an Undersecretary of War are unaware of the dismissal and are protesting over it. Who was it then? Above the Government there is a connecting link between the General Staff and the Lieutenant of the Realm. Commissioners for epuration are prevented from entering this citadel, where the epuration is conducted inversely against that handful of Generals, who tried to save the honour of the Army and the Country. Republicans of all Parties side with General Azzi. Monarchist and Catholic politicians side with the Lieutenant and the Fascist General Staff."

POPE GIFTS DISTRIBUTED TO PRISONERS
IN ROME BAILS.

The Holy Father on the occasion of the Christmas Feast, sent through the prison Chaplains a gift to all the prisoners detained in the jails of Rome.

In the military jail the gifts were distributed by His Excellency Mr. Carl. Alberto Ferrero di Cavallerleone, Army Chaplain of Italy.

NEW PAPAL NUNTIUS TO FRANCE ARRIVES
IN ROUTE.

His Excellency Mr. Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, has arrived in Rome from Istanbul. This morning he was received by the Pope. He had in his views with the highest representatives of the State Secretariat. It is believed that the new Papal Nuncio in France will proceed tomorrow for Paris where he will be for the end of the year.

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**A BOLSCHEVIST LEVIST-PARTY IS BEING
ORGANISED IN ROME.**

A group of 14 Bolschevists workers, who were imprisoned or interned under Fascism has founded a Workers' Communist Levist Party, we learn to-day. The new Party publishes a periodical organ upholding a program dissenting from the line of action asserted by the Italian Communist Party of which Palmiro Togliatti is General Secretary. The program goes back to the controversy between Stalin and Trotsky concerning the principles of a permanent revolution. The followers of the new group object to the policy of the Communist Party, which is described as excessively conciliatory and antirevolutionary. They also disagree with alleged nationalistic tendencies of the Communist Party leaders and support the IV Internationale of Trotsky.

INCREASE IN RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

The number of persons travelling on every railway train on the railway system reactivated in Southern Italy amounts to more than 5000, between ordinary passengers and those travelling clandestinely. On the whole the amount of the passenger traffic has been double just recently. This is more than the most optimistic expectations in this respect.

Goods traffic, however, is still very slow and hindered by bureaucratic delay, to which the Allies are not wholly unconnected. It is considered not impossible in competent quarters, that the volume of goods carried might at least be doubled.

**ONE HUNDRED ANTI-FASCIST EX-DEPUTIES
WOULD BECOME MEMBERS OF CONSULTATIVE CHAMBER.**

The confirmation of an institution of a Consultative Assembly by a number of several Committees which could eventually form the Assembly, has been welcomed by former anti-Fascist Deputies, who number about one hundred and who since the liberation of Rome are frequenting Montecitorio Palace, the seat of Italian Chamber of Deputies.

Long ago a first group of anti-Fascist Deputies who are favouring the creation of a Consultative Chamber, had joined Giuseppe Caporali, former Undersecretary of Public Education, for the purpose

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Long ago a first group of anti-Fascist Deputies who are favouring the creation of a Consultative Chamber, had joined Giuseppe Caporali, former Undersecretary of Public Education, for the purpose of urging the Prime Minister to create an Assembly, whose members should mostly be former Deputies.

One of the favourable conditions for the choice of members of technical Committees or of Consultative Chamber - they say in the circles of Montecitorio - is the fact that former Deputies should still be considered as bound to the electorate of which they ceased to be representatives only as result of Fascist unconstitutional national election. More than a "presumption", it is, in the present case, a "certainty", of representation that binds all former Deputies to

December 29, 1944
1000 h.

their Constituencies.

But, setting aside these legal considerations, there is the fact that the Consultative Chamber would be able to discuss the most urgent problems of the Nation, even with the aid of experts, which are numerous among the former Members of Parliament. Naturally, it is pointed out, no fixed members could be indicated in advance, because the membership will be increased as and when new territory is liberated.

The fact that the creation of the Consultative Chamber has been officially announced shows that the Prime Minister, after the long Cabinet crisis, has fully realized the unavoidable necessity of increasing the number of the collaborators of the present Cabinet in a moment which is particularly important for the Country.

PROPOSAL FOR DISMISSAL OF MARSHAL BASTICO BY THE EPURATION COMMISSION OF WAR MINISTRY.

Ettore Bastico has been recommended by the First Class Commission for Epuration of the War Ministry to be dismissed from service, at the request of the attached Epuration High Commissioner. He remained in service after passing the age limit of 65 because of his rank of Marshal.

The proposal must first be confirmed by the Superior Epuration Commission to which Marshal Bastico can appeal.

Marshal Bastico, who is 68 years old, is one of the most noted Italian Generals. After having had a rapid career, and after having successes as an author and teacher of war tactics, he distinguished himself above all during the 1936 campaign in Ethiopia, as Commander of an Army Corps in the victorious battles for the conquest of Arba Aradam and in the Tadjien. After the defeat suffered at Guadalajara in 1937 by the Fascist legionaries, he was sent to Spain to reorganize the Italian Expeditionary Corps, with which in the August of the same year he won the battle of Santander.

When the present war broke out, he was in command of the Po Army and was later Governor of Rhodes and Commander of the Armed Forces of the Aegean. In July 1943 he was sent to Africa as Commander of the Armed Forces, which was more a theoretical post than a real one, because the operations carried out by the Italo-German forces against the English were under the Command of Marshal Rommel all the time. After Tobruk was re-taken and the invasion of Egypt he was appointed Marshal of Italy in August 1942.

On coming back to Italy from Tunisia in the winter of 1943

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On coming back to Italy from Tunisia in the winter of 1943 he was left without any active post until the fall of the Fascist Régime.

He took up an anti-Fazi-Fascist attitude, living in Milan in 1940-41 until the arrival of the Allies.

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1944

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BULLETIN No 537

December 29, 1944
16 0 h.

ITALO-FRENCH AGREEMENT NOT YET DEFINED.
COUVE DE LERVILLE EXPECTED BACK IN ROME.

(By our diplomatic correspondent)

Italo-French negotiations seem to be proceeding well but no indication about an early conclusion are available, it was stated today in Roman diplomatic circles. Therefore the information from American sources that an agreement was to be signed the first days of the New Year are considered premature.

Couve de Lerville, the French representative to the Allied Advisory Committee for Italy, is expected in Rome with De Gaulle's answer to the proposals made by the Bonomi Government to settle the Tunisian question. If the answer will be favourable the resumption of diplomatic and consular relations can take place immediately. The exchange of diplomatic representatives between the two Countries would then be effectuated according to the formula adopted by Great Britain - representatives would be appointed instead of ambassadors.

If the answer should not be favourable Roman diplomatic circles believe that the discussions would be continued, as both Governments appear decided to find an agreement.

SUPPLIES, FOOD, SCHOOLS MAIN CONCERNS
OF UNION OF SOCIALIST WOMEN.

"The Union of Socialist Women carries out a continual activity in the social field and its relief work which aims at the moral uplift of women and has found wide approval both in Rome and in the Province", declared to "SI" signora Luisa Usellini who after a courageous underground struggle is today in the front ranks in propagating socialist ideas among Italian women.

"A National Committee exists, also a Provincial Committee and a Club of the Women's Union" went on Signora Usellini. "As to the right to vote we have already contacted Bonomi and the Liberation Committee for a first step towards the..."

2139

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If the answer should not be favourable Roman diplomatic circles believe that the discussions would be continued, as both Governments appear decided to find an agreement.

SUFFRAGE, SCHOOLS MAIN CONCERNS OF UNION OF SOCIALIST WOMEN.

"The Union of Socialist Women carries out a continual activity in the social field and in relief work which aims at the moral uplift of women and has found wide approval both in Rome and in the Province", declared to "SI" signora Luisa Usellini who after a courageous underground struggle is today in the front ranks in propagating socialist ideas among Italian women.

"A National Committee exists, also a Provincial Committee and a Club of the Women's Union" went on Signora Usellini. "As to the right to vote we have already contacted Bonomi and the Liberation Committee for a first step towards the Administrative vote. We have fought for the re-opening of the elementary schools, which are still closed in some parts of the town because occupied by war stricken people and by the Allies. Also in the labour field we have taken the men to listen to us so that the working woman should be able to have a syndical conscience and a clear vision of her own rights. With regard to prisoners and refugees we ask that the repatriation of the first should be accelerated."

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PAGE No 2

December 29, 1944
1600 h.

and that to the latter aid should be given with every means. The Commission for Mothers and Infants organized by us exists and it is at present especially concerned with supplying remedies to poor children. We also hold propaganda lectures and local initiatives to render this activity more fruitful. There also exists a Feminine Socialist Centre of exclusively political character which aims at educating women for the political struggle so that they should be a living part in the political future of the country.

"We know that very soon will be intensified the activity of Socialist Women which aims at perfecting to the highest degree the food supply services and they have already established contacts with the Food Supply Bureau, contacts which will be further developed very soon."

WILL INFORMATION SENATORS FACE TRIAL ON STRETCHERS?

If the High Court of Justice should refuse the request presented today by the defence for the postponement of the trial against the 6 Senators, accused of political espionage in favour of Mussolini, two will have to be carried to Court on stretchers being one gravely ill and the other extremely old. The trial is scheduled for January 8, 1945. The six Senators are charged of having regularly referred to the Dictator all that was said again in the Senate lobby by other Senators. They had a very hard work, requiring good memory, and reportedly were rewarded with a monthly salary.

Their names: Alfredo Felici, Giacomo Emilio Curatulo, Stefano De Ruggiero, Cesare Genovesi, Paolo Vanessa de Regny, Giuseppe Guadagnini.

The last three are in the North and will be tried as absentees. 2138

Felici, 77 years old, is lying in state of arrest in the Suora della Sapienza Nursing Home in Corso d'Italia. He is suffering from cataract on both eyes, is completely blind, his lungs affected by an emphysema.

Curatulo, 81 years old, is lying in the same nursing home, in a state of extreme prostration caused by his old age. Doctors say he can hardly be considered a living being, even as Senators

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Only De Ruggiero, 66, the youngest of the trio, is comparatively good health and therefore a guest of the Regina Juclia Jail.

Felici is dictating from his bed a memorandum in his defence in which he relates episodes of Senatorial espionage.

Once Senator Vittorio Scialoja was summoned by the Duce,

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PAGE No 3

December 29, 1944
1600 h.

to receive instructions before leaving for Geneva to attend a meeting of the League of Nations. In the Senate lobby Scialoja said to some colleagues that he hoped to find Mussolini "in an interval of sanity". One hour later Scialoja was in Mussolini's presence. At the end of the conference the Dictator asked Scialoja if he thought that he (Mussolini) was in "an interval of sanity". Scialoja could only utter something as "of course" or "rather".

Other Senators, mentioned by Felici as friends of his who could deny the charge made against him, are no longer of this world.

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Scialoja is now dead and cannot confirm the episode. Also other Senators, mentioned by Felici as friends of his who could deny the charge made against him, are no longer of this world.

2137

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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 use. There should be no leak.

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

BULLETIN N° 536
DECEMBER 29, 1944
1300hrs

FAMILY BUDGET IN ITALY APPALLINGLY UNBALANCED.

Food is the major, almost the exclusive item in the average family budget to-day, the Italian Institute of Statistics reveals. The cost of nutrition on the basis of 2200 calories per person for a family of 5 people, (parents and three children, representing the typical Italian family) is between 15 and 20 times higher than in the immediate pre-war years. The estimate is made taking in account the prices for rationed food, the prices fixed by the authorities for non rationed food, as fruits and vegetables, and the prices for foodstuffs available only in the black market.

Against the background of such enormous increase of the cost of living stands an almost stationary structure of salaries and wages, which are 300% up as compared with pre-war standard. (1938-1939).

How does the average Italian family and especially the petty bourgeoisie manage to get ahead? It is the hard struggle of every day to keep body and soul together by resorting to all kind of expedients to make up the deficit between the fixed income and the mounting expenditures for the mere existing.

The Italian Institute of Statistics took a great pains in gathering reliable data regarding the living conditions in the various parts of the liberated Italy, given the obvious difficulties for scientific researches. Index of wage earners' cost of living is not given by a survey sufficiently comprehensive or representative of the actual conditions in the various centers. Very striking differences are shown by the survey between various provinces, towns and rural centers. Their index is based on cost of goods purchased in the principals centers combined by low income families that are bearing the heaviest burden of the economic class.

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2126

ITALIAN GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR
H.S NOW 1,200,000 MEMBERS.

At the end of the year 1944, the number of workers belonging to the reconstituted Italian General Confederation of Labor, is 1,200,000, according to information from reliable sources. This figure shows that to-day the Cgn

Federation represents the only true labor front.

As it is only natural, during the early resurgence of such a unitarian organization in which the syndicalists of various political tendencies (from Christian Democrats to Communists) have gathered together for the first time in the history of the Country, several difficulties have arisen, and there has been some friction of a local nature. The governing Confederal body however has always managed to smooth out all misunderstandings, which proves the authority held by the organization.

GENERAL AZZI CASE DEBATED.

The Ministry of War has not issued as yet any official statement in regard to the General Azzi case. In high ranking military circles it is stated that the Ministry of War, on deciding to dismiss from commanding position General Azzi, desired only to prevent high officers from engaging themselves in political activities. The Ministry of War is not concerned in this affair. It is not concerned about the opinions expressed by General Azzi, but so far as the article was written and published by a general on his own initiative, it constitutes an act of indiscipline whose author is to be punished.

General Azzi, on the other hand, maintains he was prompted to write the article by a desire to contribute to the moral rehabilitation of the Army. The oath to be taken by the Army, according to General Azzi, in its present formula, is acceptable to Monarchists, but does not bear on service men of Republican learning. If the oath formula is modified the moral cohesion of the Army is improved. But the oath is only one of the various aspects of the Democratization of the Army. The purge of the General Staff should be carried out to give to Italy a new National Army according to officers sympathizing with General Azzi's attitude.

INQUIRY ON CASE OF GENERAL CARBONI
STARTED BY HIGH COMMISSIONER.

The High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist crimes has started regular proceedings against General Domenico Carboni, who at the time of Armistice was commander

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According to information gathered it will be informed as the results of the investigation would already be

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DECEMBER, 29, 1944
1300hrs.

sufficient for justifying the impeachment and the arrest of General Carboni, as well as the arrest of other Generals of the Italian Army.

Recently the decisions of the purge Committee of War Ministry against some Admirals was keenly awaited. Those decisions are still unknown, but it is certain that the High Commissioner is investigating also on the past attitude of these Admirals, as well as on that of several Air Generals.

It seems that the reorganization of the High Commissariat, which is now going on, has delayed the enquests against those Generals, but there are reasons to believe that soon the proceedings already started will follow their regular course.

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2134

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

PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN N° 53

DECEMBER, 29, 1944
C900 hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Tunisia is no longer a thorny question between France and Italy but the juridical status of the Italian workers in Tunisia is to be properly defined.
UNITA', Communist.

Marshal Ettore Bastico dismissed by the Epuracion Commission of the War Ministry.

He was in 1937-38 Commander of a Fascist Corps in Spain, in 1940 General Governor of Libya, and in 1942-43 Supreme Commander of the Axis forces in North Africa defeated at El Alamein.

ITALIA LIBERA, Actionist.

General Azzi explains in a letter to the ITALIA LIBERA his attitude.

ITALIA LIBERA, Actionist.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

"Italy hails the resurrection of France under the leadership of General De Gaulle", writes UNITA', organ of the Communist Party.

"France is our sister, and nothing was more offending to the true sentiments of the Italian people than the coward Fascist aggression perpetrated against the neighboring nation", the paper adds.

"Our workers feel at home in France. Geschichtorial and cultural ties bind together the two nations. We repudiate the imperialistic policy of Fascism and all was manipulated by Fascism as an instrument of aggressive policy. We deny the existence of a problem in Tunisia, at least in the imperialistic terms which were expounded

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"The famous convention of 1896 concerning the statute of the Italians resident in Tunisia was an instrument of imperialistic policy. It caused continual discord between the two nations. The assumption that the said Conventions are still in force because of their being denounced unilaterally by France is ridiculous and pitiful.

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DECEMBER 29, 1944

0900 HRS.

"The right of France that was cowardly attacked by Fascism to abolish, even by unilateral act, all international conventions cannot be disclaimed. It is the state of war which automatically abolish all conventions stipulated in peace time and for peace time."

"There is no longer a Tunisian question between Italy and France. This is why we feel to be entitled to call our brothers of France to remind that the problem of Italian workers in Tunisia is still existing. The marvellous resurrection of France, the honest efforts toward rebirth of the Italian sound Democracy and national forces make it more uncomprehensible the treatment at times rough and unjust inflicted to Italians in Tunisia. We are fully convinced that this is not due to France and her people, but very often to elements that did not participate to the resurrection of France. We are fully aware that the Italians in Tunisia are paying to-day for misdeeds and crimes that although committed by people that unfortunately represented Italy cannot be attributed to the Sardinian miners of Mulares, the bricklayers of Tunisi, the Sicilian farmers of Grobbalia."

"The Italians in Tunisia are perhaps be blamed for misunderstandings, not for crimes. A large number of them bravely struggled even in the last years, against the common foe of Italy and France. It is therefore just to expect, the granting on part of France, a juridical status to the Italians in Tunisia, which might guarantee their honest work, even as a recognition of the valuable contribution they have and are giving to the economic and social progress of Tunisia."

"I DEFENDED THE PRINCIPLE OF MONARCHY"
SAYS DISMISSED GENERAL AZZI.

General Arnold Azzi, who has been deprived of his command for his article published Dec. 24, to-day reiterates his point of view and defends himself from the charges

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HE DEFENDED THE PRINCIPLE OF "MONARCHY"
SAYS DISMISSED GENERAL AZZI.

General Arnold Azzi, who has been deprived of his command for his article published Dec. 24, to-day reiterates his point of view and defends himself from the charge of mixing in politics and attempting to break the political status by suggesting a change in the Army with formula.

"October 19. - writes Azzi in second article published by L'ITALIA LIBERA (Actionist). - I informed the War Ministry that at the end of the Mass celebrated for the soldiers, that the following prayer was used and suggested that it be suppressed, because I thought it was a manifestation of political propaganda.

"We pray you, omnipotent God, for the sacred Majesty of the Kings, Victor Emmanuel, for His Lieutenant Prince Humbert, and for the entire Royal Family. Save them, O Lord.

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0900hrs.

and preserve them strong in Your faith and virtues, and let that Your Grace and Your Power shine on them. Let the beauty of Roman and Catholic faith shine on the nation which is entrusted to them; and give forth the power of Christian virtue, the love for order and justice, the valor of the Armed Forces, the victory against the enemies of God, of the Fatherland, and of the Family, America.

"As for the attempt to break the 'truce pact' with my proposal of modifying the oath, I want to point out that such a modification should be considered as undividable from those relating to the abolition of the denomination of Royal Army and to the substitution of the Royal March by the Hymn "Piave", and the suppression of the prayer for the King, because they must be considered on the whole, as an unique manifestation of political propaganda contrasting with the conception of the non political essence of the Army."

"Thus acting, I did not think at all to be interested myself in active politics or in anti-Monarchic propaganda. On the contrary, I realize now that, even unintentionally, I advanced useful proposals for degrading the prestige of the Monarchy."

IL TITO, Independent, writes that General Azzi's approach to the question of the taking of the oath by soldiers was not the right one.

According to this paper Azzi should have said: "Shortly, many young men will be called up. In what manner are these recruits turned into soldiers? By taking the following oath: 'I swear to be faithful to the King and His Royal successors'. Later when all the troops in the barracks are asked to swear the oath; only the Monarchists amongst the Republicans, Communists, Christian Democrats, Socialists, Actionists, etc., will not swear, and therefore make bad soldiers, who will have excuses to desert."

"The young soldiers should take an oath to obey the Head of the State and to defend Italy; since the Army should not be influenced or weakened by politics. Any word in the oath concerning parties or the Monarchy liable to cause friction should be avoided."

My proposal of modifying the oath, I want to point out that such a modification should be considered as undividable from those relating to the abolition of the denomination of Royal Army and to the substitution of the Royal March by the Hymn "Prière", and the suppression of the prayer for the King, because they must be considered on the whole, as an unique manifestation of political propaganda contrasting with the conception of the non political essence of the Army.

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The young soldiers should take an oath to obey the Head of the State and to defend Italy; since the Army should not be influenced or weakened by politics. Any word in the oath concerning parties or the Monarchy liable to cause friction should be avoided. The constitutional question has been postponed until all the Country is completely liberated, and is agreed to by all; therefore, anything that may cause friction and hinder the war effort should be avoided.

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PAGE N°4
SEPTEMBER, 29, 1944
0900hrs.

IL TEMPO goes on to say that this is what it would
written; and that everyone would have recognized the
problem and realized that Azzi was only a soldier wishing
to serve the Country. Perhaps even the Lieutenant General
might have taken his idea into consideration; as his only
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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

2100

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

December 28, 1944,
11:00 h.
2:00

As news agencies are forbidden, the
greatest care should be taken not to
allow our material to stray to foreign
hands. It is STRICTLY for foreign
correspondents in Italy.
There should be no leak.
"GENERAL AZZI SCANDAL" LIKELY TO
INVOLVE MANY SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

The "Azzi scandal" according to the term used by the "Avanti" socialist organ, to describe the case, is likely to develop in a major affair involving many superior officers.

The Minister of War ordered an enquiry to ascertain whether other superior officers were in the know about the article by General Azzi and shared his views.

General Arnaldo Azzi, a Regional Commander of Lazio, Umbria, Abruzzi, published last Sunday on the "Italia Libera," organ of the Action Party, an article advocating the leaving of the oath for service men, the democratization of relationship between officers and troop no ranking men, and to replace the denomination of Royal Army with that of National Army. Following the publication of the above-mentioned article, General Azzi was called in at the Ministry of War where he was relieved of the Regional Command of Lazio, Abruzzi and Umbria and given leave of absence.

In high ranking military circles it is stated there is no doubt General Azzi voiced only his own personal opinions. It is conceivable however, that General Azzi in representing the moral conditions prevailing in the Army, reflected the sentiment of a large number of Italian officers, that did not lay down their arms on September 8 but kept on fighting against the Germans and the Fascists. They are disappointed by the fact that officers who adhered to the anti-Fascist puppet republic are still on the service list, it is observed in military circles. Discontent is brewing over the purge in the top ranks which is proceeding along too slowly and for the alleged precedence given to the monarchist element in the repatriation of war prisoners.

These are the main reasons which, according to military circles, prompted General Azzi to write the article calling the Government to face the problem of the renewal and the revitalization of the Italian Army.

THE JUDICIAL YEAR IN THE COURT OF CASSATION
WILL BE INAUGURATED ON JANUARY 4TH.

0988

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

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THE JUDICIAL YEAR IN THE COURT OF CASSATION
WILL BE INAUGURATED ON JANUARY 4TH.

The solemn inauguration of the judicial year at the Supreme Court of Cassation will take place on January 4th, 1945. The ceremony will bear a particular significance in as much as it will

be the first time that the supreme juridical body of the Nation celebrates its inauguration after the liberation of Italy from the Fascist tyranny.

During the ceremony the Attorney-General Massimo Filotti will make the inaugural speech. And on his request Cassati First President of the Court of Cassation, now completely recovered from his recent illness which prevented him from taking part in the trials held by the High Court of Justice of which he was at first appointed President, will declare open the juridical year.

For the ceremony the magistrates will wear their black robes instead of the traditional red velvet ones.

ITALIAN FISHERIES PRODUCING ONLY 30 %.

Italian fisheries are turning out only the 30% of their normal production, Prof. Gustavo Brunelli, General Inspector of Italian fisheries, declared to "SI" to-day. This is due chiefly to the lack of means, equipment, tannage losses and the requisite of fishing motor boats which have been turned into mine-sweepers. Furthermore vast tracts of territorial waters, are forbidden to the fishing industry because of military necessities. Sail boats and fishing boats are not allowed, for instance, to enter the Bay of Naples.

Despite the difficulties and the restrictions resulting from the present conditions Italian fisheries are making every effort to increase their production. As soon as Bari, Brindisi and San Benedetto del Tronto, the most important shipping centres on the Adriatic coast were liberated the work was resumed by local fisheries and production is rapidly expanding. Tunny fisheries in Sicily and Sardinia are also operating satisfactorily. The Allied authorities, concluded Prof. Brunelli, are giving the most valuable help by supporting all our requests for fuel. The fisheries production which is at this time of the year concentrated on the so called "blue-fish" that is sardines and anchovies, and is channelled through the State Distributing Agencies to the consuming markets.

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2128

VICTOR EMANUEL'S EFFIGY ERASED FROM NEW ITALIAN STAMPS.

A new series of Italian stamps without the effigy of Victor Emanuel will be issued soon by the Ministry of Communications. The royal image will be replaced with designs symbolizing the principles of liberty and democracy.

NEW GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO STUDY
SOCIAL INSURANCE PLANS.

"It" learns that the necessary Governmental departments are having a plan of reform studied for the present system of Social Insurance. With this object in view an interministerial Commission will be set up, to be assisted by experts representing the chief political Parties.

The work of the Commission will tend towards elaborating a new proper social security plan; and in this respect the work is being carried out in Great Britain and the United States of America will be kept in mind.

The Beveridge plan and the further points added to it, having as their object the realization of Social Security after the war, will be used as a guide. They are already the object of the most attentive study by Italian experts and learned people, who are now convinced that the new world being born from the war repulses the excommunication and discussion of national problems as such. The associative order that is being formed, asks from the people, so that they may not be extraneous to it, to add their constructive contribution, by maintaining interest in the problems as continental and worldly aspects.

REVIVAL OF ARTISANS' ACTIVITY AND
PROSPECTS FOR TOY TRADE.

"The artisans who today are unable, or nearly so, of producing because of the absolute lack of raw materials, are carrying out, successfully enough, efforts that deserve consideration, even for the future, in the field of toy manufacturing" said to ISI one of the directors of the "Confederation of Free Artisans' Leagues."

"During the Fascist régime" he added "the artisans had been forced to remain attached to the General Confederation of Industry so they could not compete with industrial concerns. The artisans are thus seriously damaged because they must fuel free from compulsion to progress and flourish. This is what the Artisans Confederation wants, in order to contribute to the reconstruction of the Country.

"As far as toy manufacturing is concerned, waste materials can be utilized. A thin piece of wood is sufficient for construction of the toys, and a few strokes of the

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"As far as toy manufacturing is concerned, waste materials can be utilized. A thin piece of wood is sufficient for constructing an elephant, a lion, a giraffe, and a few strokes of the brush are enough to paint it on both sides. And it is not difficult to fix the toy upon a little cart, whose wheels can be obtained by sawing an old brush handle. Innocchio, the Italian world wide known artisan, is the subject of one of the most successful toys. Straw or sawdust may be used for filling the body of a cloth bear or dog or even elephant."

An investigation made by "GSI" revealed that these toys are preferentially sold because of their low price. They are mostly

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PAGE No 4

December 28, 1944.
2000 h.

manufactured at home by people who need to increase their family income. But besides these toys, that could be described as "primitive" because of their simple production, many others can be noticed during the holidays in the show windows of toy dealers, which reveal not only a technical knowledge but also good taste, as well as perfect craftsmanship. Many of these toys are manufactured by using empty tin cans and are perfect in all their parts.

Once Italian toy industry beat the German competition. Today's manufacturers are confident that Italian toys will be again best-sellers after the end of the war.

"It will be sufficient" said one of them, "to turn again to our regional traditions; we must take from the museums our ancient costumes and our old 'maschere', the Tuscan, Sicilian, Umbrian picturesque carts, which once delighted our children. It will be necessary to revive good taste, in the toy field, in order to resume the march successfully."

NEW WAR UNDERSECRETARY GEN LUIGI CHATRIAN.

General Luigi Chatrian, whose appointment as War Undersecretary was announced to-day, was born at Aosta November 7, 1891. He entered the Army in 1909 and fought in the First World War with the Alpine troops obtaining the rank of Major and being rewarded for bravery.

Later he was in command of Naples military school.

During the present war he led the "Gessi" group or the Italo-French front and was a member of the Armistice Commission. Later he was in command of the 51st Infantry Brigade and before his appointment was attached to the General Staff.

SI 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

DOCUMENTI NO 333

PAGE No 1

DECEMBER, 28, 1944
1300hrs.

PROFESSOR ACCUSED OF FASCIST ACTIVITY
CLAIMS TO BE A PATRIOT.

Mauro Soocimarro, Deputy High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, forwarded to the Rome Tribunal this morning the documents relating to the impeachment of Professor Franco Landogna, former Rector of the Rome Dante Alighieri High School.

Landogna, who was a fervent Fascist, "squadrista", "sciarpista" and "colonna" (member) of the Black Shirt Militia, was arrested on October 18, 1944 on the charge of having accomplished important acts in favor of Fascism, and of having collaborated with the Germans after the armistice.

The name of Landogna is ill-famed because of his connection with the death of the 18 years old student Massimo Gizio, who was killed on January 23, 1944 during an anti-Nazi demonstration that took place outside the Dante Alighieri High School.

According to one of the charges, Landogna who had asked the police to intervene to prevent the demonstration, pointed to young Gizio saying to the policemen:

"Here he is; the bearded one." He meant that Gizio was the promoter of the demonstration. Shortly thereafter Gizio was shot to death, when the police used fire arms to disperse the students. Landogna was also charged with having adopted an espionage system and various acts in order to suppress any anti-Fascist feelings among the pupils. Besides, during the nine-months German occupation, he was continually in contact with the head of the Fascist Republican branch of Prati district.

Prof. Landogna affirmed during his interrogation, that he was an early anti-Fascist, and endeavored to prove it through the statement of various persons.

Livio Leon declared that, having been sentenced to death by the Germans and being a fugitive, he found

2125

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Livio Cecchi declared that, having been sentenced to death by the Germans and being a fugitive, he found refuge in Landogna's residence. Captain Emanuela La Rosa affirmed that last January Landogna arrested some Army officers he forced into the Labor Service, by declaring that they were teachers of his school. Similar statements have been made by two University students,

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PAGE No 2

DECEMBER, 28. 1944
1300hrs.

FASCIST SENATOR ACCUSED
OF ILL-TREATING SICILIAN POPULATION.

Fascist Senator Angelo Abisso will be tried, following instructions by the High Commissioner for the punishment of the Fascist crimes.

Abisso is charged of having contributed with "important acts" to maintain Fascism in power; particularly he is accused of abuses and violence against the Sicilian population of the districts of Sciacca and Agrigento.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS HOLD CONGRESS
AT BOCCIGNANO.

A congress was held yesterday by the Christian Democrats at Bocchignano in the Sabina district; in which the representatives of Montopoli, Rocca Antica, Aspra, Castel San Pietro, and Poggio Mirteto took part.

In the morning, after a brief introduction by the lawyer Ivo Acciaresi, Mario Cingolani made a speech to the people gathered in the main square of the town. He enumerated the problems of the present moment, and spoke about the programme of the Christian Democrats; laying particular stress on its cardinal points; laying on the continuation of the struggle against the Germans, and reconstruction of the country.

In the afternoon Regina della Vecchia spoke during a familiar meeting which was held at the same place.

MINISTER DE GASPERI SPEAKS
TO OFFICIALS OF FOREIGN OFFICE.

Foreign Minister Alcide De Gasperi called this morning the Foreign Office officials and employees in the Vittoria Hall and briefly spoke, saluting and encouraging them to continue their work for the revival of Italy in the international field.

De Gasperi pointed out that the Foreign Office must become a Democratic Ministry.

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De Gasperi pointed out that the Foreign Office must become a Democratic Ministry, particularly devoted to the protection of the interests of Italians abroad, including the prisoners of war, the interned, the workers, the political men who in this initial stage are going abroad to represent the new aspect of Italy.

After his address, the Foreign Minister conversed personally with several officials and employees.

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PAGE N°3

DECEMBER, 28, 1944
1300hrs.

A BELIEVED ACCOPLICE IN THE ETTORE MUTI PILOT
FREED FROM "REGINA COELI" JAIL.

Luigi Capri, born in Rome in 1893, a believed accomplice in the plot organized by Ettore Muti, (Ex Secretary General of the Fascist Party), to free Mussolini during the time when Badoglio had taken control of the country, was today set free from the "Regina Coeli" prison.

The plot, which was prevented, finished up by Muti being killed, while he was trying to avoid being captured by carabinieri in the Piana di Fregene.

Capri was acquitted of the charges brought against him, during the preliminary inquiries.

PAPAL AUDIENCES.

Pius XII received this morning in special audiences the Ambassadors of Spain, Germany, Columbia, Brazil, United States of America and Japan who extended to the Holy Father their greetings for the new year.

12 SENATORS SACKED

The High Court of Justice met this morning in a secret audience, under the chairmanship of Justice Lorenzo Maroni and examined the position of another batch of Senators. Twelve of them were removed from their posts because of their Fascist activities. One was left in charge. The names will be disclosed this evening in an official communique.

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2123

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

BOLLETTINO N° 532

DECEMBER, 28. 1944
0900hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

The Executive of the Socialist Party calls the Government to solve without delay the problem of regional autonomy for Sicily and of breaking up and partitioning the big estates.

AVANTI! Socialist.

Fifth Columnists held responsible for disseminating reactionary leaflets throughout the city of Rome.

AVANTI! Socialist.

Fascists trying to come back by discrediting Democracy and challenging the power of the Committees of Liberation.

UNITA', Communist.

FASCIST PROVOKERS DENOUNCED.

"Fascists are trying to come back" writes UNITA', organ of the Communist Party. "The dissemination of propaganda leaflets in Rome is an episode which cannot be disregarded. There are too many Fascists that claim alleged 'double game' deserving."

"All this is connected with a political plan aimed at discrediting Democracy by representing as evidences of inefficiency or incapacity of the Democratic Regime the difficulties caused by war or by the very remainders of Fascism in the Italian public life. It is about the time to frustrate the Fascist velleity and single out the trouble makers."

SOCIALISTS ADVOCATE SWEEPING REFORMS IN SICILY.

The Executive of the Socialist Party issued a manifesto yesterday summing up the underlying cause of Sicilian unrest which led to the present reactionary situation in a large part of the island.

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"The ring leaders of Separatism under the cover of independence are trying to isolate the workers of the island from the workers of the mainland," Socialists assert.

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DECEMBER, 28, 1944
0900 hrs.

The manifesto calls the anti-Fascist Parties to organize a strong movement for the renewal of the public life in the island and promote social and economic reforms to improve the living conditions of the working classes.

GENERAL AZZI "SCANDAL"
COMMENTED BY SOCIALIST LEADER NENNI.

General Arnaldo Azzi, Military Commander of Lazio, Abruzzi and Umbria regions, wrote an article which was published Sunday by ITALIA LIBERA (Actionist), maintaining that something should be changed in the Italian Military organization. For instance, he said, that the name "Royal Army" should be changed in "National Army", that the Royal Anthem should be replaced by "Piave" hymn, that relations between troops and officers should be 'Democratized'.

"Two days later - says this morning L'AVANTI (Socialist) - the War Minister removed Azzi from command.

"It is very likely - writes the Socialist leader Nenni - that General Azzi foresaw, while writing the article, that he would be forced in retirement list. But we cannot avoid to say that, while there are Fascist Generals, forty eight hours have been enough for removing from his post a Democratic General, who dared to say to his superiors, and to public opinion what should be done for restoring prestige and power in the Army. This is simply scandalous. We do not hesitate to say that General Azzi is right and that the political and technical function of a Democratic Minister of War should be done to put in effect the principles maintained in the article published by L'ITALIA LIBERA."

Also the Communist organ L'UNITA', referring to the removal of the dismissal of General Azzi, says that the measure adopted by War Minister seems to be unjust, while so many Generals, which are objectionable, are still at their posts, while General Gazzera is still entrusted with high functions, and, it seems, is still chairman of the Promotion Committee of the Army.

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"It is very likely - writes the Socialist leader Nenni - that General Azzi foresaw, while writing the article, that he would be placed in retirement list. But we cannot avoid to say that, while there are Fascist Generals, war criminals, 'capitulators' who are in active service, forty eight hours have been enough for removing from his post a Democratic General, who dared to say to his superiors and to public opinion what should be done for restoring prestige and power in the Army. This is simply scandalous. We do not hesitate to say that General Azzi is right and that the political and technical function of a Democratic Minister of War should be put in effect the principles maintained in the article published by L'ITALIA LIBERA."

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BULLETIN N° 532

PAGE N°3

DECEMBER, 28, 1944
0900hrs.

FRANCO-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS HALTED.

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Action Party, commenting on the Government declaration at the Press Conference of yesterday welcomes the announcement that negotiations are under way for the resumption of diplomatic relations with France. The paper adds:

"We are convinced that a sincere, effective and durable understanding with the neighbouring and under many aspects akin nation, is absolutely necessary. Without such understanding it is unobtainable to lay down an outset of European reconstruction."

"On the contrary the declarations concerning the epuration and the Consultative Assembly are perplexing to us. What does it mean the appointment of a Magistrate to the post of High Commissioner for the epuration? Does it mean a recourse to the "specialists" that is a remedy to uphold a state of affairs which has already collapsed?"

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

2120

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
Telefono 44746

BULLETIN No 531 December 27, 1944
2:00 h.

257 POLITICAL TRIALS HAVE SO FAR REACHED THE ORDINARY LAW COURTS.

257 are the trials of a political nature whose preliminary proceedings have up to today been started by the ordinary Law Courts, in the special section created with this aim in view in the Rome Palace of Justice. Seven long lists include the names of the persons subjected to penal proceedings; many of the trials have been transferred to the ordinary Courts by the High Commissariat for the repression of fascist crimes. The greater part of the charges brought forward are those against the Law Decree N. 159 of July 27, 1944 which deals with fascist crimes and especially article 3 of this decree which deals with important actions carried out for the maintenance of the Fascist regime and article 5 on collaboration with the Nazis-Fascists after September 8, 1943. The special section for the investigation of political crimes has therefore to carry out a complex work which, considering the means at its disposal, one foresees will need a long time.

JUDGE IS TO BE SFORZA'S SUCCESSOR.

Giuseppe Pagani, of the Court of Cassation (Italian Supreme Court) is mentioned today as Count Carlo Sforza's successor as head of the Epurazione. Sforza's resignations were officially announced today in a press conference. Pagani is now the head of the "Epurazione" Committee of the Ministry of Grace and Justice. 2119

PRICES OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES IN ROME STATIONARY ON PREVIOUS HIGH LEVEL.

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PRICES OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES IN ROME STATIONARY ON PREVIOUS HIGH LEVEL.

The raising trend in prices on the foreign currency Black Market in Rome is continued today on the basis of Christmas Eve quotations, which rapidly jumped after the heavy decline of previous days.

Today's prices follow:

Gold Sovereign 6225 lire; "blue" dollar 267; occupation dollars 165; Swiss franc 92.

The last rise was due to the statement that Marcello Soleri, Minister of Finance, made at the Cabinet meeting on the financial situation of Italy.

RESUMPTION OF ITALO-FRENCH RELATIONS
NOT AS IMMINENT AS HOPED.

The date for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Italy and France depends on a French decision, as the obstacles which might have been in the way have been recognised as "not unsurmountable" by both Parties.

It depends therefore on the French Government to set the day in which Couve de Mourville will present his letters of credence and in which an Italian Ambassador will leave Rome for Paris. Well informed people in Rome believe that the date is near but not as near as the official spokesman for the Italian Government let foreign correspondents believe in a Press Conference at the Viminale Palace to-day.

Conversations between Couve de Mourville and Alcide de Gasperi Minister for Foreign Affairs, have been going on for some time. One of these took place this afternoon. The two countries are in such an anomalous position that a French Ambassador and an Italian Foreign Minister between whom there are no relations, can discuss together when they will be able to see each other officially.

The French position in the "concert européen" has been strengthened by her alliance with Soviet Russia. She has surprisingly proved in a short time that she is ready to take again her place among the leading powers of Europe. Her recognition of the Italian Government is therefore now a matter for weighty deliberations, which must satisfy several requirements.

Of course, as it was officially announced tonight, there are a few difficulties between Democratic Italy and France, problems which have nothing to do with Mussolini's territorial claims. The Italian stand is conciliatory and reasonable as would be expected. Still the problems are there. They involve the status of the Italians in Tunisia which was determined by a Treaty signed in 1896, which the de Gaulle Government has denounced in the press. It must be remembered that the Italians there amount to about 100,000 people and were there when the French occupied Tunisia in 1881. Tunisia is not a French colony, but a protectorate, where the status of the Italian population (their rights to maintain their nationality, to keep schools etc.) has been consecrated by treaty. A new treaty has now to be negotiated with the French and discussions will probably begin as soon as diplomatic relations will be resumed.

There are now 850,000 Italians in France who have to consular protection. Their position is at present very difficult. Only a few members of the Fascist Party. Offi-

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There are now 850,000 Italians in France who have no consular protection. Their position is at present very difficult. Only a small percentage of them were members of the Fascist Party. Official French informations proved that they took active part in the underground resistance. One hundred and twenty of them were either killed or wounded in the fighting for the liberation of Paris. This problem will be solved automatically with the resumption of diplomatic relations.

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BUILDING 2331

PAGE No 3

December 27, 1944.
2000 h.

A hopeful sign, according to well informed Italians, is the resumption of diplomatic relations with Belgium, announced a few days ago, which is a country traditionally within the influence of the Quai d'Orsay. Belgium's gesture is seen as a first overture.

DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN RELIEF COMPLETED IN ABRUZZI REGION.

Prince Carlo Pacelli, nephew of Pius XII, has to-day accompanied a group of Lewis and Clark to visit at the San Lorenzo railroad freight yard the warehouse where is temporarily stored a part of the goods and food recently arrived from the United States of America to be distributed to destitute populations of the most damaged provinces of Italy, and especially to children.

The distribution, already commenced in the Abruzzi region, will be carried out first in the Provinces of Pescara, Chieti, Aquila, Campobasso, Frosinone and Littoria.

The first shipment, including 1800 tons of clothes and food, arrived recently at Naples and Leghorn. Owing to lack of proper warehouses at Naples the goods were handed to ecclesiastical authorities, who stored them in fire churches. The goods landed at Leghorn, instead, were promptly forwarded to Rome by railroad.

The greater part of these goods were collected in America by the "National Catholic Welfare Association". The remaining part was gathered by the American Relief Organization created by Myron Taylor, personal representative of President Roosevelt to the Holy See.

The material arrived here will be forwarded to the Provinces North of Rome and also given in the province of Rome itself, while that landed at Naples is being distributed in the Abruzzi.

Each bale of clothing bears a label indicating whether the contents is for men, for women or for children. Every destitute person will get a complete suit of clothing, underwear, stockings or socks and, possibly a pair of shoes.

The distributor is being carried out by local Committees of the E.N.C.S.I., the organization formed with representatives of Italian Government, of the Holy See and of the Italian Red Cross.

As for the food it is planned to forward first to the most needy ones. Food includes evaporated and powdered milk, sweets containing vitamins, antiscorvy remedies, first-aid boxes, besides 52 complete sets of surgical instruments for hospitals.

lied a group of Lewis & Clark men to visit at the San Lorenzo railroad freight yard the warehouse where is temporarily stored a part of the goods and food recently arrived from the United States of America to be distributed to destitute populations of the most damaged provinces of Italy, and especially to children.

The distribution, already commenced in the Abruzzi region, will be carried out first in the Provinces of Pescara, Chieti, Aquila, Campobasso, Frosinone and Littoria.

The first shipment, including 1800 tons of clothes and food, arrived recently at Naples and Leghorn. Owing to lack of proper warehouses at Naples the goods were handed to ecclesiastical authorities, who stored them in first churches. The goods landed at Leghorn, instead, were promptly forwarded to Rome by railroad.

The greater part of these goods were collected in America by the "National Catholic Welfare Association". The remaining part was gathered by the American Relief Organization created by Myron Taylor, personal representative of President Roosevelt to the Holy See.

The material arrived here will be forwarded to the Provinces North of Rome and also given in the province of Rome itself, while that landed at Naples is being distributed in the Abruzzi. 211?

Each bale of clothing bears a label indicating whether the contents is for men, for women or for children. Every destitute person will get a complete suit of clothing, underwear, stockings or socks and, possibly, a pair of shoes.

The distributor is being carried out by local Committees of the R.N.C.S.I., the organization formed with representatives of Italian Government, of the Holy See and of the Italian Red Cross.

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This is but the first shipment of American relief. It is hoped that when more steamships shall be available ever larger quantities will be sent across the Atlantic, because the collection started carried out in America has been a very big success.

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

BULLETIN N° 530

DECEMBER, 27, 1944
1300hrs.

CONTROVERSIAL POINTS OF THE LABOR CONFEDERATION
MEMORANDUM DISCUSSED.

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture representatives are expected to meet the next few days with Labor delegates to discuss the proposals put forward to the Government by the Confederation of Labor in its memorandum on such emergency problems as food supply and price control.

The most controversial points of the labor proposals consist in the suggested avocation to the municipal administrations of mills and bakeries; the setting up of municipal agencies for all foodstuff directly from the producers at reasonable prices in order to eliminate the cost of middlemen services and distribute them to cooperatives and factory canteens, and finally the institution of municipal and provincial commissions for flexible wages and salaries to be adjusted every two months to the actual cost of living in the various parts of liberated Italy.

Strong objections are being made by business circles to the possible bi-monthly revision of salaries and wage scales, on the ground that such measures would be inflationist and not in line with the monetary policy of the Government.

The proposals of the Confederation of Labor, especially those regarding the elimination of middlemen, are aimed at striking the most direct blow at black market trafficking and profiteering.

ITALIAN COMBATANTS' REST HOUSE
WILL BE INAUGURATED ON MONDAY IN ROME.

Also Italian soldiers will have their Club in Rome. It will be called "Casa di riposo dei combattenti", (Combatants' Rest House), and will be inaugurated on January 1st in one of the modern edifices of Via Guido Baldo del Monte, overlooking the beautiful panorama of the City. We learn from the Allies -- said to "SI" the manager of the Club -- that boys from the front line want to

2116

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"We learn from the Allies," said the manager of the Club - that boys from the front line want to amuse themselves. They will spend their vacation here for the duration of eight days, and will have at their disposal, besides bedrooms, several parlors, writing rooms, a bar, a library, billiards and an up-to-date restaurant."

"The kitchen, the laundry and large dancing-halls, are located in the basement of the seven-storey building.

"Guests will enjoy the most extensive freedom and receive, if they want, their male and female friends in the second-floor halls or in the dancing-rooms. The only punctuality required on their part is the observance of meal hours. They will be able to enjoy all these comforts and will be entitled to the same treatment, be they officers or privates."

PIUS XII XMAS MESSAGE COMMENTED.

Pius XII Xmas message is commented by the Roman Press extensively.

IL TEMPO, Independent, observes that the Vatican from a policy of Concordats with the Totalitarian States has turned, under the reigning Pontiff, to a filo-Democratic policy.

"The message of Pius XII - the paper adds - is one of the most outspoken declarations of Democratic faith than He Himself and other Popes ever made. The Pope's thesis coincides with the thesis of the Western Democracies and especially America's."

IL TEMPO points out that as for the Vatican policy concerning Italy Pius XII takes a stand which is much more on the right wing than the programme of the Christian Democrats. The Christian Democrats describe themselves as a "mass party", whereas the Pope criticizes the conception of "mass".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party, holds that the Pope's message calls the political forces that follow the guiding principles of the Church to keep a sound middle course, which is the course giving rise to the modern Liberal and Democratic State.

Giuseppe Saragat, associated editor of L'AVANTI!, Socialist, asserts that the problem of Democracy is to be considered not only in ethical and juridical terms but in Social and economic terms as well. "The Democratic conception of Socialists cannot abstract from the reality of economic classes," the writer affirms.

"It is a big political mistake to consider the problem by closing one's eyes to such reality. As long as human society is split in classes which clash among

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"It is a big political mistake to consider the problem by closing one's eyes to such reality. As long as human society is split in classes which clash among themselves, the problem of Democracy cannot be solved properly. The Socialist are fully aware, on the other hand, that their ideals call for a Democratic world. The solution of the problem consists therefore in a simultaneous struggle for conquering Democracy and removing anti-Democratic obstacles."

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DECEMBER, 27, 1944
1300 hrsCONSULTATION OF EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS
FOR ENFORCING THE BONUS AGREEMENT.

Under the chairmanship of Enrico Paresce, Under Secretary for Labor, representatives of employers and employees met this morning in order to consult about and express their opinions on the elaboration of the text of the Decree with which legal validity will be given to the Decree included on December 22nd. This agreement granted to all workers an extraordinary bonus proportionate to their salaries and to the duration of their employment.

NEW ECUADORIAN AMBASSADOR TO HOLY SEE
PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO THE POPE.

This morning at ten o'clock, the new Ecuadorian Ambassador, Manuel Sotomayor presented His credentials to the Pope with the customary solemn ceremony. The audience was given in the Throne Room.

In reply to the devoted address by the Ambassador in which he praised the work of the Pope in general, and His efforts to safeguard spiritual values during the war; the Pope highly praised the Catholic Country of Ecuador, its President, and the Ambassador, as a high ranking person in the diplomatic and political sphere; and a noble supporter of the Catholic faith in his country.

A private audience then followed in the Pope's library, lasting half an hour. At the end of it, the Ambassador was greeted in the Clementine Hall by a group of Ecuadorian religious personages; the chief of which was the Jesuite, Padre Munoz, Professor of Cosmology at the Gregorian University.

POPE RECEIVES AMBASSADORS
EXPRESSING NEW YEAR'S WISHES.

The Pope inaugurated this morning the series of traditional audiences to the Diplomatic Corps to receive New Year's wishes. 2114

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The Ambassadors' audiences will be concluded on Saturday, and thereafter, the Pope will receive Ministers Plenipotentiary and the Chargés d'Affaires.

BULLETIN No 530 PAGE No 4 DECEMBER, 27, 1944 1300 hrs

FASCIST CINEMA AND STAGE DIRECTOR WILL BE TRIED FOR PRO-NAZI PROPAGANDA.

Cinema Director Felice Fulchignoni has been ordered of the crime described in Art. 3 of the Law of July 27, 1943 because he contributed by "substantial acts" to support the Fascist Regime. He will be tried before the ordinary Justices.

The accusation maintains that when he was Chief of the Propaganda Bureau of the Fascist Party, Fulchignoni was in charge of the publication and distribution of numerous booklets and war propaganda posters, stressing the necessity of collaborating with Nazist Germany. Fulchignoni, who was a young and fervent Fascist, became known as a stage Director when he staged Thornton Wilder's drama "Our town", at the Eliseo theatre in Rome. The play, which was presented under the title of "Piccola Citta", had a very big success.

Later Fulchignoni devoted himself to cinema and had a lucrative post at the Ministry of Popular Culture. He was appointed Chief of the Propaganda Bureau of the Fascist Party when the post of Vice Secretary was held by Carlo Ravasio, Milanese journalist, who was also one of the most fanatic Fascistay

PAPER ON PLAGUE SETTLEMENT

Note for Correspondents: Please refer to "New Ecuadorian Ambassador etc" (page 3 of this Bulletin) after the words: "faith in his Country" !

"Terrible is the pain" said Pius XII. "that the horrors of the war caused to us. But not less are our preoccupations about the uncertain outlook of its final resolution. Will it be possible to organize a peace settlement that will not bear in its bosom the germs of new wars? Will the new order of international relations succeed in solving conflicts and difficulties which will follow the end of hostilities applying to everyone right and justice without doing wrong to anyone? History has taught us to doubt and technical and juridical guarantees cannot

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P.A.P.E ON PAGE 3 SEE COMMENT

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BULLETIN 230

PAGE 5

DEC. 27, 1944
1:300 hrs.

" These beneficial habits will not enter the international relations before heaps of hatred, suspicions, misunderstandings, prejudices will be destroyed. The Equador Republic has given, not long ago, a splendid example of these feelings of fraternity and sacrifice and we have the pleasure in greeting in your excellency one of the builders of this foreseeing and noble peace policy."

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BULLETIN N° 529

DECEMBER, 27, 1944
0900hrs

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Marshal Stalin wired Palmiro Togliatti a message reading as follows: "I thank you cordially for your friendly best wishes on my birthday." Joseph Stalin, Moscow, December 1944. UNITA', Communist.

The provisional Government set up in Hungary hailed as a most significant event occurred in a country which was one of the most aggressive of Germany satellites. Soviet Union gave Hungary a chance to redeem herself. UNITA', Communist.

Pope XII's message commented. Socialists cannot abdicate from the living reality of Social classes, Democracy first. AVANTI! Socialist.

ITALIAN WOMEN SHOULD REGISTER FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

"The Italian women should be granted the right to vote in the forthcoming municipal elections", writes UNITA', of the Communist Party.

Italian women won high merits in the struggle for the liberation of Italy and made strenuous efforts to save the rising generation and are giving a most valuable contribution to the reconstruction of the Nation. This is why we the Communists recognize to the Italian womanhood the right to participate at once to the elections. The electoral registration of the Italian women should not be delayed any longer.

COMMENTS ON POPE'S XMAS MESSAGE.

Commentary on Pope's Xmas message L'AVANTI! (Socialist) says that the problem of Democracy must be faced not only on the ethical or juridical side, but essentially on its

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COMMENTS ON POPE'S MASS MESSAGE.

Commentary on Pope's Mass message L'AVANTI (Socialist) says that the problem of Democracy must be faced not only on the level of juridical side, but essentially on its economical and social aspect.

"In the present phase of developments of Democracy writes the Communist organ - the equalizing of economical structure with the political conditions is found by us Socialists, and not by us only, in the nationalization of

DECEMBER, 27, 1944
0900hrs

those economic forces that represent in the social body the points of resistance against Democracy; namely the monopolistic capitalist; the extensive land property.

IL TRIPLO, Independent, says that the message of Pius XII addressed to the world on Christmas Eve is one of the most explicit declarations of the Democratic faith ever made by Him or by other Popes.

It is only a standpoint referred to certain interpretations of the word "Democracy". There are the capital points of the message; first, the acknowledgment of facts with the consequent rejection of any totalitarian experiment, second, a criticism of the notion of the world "masses", as compared with "people"; third the outline of the true requirements of Democracy.

ITALIA NUOVA, Activist, writes that the message clearly reveals the intention of the Church to participate even more actively to peoples life, with the weight of its authority and the sentiment of its justice and its humanity. "Peace to peoples of good will, but also teaching of practical life for the peoples and among peoples; thus this Xmas message of the Pontiff may be rightly described as the message of human dignity and Democracy

HUNGARY GIVEN BY RUSSIA ALL CHANCES TO REDEEM HERSELF.

"Amongst the satellites of Germany, Hungary is one of the major responsables of aggressive wars" writes UNITA, Communist, commenting on the setting up of a Democratic Provisional Government in the liberated part of that Country. Hungary was the last of the Hitler satellites to be entitled to put forward any claims for comprehension and help to the United Nations.

"Irrespectively of this" the paper adds, "the Soviet Union gave Hungary a chance to redeem herself. Hungary has a provisional Government and Assembly: will have Democratic liberties for her people and will have a National Army shortly.

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"Against the background of the necessary annihilation of Nazism and Fascism is coming along the Democratic rebirth of Europe. In the presence of such events, and given the prospects of a national Hungarian Army, the Italian people cannot help asking: Why there is not a yet an Italian Army at the front where the war is fought for the liberation and the rehabilitation of the Continent."

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BULLETIN No 529

PAGE No 3

DECEMBER, 27, 1944
0900hrs

We are fully aware of the Italian responsibilities which have hindered so far the resurrection of the Nation. But we know also that the Italian people were basically separated from fascism much more than they were till now the Hungarians. We know that Democracy and Democracies could rely long since in Italy on a number of upholders much larger than the number of their friends in Hungary. In the presence of the Hungarian example we cannot help regretting profoundly that the same policy applied to Hungary has not been applied to Italy as well.

**MONARCHISTS CALL THE GOVERNMENT
TO DEFINE ITS EPURATION POLICY.**

ITALIA NUOVA, organ of the Monarchists, writes:
 "The Government should speak its mind in the point of epuration, and it definitely whether it intends to dissociate the purge from party interests or persist to make of it a political interest. We upheld the epuration as a pure act of justice to be entrusted to the equity and independence of the Magistrates. Only by entrusting the task of purifying Italy to Magistrates and by carrying out it with juridical spirit and impartiality, it would be possible to thoroughly clear up Italian public life. This is what the people are waiting for. The Government should be convinced that it is not a matter of private affairs, but a matter of vital national interest."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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Telefono 41746

BULLETIN N° 528

DECEMBER 26, 1944
1900hrs.

**APPELLUS IS DETERMINED TO DEFEND HIMSELF
TO THE END.**

"I shall defend myself tooth and nail" Mario Appellus said to-day from his sick bed in the surgical Department of the Rome Polyclinic.

The condition of the ill-famed journalist, who has been in the hospital for about two months in a grave struggle with a suspected cerebral tumor, has greatly improved; to the extent that he has been able to start writing a long defensive memorial.

**PRICES RISE AGAIN ON HOME "BLACK MARKET"
FOR FOREIGN CURRENCIES.**

Heavy fall in prices towards the end of last week on the Black market for foreign currencies in Rome has been for the greater part annulled, by a new rising trend in prices. The gold sovereign jumped to six thousand two hundred (6200) lire on Christmas Eve, as against the quotation of 5400-5600 lire registered in the preceding days. The "blue" dollar has risen as well, reaching a price of 265-270 lire; and so has the occupation dollar, though to a lesser degree, being quoted at 175-180 lire. The Swiss franc rose to 90 lire.

If the denial of the rumours concerning imminent financial measures to be taken in liberated Italy, contributed to the drop in the high prices reached in a few days in foreign currencies; the hard facts concerning Italian currency referred to by the Minister of Finance Marcello Soleri, in his review of the financial position at the Cabinet meeting, was taken advantage of by those speculating in price raising; to influence investors to by these valued currencies.

2108

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2108

DECEMBER, 26, 1944
1500hrs.

FOR THE REVIVAL OF ARTISANS ACTIVITY.

"Our work of national reconstruction" declared to "SI" an official of the provincial Labour Office, "must be based mostly on the artisans, trying to overcome the enormous difficulties of the moment, which are caused, above all, by the scarcity of raw materials."

"In this Province there are small industries which have a no good tradition, as, for instance, the engraving, metal and chisel industries; this activity is in danger of fading away because of lack of apprentices. Another field of activity is the tool industry, which is able to utilize waste materials.

The provincial Labour Office plans to establish special professional courses for engravers, for the restoring of painting and tapestry, etc. It plans also to foster a particular activity aiming to utilize waste materials and to aid certain classes of persons, such as students, retired employees, housewives and other people who do not avail themselves of sufficient earnings, to devote themselves to special work in their spare time and in their own residences.

One of the most profitable home activities could be book-binding. The provincial Labour Office plans also to facilitate the revival of traditional artistic capacities of the artisans, in these days when so many ugly things are traded for the purpose of making money easily.

For instance, the official pointed out, "you have seen the embroidered and painted handkerchiefs which are sold everywhere in Rome. But obviously, the efforts of the Labour Office will lead to concrete results after the end of the war, which has so greatly harassed the artisans activity."

SHORTAGE OF PAPER PREVENTS
PUBLICATION OF 100 WEEKLIES.

2107

Over one hundred weekly papers, for whose publication the permits have been already granted, have not been issued yet because of paper shortage.

After the liberation of Rome, the P.W.B. received nearly 1800 applications for the publication of newspapers and magazines.

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that one third of the planned publications be actually is-
sued. Thus in the newspaper field an automatic selection
has been accomplished; and this is the reason why the Press
Under-Secretariat has adopted a more liberal policy in grant-
ing permits for publications. The scarcity of paper exerts
successively a moderating action on the inflation of news-
papers and magazines.

DECEMBER, 26, 1944
1900hrs.

THE FIRST NATIONAL MEETING
OF THE "ASSOCIATION FOR THE REVIVAL OF ITALY"

The first national meeting of the "Associazione per il Risorgimento d'Italia" took place this morning in Rome. The Association is non-political and was created during the German occupation of Rome, with the purpose of bringing together learned men of any political belief and to unite their efforts for the education of people to a democratic way of living.

The programme of the Association includes all the problems of Italian life, which can be solved only if due account is taken of the real origin. In front of the immense misfortunes of the Country, the promoters of the Association, there is no use in the aprioristic abstractions of the various parties. The task of reconstruction is related to technique.

Many University teachers, many chiefs of educational Institutes of Rome, judges, engineers and students have already joined the Association.

During this morning meeting several speakers, including the lawyer Carlo Buffa, Professor Gino Palmieri, Professor Massimo Pallozzino, have explained the aims of the Association and the programme of its activity. The problem of giving employment to the ex-combatants has been particularly emphasized and discussed during this first national meeting.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WILL BE RESUMED
BY ITALY WITH BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

It is learned that diplomatic relations between Italy and Belgium will be restored very soon, through an exchange of messages between Prime Ministers Ivanoe Bonomi and Louis Pierlot.

In the meanwhile conversations are going on, with the same purpose, between Italy and Holland. It is believed that they will shortly lead to a successful conclusion. 2106

ITALIAN MEMBERS OF ALGERIA'S AMISTICE COMMISSION
RETURNED TO ROME.

Democratic way of living.

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2108

ITALIAN MEMBERS OF ALGERIA AMISTICE COMMISSION RETURNED TO ROME.

Consul General Franco Fontana and Antonio Arrighetti and Vice Consul Vittoriano Manassi, formerly members of the Amistice Commission in Algeria arrived in Rome to-day. They had been taken prisoners by the Americans after the landing at Casablanca in November 1942.

BULLETIN No 528 PAGE No 4 DECEMBER, 26, 1944
1900

PAPAL AUDIENCES.

The Holy Father to-day received in private audience His Eminence Eugenio Cardinal Tisserant, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Oriental Church. His Excellency Monsignor Valerio Valeri, Archbishop of Efeso, Papal Nunz. The Holy Father also received in private audience Brig. Gen. Edwards and Col. Vaughan.

NEW ECUADORIAN AMBASSADOR APPOINTED
TO THE HOLY SEE.

His Excellency Soto Mayor, Ambassador of Ecuador, will probably present His credential letters at the Vatican tomorrow.

It is known that recently, the Government of Ecuador decided to elevate to the rank of Ambassador its representative to the Holy See.

His Excellency Manuel Soto Mayor is therefore the first Ambassador of Ecuador to the Vatican.

SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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greatest care should be taken not to
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BULLETIN No 527
(SINGLE XMAS ISSUE)

December 25, 1944.
1000 h.

100,000 PEOPLE CROWDED SAINT PETER'S
FOR THE POPE'S MIDNIGHT XMAS MASS
15,000 ALLIED SOLDIERS AMONG THE
ATTENDANTS

A very bright moon favoured last night the concours of an immense crowd at the extraordinary Christmas ceremony which took place in St. Peter's Basilica when the Pope, resuming the custom which had been abandoned since 1876, celebrated the traditional Midnight Mass.

The temple was packed; it is estimated that one hundred thousand people were present, including 15,000 members of the Allied Armed Forces.

The moonlight was of more importance than one might be led to think as it furnished a minimum of illumination in the streets which otherwise would have remained completely dark, with the exception of Piazza San Pietro and the chief roads nearest the Basilica which had been lit electrically. Had the sky been cloudy it would have been a serious drawback and it was this difficulty of the darkness which was probably the reason that even on the evening of the 23 it was not yet decided whether the function would take place. Evidently the meteorological bulletins of the 24 dispelled the last doubts.

At 11 p.m. the sight of the crowd which poured into the Basilica was so impressive as to have no comparison with that of ordinary religious functions. Very soon the Basilica, which was brilliantly lit up, was so full that the gates had to be closed. Taking into account all the people who were unable to enter the Church, one can say that about one tenth of the population of Rome went to Saint Peter's to assist at the Xmas Midnight Mass.

2104

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The Pope entered the Basilica at 11.30 by the inner lift. The procession which accompanied the Pontiff to the High Altar formed itself before the Altar of the Relics, which was shut off by high curtains. Of the Cardinals only the Archbishop of Saint Peter's, Federico Tedeschini, was present and he received the Pope at the latter's arrival surrounded by the Canons of the Basilica.

The Pope, escorted by his Noble Guard and by dignitaries and members of the Court, crossed the Basilica in the gestatorial chair while the silver trumpets played the famous trun-

2104

BULLETIN No 527 PAGE No 2 December 25, 1944 1000 h.

phal march and the crowd applauded.

As soon as he arrived near the Altar, the Pope took off the red mozetta and, after putting on the golden chasuble, he celebrated the Mass which was accompanied only by some motets sung by the choir of the Sixtine Chapel and by Xmas songs sung by soldiers in their respective languages. These slow and pathetic hymns, sung by great masses of singers have been one of the most beautiful features of the night ceremony; another feature was offered by American soldiers who had climbed the marble bases of the huge statues at the foot of the huge statues at the foot of the four pillars that support the famous cupola; they followed the sacred rite from these unique stands, some kneeling, others sitting.

A third feature, which was particularly noticed by Allied soldiers, was when frequently some "sannietrino" (St. Peter's sextons) walking on the dome's corniches passed before the powerful flashlights, caused his immensely enlarged shadow to pass on the mosaics of the dome.

At the moment of the Elevation the silver trumpets played the religious "largo" of Silveri.

At the end of the first Mass, Pius XII himself distributed Holy Communion to several hundred persons who had assembled themselves in the section immediately beyond the altar, where seats had been reserved for diplomats, members of the Roman aristocracy and other prominent personalities. In another specially reserved space there were numerous high officers of Italian and Allied Armed Forces, including Marshal Messe, Admiral Stone and General Hume. Also present were the Princess Gabriella of Bourbon, the Duchess of Braganca, Ministers Alcide de Gasperi, Menecio Luini, Giulio Rodinò, Raffaele De Courten and Undersecretary Giuseppe Spataro.

Owing to the large number of persons who wished to receive Holy Communion, after some twenty minutes the Pope returned to the altar and the distribution was continued by the Bishop of the Italian Army Chaplains, Monsignor Ferrero di Cavallerie and the second Mass celebrated by the Pope started at 12,45 and lasted about thirty minutes.

2103

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The second Mass celebrated by the Pope started at 12,45 and lasted about thirty minutes. When Pius XII took his seat on the gestatorial chair and crossed the Basilica imparting the Benediction to the immense acclaiming crowd it was 1,30. Then, while St. Peter's bells filled with their powerful sound the stillness of the night, the crowd swarmed into the piazze and the motor vehicles of every kind that had been parked in the surrounding streets, and even in the interior of the Vatican City began to drive away.

2103

December 25, 1944.
1000 h.

AMBASSADOR CARANDINI ARRIVED FROM LONDON

TO REPORT ON HIS MISSION.

Maceo Carandini, Italian Ambassador arrived by plane from London, for a short stay in Rome, of little more than a week, during which he will have interviews with the Prime Minister, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and with other members of the Cabinet.

In a very brief declaration to "SI", Carandini, after saying he had had an excellent journey, stated that his mission to London develops along normal lines and that he has everywhere found comprehension and good will in collaborating. He added however that there are certainly many and serious difficulties but that these are met in an atmosphere of cordial friendliness.

PIUS XII PERSONALLY DISTRIBUTES XMAS GIFTS
TO REFUGEE CHILDREN.

Upon the initiative of the Pontifical Refugee Committee nearly 12,000 packages containing sweets, personal effects and toys offered by the Pope, by Americans and by Roman children, have been distributed in various places in Rome to children of families who took shelter in Rome.

Particularly solemn has been the distribution of the gifts which took place in the Aula Magna of the Pontifical Gregorian University for the presence of the Pope who personally gave the packages to the children in a strictly private form at 9,45 this morning. Pius XII arrived in a strictly private form at 9,45 this morning, welcomed by children with their songs, while the attendants, who included many outstanding persons of the military and ecclesiastical world applauded.

His Holiness addressed the children saying that once they had a joyful Xmas which left in them the remembrance of the smiling Infant Jesus. "To-day" - added the Pope - "far away from your homes which are perhaps destroyed, you understand better what must have been the nativity of Jesus, the most destitute of all children. You suffer as He Himself suffered in the grotto of Bethlehem, but this is willed by Himself because He loves you. Now this Jesus of the Temple, of the Altar, of the Cross, of the Resurrection, has willed to remain in some perceptible way in the person of His Vicar on Earth. This morning He came

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BULLETIN No 527

PAGE No 4

December 25, 1944
1090 h.

Pius XII then started distributing the gifts. At 10.15 the Pope left the Gregorian University, while the children tried to lengthen His stay, because they all wanted to kiss His hands.

Along the streets on the route to the Vatican City the pomp of Papal motorcars was recognised by the crowd which enthusiastically applauded. Pius XII, who was driving in an open car given the beautiful sunny morning, repeatedly blessed the people along the roadside. This was the first time that the Pope left his Vatican City to participate to a civil ceremony after the arrival of the Allies in Rome.

2101

SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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BULLETIN N°526
(Single Sunday Issue)
DECEMBER, 24, 1944
1300hrs

PRESS REVIEW

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Tormarancio, in the Roman suburbs, founded by Carabini, Mieri, to search out bandits who provoked disturbances, 200 arrested.

UNITA', Communist.

The agreement between employers and employees made operative.

AVANTI! Socialist.

Sixth War Xmas is full of misery and ruins throughout the battered nation. Allied help for poorest appreciated.

AVANTI! Socialist.

It is the first time after ten centuries that the Pope officiates the Xmas Mass in Saint Peter's Basilica. The only precedent dates back to the Xmas night of 800 A.D. when Leo III crowned Charlemagne as Emperor.

IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

Gordiani, a Roman suburb, terrorized at night by gangs of armed bandits.

ITALIA, Liberal Actionist.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSITION TO BE CONDITIONED TO WAR EXIGENCIES.

2100

The powers of the Committee of Liberation have not been reinforced despite the belated recognition of the Northern Committees," writes Pietro Nenni on AVANTI!, organ of the Socialist Party, turning again to the opposition programme of the Socialists. The people will not be solicited except for the promise of early muni-

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sition programme of the Socialists. The people will has
not been solicited except for the promise of early muni-
cipal elections campaign.

"Our opposition, however, will be conditioned to
the fact that war is going on, but will not permit reac-
tionary manoeuvring. It is in Milan that will turn the
scale and not according to the expectations of Monarchists
and Conservatives." Nenni concludes.

DECEMBER, 24, 1944
1300 hrs.

THE SIXTH WAR XMAS CALLS TO EXHERT
WAR EFFORTS TO UTMOST.

"The only prospect of resurrection for mankind" writes UNITA, organ of the Communist Party, "is reconquering peace through war. There is no other way out.

"We must be stronger and more determined. We must be more united in the common struggle against the common enemy. We must recapture even the Xmas time of the old days. This is why Sixth War Xmas is at the same time an aspiration to peace and an enticement to war."

The paper of the Communist Party earnestly wishes to the Italian people, to all peoples that this may be the last War Xmas and the next one find the world happy and in peace, a peace reconquered through war and victory.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

POPE'S XMAS ALLOCUTION TO THE SACRED COLLEGE.

The Cardinals residing in Curia presented to Pius XII the Xmas greetings headed by the Dean of the Sacred College, Cardinal Granito Pignatelli di Elmonte who is 34 years old.

The Venerable Primate of the Church was the first to arrive in the Consistory Hall.

"It was for from us to think of a Sixth War Xmas" Cardinal Di Belmonte said in his address to the Holy Father, "but we accept the will of God in act for just expiation."

Cardinal Belmonte went on reviewing what the Pontiff has done in the last 12 months of war; and recalled the precepts given in His discourses; the efforts endured to save Rome, His assiduity in defense of the oppressed, His charities for the poorest and His earnestness to hasten the hour of peace.

"The Sacred College" the Cardinal concluded, "is eager to uphold His Holiness efforts to the utmost."

Pius XII replied thanking gratefully the Cardinals for the sentiments expressed in their behalf by the Venerable Dean whom he was particularly glad to see present.

His Holiness thanked the Cardinal for the zeal in holding His work and pointed out that the more the war

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His Holiness thanked the Cardinal for the more the war prolonging His work and pointed out that the more the war prolonged the more is difficult to provide for filling numerous vacancies occurred in the Roman Curia.

"Day by day difficulties are increasing and the Bishops are unable to reach Rome to visit the Basilicas and to report to the Pope who is eagerly waiting for the day in which He might be thoroughly informed about the hardships and the continuous problems created by war in all Countries including the Missions."

After referring to the fact that Rome was spared from the horrors of the devastation, rendering it possible to guarantee the safety and the mission of the Holy See, the Pope affirmed that a great transition will be brought about by war in the living conditions, materially as well as spiritually of all peoples.

"The unrest of the souls today has no parallel in the great crisis of the past. They are longing for new things and expectations, which is under many aspects justified, is likely to turn extremely dangerous if it is not checked by sound judgement. Will the changes fit gradually in the new life of the peoples or will break boisterously the barriers? Will the scourge of the world war be followed by the calamity of civil war?"

"Mother Church, faithful to her mission must listen with tenderness and generous devotion, in the present turmoil to the multitude of her unrestive and upset sons, whose number is appallingly increased by war hardships, sufferings and bad examples. There are errors which with dignified violence are trying to get hold of the public opinion.

"The words liberty and Democracy are often only deceitful maskings to lull to sleep the alertness of those who would not be inclined to give up knowingly the legacy of the Christian past. There is one thing before which even Charity should stop and is the truth, whose rights cannot be in any way forgotten. The Church has the duty to proclaim the truth to open the eyes of all men of good will and especially of the faithful ones to face the danger of certain trends of modern thought, to enlighten them and to warn them against the errors implied in this representation of truth."

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2038

DECEMBER, 24, 1944
1300 1x

HIGHEST PERSONALITIES INVOLVED
IN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE CRIMES
DECLARES COL. SANTO DURING QUESTIONING

"I deny absolutely my penal responsibility," stated Crabinieri Colonel Emanuele Santo, arrested in connection with the activity of Ciano's international ring, on being questioned by the instructing judge. "If I am going to be made responsible for those actions, more than upon me the guiltiness will fall upon the persons who composed and directed the offices from which orders came out."

He then explained he was referring to the officers of the Italian military intelligence, to the officials of the Foreign Office, to the officials of the War Ministry and, last but not least, to the Chief of the General Staff. Those persons, Santo continued, not only were always in the know, but in a complete understanding among them, but were consulted before any action was carried out.

The crimes for which General Mario Roatta, former Chief of General Staff, Col. Santo and other Crabinieri were arrested, comprise the murder of the Socialist Rosselli brothers in France, complicity in the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia, and many other numerous international coups.

The murder of the Rossellis was planned in Foreign Office circles - namely by Galeazzo Ciano and Filippo Anfuso, presently Fascist Republic Ambassador to Berlin. From the Foreign Office the order was transmitted to the military authorities, always according to Col. Santo. The Italian military intelligence (SIM) was part of the General Staff and could not act without the approval of the General Staff Chief. All SIM activities, Santo explained, were prepared with the approval of the Army Chief of Staff, who reported to the Chief of the General Staff. The Ministry of War drafted notes about that activity for Mussolini to read.

In connection with the French terrorist organization "Mogouards", which carried out the murder of the Rossellis, new documents have come to the light in which the terrorist leaders declare themselves proud of being given the chance of winning Mussolini's confidence and express anti-British sentiments. This confirms the news already issued by "Si" about the existence of a vast international

2097

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2097

SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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BULLETTIN N° 525
December 23, 1944
2000 n.

COMMITTEE FOR COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES
WITH FRANCE FORMED IN ROME.

A new committee has recently been formed in Rome, to reorganize Commercial exchanges between France and Italy. The first task it wishes to undertake, is the exchange of Italian Pyrites for French Phosphates, which are very useful for Italian agriculture. At the same time the possibility is being examined to apply the same idea to other goods; which is the only one possible at the present time.

At a later date it will be possible to develop the trade into official economic agreements. It is known that contact has already been made with the French diplomatic authorities, who have shown good will in this respect. Further in Paris, independently of the initiative taken in Italy a Committee has been set up for the resumption of economic relations with Italy, under the auspices of the Committee of Economic and Financial Affairs. Several thousands of French phosphates have actually already arrived in Italy; this however was through Allied initiative. Several of the largest Italian economic bodies in the field of banking, industry, transport and insurance have already adhered to the Committee set up in Rome.

A small executive commission will shortly be appointed from the Committee and will be presided over by Sig. Cerutti, the Governor of Colonia, and of which a high ranking member of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce will also form part. In the meantime, commissions are being formed for the various branches of activity of the Committee.

THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

2096

From the news arriving at the central offices in Rome, it seems that the Christian Democratic Party is making much progress in all of Southern Italy, where in many centres it has already surpassed the firm positions established by the Popular Party of Don Sturzo before the advent of Fascism. With regard to central Italy it is spreading with increasing

1050

The first task it wishes to undertake, is to increase the production of Italian Phosphates, which are very useful for Italian agriculture. At the same time the possibility is being examined to apply the same idea to other goods, which is the only one possible at the present time.

At a later date it will be possible to develop the trade into official economic agreements. It is known that contact has already been made with the French diplomatic authorities, who have shown good will in this respect. Further in Paris, independently of the initiative taken in Italy a Committee has been set up for the resumption of economic relations with Italy, under the auspices of the Committee of Economic Cooperation. Several thousand tons of French phosphates have actually already arrived in Italy; this however was through Allied initiative. Several of the largest Italian economic bodies in the field of banking, industry, transport and insurance have already adhered to the Committee set up in Rome.

A small executive commission will shortly be appointed from the Committee and will be presided over by Sig. Cerutti, the Governor of Colonia, and of which a high ranking member of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce will also form part. In the meantime, commissions are being formed for the various branches of activity of the Committee.

THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS IN SOUTHERN ITALY. 2096

From the news arriving at the central offices in Rome, it seems that the Christian Democratic Party is making much progress in all of Southern Italy, where in many centres it has already surpassed the firm positions established by the Popular Party of Don Sturzo before the advent of Fascism.

With regard to central Italy it is spreading with increasing rapidity especially in Rome, in the Lazio, Abruzzo and Campanian regions. It is interesting to note that in the towns the adherents belong for the most part to employees and professional people, whereas in the country, the mass of the members is formed by those working the land especially tenants and direct cultivators.

BULLETIN No 525 PAGE No 2 December 23, 1944
2000 h.

**OLD AGE PENSIONS INCREASED BY 70%
A 2000 LIRE BONUS FOR CIVIL STATE EMPLOYEES.**

A 70% raise in old age and disability pensions for workers was decreed by the Cabinet this morning. Over one million pensioners will benefit from the provisions which establish a minimum 15 lire daily for the aged; 800 lire will be advanced to all pensioners on their allowances, from January 1st. Furthermore the Cabinet decreed the payment to all State employees of 2000 lire Xmas bonus.

BRAZILIAN ARCHBISHOP FOR ROME'S POOREST.

In answer to the appeal of the Holy Father in favour of the destitute people of Rome His Excellency Mgr. Jayme de Barros Cereja, Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro, named a Commission in order to obtain foods and clothes to be put at disposal of the Holy Father.

A first delivery arrived in Rome on board of the ships conveying the Brazilian Expeditionary Corps and was delivered to the Representatives of the Holy See.

**PIUS XII'S XMAS MESSAGE WILL EMPHASIZE THE
CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES OF WORLD DEMOCRACY.**

The Xmas Eve message of the Holy Father will be broadcast to the world to-morrow at 13.15 is a long address, we learn from authoritative Vatican sources. His Holiness will be on the air 40 minutes. The message will outline the Christian Principles of Democracy and define the sound foundation of a democratic society in the world of to-morrow. In this regard it is worth recalling that all the Xmas messages of Pius XI since he was elected Pope in 1939 dealt with fundamental questions connected with war events and problems relating to the organization and the implementation

1053
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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On December 24, 1939 Pius XII emphasized the basic points of a just and honourable peace. In 1940 the Holy Father expounded the guiding principles of a new order after the war, in 1941 he elaborated further on post war problems, in 1942 pointed out the exigency of orderly developments of internal affairs in all nations, in 1943 expounded 5 fundamental points for social peace, and exhorted all sufferers to trust in God and contribute by united efforts to build up a better world to live in.

BULLETIN No 525

PAGE No 3

December 23, 1944.
2000 h.

12,000 REFUGEE CHILDREN IN ROME WILL RECEIVE
MONDLY FOOD AND TOY PACKAGES. POPE MAY ATTEND
DISTRIBUTION.

During the Xmas holidays 12,000 packages will be distributed in Rome to children of war refugees.

The distribution is being carried out by initiative of the Superior Committee for War Refugees, with the concurrence of Government, Papal and Allied authorities. The Allied Command has contributed with the fuel necessary for transportation as well as with food.

The Pope has offered nearly one thousand of children's overcoats and suits, several thousand chocolate bars and images of Jesus Christ surrounded by children. The images bear the reproduction of the following autograph inscription by Pius XII: "To the little dear friends of the Child Jesus, whom Our Fatherly Heart feels so close to in this still sorrowful world Xmas, may Our Gifts convey a bit of serene joy and be Our Apostolic Benediction a warrant of copious Divine Favours."

American sailors, who formed a Committee under the chairmanship of Admiral Stone, have offered 33 packages of heavy clothes. Hundreds of Roman children have offered a quantity of toys. Other toys purchased by the Superior Committee have been constructed by refugee artisans.

Each package will contain one kilo of spaghetti, a personal effect and sweets.

The distribution will take place in the various refugees' lodging houses, as well as in the Aula Magna of the Pontifical Gregorian University, where a special Altar has been erected for the Mass that will be celebrated at 9 o'clock. The Mass will be accompanied by songs of a "Schola Cantorum" composed of 30 refugee children from Cassino. After Mass Cardinal Francesco Ferroni, Bishop of Mondovi, Papal Vicar for Rome, will probably address the children, before the distribution of the packages by women collaborators of the Refugees' Committee. The Ceremony will be broadcast by radio.

The elaborate preparations going on at the Gregoriana University seem to confirm the rumour, which has not been denied yet, that the Pope would personally participate the morning of Xmas Day to the distribution of packages.

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Another important centre for the distribution is Francoaccio Theatre, where thousands of children will gather at 9.30 Monday morning. Tito Zaniboni, High Commissioner for the War Refugees, will deliver an address that will be broadcast by radio.

2094

800 PEOPLE ARRESTED IN NAPLES
ECONOMICAL, NOT POLITICAL, UNREST.

Eight hundred people were arrested last Wednesday at Naples by Italian and Allied Police, that had surrounded the central district of "Galleria", it has been revealed to "SI" by Nicola Di Bartolomeo, member of the Executive Committee of Naples Chamber.

Many of the persons arrested were found in possession of weapons. This whole was in relation with the planning of a demonstration scheduled for Thursday 24, as a protest against the coming to the colours of young classes. Leaflets had been widely distributed and verbal exhortations had been widespread for inducing youths to refuse to join the Army. Posters had been also affixed.

"There is no doubt" said Di Bartolomeo, "that Fascists, who still are trying to create disorders and to harass Allied authorities, have largely contributed to this propaganda. But as in the case of Sicily, whose happenings had certainly had repercussions in Naples, the fundamental reason of the popular discontent is to be found merely in economical arrest.

"The situation of the City of Naples is still serious, under whatever point of view we regard it. Eighty per cent of local industries (Naval Mechanics, Ilva di Bagnoli, Cotonicare Meridionale, Alf. Romeo etc.) are idle, though they could resume their activity. As soon as the City was liberated, Neapolitan workmen spontaneously worked for restoring the industrial plants which had been damaged by air bombing and by German plundering. They excavated the debris in order to recuperate machinery, but for various reasons: principally for lack of funds, the revival of the industries has not been possible so far, and the plants are still used as warehouses for war materials.

"The inactivity of the industrial plants has compelled the great part of the population to resort to expedients in order to get along. Thus the Black Market, prostitution and other evils have increased.

"The Labour organizations succeeded so far in calming the exasperated workmen. But the unrest is growing and several categories of employees, including Government ones, are threatening to strike because of the insufficient salaries and the continuous increase of commodities. There are many families who get along with the members, and they fear that

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Labour organizations succeeded so far in calming the exasperated workmen. But the unrest is growing and several categories of employees, including Government ones, are threatening to strike because of the insufficient salaries and the continuous increase of commodities. There are many families who get along with the meagre earnings of the younger members, and they fear that the enlistment of the youths would result in a greater economic unrest.

"Let us hope, concluded Di Bertolomeo, "that recent agreements between Allied and Italian Governments become operative as soon as possible and that help be not delayed until too late. Only in this way the discontent and the unrest - whose origin is of exclusively economical, and not political character, as the Fascists pretend, - will be overcome and the Neapolitan population, as well as that of other cities, will be able to give a greater contribution to the war of liberation."

2093

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Telefono 41746

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BULLETTIN No 524

Dec 23, 1944.

CABINET MINISTERS APPROVE BUDGET
FOR SIX MONTHS - JAN TO JUNE '45.

Treasury Minister Marcello Soleri revealed today to Italian Cabinet Ministers that, against an expenditure (estimated) of 76,012,600,000 lire, the Government may expect to collect 12,938,300,000 lire plus 1,230,000,000 lire interest from Government investments. Soleri therefore foresees a deficit for the six months January-June 1945 of 61,844,400,000 lire. The budget applies to the 36 provinces effectively administered by the Italian Government.

The Italian Government debt totalled on December 10, about 600,000,000,000 lire, with an interest load of 17,000,000,000 lire yearly.

Bank of Italy banknote circulation, on December 10, totalled (including notes issued North of the Gothic Line until August 1, 1944) 233,000,000,000 lire. The Allies contribution to Italian monetary circulation was 44,000,000,000 lire at the end of October.

Bank deposits rose from 194,000,000,000 July 31, 1944, to 221,802,000,000 lire "thereby showing that the country keeps its full trust in the currency", as the official communique put it.

"Soleri's relation shows that, in spite of present conditions of decreased production, transport crisis, and lessened income, comforting signs of resistance are apparent and certain signs of recovery can be observed." the communique points out.

The Cabinet met at 11.30.
They also decided to nominate president of the National Research Institute (Central Scientific Body) professor Gustavo Colonnetti, of the Turin Engineering School, who has just arrived from Switzerland. Colonnetti will place his organization at the order of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction, headed by Minister of Public Works Meuccio Ruini, for consultation on all matters regarding reconstruction.

2092

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2092

YEARLY VATICAN MEDAL PRESENTED TO
POPE REPRESENTS SALVATION OF ROME
FROM WAR'S PERILS.

Senator Aurelio Mistruzzi presented this morning to His Holiness the Pope the first specimens of the yearly Identical Medal which the Pope distributes to the members of his Court and to official and private personalities. This year's medal celebrates the endeavours of Pius XII for the safety and the defence of Rome. It represents an angel holding with one hand the Cross and leaning with the other on the Pope's coat of arms. In the background is the Dome of Saint Peter's, Vatican's Columns, and the Tower of the Capitol, with the words "Defensor Civitatis" and the date March 12, 1944. This last date recalls the great refugee meetings which took place in Saint Peter Square.

POPE INCLUDES DUKE GALLARATI-SCOTTI.

Duke Tommaso Gallarati-Scotti, unofficially mentioned for the post of Italian Ambassador in Madrid, has been received this morning in private audience by the Pope. The Duke is a devout Catholic, a scholar, and a writer. He is the best authority on Antonio Fogazzaro, the Italian thinker and novelist who was put on the Index for his "Modernistic" tendencies. (Note: Modernism is not a style of furniture but an heresy, in this case.) The Pope interest in the relations between Italy and Catholic Spain is keen. Yesterday the Pope received the American Colonel William Mc...

MINISTERS DECREE WORKERS MUST HAVE
"13th" MONTH SALARY IMMEDIATELY.

All Italian workers will get a "13th Month Salary" immediately from their employers, according to a decree approved by the Cabinet Ministers this morning. The decree follows an agreement between workers' representatives and employers' representatives, reached yesterday. The decree gives the private government the force of law.

2091

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BULLETTIN N°523

Dec 23, 1944.

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gratulations should be taken not to
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"SI" wishes to all its costumers and to all
the other correspondents who occasionally
read its news as Merry a Christmas as it is
possible to have under the circumstances.
The Year does not need our wishes to be
a Happy one--at least we hope so. It looks
to us like the Last Year of the War. "SI"
wishes to thank all for their patience with
its bad English, bad ink, bad paper and
makes a new year resolution to improve every-
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M e r r y C h r i s t m a s ! and
Pax Hominibus Bonae Voluntatis!

P r e s s R e v i e w .

UNITA' (COMMUNIST) ATTACKS CANTACHIARO (Humorous paper)
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to take against the authors... But we know that this is
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UNITA' (Communist) UNCERTIFIED WITH GENERAL'S VERDICT. It carries on its masthead the sentence: "Yesterday, holiday for traitors. But Tileno (Naples Fascist 'Federale' who only got 6 years 8 months) Pentimilli and del Tetto should not have too many illusions. The people have not forgotten and will not forget." In its columns it says: "The matter... is serious and even more serious in the eyes of the people when it is compared with the just sentence which popular judges gave to Cornelia Tanzi. A vulgar criminal woman has been condemned to thirty years. Two generals whom all the people and more particularly the Neapolitans judge guilty of treason have been condemned to only twenty years. This is an encouragement to all those who want to pass a sponge on the crimes of Fascism... But the people do not forget."

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) DEFENDS GENERALS VERDICT.
 This trial was concerned not with the general political responsibilities for the lack of defence of Naples," the paper writes, "but with the behaviour of two generals, to be examined in the light of definite clauses in the Military Law Code... (We must not confound) the guilt of those responsible with the dignity of the army who did their duty. This dignity we defended and will defend at a moment when the destiny of Italy depends in great part from the sacrifice of her soldiers."

e n d o f P r e s s
 R e v i e w . . .

ITALIAN CABINET LOOKS FOR A MAN FOR THE
 WASHINGTON POST.

(by our Diplomatic Correspondent)

It was easy for the Italian Cabinet to give a gracious blessing to Count Carlo Sforza's resignation from his post as Italian Ambassador in Washington. It is going to prove harder for them to find a man who may be both suited and disposed for such an arduous and important post. The search for the right man is difficult. Italy cannot afford to leave her Embassy in Washington unoccupied at such a point. It would also be lack of courtesy to the United States Government not to appoint an Italian representative, when Ambassador Alexander Kirk, in Rome, waits for the opportunity to present his letters credential.

The story of this man-hunt, according to reliable sources, is approximately as follows. It will be remembered that the appointment of count Sforza, in the first place, had been an abrupt move on the part of Ivanoe Bonomi, in order to give the veteran statesman a suitable job, where he was known and liked, where he could do most good to Italy, and incidentally allow him to leave the Cabinet and Rome. Sforza was not overjoyed and accepted

2089

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2089

Then the Crisis came. Sforza's candidacy to the Prime Minister's post was advanced by the Party of Action. The British Prime Minister and Foreign Minister checked that move with clear words. It was at once evident that Sforza could no longer go to Washington. He no longer wished to do so. His presence there would have lent itself to inopportune speculations on whether Italy was asking for American support against British policy.

Sforza, a keen political thinker, realized it immediately but made no official announcement of his renunciation. He exchanged ideas with Bonomi, trying to find a suitable successor for the post that was already his chief. He suggested Alberto Turchiani to go without him. But Turchiani was not anxious to go. The Party of Action was no longer a Government party. The other parties objected to having an Ambassador whose party, at home, was in the Opposition. Then count Stefano Jacini, Democ-Christian, arrived from Switzerland with the Santa Claus plane, a few days ago. He was a suitable man. He was already slated as Ambassador to Rio de Janeiro. But Jacini did not wish to go. Bonomi and Alcide de Gasperi searched for a man who might please the US Government, please his own and other parties, and be willing to leave Italy at this point. The consultations are still going on.

Last resort is to use a career man, or an independent connected with Foreign service. The following names are being weighed:

1. Marchese Giovanni Visconti Venosta, until a few days ago Italian Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs. He has been mentioned as likely Ambassador to the Holy See. If and when the Vatican wants to receive an Italian Ambassador. Visconti Venosta nearly declared war on Japan on the part of Italy in the course of a press conference. He might therefore be welcome to American public opinion. A perfect diplomat, with suave, smooth manners, competent, speaks perfect English. Good anti Fascist record. No Party allegiance.

2. Ambassador Augusto Rosso. He was Ambassador to Washington from 1932 to 1936 and is said to be personally liked by President Roosevelt. He is presently subject to

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2. Ambassador Augusto Rosso. He was Ambassador to Washington from 1932 to 1936 and is said to be personally liked by President Roosevelt. He is presently subject to "purge" judgment. He has an American-born wife.
3. Ambassador Raffaele Guariglia. Was Foreign Minister in the Badoglio Cabinet who asked for armistice terms and got them. He has been an Ambassador in Madrid, in Paris and in the Holy See. He has no job at the present time. He is a perfect diplomat at the present minute is round, jovial and speaks Ambassador Guariglia.

2038

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BULLETIN No 522 December 22, 1944.
2000 h.

NEW PAPAL NUNTIUS TO PARIS.

Mgr. Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, who was previously Apostolic Delegate in Greece and Turkey, and who has now been nominated as Nuntius to Paris will shortly arrive at his new post, and will pass through Rome within a few days' time. He is 63 years old and was born in the province of Bergamo. He studied in Rome; occupying one of the positions in the Roman Seminary which are reserved for students from Bergamo. After being ordained and graduating in theology, he returned to Bergamo as Secretary of the Bishop of that time, Mgr. Radini Tedeschi.

During nearly all of the 20 years that he was at Bergamo he interested himself in historical research, and published the Acts of the Apostolic Visit of Saint Carlo Borromeo to Bergamo in 1975. This work brought him into contact with Mgr. Achille Ratti who at that time was supervising the publications for the Borromeo Centenary. When Achille Ratti became Pope, he summoned Roncalli to Rome in 1922 to be Secretary of the organization for the Propagation of the Faith. Subsequently in 1925 he sent him as Apostolic Visitor to Bulgaria, where Roncalli laid the foundation for the Apostolic Delegation there, to occupy which post he was the first.

In Bulgaria he was very successful and acquired such sympathy; and apart from this, the friendship of King Boris. The long time spent by him in the difficult atmosphere of Istanbul, where he was sent in 1934, gives further proof of his good qualities.

The new Nuntius to Paris has never worked in the Secretariat of State, with which he has had only indirect contact, as the Delegation for the Near East comes under the control of the Eastern Congregation. He is a man of great tact and a good speaker. His appointment to Paris, even though a surprise has been favourably received.

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2069

22 PROVINCIAL BRANCHES ALREADY ESTABLISHED
BY THE COMMISSARIAT FOR ILLICIT ENRICHMENT.

The action of the High Commissioner for illicit enrichment is becoming ever more efficient and widespread through special branches of the Commissariat that are being organized in all Provinces, according to information gathered by "SI", in well informed circles. So far 22 branches have been established, according to Law N 159 July 27, 1944.

BULLETIN No 522

PAGE No 2

December 22, 1944.
2000 h.

The President of the Local Tribunal and four "outstanding" private citizens are members of the staff of each branch. They are appointed by the Minister of Finance, upon proposals made by the Prefect of each Province.

Former Vice Secretary of Fascist Party arrested.

The former Vice Secretary of the Fascist Party Mario Farnesi has to-day been arrested by the Political Office of Police charged with having contributed with important actions to the maintenance of the Fascist Regime, according to article 3 of the Lieutenant's Decree of July 27 1944.

1071

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2086

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

As news agencies are forbidden, the
greatest care should be taken to
follow our material to strictly from our
sources. It is strictly for foreign
correspondents in Italy.
There should be no leak.

BULLETIN 521
Dec. 22, 1944
1500 H.

REABILITATION OF ITALIAN TRANSPORT
WILL BEGIN NEXT JULY

Plans have been completed for the partial rehabilitation of the Italian transport system, we learn today. A list of indispensable material, necessary for reconstructing railway cars, repairing trucks and keeping Italian trucks on the roads has been worked out together by Italian and Allied authorities, belonging to the Ministry of Industry and the A.C. Shipments on these are expected to reach Italian ports within six months from their approval, which will be around the month of July.

The rehabilitation not reconstruction of Italian transport will allow some country produce to be shipped from one province to the next, to feed the few remaining Italian industries with Italian raw material, and give some relief to the population without asking for new Allied help. I will be possible, spared by the German army, by supplying them with Italian coal (which now is being dug but cannot be transported) and by carrying away the cement manufactured, which is essential for the reconstruction of the towns already liberated and those which await liberation.

Only after transport will have been set limpingly going, the country will be able to do what the Allies expect her to do, help herself or pull herself out of the whole by her own straps.

Lack of Italian transport is strangling elementary economic life and adds to the Allied burden, obliging them to distribute dried soup, meat and vegetable and other food supplies, in region and cities where Italian products (rotting a few miles away) cannot arrive. Tuscany could not sow last autumn because the sowing wheat did not reach Tuscany - for the lack of three or four trucks.

Figures showing the gravity of the

REABILITATION OF ITALIAN TRANSPORT
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The rehabilitation not reconstruction of Italian transport will allow some country produce to be shipped from one province to the next, to feed the few remaining Italian industries with Italian raw material, and give some relief to the population without asking for new Allied help. It will be possible, then, to start work on existing cement and glass factories, spared by the German Army, by supplying them with Italian coal (which now is being dug but cannot be transported) and by carrying away the cement manufactured, which is essential for the reconstruction of the towns already liberated and those which await liberation.

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Figures showing the gravity of the situation were revealed by a survey conducted by SI Economic Editor. It is the analysis of the earnings of one owner of one truck which plies between Rome and the provinces on "black market" business. The truck, which carries two tons of goods, is sent to the Marche to load pasta. Pasta costs 3,000 lire the quintal, or 30 lire a kilo. The investment is 60,000 lire

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Dec. 22, 1944
1500 hrs.

To this one must add 6,000 lire for gasoline and oil in the "black market" (50 lire a liter for gasoline) and 3,000 lire for the use of tyres and general wear and tear. The pasta is sold in Rome, wholesale, for between 13,000 to 16,000 lire a quintal (130 to 160 lire a kilo). The money thus received amounts to between 260,000 to 320,000 lire. Adding to these figures 11,000 lire unexpected expenditures (tips, grafts, etc.) we can reckon that the profit gained by the trip amounts to between 120,000 to 240,000 lire. It is estimated that one truck can easily make two trips a month to the Marche or Tuscany, to buy pasta, thus netting its owner a net profit, monthly, of between 360,000 to 480,000 lire. The case of such "black market" operators owning more than one truck is common. A few of them own ten or more trucks. Ten trucks would net the owner between 3,600,000 lire and 4,800,000 lire monthly. This explains why, at the present time, Rome is filled with wealthy gentlemen patronizing restaurants where not even American newspaper men can afford to go.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT APPROVES APPOINTMENT
OF MGR. RONCALLI AS NUNTIUS TO PARIS.

It is learnt that the French Government has approved the appointment of Mons. Angelo Roncalli as Apostolic Nuntius in France.

Mons. Roncalli, who was born in 1881 in the province of Bergamo, has been Apostolic Visitor in Bulgaria from 1925 on and then in 1934 Apostolic Delegate in Turkey and Greece and Administrator of the Apostolic Vicarage of Constantinople.

SUDDEN DROP OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES
ON ROME BLACK MARKET.

A sudden violent drop of foreign currencies on the Rome black market took place this morning and the pound sterling which yesterday was still valued at 6150 lire dropped to 5,400 to rise again to be stabilised at 5,600. The drop also extended, though in lesser degree, to other foreign currencies. The dollar offered before for 235 lire later rose to 250; the yellow dollar remained slightly below

2087

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SUDDEN DROP OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES
ON SOME BLACK MARKETS.

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The astonishing drop in prices especially of the pound sterling is above all the result of non fulfillment of the rumors which circulated in the last days concerning the imminent measures regarding currencies which were, according to these same rumors, about to be taken in Italy.

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1500 h.

TRADING ON MARGIN RESUMED IN ROME.

The permission to trade on margin in the Stock Exchange in Rome was decided by the Allied Authorities in agreement with the Italian Government and was communicated verbally this morning to the directors of the Stockbrokers' Syndicate. One will be able to trade on margin as soon as the measure will have been made public. The only condition placed to the trading on margin is that the trading take place on shares not negotiated from August 1, 1944.

This measure will contribute to normalise the money market because shareholders will, through this trading, carried out at the Barks or through Stockbrokers, avoid selling their shares as they would have been obliged to do till yesterday, without this new measure.

DEL TETTO AND PENTIMALLI SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS

Two Generals found guilty of having abandoned their commands.

The High Court of Justice for sanctions against Fascism issued the verdict in the trial against Generals Ettore Del Tetto and Riccardo Pentimalli at 1,53 p.m. in the Hall of the Sapienza, the old Roman University. Here is the text:

"The Court declares Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto guilty of having abandoned their commands following Art. 94 of the Penal Military Code of War and having considered Art. 488 of the Code of Penal Procedure, condemns them to 20 years imprisonment, to the expenses and to all the legal consequences. Having considered Art. 479 of the Code of Penal Procedure acquits the defendants from the other charges for not having committed the offences."

The other charges were high treason and collaboration with the enemy.

The two Generals listened to the verdict standing at attention. At the end of it Del Tetto makes a gesture as if to say: "Thank God it is all over". Then the two Generals warmly unarm and kiss their solicitors and relatives. Then Del Tetto breaks down and starts weeping. They are led out of the Court Hall by the Carabinieri. A car is waiting outside to receive them and they are taken to the Regina Coeli prison.

2083

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In the course of this morning's hearing after the address of solicitor Medeschi, Del Tetto's defence (already related in our preceding bulletin) Solicitor Ferruccio Liuzzi, defender of Pentimalli, took the floor.

2083

December 22, 1944,
1500 h.

He says that the defendants cannot be judged fairly if one does not take into account the exceptional circumstances in which they were bound to act. The articles of the Military Penal Code suppose the existence of two regular armies and each other but cannot be applied to such abnormal circumstances as those of September 8, 1943.

Liuzzi explains how the Italian Army at that period was not materially nor morally prepared to such a sudden change of ally.

As for the attitude taken by Liuzzi towards the Germans, Liuzzi affirms that the defendant fully obeyed to orders received, that is to the memorandum 44 and Badoglio's broadcast on September 8th.

He prearranged sabotage actions against the Germans but could not re-group his troops and face the new enemy on a continuous front because his units were interlocked with the German ones.

The defender then recalls the words pronounced by Badoglio on September 15th in a broadcast to the Italian people and to all armed forces. The Marshal said: "After Armistice was concluded, it was our intention to lay down our arms and to abstain from hostilities against anyone. In fact, also when the Germans started attacking us, we still showed patience and we did not react because we hoped that the attacks were isolated initiatives and not part of a premeditated plan of aggression against us."

But even if orders have been wrongly interpreted, Liuzzi added, one must say that all Italian Generals did the same. What happened in Naples also took place in all other towns and forts. When the Germans asked Pentimalli to surrender as he firmly refused. When the Goering Division was about to enter Naples he ordered all the troops to keep inside the barracks. With this he did not exclude but only confirm the order to resist if attacked.

Entering now the juridical aspect of the trial Liuzzi states that not one of the Charges put forward by the Public Prosecutor can be considered valid.

Even the charge of having abandoned command cannot be sustained as Pentimalli left his command to go to Naples, where his troops were menaced by a greater danger. The defender concludes inviting the Court to express judgement upon Pentimalli with absolute impartiality and according to all circumstances.

2082

was not necessarily not military property

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Liuzzi ended his address at 12.15. Then the Court retired to deliberate. The two Generals walked out of the hall into a corridor. De Martino takes with him a small parcel containing his lunch. The Court, which is deliberating in an adjoining room, is presided over by Justice Maroni and composed of three Magistrates, Francesco G. Aron, Filippo Profeta, and Guido Guili.

2082

BULLETIN N° 521

PAGE N° 5

December 22, 1944.
1500 h.

The five Popular Jurors are: former Plenipotentiary Minister Carlo Fasciotti, independent, Attilio Di Napoli, socialist, Guido Lay, vice mayor of Rome, Labour Democrat, Alessandro Boccini, Socialist, Carlo Negarville, Communist.

While the public is waiting for the Court to re-enter somebody points out that as Del Tetto's defender had praised the anti-Fascist feelings and actions of the General, his wife and son who are presently in Northern Italy, are running the risk of being submitted to reprisals by the Fascists.

END OF GENERALS' TRIAL.

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2081

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

A news agencies are forbidden... the
greatest care should be taken not to
allow our material to fall into foreign
hands. It is STRICTLY for the
use of our correspondents in Italy.
There should be no leaks.

FLASH

December 22, 1944.
1:10 p.

GENERALS GET TWENTY YEARS EACH.

General Ettore Del Tetto and General Riccardo Pentti, both charged of having failed in defending Naples, were sentenced by the High Court of Justice to twenty years prison each.

They were found guilty of having abandoned command and not of treason nor of collaboration with the enemy.

They were sentenced on the force of Article 94 of the Military Penal Code of War.

When the verdict was read out they looked relieved and satisfied and embraced and kissed relatives.

(A full story will follow in our
1500 hrs. Bulletin.)

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S I S I S I S I S I S I S I

SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
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BULLETIN N°523 D ECIMBER 22 1943
12,30 hrs

TANZI'S TRIAL.

The Court Room is packed with stardces! The atmosphere is tense. The defendant enters the Court Room at 900. She wears the same dress as the precedent days. She looks weary. As soon as she takes the dock Cornelia calls her defence and tells him weeping: "I am not guilty. If there is only one who can affirm he was my lover I would give him all what is left with me. My God! Do help me! Did I any wrong? God, oh my God! Do help me!"

Cornelia affirms she presented her poetry book to the Pope and says: "I am devoutly pious!" The last sitting starts with the plea of the defence. Counsel Giscono Prino Augenti who asserts that the penal proceedings against the defendant were too hastily and he feels sure the Court will not fail to size up the evidence. The defendant is not guilty. This is way the eagerness of the defendant was mistaken for falsehood.

Cornelia weeps freely. The Counsel goes on asserting that Cornelia had to be jailed because she was allegedly a Mussolini mistress, a gossip gives rise to a trial. The defendant should not be judged by taking seriously the gossip of artists. The Counsel recalls the tragic days of September 1943 when no one knew what was all about. As for the situation which arised in Villa Strol-Fern, the witness Gerucchini testifies that Italian soldiers took refuge in the park of the Villa after clashing with Germans in Villa Borghese. Then Cornelia Tanzi phoned to Socrate: "I am frightened." All the Villa tenants were scared because they live alone. Tanzi was alone too; she called up Socrate and told him about her apprehensions. The following day the Germans entered the Villa. Socrate thinks that Tanzi called then in. But this is only guessing. Others say that Tanzi made her phone call from Socrate's apartments. TANZI: "Socrate has no telephone."

2079

12,30 hrs

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The Court Room is packed with standees! The atmosphere is tense. The defendant enters the Court Room at 900. She wears the same dress as the previous days. She looks weary. As soon as she takes the dock Cornelia calls her to the fence and tells him weeping "I am not guilty. If there is only one who can affirm he was my lover I would give him all what is left with me. My God! Do help me! Did I any wrong? God, oh my God! Do help me!"

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All the Villa tenants were scared because they lived alone. Tanzi was alone too; she called up Socrate and told him about her apprehensions. The following day the Germans entered the Villa. Socrate thinks that Tanzi called then in. But this is only guessing. Others say that Tanzi made her phone call from Socrate's apartments.

TANZI: "Socrate has no telephone."

AGENTI: "Be quiet, please."

PRESIDENT: "Now she interrupts even her defense. AGENTI: "The second charge is that Tanzi would have escorted the Germans to Villa Strol. The artists in their accusos did not mention this circumstance. They vituperate Cornelia Tanzi for petty things. They omit such serious things. This calumny is put forward by Aldo Rocco who affirmed that Coracchini

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DECEMBER 22, 1944
12,30 hrs

nelia Tanzi described herself as poetress and mistress,

Tedeschi affirms that Cornelia Tanzi was as much writer and artist as Kocco himself. It is envy, envy of artists. It is Kocco who asserts to have seen Cornelia Tanzi in company of Germans. Nobody else said so.

"LIG PROSECUTOR:" Cornelia Tanzi was inside the Villa. I have documented the charges with evidences in surmising up the case.

"AUGENTII:" The evidences are immaterial. Only Aldo Kocco affirmed to have seen Cornelia Tanzi together with Germans. The other Prosecution witnesses deny such circumstance. There is no evidence proving that the defendant was in the Villa waiting for the Germans.

As for the phone conversation transcriptions the Counsel affirms that after the second arrest of Cornelia Tanzi the Home Ministry sent over the transcriptions to the Questura without being requested to do so. But no one knows who intercepted that conversations. The Police Commissioner De Luca told that anti-Fascist conversations were intercepted and transcribed. Why did they transcribe that Fascist conversations?

As for the memorandum against Carlini the Defence Counsel observes that it is anonymous.

A careful examination of the memorandum shows that it cannot be referred to Cornelia Tanzi. The defence had requested that the proceedings be sent to the Examining Magistrate in order that full light be brought on the memorandum. This request has been rejected. The fact is that the memorandum can be attributed to the other woman, who had been accused together with Tanzi and whose trial has been set apart. The Court will certainly take account of all details; the truth will appear and the Court will have to acquit her.

"I am certain that Cornelia Tanzi did not commit the unuseful delation. Of open character, and entirely devoted to her fancies, she could not commit the sin. Judge her on through the proceedings. But if you have to judge her on the basis of her humanity, look at her face. She could not have committed the sin. It is not to her that the disasters of "Pieve" Division can be attributed, but to those who fled through cowardise. This is not a trial for the "Pieve" disasters. This trial at which the doctors will be present is still to be heard; then we will be able to present the charges and to punish the responsible

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BULLETIN N°520

PAGE N°3

DECEMBER 22, 1954
12:30 h

Augusti concludes his harangue at 10:30. Someone says: "Bravo!". Cornelia Tanzi declares that she has nothing to add. She looks depressed, her eyes are full of tears.

The Court retires for the verdict.

After remaining one hour and forty minutes in the the Council Chamber, the Court re-enters the Court Room at 12,20.

The President reads the verdict. Cornelia Tanzi is declared guilty of the crime of having helped the enemy according to Article 51 of the wartime Army Penal Code.

General mitigatory circumstances have been accorded to her and therefore she is sentenced to 30 years imprisonment and to perpetual interdiction from public offices.

Cornelia Tanzi has listened motionless. Lokis like a marble statue. When she covers her face with her hands and looks at her defender, as if she wanted to ask for help, finally she leaves the Court Room.

The defender has stated that he will appeal to the Higher Court.

END OF TANZI TRIAL.

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END OF TANZI TRIAL.

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BULLETIN No 529

PAGE No 4

DECEMBER, 22, 1944

12,30 hrs.

WOMEN FOR WOMEN CAMPAIGN IN ITALY
SCHEDULED FOR NEXT WEEKEND.

It is learned that during the first week of February a National campaign will be carried out in all the provinces of Liberated Italy for inducing the Government to grant the electoral rights to Italian women.

Mass-meetings, lectures and other propaganda manifestations will be held in all cities and villages, while local papers will support the women's claim and numerous leaflets and booklets will be largely distributed. At the conclusion of the propaganda week women will sign a petition addressed to the Prime Minister.

All political Parties will collaborate in the campaign which is sponsored by the "Italian Women's Union", an organization whose female members belong to Socialist, Communist and Christian Democratic Parties.

A meeting will be held in the near future in Rome, in which the local leaders of the movement will participate.

That occasion a special course for training female propagandists will be inaugurated in Rome.

ENRICO FERMI WOULD RETURN TO ITALY
FROM NEW YORK.

Enrico Fermi the great Italian physicist, of world fame, on present Director of Rockefeller Physic Institute in New York would return shortly to Italy.

Enrico Fermi, a Jew, managed to leave Italy when the German initiated racial persecutions. He was allowed to go to Stockholm as a recipient of the Nobel Prize. From Stockholm Fermi reached the United States where he was well received as a refugee and appointed Director of the Rockefeller Institute, which did not spare means to permit the great scientist to continue his researches and experiments.

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Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

BULLETIN N° 519

PAGE N°1

DECEMBER, 22, 1944
11.30hrs.

GENERALS TRIAL.
(CONTINUATION)

The last sitting of the Generals trial starts in a tense Court room. Loudspeakers have been installed to broadcast to the nation the final debates. All Italian will have the opportunity to listen to the Court proceedings before sentence is passed on the two Generals charged with collaborating with the enemy and dereliction of their duty.

Del Tetto is pale and uneasy. Pentimalli keeps his usual military composure. The faithful maid of Del Tetto hands to the Carabinieri on guard a thermos and a small package for the General. The Carabinieri pass to the General the coffee and a bread roll.

Guido Tedeschi, of the defence, counsel of Del Tetto, pleads for the General's case. Tedeschi is 70 years old, but does not look his age. He was prosecuted as a Jew by Nazi-Fascists.

Tedeschi affirms that the Generals case must be weighed up in relation to the circumstances prevailing when Armistice was signed, and to the special conditions in which the two Generals found themselves and which were brought about by persons that have not been put on trial so far.

"Is Del Tetto a traitor? Did he collaborate with the enemy?"

"He was assigned to Naples irrespectively of his bed on retirement and ill with diabetes. He was sent there just because of his being an anti-German and anti-Fascist. In fact Kesserling placed him under surveillance. You cannot accuse of collaborating a man who hated Germans."

2075

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Tedeschi goes on asserting that it was not up to Del Tetto to defend Naples. The city was already seized and imprisoned by the Germans. The General could not consider that he had no longer in his hands.

In the Summer of 1943 over 400,000 men were already encamped in Italy whilst the best of our troops had been dispatched beyond the borders.

It was not Del Tetto, but General Marino, commander of the harbour defense, who had to defend Naples, a city which is essentially maritime.

2075

DECEMBER, 22, 1944
11,30hrs.

Del Tetto did not have any operative function; neither did he have sufficient forces to accomplish any war activity.

"In Naples - he says - there were artillery men who had no trucks, Admirals who had not even a motor-boat; soldiers who had no rifles. Was it the fault of Del Tetto? Remember that when Del Tetto informed the Commander of the Army Group about the very serious situation, H.R.H., the Prince of Piedmont answered, 'I know; We'll see how we will be able to manage.'"

Before the Armistice there were in Naples five thousand Germans under the command of Colonel Scholl, and on the outskirts there was the "Goering" Armed Division while other troops of any kind were passing by en route to Salerno. When the Armistice was signed, the Generals from Naples asked Rome for instructions received the same reply twice: "You will receive instructions." which instructions never arrived from Rome; where since September the 9th there was no longer any central authority. Neither the instructions arrive from Bari or Brindisi, where these authorities had moved to.

Del Tetto was left without instructions and without assistance. At that time he only thought about the defense of Naples. He relied upon three possibilities: an early arrival of the Allies, who were then thirty kilometres from Naples; the eventual retreat of the Germans and the future arrival of orders from Bari. Del Tetto thought that he should act only as a vaporizer; but, as Churchill said in the Commons, the Anglo-Americans were delayed by lack of energy. The three possibilities, they, did not materialize, and not through any fault of Del Tetto.

After saying that the St. Elmo fortress was not efficient for the defense of Naples, Teleschi describes the military situation of the city, and referring to the opinion of military writers, including Montgomery, he affirms that Del Tetto did not do, substantially anything else than save Naples.

Referring to the charges of having forbidden soldiers to participate in anti-German demonstrations, and of issuing manifestos with which he threatened to shoot the hostiles, the defender affirms that in no case was there any intention of favouring the enemy. There are no reasons

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2074

BULLETIN F0519

PAGE N03

DECEMBER 22, 1974
11:30 hrs.

advantage from his actions, and even to-day he is anxious to save his own honour."

Teleschi concludes his passionate harangue saying that there was no treason, there was neither disobedience to "Memorandum 44" because Del Tetto had not the time, nor the means nor the authority to oppose the Germans. He warned the Court about the danger of military trials carried out under the pressure of public opinion, and exclaims:

"I ask you, Gentlemen of the Court: that Del Tetto is acquitted, because the facts of which he is charged do not constitute crimes!"

(to be continued)

NOTE: The verdict is expected at an early hour in the afternoon.

2073

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Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

DECEMBER, 22, 1944
C 900hrs.
BULLETIN N° 518
PRESS REVIEW

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Blackout in Rome not to be lifted for Xmas night.
IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

Pietro Nenni reports to the Executive of the Socialist Party on his conversations in London.
L'AVANTI! Socialist.

Separatists turmoil in Sicily. Fascist elements fostering agitations. Protests against the call up.
L'AVANTI! Socialist.

The German counteroffensive on the Western Front, allied set back only temporary. The fate of Germany is sealed up but all efforts are to be devoted to crush down the Germans and their Fascist accomplices. Allies should help Italy to exert to utmost her war efforts.
UNITA', Communist.

Western Front developments call for unity of Democratic forces. War is won but hard struggles are still ahead to bring victory to completion and mankind hopes to fruition.
IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

ITALY SHOULD INCREASE HER WAR EFFORTS.

UNITA', organ of the Communist Party, commenting on the Western Front developments, writes:
"No one has the right to divert from the struggle against the Germans even the least of the forces. This is why we think we are called for to increase our war efforts."
"This is why we tell to the Allies: Let the Italian fight with greater forces"

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"No one has the right to divert from the struggle against the Germans even the least of the forces. This is why we think we are called for to increase our war efforts.

"This is why we tell to the Allies: Let the Italian people have the opportunity to fight with greater forces against the common enemy. Even if the extension of our war effort make the war shorter for only one day. Even if it saves the life of only one Allied soldier. Even if this relieves the toil of only one English or American or Russian or French or Polish battalion. Even if it is likely to weigh only little on the gigantic struggle you are waging, it is always something."

2072

BULLETIN No 5555

PAGE No 2

DECEMBER, 22, 1944
0900hrs.

WAR SITUATION ON WESTERN FRONT
COMMENTED BY CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"What is happening on the Western Front - writes this morning IL POPOLO, (Christian Democrat), - is before all a warning for those who in Italy, in Greece and elsewhere (including Belgium) deluded themselves with the conquests, with the situation believed definitive, spoiling spiritual and material energies in tribes and rivalries which had and still have the only result of weakening the internal front, of undermining in the rearlines of the war that solidarity of interest and of efforts which is more than ever necessary for attaining the definitive elimination of the common enemy."

The paper adds that a second warning is corroborating the will of resistance and the remarkable confidence in the final success and after having pointed out what the NEWS CHRONICLE says - namely that Von Rundstedt's Division have nothing to do with the impetuous German armies that in 1940 invaded Belgium, - concludes:

"The fate is sealed, and the new blood, which is now being shed for defending the traditional Gate of western civilization, will appear to be the necessary mean for carrying out a victory which is already attained."

SEPARATIST AND FASCIST "MAFIA" BLAMED
FOR SICILY RIOTINGS.

AVANTIÒ, Gen of the Socialist Party, reviewing the situation in Sicily observes that the Prefects in the island unanimously report that riots were promoted by leading exponents of the local Separatism.

"From all signs it appears very clearly that the disturbances were originated by "Mafia", elements in conjunction with the worst remainders of Fascism. Not a single demonstration was related to the food situation. In this regard it is worth recalling that the Allies supplied the island with 8000 tons of wheat in December '43 and 8000 more had to be unloaded at Palermo the 20th of the month."

The first demonstration of protest against the call up broke out in Enna on December the 11th. Other demonstrations against the call up, staged by students, occurred the following days in Palermo and Messina.

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 up broke out in Enna on December the 11th. Other demon-
 strations against the call up, staged by students, occurred
 the following days in Palermo and Messina. In Catania ma-
 nifestations initiated by students developed major distur-
 bances. The local call up office, the City Hall, the Court
 offices, and the offices of the local paper CORRIERE DI
 SICILIA were stormed and set on fire by a big crowd."

2071

BULLETIN No 519

PA 04 1953

SECRET

"In the provinces of Caltanissetta, Trapani, Ragusa and Siracusa, rioters stormed and destroyed the offices of the Municipal bureau and even the granaries and the Banks. Military lorries were destroyed and set on fire. Some detachments were disarmed and soldiers wounded. The rioters did not succeed in getting hold of all public offices but the seditious movement was widespread and unrest is still alarming."

"The measures taken by the Government to obviate the situation are likely to result ineffective. It is necessary to eliminate the underlying causes of the disturbances, and first of all to rescue the Sicilian population from the 'mafia', of old type, which was revived by the big lawlessness and by the Fascist 'mafia', which is trying to stage a comeback."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

2070

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BULLETIN No 517

December 21, 1944.
2000 h.

OZECKS FOUGHT WITH ITALIAN PARTISANS
ON MONTE LERA ALPS.

Some of the Czechoslovak soldiers, now fighting in France against the Germans, having a moving story to tell of their fighting side by side with Italian partisans only a few weeks ago, revealed to "GIN" to-day an official Czechoslovak spokesman.

They belonged originally to the so-called Protectorate Army which the Germans formed soon after they had occupied Czechoslovakia in 1939.

Earlier this year the Germans decided, in view of the changed political and military situation, that none of these 7,000 soldiers could be trusted. Their places in Bohemia and Moravia were taken by S.S. men. Some were sent to anti-aircraft duties in Germany, where they are under constant vigilance. Others were sent to Northern Italy.

Here they lost no time in establishing contact with the Italian "maquis". A Czech 21 year old soldier took the leadership of what was known as the "Monte Lera partisan group".

In a report to Czechoslovak military headquarters in London, the soldier wrote: "To-day we have been more than a month in the ranks of the Italian patriots. Our ultimate aim is, of course, to enter the Czechoslovak Army. Neither I nor my comrades in the 1940-43 age groups have been able to take the oath to the Czechoslovak Republic. We, therefore, do so now, and our other comrades, who are old soldiers, associate themselves with us in this oath, to emphasize once more their undying love for their country."

From London the Czechoslovak Government arranged for a broadcast message to be sent to all the Czech soldiers in Northern Italy.

They were recalled to take their place with Czechoslovak units now fighting in France. In several groups, the largest amounting to over 400 men, they made good their

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

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Other units of the "Protectorate Army", sooner than continue to obey German orders in Northern Italy, entered Swiss territory and were interred. They have since been released by the Swiss authorities and are now in the battle-zones of North-West Europe.

December 1, 1945
2:00 h.

GENERAL'S TRIAL

After a brief interruption, at 6:05 p.m. Solicitor Carlo Mirabella, first defender of Pentimalli makes his address. Mirabella, who is a decorated war veteran, was for a long time a member of the Military Tribunal and is therefore particularly competent in the matter.

After having recalled the military career of Pentimalli, the defender describes the actions carried out by the General soon after he assumed command of the 19th Army Corps. He then deals with the interpretation to be given to the memorandum 44 declaring that after July 25th the Germans prepared a strong reaction against the Italian forces by transferring to Italy through the Brenner Pass about 400,000 men. Confronted with this situation our forces were completely helpless to the point that in the afternoon of September 9th Pentimalli was no longer able to control a substantial part of the troops of his Army Corps. Therefore, when only the troops of Naples garrison were left at his disposal, it was his precise duty to transfer himself from Casamarciano to that town and not instead as it has been affirmed.

The defender now draws a picture of the military situation in Naples at the moment when Armistice was declared and demonstrates that Pentimalli could not have done more than what he did.

"This trial" he claims "is essentially a technical one connected with the question of the means which were available in Naples for the defence of the town. Pentimalli fulfilled his duty to the last."

Solicitor Mirabella concludes asking for the acquittal of the defendant because the activities on which the charge is based cannot be considered as offences.

The hearing thus ends at 6:15 p.m. Tomorrow at 9:30 the trial will be resumed. It will be the last sitting. The last two defenders will make their addresses and the verdict will be issued during the day.

(END OF THE GENERAL'S TRIAL FOR TODAY)

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2008

December 21, 1944.
2000 h.

BULLETIN No 517 PAGE No 3

SENATOR DEL BUFALO ACQUITTED AS COLLABORATIONIST
WILL BE TRIED FOR ILLICIT ENRICHMENT.

Fascist Senator Edmondo Del Bufalo, who yesterday was acquitted from the charge of having collaborated with the Germans when he was mayor of Turrata Tiberina, is going to face a new trial, being accused of illicit enrichment.

The inquest - said the High Commissioner for Illicit Enrichments to "SI" - has been entrusted to the finance superintendent of Rome, who will gather, through his fiscal organs, all the informations that could result useful for supporting the former charge.

TERROR H.Q. IN NORTHERN ITALY
ESTABLISHED BY SS NEAR VERONA.

The SS have established their "Terror H.Q." in occupied Italy in the environs of Verona.

An eye witness just arrived in Rome has declared to "SI" that the General H.Q. of the SS operating in Northern Italy is now in the village of San Martino Buonalbergo, near Verona, exactly in the Villa "La Mosolia" owned by Count Pietro Licquarone, former Minister of the Royal Household.

The neighborhood of the Villa - where Dolmann, Kappler and other Nazi agents who are terrorizing the occupied Italy - has been thoroughly cleared. The greater part of the inhabitants has been compelled to hurriedly evacuate.

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Telefono 41746

SECRET 516

December 21, 1944
1700 h.

THE GENERALS' TRIAL.

At this afternoon's sitting Solicitor Franco Arcamone
one of Del Tetto's defenders, takes the word.

He first traces back the career of General Del Tetto.
Recalls that he was many times rewarded for bravery, woun-
ded in combat, and states that he was an anti-Fascist and
anti-Nazi. In 1941 Del Tetto's career was interrupted be-
cause he was charged with being pro-French.

"That were the tasks entrusted to General Del Tetto
in Naples?" asks the defender "essentially territorial
tasks in not operative ones". Arcamone then reads out do-
cuments which confirm this thesis. He then speaks about
the famous memorandum 44. It was not, he states, a definite
clear precise order for the failed execution of which a
death sentence can be asked for. On July 25 Badoglio stated:
"War is going on"; a later order invited superior officers
to give to the Germans a strict collaborative while the
memorandum 44 did not mention the eventuality of a change
of allies. On the contrary it could lead one to think of
an attempt to restore the Fascist Régime.

When he was forced to act on his own initiative Del
Tetto gave orders to resist the Germans where their action
seemed more dangerous. He put 800 men at the disposal of
General Marini, Commander of Naples' defence, he sent a
 Bersaglieri unit to Sessa Aurunca. Given the very limited
means at his disposal Del Tetto could not have done more.
With his prudence, his conciliatory attitude, while he was
waiting for the Allies' arrival as imminent, he spared to
Naples disasters and massacres. It was an extremely felic-
itous moment, that of September 8, and even journalist

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means at his disposal Del Tetto could not have done more.
With his prudence, his conciliatory attitude, while he was
waiting for the Allies' arrival as imminent, he spared to
Naples disasters and massacres. It was an extremely delica-
te moment, that of September 8, and ever journalist
Scaglione wrote in his newspaper "Roma" that everything
should be done to avoid reprisals.

The defender now asks why should Del Tetto have be- 2066
lieved: there were no reasons at all; even Scaglione, who
in the first moment in a fit of passion wrote an article
entitled "I accuse" in the course of the trial, bound by

the oath, excluded that one could speak of treason.
 After having dealt at length with the anti-Fascist feelings of Del Tetto, who once asked Admiral Casardi for a motor launch to go and make contact with the Allies in Salerno, Solicitor Arcaone examines in detail the arguments put forward by the S.F. trying to denigrate them one by one. He excludes that the attitude of the General can be considered criminal. In accordance with the Military Penal Code at every time Del Tetto obtained the approval of his direct superior Pentimalli. He denies that Del Tetto has committed blameable actions on purpose. If anything there was some offence committed unwillingly.

At the end of his address the Solicitor invokes the mitigation circumstances to be granted to the defendant. "He did not betray," he exclaims. "This is a certainty and the defence awaits from the Court of high and serene justice."

Del Tetto followed the address of his defender with keen attention and during some moments he looked visibly moved. At the end he congratulates Arcaone.

(To be continued.)

SHIP FROM SPAIN WITH SUPPLIES AND MEDICINES
 FOR VATICAN REACHES NAPLES AFTER 8 MONTHS.

The Spanish ship containing supplies and medicines from Spain for the Pope, and to be distributed through the Vatican authorities has finally arrived at Naples. This ship has been on its way since last May. It took 8 months to go from Barcellona to Naples. News about it was first given on the 31st of May by the "Osservatore Romano" which said that the head of the Spanish Government had put a ship at the disposal of the Holy See for the transport of the goods, that were at that time deposited in Barcellona. The authorisation from both belligerent parties was awaited, to send off the cargo.

In August it was stated that an assurance was given by the Germans for the free passage of the vessel, but not by the Allies. Rumours of such the same kind continued for a while, and the difficulties which seemed unsurmountable concerning the arrival of the ship caused much worry.

Now at last the matter is finally ended, and the functionalities from the Vatican who were now in Naples will

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2065

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greatest care should be taken not to
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correspondents in Italy.
There should be no leak.

BU-LLETIN No 515

December 21, 1944.
1530 h.

GENERALS' TRIAL.

(Continued from preceding issue)

One of the most effective arguments put forward by the Public Prosecutor Traini concerns the restitution of the German prisoners given back following an order of Del Tetto: if the General, Public Prosecutor Traini argues, had at heart the safety of the Neapolitan population and feared German reprisals, as he himself declared, what better guarantee could he have had than the German prisoners in his hands, who might have served as excellent hostages?

The Public Prosecutor examines now the main points of the charge regarding the manifestoes of which Del Tetto drafted the text. Those manifestoes denuded the shooting of 60 innocent hostages in case the Germans were made object of hostile actions and the setting up of mixed Italo-German patrols. All this reinforces the opinion that the two Generals collaborated with the enemy invader and therefore betrayed.

"All these episodes" exclaims the Public Prosecutor "show the help that was given to the enemy and the disobedience to the orders received!"

The hearing is now suspended for 5 minutes. The Public Prosecutor has been speaking two hours. While they are waiting for the Court to re-enter the two Generals smoke a cigarette; Del Tetto drinks some coffee poured out of a Thermos flask.

When the hearing is resumed P.P. Traini extolls the character of General Ferrante Gonzaga, Commander of the 222nd Coastal Division, who died heroically for his Country and was rewarded with a Gold medal to the memory.

"Gonzaga" says the P.F. "did not accept to surrender arms to the Germans, he opposed resistance and fell under a volley of a machine gun!"

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"Gonzaga" says the P.P. "did not accept to surrender arms to the Germans, he opposed resistance and fell under a volley of machine gun!"

The P.P. then recalls other episodes of resistance which took place in Naples from the 9th to the 11th of September when the soldiers of the barracks attacked the

2064

December 21, 1944
1530 h.

Germans and in many instances compelled them to retire. This happened in Via Forvia, in Piazza del Plebiscito, in Mergellina and near the railway station. Everywhere the morale of the troops was extremely high. "You should have resisted and obeyed orders", shouts Traina to the defendants, "but you did not do it. You did not resist, you did not obey and through your lack of courage Naples was handed over to the Germans."

The last part of the P.P.'s address deals with article 94 of the Military Penal Code regarding the relinquishment of command. He then discusses their going from one place to another, which happened five times on the part of Pentinalli who took with him the Officers of highest grade, leaving thus the Casemarciano Command without contacts and without instructions. The officers of the Command were captured by this action. Once in Naples he kept moving from one place to another. Del Tetto left his Command at 1,30 P.M. on September 11. He was in mufti and had with him some suitcases. He left on board of a police car. He also went to live in private houses and later took shelter in the Palme Monastery. The effective command of the two Generals ceased on September 11 and not on the morning of the 12 when the two Generals had a telephone conversation between them, as they state. The P.P. therefore affirms that the crime of relinquishment of command in the presence of the enemy is fully existent and reserves himself the right to illustrate more amply his thesis if the defence should state the contrary.

SOLICITOR VERABILLA (Zentinalli's defence): "We will not do that; we do not need it."

Approaching the end of his address the P.P. demonstrates that the relinquishment of the command was done on purpose and cannot be justified by the fear to be captured by the Germans. He concludes asking the death penalty to be meted out against the two Generals.

General Pentinalli listened to the request for his life with the greatest calm. On the contrary Del Tetto looks flabbergasted when he leaves the hall.

The hearing is postponed to 2,30 p.m. when the first of the defenders will speak.

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BULLETIN N° 514 DECEMBER, 21, 1944
9:00 hrs.

TANZI'S TRIAL

Witness Elena Formichella confirms that Cornelia Tanzi called on the Command of the Open City Rome to ask for the Italian soldiers to be sent away from the Villa.

Marquis Guido Moronti testifies favorably to Cornelia saying that he found her very frank and outspoken in her political judgments and that she often criticised Mussolini.

Also the witnesses Ippolita Toffl, Gilberta Gervasoni and Guido Lori are heard but the don't bring much light on the case.

After a short recession the President reads out the unsigned denunciation to the Police against the janitor Carlin. He is charged of having helped Italian soldiers to hide in the Villa Strohl-Fern.

Then the Public Prosecutor starts his address pointing to the contrast between the lively personality of the artist and the base actions she is charged with. He would have preferred if she had frankly confessed instead of denying the evidence of facts. It is out of question, he says, that Cornelia Tanzi was a Fascist and that she obtained many advantages from Fascism. Why is she now trying to prove that she never had Fascist sympathies? Why renegate the man who protected her, Mussolini? Perhaps this lack of gratitude is only a side of her feminine character that she already showed when she complained that Mussolini preferred Claretta Petacci to her.

TANZI interrupts the P.P. claiming that she was not admitted to the Strohl-Fern Villa through the intervention of il Duce.

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The President calls her to order menacing to have her expelled from the hall and to continue the trial in her absence.

Dec. 21, 1944
1500 hrs.

The Public Prosecutor goes on saying that one cannot reproach the defendant for her behaviour in Court. "From the beginning she did not realise the gravity of the charged moved against her and that a death sentence is looming over her head. Might God protect her to the end."

The P.P. then explain that the lodgers of the Strohl-Fern Villa were induce to denounce her because of their Italian feeling and their rebellion gainst the attitude of the dffendant. A group of gallant Italian soldiers, in September 1943, took refuge in the Villa. They were denounced to the Germans. The people who accused Cornelia Tanzi say that among all the lodgers of the Strohl-Fern Villa only the Tanzi was annoyed for the presence of the Italians. She was seen accompanying the German Paratroopers in the mopping up of the Villa. There are precise proofs of her guiltiness. But there are also generioal proofs as the letter sent by the Tanzi to the Fascist authorities to obtain support in her quarrel with the Janitor and to have ^{him} substituted by Fascist militiaman Caponeri. There are also the intercepted telephone calls Tanzi denies to have written the memorandum against the gate keeper Carlin. But who could have written to Propaganda Undersecretary Cucco about so many small details that only she could have known, as for instance the interruption of electric light, the cutting of the park fence? Tanzi boasted in front of Undersecretary Cucco for having denounced to the German Embassy the Italian soldiers who she called "rebels". Here the Public Prosecutor addressos himself directly to the defendant exclaiming: "O poetress Tanzi, if all Italian women would have felt like you did our Country would be the most unfortunate one. Fortunately Italian mothers understand Italy in another way!"

TANZI: "Can I answer back?"

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR: "Your scilicitor will do it for you."

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PUBLIC PROSECUTOR: "Your solicitor will do it for you."

Now the Public Prosecutor discusses the case from the juridical point of view. The defendant cannot be charged with article 58 of the Penal Code as material elements are lacking. Article 58 foresees the military favouring of the enemy. It remains article 59 of the Military War Code which prescribes the death penalty for all who endanger the result of military operations or help the enemy in any way. The defendant has not grasped the importance of this article otherwise she would not have behaved so lightly during the hearing.

2062

December 21, 1944
1500 h.

"Is it the same creature" exclaims the Public Prosecutor dramatically, "the one in front of you and the one who wrote verse so delicate? Does she understand the ill she has done to Italian mothers? Perhaps her insensibility depends from the fact that this woman has belonged to many people..."
TANZI: "No..."

P.P. "....." very few people but she was never made happy by the birth of a child."

The defence protests against the implications made by the Public Prosecutor. The latter goes on: "No mother, no sleeping spouse came here to reproach Tanzi for the mourning into which 80 Italian families were thrown by her action." The Public Prosecutor adds that he must take into account these sorrows and ask for Justice. He asked for the death penalty it could be considered a vendetta. One day the poetess wrote this verse which was a prophecy: "You throw upon my shoulders the ample cloak of my sorrows." And now the mothers, the wives that she sacrificed are throwing on her shoulders that cloak of misfortune. But the Italian mothers and wives are generous and say to her: "We are the sorrowful mothers; we know sacrifice, but we do not ask for the death of the culprit; but for her life so that she can redeem herself." Therefore the Public Prosecutor asks that the mitigating circumstances be granted to Cornelia Tanzi and that she be condemned to 30 years prison.

The blond poetess wipes off a tear. Then she smiles. It is a bitter and false smile. She then is led away.

To-morrow the defence will make his address and the sentence will be issued.

SFORZA DECLINES POST TO WASHINGTON.

Count Carlo Sforza declined the appointment as Italian Ambassador to Washington as a result of his recent controversy with P.M. Churchill and Foreign Minister Ad.N. It was revealed to-day by an official communiqué. Here is the text of the statement made by the Italian Cabinet on the matter:

"Yesterday evening during the afternoon sitting of 2061 the Cabinet P.M. Ivanoe Bonomi informed the Ministers that

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"Yesterday evening during the afternoon sitting of 2061 the Cabinet P.M. Ivanoe Bonomi informed the Ministers that Count Carlo Sforza had addressed him a letter declining the invitation insistently made to him by the Italian Government to assume the post of Italian Ambassador to the U.S.A. It appears, in the opinion of Count Sforza, that the recent discussions could prevent him from seeming, and not from being, as he always was, the sponsor of a

BULLETIN No 514 P.L.G. No 4 December 21, 1944.
150C h.

a fruitful understanding between Italy and the two great English-speaking democracies and therefore induce him to decline the offer for the time being.

"The Cabinet approved the delicate motives which advised Count Sforza not to accept, inspite of renewed and lively pressure brought upon him by the D.C. and by the Foreign Secretary, an office to which he was chosen unanimously and for which the U.S. Government had already given its approval.

Therefore with deep regret the Italian Government feels bound to renounce to Sforza's activity to which he would certainly have brought the weight of his great authority and long experience.

"The Cabinet expressed the confidence that, also if for the time being Count Sforza declined the post offered to him, it will not be long before the Country can make use of him to achieve the aim of the Nation's hopes for birth."

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BULLETIN No 5
DECEMBER 21 1944

THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR ASKS FOR A DEATH SENTENCE.
GENERALS TRIAL.

The trial against the two Generals is now heading to-day its conclusion, after one week. The High Court having rejected the request for an adjournment following the incrimination of other eleven military personages, the counsels for the defense having waived the witnesses who are going to face a new trial, the examination of the witnesses having been concluded yesterday, this morning the debate has been started. The sitting was scheduled to be opened at 8,30, but the Court entered the Court Room at 9,00 o'clock sharp, shortly before Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto had been accompanied to their bench. The latter appears to be more afflicted and nervous than in previous days; he looks older than when he first appeared in the Court Room. Pentimalli, instead, seems to be more calm; he is inclined to joke, as he did yesterday when in a certain room of Sapienza Palace he met face to face the Public Prosecutor and said to him: "Your Excellency, we are going to queue up," or as he often says, "By Saturday shall I be shot to death or not?"

As soon as the sitting is opened, the President invites the Public Prosecutor, Pietro Traina, to make his charges. Traina, who speaks loudly and often with emphasis, firstly recalls the tragical conditions of the Italian and then commences to scrutinize the facts for which the two defendants are responsible.

While Del Tetto, his arms crossed, does not seem to follow the argumentations of Public Prosecutor and others

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Traina, who speaks loudly and often with emphasis, firstly recalls the tragical conditions of the defendants and then commences to scrutinize the facts for which the two defendants are responsible.

While Del Tetto, his arms crossed, does not seem to follow the argumentations of Public Prosecutor and ostentatiously looks on the opposite direction, Pentimalli draws from his pocket a note-book and a pencil and continuously takes annotations while the Prosecutor is speaking. He looks so unconcerned that one may think him to be a newspaperman rather than one of the defendants.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR deals first, through a detailed scrutiny with the charges referred to in Art. 103 of the wartime Criminal Code, namely the lack of any orders, by the two Generals, for the defense of Naples.

"These orders - he says - were never given; no plan for the organic defense of the city existed and nobody cared to ascertain whether it existed or not. The two defendants have indulged, even during the debate, in throwing the responsibilities on each other. But the truth is that at 4 p.m. of September 11, the "Goering" Division took possession of our most beautiful Mediterranean sea."

The Public Prosecutor, referring to the radio message from General Foatta that arrived at one o'clock of September 11, in order to explain our situation before the Germans who had become our enemies, says that there was no absolute necessity of such a message for attacking the Germans. The latter's attitude was very clear, conflicts were breaking out throughout Naples, the Neapolitan populace had taken the arms against them. How the two Generals reacted in front of this very clear situation? Not with an action of gallant character, but only with a criminal attitude toward our troops."

The various aspects of the attitude of General Pentimalli are detailedly examined by the Public Prosecutor in order to demonstrate that Pentimalli instead of endeavoring to master the situation, did not care of anything but to "wash his hands". Del Tetto, on his part, was dominated by the fear and by the desire to surrender himself to the Germans. In all this the Public Prosecutor sees the effective help in favor of the enemy to which Art. 51 of the Army Penal Code is referred.

(to be continued.)

NOTE: The Public Prosecutor asks for a death sentence against the two Generals (12,40 hours.)

PAPAL AUDIENCES

The Pope granted this morning an audience to Giuseppe Spataro, Under-Secretary to the Prime Minister.

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2038

A GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF ITALIAN TECHNICIANS
WILL SHORTLY BE ORGANIZED.

Basis have been laid down for the creation of the Italian General Technical Confederation aiming to support the material and moral interests of all those who carry on a technical work.

"Between the two Italian General Confederations of Labor and of Industry with conflicting interests and economy - says the proclamation of the provisional Committee - the technicians though they represent the brain and the backbone of the Nation, though they are in various fields the creators and organizers of production, the apostles of social assistance, are confined to a secondary role."

The appeal to join the new Confederation is addressed to land surveyors, physicians, architects, mechanics, bankers; engineers, economists and other technicians. The first group of supporters is formed of engineers, architects and builders, including Mario Andreani, Carlo Brozzi, Bruno Le Radula and other well known technicians.

Before the end of the current month a meeting will be called for the formal creation of the new Confederation.

A SMALL DROP IN THE "BLACK MARKET" IN
FOREIGN CURRENCIES.

A small drop in the Black Market prices of foreign currency was registered this morning in Rome; and was most marked for the gold sovereign which were offered for 6150 lire each, having fallen by 100 lire.

By comparison with yesterday last quotations, the blue dollar, the occupation dollar & the Swiss franc have more or less followed yesterday's trend, but being slightly lower in price; the quotations being 255, 155 and 80 lire respectively.

The existence of this Black Market, which has its headquarters in Piazza Colonna, where the speculators meet and whose quotations have been published by several Rome newspapers during the last few days, raises the question as to whether the qualified authorities should intervene in these activities.

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currency was registered this morning in Rome, and was most
marked for the gold sovereign which were offered for 6150 lire
each, having fallen by 100 lire.

By comparison with yesterday last quotations, the blue
dollar, the occupation dollar & the Swiss franc have more
or less followed yesterday's trend, but being slightly low-
er in price; the quotations being 255, 155 and 80 lire
respectively.

The existence of this Black Market, which has its
headquarters in Piazza Colonna where the speculators meet
and whose quotations have been published by several Rome
newspapers during the last few days, raises the question
as to whether the qualified authorities should intervene
in these activities.

Will it be suppressed, will it be permitted to sur-
vive, by making believe that it is non-existent, will its
activity be transferred to the Stock Exchange.

It seems that the decision by the authorities should
not be long in forthcoming.

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hands... it is strictly for foreign
correspondents only. No 512

DECEMBER, 21, 1944
11:30 hrs.

CORNELLI: TANZI'S TRIAL.

The second hearing of Cornelia Tanzi Pizzato's trial opens at 900. As the defendant enters the Court room she looks calmer than yesterday and is smiling. She has in her hand a small book of her poetry and asks the defence to convey it to the Presiding Judge of the Court of Assise. "The President - she says - does not know my works. This book contains some lines that he might like." The book is entitled: "Oh my Lord!"

Testimony is resumed and the Police Commissioner Alber- to de Sercu is called in. He compiled the verbal denouncing of Cornelia Tanzi and gave to the Court copies of phone conversations intercepted. The intercepted conversations are two. In the first, dated April 21st, the defendant thanked the Federal Pizzirani and invited him to call at her house.

PRESIDENT: "Did you say that?"
TANZI: "Yes."

In the second conversation dated May 11, Tanzi told her friend Ida Morelli she had had a dream.

"The Palazzo Venezia was opened to receive again Mussolini. Morelli, your words are blessed." Tanzi: "I would get sick the day in which the Allies trampled upon the sacred soil of Rome. I would like to kick at... all those Anglo-Americans."

The conversation goes on for some minutes declaiming against the Romans who are waiting for the Allies. TANZI: "They are complaining about the Germans. Later on they will bless them. If I were 26 years old, I would already take my fighting place on their side. The only foe we have are the Anglo-Romans."

DEFENSE: "Who asked the Home Line for the passages of the phone interceptions?"

WITNESS: "It was the Ministry of Justice."

6000

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DEFENSE: "Who asked the Home Ministry for the passages of the phone interceptions?"

WITNESS: "It was the Ministry that sent them by its own initiative." 2056

DEFENSE: "Did the political bureau of the Questura know that existed a special office for the phone tapping and where copies of interceptions were preserved?"

DECEMBER, 21, 1944
11:30 P.

WITNESS: "Originally the interceptations were made to control conversations of anti-Fascists and also of Fascist Tanzi were intercepted.

A municipal official Ernesto Borti follows in the witness stand. He exhibits letters in their original, from the Fascist hierarchs Pizzirani and Cucco to the Governor of some Giovanni Orgera and a copy of the memorandum against the janitor of Villa Strohl-Ferri, which was enclosed in Cucco's letter.

The Pizzirani letter is dated April 24, the Fascist Secretary of Rome points to the Governor of Rome the janitor Carlini, as a dangerous anti-Fascist and recommends to replace him with a certain Caponeri. The Cucco's letter is dated May 28, and recommends to the Governor of Rome a memorandum by Cornelia Tanzi that complains about the janitor Bernardo Carlini, whom she accuses of the black market traffic, and adds: "If I was first to accuse him now it is he who accuses himself because he makes me the objective of the reprisals by cutting out the wires of the electrical light. By denouncing to the German Command the military refugees in the Vilas, who were protected by Carlini, I made my duty as Italian. But I cannot stand now the janitor's reprisals."

The memorandum asks for the removal of the janitor, PRESIDENT: "The memorandum is written by a woman who declares she is living alone in the villa. I could not write it. I was not against the janitor. It was against me. As for the phone conversations I must tell that when the copies were shown to me in the Questura they did not contain the sentence, 'to kick out.' IDA MORELLI is the party with whom Cornelia Tanzi talked in the intercepted conversations quoted above. She testified that the defendant used to call her on the phone very often. The conversations dealt mostly with art, literature, metaphysics. In the last times Tanzi spoke about politics. She wished Italy would win the war."

(to be continued)

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(to be continued)

NOTE: We learn now (12,20 hrs) that the Public Prosecutor asked that Cornelia Tanzi be sentenced to 30 years jail. 2055

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greatest care should be taken not to
allow our material to stray from your
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PRESS REVIEW

PULLETTIN N°511

DECEMBER 2, 1944
0900hrs

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Count Sforza declines the post of Ambassador to Washington
IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

A negro killed in Via Lucrino in Rome.
IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

Rome is gay and spendthrift. All theatres and amusements
places crowded. The most popular net 64 million
lire in one month.

The National Committee of Liberation in the Marche pro-
vice set up Regional Consulting Assembly.
ITALIA LIBERA, Actionist.

The man in the street is the principal hero of the stre-
uous war efforts in England which are exerted to the
support by the army, the Government and all social classes.
AVANTI! Socialist.

Stalin birthday celebrated.
UNITA Communist.

The Carabinieri barracks in Formello, an outlying
district of Rome, stormed by bandits, 4 wounded.
UNITA Communist.

1136

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district of Rome, stormed by bandits, 4 wounded.

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2054

DECEMBER 21, 1944
0900hrs.

STALIN BIRTHDAY: A GLORIOUS LIFE.

UNITA, organ of the Communist Party, in the occasion of the 65th birthday of Marshal Stalin wishes well health and long life to the head of the Soviet Union, giving an account of his glorious achievements and his great leadership.

"Stalin is the incarnation of all aspirations and of the heroism of all U.R.S.S. peoples, of their hopes, their victories, Stalin is Lenin to-day.

"Stalin's name is a symbol of courage, is a symbol of the glory of the Soviet people, long life with out great Stalin".

COM. IERE DI ROMA writes:

"Stalin is Lenin to-day. The victories of to-day and the hopes for a safe and happy future are embodied for the Russian people in Stalin. On his 65th birthday Stalin may look backward with satisfaction. His country is freed. The Russian troops occupy five capitals that only one year ago were in enemy's hands. The final victory is in sight."

COUNT SFORZA WILL NOT GO TO AMERICA.

Count Carlo Sforza addressed to Premier Ivance Bonomi the following letter:

Dear Bonomi,

Grateful for yours and my friend De Gasperi insisting on me, the first impulse was to accept the mission to the United States, because the moving memories of the three years I spent there at the service of the Italian liberty, gave me the certitude I might have been useful for our Country. But it would be extremely regretful for me if my arrival I became against my own will a cause for new discussions.

Sure as I am of the most absolute coherence in my political and moral line of action, I want

health and long life to the head of the Soviet Union, giving an account of his glorious achievements and his great leadership.

"Stalin is the incarnation of all aspirations and of the heroism of all U.R.S.S. peoples, of their hopes, their victories, Stalin is Lenin to-day.

"Stalin's name is a symbol of courage, is a symbol of the glory of the Soviet people; long life with our great Stalin".

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Sure as I am of the most absolute coherence in my political and moral line of action, I want not only to be but also appear to everybody what I was since when it costed dearly to be an assertor of a fruitful understanding between Italy and the two great English speaking Democracies.

DICEMBRE, 21, 1944
C90Chra.

understanding which is necessary even for them if it is to be created tomorrow with a second Armistice but a true peace. It is only on this account that, to my profound regret I must decline, for the time being, your offering, affectionately

Carlo Sforza.

COMMUNISTS WELCOME THE FIRST ACTS OF THE
NEW GOVERNMENT.

The measures decided on by yesterday's Cabinet are on the whole satisfactory, writes UNITA', organ of the Communist Party, which emphasizes the recognition of the Committee of Liberation in Northern Italy as representative of the Government and the announcement that municipal elections within three months.

The concession of the electoral rights to women, is also underlined as an indication of a speedy solution of the great political problem confronting the Italian people.

FIRST REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE BODY
FORMED BY MARCHE LIBERATION COMMITTEES.

During the recent Cabinet crisis the National Liberation Committee of Marche Region met at Ancona and approved a resolution that is published to-day by L'ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party).

The resolution dated December 4, after declaring that the National revival can not be attained outside the Liberative Committees, affirms that "No Government can be considered strong and lasting without the immediate creation of the National Consultative Assembly formed with Delegates of every Party of Provincial Liberation Committees and aiming to convey to the Central power the consent and the voice of the population of liberated territories."

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The resolution adds that Prefects should be appointed according to previous indications of the local Liberation Committees and concludes stating that the Provincial Liberation Committees of Marche region have constituted themselves into a "Regional Consultative Body" which will act maintaining the most close contacts with the Prefects and the Allied authorities.

2052

AMUSEMENTS PLACES BOOMING IN ROME.
64 MILLION LIRE BOCKED IN NOVEMBER.

Rome is full of good theaters writes IL DORNIO, organ of the Christian Democrats, which adds "There are theaters around, but there is no lack of money. Black marketers are lavish in spending their ill-gotten new riches. It is very likely that the money made in the black market is largely responsible for the rise of the theaters and cinema which are not reserved for Allied troops and visitors, but are frequented by civilians.

Figures speak eloquently. In the month of November popular amusements business amounted to 400 million lire, 63,770, 934 lire. It is a phenomenal record, testifying to the prosperity of the black market. Grazioplene, who are getting rich quick and do not care much for the dire plight of the vast majority of the population, that hardly know how to get ahead.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY "INADEQUATE"
SAYS SOCIALIST LEADER PIETRO NENNI.

Under the caption "How they see from London", Pietro Nenni publishes in the Socialist party's paper L'AVANTI!, an article dealing with his recently concluded visit to London.

After saying that the task of the Socialist delegation of which he was a member, was to explain to the British Laborists the problems and difficulties of the new Italian Democracy, and also to lay down the problems relating to the reorganization of the Labour International, Nenni writes:

"Regarding the Italian problem, we have had the opportunity of prospecting it in its complexity and found in everybody a deep comprehension and a sentiment of human sympathy. For the hard experience and hard suffering of our people, which nobody, beyond the sea and the Alps, mistake with the old Fascist ruling class.

Nenni having pointed out the normality of the life in London in this fifth year of war, and praised the British workers, including nine millions of women, for their behavior in co-operating in the war effort, Nenni adds:

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After having pointed out the normality of the line in London in this fifth year of war, and praised the British workers, including some millions of women, for their behavior in co-operating in the war effort, Nenni adds:

"The English internal policy is adequate to cope

2051

BULLETIN N°511
P..GE N°5
DECEMBER, 1944
09002773

with total warfare. We have endeavored to demonstrate to our friends that the foreign policy is not, or is so, in a minor degree. From this derives the crisis of mistrust that characterizes the relations between Liberated Italy and the Allies, which crisis degenerated in Greece into episodes of civil war, from this derives the profound uneasiness that is being noticed among the resistant forces all over Europe

"We have carried back from London suggestions of prudence toghaner with the promise that, at the end of the war, our people shall be free to adopt the political and social structure that they desire, The Italian Socialist Party will keep an eye, consideration these suggestions even more so because they come from sure and faithful friends."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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2050

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1955
2000 hrs.

PIETRO NENNI BACK FROM LONDON
TELETYPE "SI" HIS IMPRESSIONS.

Pietro Nenni, leader of the Socialist Party, returned from London tonight. He was a delegate of the Italian Socialist Party to the Labour Party Congress.

"There is a friendly comprehension for the problems of Italian democracy in London," Nenni declared to "SI". "In Great Britain I received the impression that there is a certain understanding for the internal and social problems of Italy. There is hope that a solution for these problems will be reached after the war has been won. I am given the promise that the Italian democracy will be helped to call a constituent assembly to decide freely on Italian future."

Nenni had only informal contacts with official circles. But he got the impression that Great Britain will extend to Italy all assistance possible in the present war circumstances.

"Perhaps some think, in England, that we are not doing all we can with our own resources to solve our problems. The Italians feel that war is almost over for them - the British think. On the contrary the British believe: this is the moment for increasing war effort."

Pietro Nenni is the first Italian civilian, after Ambassador Niccolo Carandini and his suite, to go to London following resumption of diplomatic relations.

"There are in England thousands of women mourning their dear ones who died in Africa. But I received the impression that public opinion draws a line between the Fascist Government and the Italian people and makes a distinction accordingly. Actual living conditions in London looked almost normal. The "black market" does not exist. I made a stopover at Marseilles. Life there is different from London. The same problems we have

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Pietro Nenni announced he will go to Paris next month for discussion with executives of the French Socialist Party, at their invitation, problems of Socialism in Italy and France.

2049

DECEMBER 30, 1944
2000 hrs

ITALIAN EMIGRATION PROBLEMS
ARE NOT BRIGHT FOR POST-WAR FIRST HEARS,
OFFICIALS SAY.

The prospects of Italian post-war mass emigration are not bright; at least for the first years after hostilities cessation, officials of the UnderSecretary to the Italians abroad declared to "SI" today.

"We repudiate the paternalism of the Fascist Regime which applied a strict control to the Italian emigration movements in order to force its imperialistic objectives. But the Democratic state cannot be disinterested in the fate of millions of workers who seek an outlet abroad.

"Would be emigrants be cared of through international agreements especially as far as social services and insurances are concerned.

The major obstacles to a large scale resumption of Italian emigration consists in the conditions of the international labour market, which, as far as one can see at this time, seem to be limited, the problem cannot be tackled properly, after the war. First relations between Italy and many countries are to be resumed in full. Secondly the transport facilities between the continents are to be restored to normal operations. Thirdly in all places concerning our emigration policy are conditioned to the decision that the winners will take on emigration policies.

"Before all these preliminary conditions are realized, it will take probably many years, it remains to be seen which are the immigration countries ready to receive our surplus of manpower and extend to it such guarantees as effectively assuring a fair treatment and decent standard of living."

There is no doubt that Italian emigrants are to be preferred to those of other Nations, as their love for work, their technical ability and their sobriety are well known. But it is not less certain that the greater part of foreign labor wanted will be furnished by other countries than Italy.

So far only one request has been addressed to Italy, namely that by the French Government for 2000 stonemasons.

Brazil has unofficially informed that they would be ready to welcome, as soon as possible, 200,000 European workmen, one half of which could be supplied by Italy.

It is still far from assuring positive

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 This offer, however, is still far from assuring positive
 aspects.

2048

DECEMBER 20 1944
2000 hrs

The Dominion of South Africa is another country that seems ready to open the door to Europeans, particularly Italian, emigration. The colonization improvement program that that country wishes to carry out as soon as the war ends, means that foreign labor will be needed. This is interesting for Italian emigration, but South Africa will not be able, at least for a time being, to employ a considerable number of them.

In Argentina, also, there are possibilities for the immigration of Italian workers, but the possibilities for a near-realization are not very good.

Australia is the Continent that could employ a larger number of Italian immigrants. If her small population is to be increased, but it remains to be seen whether the Australians will be willing to modify their restrictive immigration policy.

As far as the United States are concerned it is doubtful, if at the end of the war they would be able to increase the immigration quota, which is limited to 5,000 Italians per year.

Prospects in other countries are not such as to deserve particular consideration, according to the executive departments of the Undersecretariat for Italians Abroad. In Europe there is only France that may employ some Italian workmen, because of their vicinity and racial affinity.

THROWN OUT OF EVERY COUNTRY IN EUROPE ITALIAN "DEPUTATO" REAPPEARS AT MONTECITORIO.

An Italian "deputato" who has been thrown out of every country of Europe is now among the old Members of Parliament who have recently begun to frequent again Montecitorio, the Chamber of Deputies.

He is Professor Ettore Croce, who was elected in 1919 as Socialist Deputy and in 1921 as Communist for the constituency of Romagna. Born in Abruzzi region, he was very young when devoted himself to revolutionary propaganda. Was arrested the first time in 1883 and expelled from the University of Naples for having praised Guglielmo Oberdan, the Trieste patriot who had been hanged by Austrians. In 1893 was sentenced to 5 years and thereafter expelled from every country in Europe. In 1398 was again sent

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University of Naples for having praised Guglielmo Oberdan,
the Trieste patriot who had been hanged by Austrians. In
1893 was sentenced to 5 years and thereafter expelled from
every country in Europe. In 1898 was again sen-
tenced to 5 years of prison. During the Fascist regime

he took refuge in France, where he worked as stonemason
or white-washer, only in the last few years he devoted
himself to his own professional activity, as teacher of
mathematics. In 1940 came back to Italy in occasion of the
marriage of his daughter, but was arrested and for some
time was an inmate of Regina Coeli jail. Thereafter he
absconded himself in Abruzzi until the arrival of Allied tr-
ops.

2047

BULLETIN 540

PAGE 4

Dec. 20, 1944

2000 ERS.

FOOD ARRIVING FROM SPAIN
TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY VATICAN

The Spanish ship "Ciudad de Melilla" from Dracelona, is expected to arrive in Naples within a few days, bringing a cargo of foodstuffs bought by the Holy See and of other supplies offered by the Spanish Government to the Pope.

The distribution will be carried out by the Vatican assistance organization and according to the more urgent needs.

To supervise the handing over of the supplies the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy Sea and other officials have already gone to Naples together with Carlo Facelli, the nephew of the Pope.

FOOD AND FINANCIAL SITUATION
DISCUSSED THIS AFTERNOON BY CABINET

The Cabinet assembled again this afternoon at 6 P.M. to discuss problems relating to food. Food Undersecretary Gino Bergami took part in the discussion. It is believed that Marcello Soleri, Treasury Minister, will read a report on the financial situation. Thereafter the Cabinet will discuss the budget for the first months of 1945.

is expected to arrive in Naples within a few days, bringing a cargo of foodstuffs bought by the Holy See and of other supplies offered by the Spanish Government to the Pope.

The distribution will be carried out by the Vatican assistance organization and according to the more urgent needs.

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

BULLETIN 509

dec. 20, 1944
1700 hrs.

GENERAL'S TRIAL
(Continuation)

The Court re-enters and the hearing of witnesses is resumed.
Colonel Silvi Capa, former commander of the 10th Artillery Regiment in Naples, relates that on the night between September 8 and 9 was ordered by Del Totto to expell the Germans from the signals station of Tertioi. The Colcnel sent a officer and some men and the station was liberated. On being contacted by Del Totto the witness adds that September 11, as the Germans were organising a march to demonstrate their strength, he asked for reinforcements. Later in the course of an air raid L.R., the German occupied the Barracks of the 10th Regiment.
PRESIDENT: That orders did you give get from Del Totto on that occasion.
PAPA: He said to me: "do what you can".
DEL TOTTO: "I gave him orders to resist."

Thirty two year old ELVIRA MELOTTI, is the only woman called to give evidence. She is from Nola. She went to the "Bellavista" hotel to get something shortly after Del Totto had gone away. The command was situated in the hotel, and it was full of Germans. They tried to make her tell them where the General was hiding, but she replied that she wasn't his wife, and should not be expected to know.
PRESIDENT: It often occurs that the wife doesn't know these things.

MELOTTI:- They kept me there for two or three hours. Colonel Scholl wanted me to tell him where the General was hiding, because he wanted from him a declaration that he was leaving every command. I refused. A little later they allowed me to get my things and let me go.

(Continuation)

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Colonel Silvi ... former commander of the 10th Artillery Regiment in Naples, relates that on the night between September 8 and 9 was ordered by Del Tetto to expell the Germans from the signals station of Bertici. The Colonel sent an officer and some men and the station was liberated. On being recalled by Del Tetto the witness adds that September 11, as the Germans were organising a march to demonstrate their strength, he asked for reinforcements. Later in the course of an air raid ... the Germans occupied the Barracks of the 10th Regiment.

PRESIDENT: What orders did you give get from Del Tetto on that occasion.

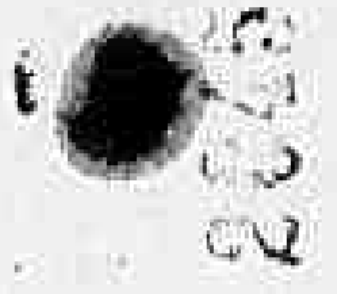
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answering a question by the lawyer Tedeschi, Melotti says that she had seen Del Tetto in company with the Germans. The witness is a monk, father MICHELANGELO JOIMO, of the Branciacca Order; from the convent at Capodimonte where Del Tetto hid. Father Michelangelo returns to the convent from leave many days after the 8th of September. During the German occupation he never saw the Germans come to visit the Germans. The witness carried a letter to the Carabinieri Colonel Minniti during the first ten days of October.

The interrogation of the witnesses for the defence now starts. Col Ugo Almici, 48 years old, in uniform, stands to attention in front of the President and takes the oath. He was Chief of Staff of the 19th Army Corps under General Fentimalli. On the 9th of September he told the General that it was necessary to prepare for the defence of Casamarciano where the General was situated. Colonel Roberto and Colonel Cattano were called from the Nola garrison with whom Fentimalli had an interview. The General gave orders to set up the few batteries of artillery that were in Nola.

Col. Roberto explained a defence plan which he put before the General in the afternoon. The General approved of it and wished it to be put into action at once. He said that resistance must be made at any cost.

PRESIDENT: "Is it true that Col. Cattano came to Casamarciano for orders and did not find Fentimalli who had gone away?"

ALMICI: "Not to my knowledge."
 When the IC I called on General Fentimalli at the Naples Territorial Command. The General had many interviews with other Generals. I do not remember if in the morning of the 10th the request by the Germans to surrender if in the morning of the 10th the request was brought to us by one of their officers in the afternoon who came from the Coastal Division. I said that the request was unacceptable. Fentimalli ordered the officer, who was Major Di Gennaro, to go to the Germans and refuse to surrender our arms."

PRESIDENT: "Is it true that the General said on that occasion: 'I shall shut up the troops in the barracks.'?"
 ALMICI: "Nothing was said about 'shutting up' of troops. The General said that if the Germans would promise not to commit any acts of violence, he would 'keep' the troops in the barracks."

The witness then goes on to talk about the various movements of Fentimalli from house to house in Naples; from the house of Colonel Siccardi's mother to the Bellavista Hotel and viceversa. The General moved around in uniform always. He did not to provoke

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ALMICI: Not to my knowledge.
 Q: On the 10th I called on General Pentimalli at the Naples Territorial Command. The General had many interviews with other Generals. I do not remember if in the morning of the 10th the request by the Germans to hand in arms was spoken about. This request however was brought to us by one of their officers in the afternoon who came from the Cecina Division. I said that the request was unacceptable. Pentimalli ordered the officer, who was Major Di Gennaro, to go to the Germans and refuse to surrender our arms.

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 ALMICI: Nothing was said about "shutting up" of troops. The General said that if the Germans would promise not to commit any acts of violence, he would "keep" the troops in the barracks.

The witness then goes on to talk about the various movements of Pentimalli from house to house in Naples; from the house of Colonel Siccardi's mother to the Bellavista Hotel and viceversa. The General moved around in uniform always.

PRESIDENT: Did you hear him warn General Cerini not to provoke the Germans?
 ALMICI: No. About 3 o'clock of the 11th I must add, General Marone and Cerini, who might easily have been captured, asked for the authorization to move from their normal residence.

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The witness says that during the day of the 10th Pentimalli was constantly in uniform. On the 11th he stayed at home. Even at home he wore his uniform. When the time came to leave Casamarciano, the General and the officers who accompanied him went away in uniform on military vehicles.

QUESTION: How does it come about that Pentimalli is said to have left Casamarciano when a courier arrived with the news here in the surrounding district?

ANSWER: No news of this nature was brought before we left. I say this with absolute certainty. QUESTION: Why then, did the General leave for Naples? ANSWER: To make contact again with the 222nd Coastal Division and also to get into communication with the Americans who had landed at Salerno.

On being asked by solicitor Iribelli, the witness declares that, at the moment of leaving Casamarciano, Pentimalli left precise directions to the Assistant Chief of Staff. There were 150 men at Casamarciano. The remainder of the Command had stayed at Curti, near to Santa Maria Capua Vetere and were waiting to move. On the 7th of October Pentimalli returned to Casamarciano with an American officer who desired information concerning the position of mine fields. The witness remembers that the owner of the castle, Raffaele Mercoliano, invited all of them to lunch. He did likewise on the 7th of October when the General passed through Casamarciano again, on the way to Brindisi.

QUESTION: Was there any plan for coastal defence? ANSWER: Yes, there was, and was in keeping of the Army Corps command. The area which was considered the most likely for an Anglo-American landing was that at Villa Literno; then came the area of Salerno. In these sectors in fact the most important troops were grouped.

QUESTION: That plans existed in the case of a German attack? ANSWER: It was to do with the "Beta Plan" and concerned the maintenance of public order.

QUESTION: How does the witness give information concerning the Goering division? He is then sent back to his seat.

5 8
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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ALMIGHTY: "What plans existed in the case of a German attack?"

ALMIGHTY: "It was to do with the 'Beta Plan' and concerned the withdrawal of public order."

ALMIGHTY: "Does this give information concerning the fleeing Division? He is then sent back to his seat."

GENERAL CARLO DIGIACO, was the commander of the 19th Division. On the 8th of September his Division was grouped off both sides of the Volturno. After this he received orders to get hold of Italian transports from the Germans who were in retreat, to reoccupy the railway station at Milano taken by the Germans and to concentrate his forces at Sessa Aurunca. All these orders were given out by the Command of the 19th Army Corps. It was not possible to gather the Division together because of the German threat "either with us or against us"; and because there was a very heavy air attack.

PRESIDENT," "could it have been possible for the Casubio Division to have concentrated on the defence of Naples?" GEN. FIGLINO: "I did not have the necessary armaments. Therefore the concentration could only take place a section at the time. I only had 13 trucks. With these I would have had to pull the artillery as best as I could and other improvised methods."

On reply to a question by Solicitor Tedeschi General Figlino states that he left the Command on the 15th of September. He went to Calvi where he stayed until the Americans arrived. Finally he gives some details about the 44 Motorzentrals, about the grouping of his Division which was between two German Divisions and about other technical occurrences that happened between the 8th and the 9th of September.

GENERAL EUCLID FANTONI, the last of the witnesses at the trial and ex commander of the 222nd Coastal Division, should now present himself before the High Court, but the Judiciary officer says that he is not present.

PRESIDENT: "We will suspend the proceedings for five minutes to see if this General can be found."

General Fantoni does not appear and the President declares that the hearing of the witnesses is finished. Tomorrow morning at 8.30 the Public Prosecutor Pietro Traina will make his address. From now on there will be two hearings a day. The President declares that even if it goes on till a late hour the trial must be finished on Friday.

(End of Generals Trials for today.)

1160

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

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2042

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BULLETTIN 508

Dec. 20, 1944
1500 hrs.

CABINET'S STEEN WARREN TO SICILIAN SEPARATISTS
WIDE REGIONAL AUTONOMY PROMISED

The new Bonomi Cabinet met this morning for the first time, after the formal inauguration, and went down to business. Sicilian Separatism clearly appeared to be the problem that presently occupies most the minds of the Ministers. An official declaration was issued containing a stern warning against Separatists and the promise of a wider regional autonomy, framed on the wishes of the people as they shall be expressed by the Consulta (Advisory Board). Here is the text of the communiqué.

"The Cabinet intend, by widening the powers of the two High Commissioners for Sicily and Sardinia and above everything, by erecting the Consultas, which will assist the High Commissioners and express the needs and the wishes of these regions, to initiate a great experiment of regional autonomy. Democratic Régime reforms, especially if radical and substantial, must be asked for and approved by the people who will have, in the case of Sicily and Sardinia, ~~express~~ to express their intentions, through the votes of the Consulta, in connection with the ways and the limitations following which the autonomy and the home-government be carried out.

Meanwhile the Cabinet affirm their intention of opposing every movement directed at dividing Italy.

"The ideal of unity which triumphed with Mazzini remains the basis of the State which our consent to larger forms of autonomy, but cannot renegate history and the trend of our time clearly directed towards the setting up of large national entities. Therefore a movement aiming at separating an Italian Region from the rest of the Country and at setting up an independent State, cannot be tolerated.

"Also if the promoters of this movement declare that they would not oppose, after the separation, a confederation of the new State with Italy, the movement must be considered contrary to the interests, the feeling and the ideals of the Nation

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Also if the promoters of this movement declare that they would not oppose, after the separation, a confederation of the new State with Italy, the movement must be considered contrary to the interests, the feeling and the ideals of the Nation.

The Government will therefore fight against Sicilian Separatism which, with the help of forces of various origins, based on old and new reasons, on discontentment and illusory hopes of economic gains, ~~xxxxxx~~ and which, having taken the form of manifestations against the calling-up, and therefore the war of liberation, to which Italy's interest and honour are bound, advances to cancel the historical pages written by Sicily during the risorgimento and the feats of

of Giuseppe Garibaldi.

"The Government appeal to the Sicilian people to express freely their will on the local rule and on the autonomy they desire to be instituted and in the meantime invite them to oppose unbending resistance to every attempt directed at separating the great Italian family of which Sicily is a member for language, history and civilization."

Two law-decrees, prepared by the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction relating Sicily and Sardinia were then approved. The one relating Sicily had already been drafted by the preceding Cabinet and was only completed and brought up to date.

Cabinet then issued another declaration praising the work done in North Italy by the Committee of National Liberation and expressing their gratitude for the fact that the unity of the Six Parties in the North was not impaired by recent political bickering. For the formation of the new Government on Rome; "The Government is glad to note, the declaration continues, that also the Allied Command recognises the CNL in the North as the organizational representative of all anti-Fascist parties in every occupied territory."

The Cabinet further decided upon a reshuffle of Infessati, Heads of Provincial Administration, and approved the purchase from the part of the Red Cross of blankets destined to homeless people.

The setting up of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction, already working, composed by the Ministers of Treasury, Industry, Commerce, Labour, Agriculture, Communications, and presided by Neuccio Ruini, Public Works Minister, was officially approved.

The leaders of the four Government Parties, Palmiro Togliatti, Communist, Neuccio Ruini, Labour Democrat, Alcide De Gasperi, Christian Democrat, and Fanfani Brosio, Liberal, were entrusted with the forwarding of proposals for the preparation of electoral lists for elections to the local offices. Also if women should be temporarily excluded this does not prejudice, Ministers pointed out, the question of women suffrage which the Government consider with favor.

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TANZI'S TRIAL
(Continuation from preceding issue)

The hearing of the witnesses is now started. They are a 2010 picturesque crowd, being mostly painters from the Strohl-Ferri studios, where the soldiers of the Piave division were rounded up by the Germans.

Dec. 20, 1944
1500 hrs.

The first to be questioned is Aldo Bocco, a painter, who states that he heard from the painter Carlo Socrate that Cornelia intended to denounce to the Germans the soldiers and the military equipment hidden in the Villa. After some days he saw the defendant accompanied by German soldiers.

TANZI: "I was not in the Villa; Remember that you took the oath and the God sees and hears everything;"
RONCO: "The gate keeper of the Villa told me that Cornelia Tanzi denounced him twice to the Germans."

Painter Giorgio Hinna relates that after July 25 Tanzi was worried because she no longer received the subsidy granted to her by the Propaganda Ministry.

Rancesco Magni, sculptor, saw Cornelia together with German soldiers.

Carlo Socrate, painter, is slightly deaf and the President must shout at the top of his voice. Cornelia rang him up once to tell him that Italian troops had taken shelter in the Villa to avoid being captured by the Germans. He interrupted the call because he knew that telephones were under control. When the President reminds him that he had previously stated that the defendant had told him that she intended to denounce the soldiers to the Nazis, he contradicts himself.

Painter Giuseppe Ciotti, saw the German arrive to the Villa guided by a woman. Bocco told him that that woman was Tanzi. He also saw once or twice the defendant in a car with Germans.

Sculptor Ercule Brozzi, learned from Socrate that Corbelli intended to call the Germans. He was going out of the Villa when the Germans entered but saw no one with them.

Painter and sculptor Ercule Drei states that the janitor told him that Tanzi denounced him to the Germans.

Giovanni Mario Orlando, a sculptor, major in the Airforce, kept in hiding during the Nazi occupation and tried to avoid meeting Tanzi because he had been told that she had an active part in the capture of the soldiers of the Piave Division.

Painter Amedeo Bocchi does not remember who made him sign the denunciation against Tanzi. States that she boasted of her friendship with Mussolini.

Cornelia Tanzi gets up and in a broken voice says that she went to Mussolini when the artists in the Villa Strohl-Fern were running the risk of being ~~executed~~ executed.

PRESIDENT: "Il Duce of course intervened instantly..."
TANZI: "But not to do me a favour. At that time he was

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Dec. 20, 1944
1500 hrs.

Bernardo Carlini, gate-keeper of the Villa since ten years, had a row with Cornelia when painter Secrate told him that Tanzi had informed the Germans that the gate-keeper intended to hide Italian military equipment in the Villa. States that she denounced him first to the head of German Fascists Giuseppe Pizzirani and later to Alfredo Ducco, Fascist Republican Minister for Propaganda. The denunciation was anonymous but from the content it appeared that the defendant was the writer. He never saw the defendant accompany the Germans in the Villa because he was relegated to his room and watched by the Germans.

Gilberto Caracchini, a painter, states that Cornelia was a neapolitan. She was fearing of being outraged by the Italian soldiers in the Villa and once he had her to accompany her through the wood. Also without a denunciation the Germans would have noticed were the soldiers of the Piave Division were hiding from the traffic of their trucks. Lorenzo Lanza, a writer, was never intimate with Cornelia. He met her a few times in the park first together with German soldiers and later with Allied ones.

PRESIDENT: She believed in internationalism....

Tanzi recalls that two days before she was arrested she told him that this could never have happened as she was under the protection of high Allied personalities.

Francesco Trombadori, a painter, states that Cornelia boasted of her high Fascist connections and of her friendship with Mussolini.

The hearing is adjourned to tomorrow when the hearing of witnesses will be continued.

(End of Tanzi's trial for today)

2088

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Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

BULLNIN N°507
DECEMBER, 20, 1944
1300 hrs.

CORNELIA TANZI'S TRIAL.

Cornelia Tanzi Pizzato, writer, musician and lady- friend of Benito Mussolini, appeared this morning before the first section of the Cassation Court on the charge of having denounced to the German command after the armistice, several Italian soldiers of the "Pave" Division who had hidden themselves in the Strall-Fern Villa, with motorvehicles and with other materials of the Italian Army after a conflict with German troops.

She is also charged with having denounced by an anonymous letter addressed to the former Governor of Rome, who headed it to the political section of the police, the gate- keeper of the villa, Bernardo Carlin, describing him as a "fugitive anti-Fascist, a traitor and keeper of arms and munitions. Cornelia Tanzi also accused Carlin of being in contact with Italian soldiers who had taken to the woods; in order to have Carlin discharged as was also the desire of former Secretary of the Home Fascist Federation Gigi Pizzirani and of Alfredo Uccio, Under-Secretary for Popular Culture.

The charges against the defendants are based on Article 5 of the Decree Law of April 27th 1944, in relation to articles 51 and 58 of the Penal Military Code in war- time.

Article 51 refers to help in favor of the enemy and decrees the death penalty.

Tanzi is being defended by the lawyer Giacomo Primo.

The Court is composed as follows: President, Luigi Misasi, Councilor, Angelo Scandone, Judges Bruno Storvi V.E. Rossi, Tito Marchini, Aldo Talarico, Elvio Silvaldi, Public Prosecutor Giuseppe Lucchiavo, Chancellor Raffaele

Cornelia Tanzi Pizzato, writer, musician and lady-friend of Benito Mussolini, appeared this morning before the first section of the Military Court on the charge of having denounced to the German command after the armistice, several Italian soldiers of the "Eagle" Division who had hidden themselves in the Stroll-Tern Villa, with motorvehicles and with other materials of the Italian Army after a conflict with German troops.

She is also charged with having denounced by an anonymous letter addressed to the Mayor Governor of Cremona, who handed it to the political section of the police, the gate-keeper of the said villa; Bernardo Corlin, describing him as a dangerous anti-Fascist, a traitor and keeper of arms and munitions. Cornelia Tanzi is accused Corlin of being in contact with Italian soldiers who had taken to the woods, in order to have Corlin discharged as was also the desire of former Secretary of the Rome Fascist Federation Gigi Pizzirani and of Alfredo Guasco, Under-Secretary for Popular Culture.

The charges against the defendants are based on Article 5 of the Decree Law of April 27th 1944, in relation to articles 51 and 58 of the Penal Military Code in wartime.

Article 51 refers to help in favor of the enemy and decrees the death penalty.

Tanzi is being defended by the lawyer Giacomo Primo Storti.

The Court is composed as follows: President, Luigi Lisasi, Counselor Angelo Scimadone, Judges Bruno Storti, V.E. Rossi, Tito Branchini, Aldo Talarico, Elvio Salvaio, Public Prosecutor Giuseppe Leuschelvo, Chancellor Raffaele Stortani.

The witnesses for the prosecution are 18, those for the defense 5. One witness named Gilberto Ceracchini, is to be summoned both for the defense and for the prosecution.

The defendant enters the Court Room at 9.5. She wears a dark dress with a red-yellow and white scarf and a blue hat. She is pale, her face is weary.

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DECEMBER, 20, 1944
1300 hrs.

Council Augusti, as well as some friends approach her and start to talk. Cornelia appears now re-animated; she smiles while removing her hat and readjusting her blond short-cut hair. She says she is well.

There are few people in the space reserved for the

public.

The arrival of the Court is delayed because Judge Hosi had some trouble with his bicycle, as he himself notified by telephone. The clock is stopped at 9.48. The defendant is now alone; she is slowly moving her lips, murmuring a prayer.

On that table of Council Augusti there are three volumes bound in blue skin and decorated with gold on Royal coat of arms. They are three books of poems that Cornelia intended to present to the King, but she was prevented to do it, because of the events of July 1943.

One of the poems begins with these verses:

"You are youth - and I am the exhausted old -"

You have white hair - and I false curls."

Other verses: "I send love messages to all creatures of the world. - My soul is like an immense garden - that has flowers for all."

In other poems she recalls the "sweet evenings of Piazza Venezia" when the Dictator played the violin and she danced. "The fiddle-stick goes up and down - rhythmically and repeatedly & upon my heart and my brain... -"Who'll give me a kiss?... The violin says the lies."

The Court enters at 10.30.

The President asks the defendant to give her genealogical data, but interrupts her before she indicated her year of birth and invites her to seat. She is 36 years old.

The jurors take their oath. The witnesses are called. The Chancellor reads the charges.

Council Augusti objects that the Decree summoning the defendant was issued after the prescribed term had expired, namely the 41st day after the arrest of Cornelia which occurred October 16.

PRESIDENT replies that the Court is aware that Cornelia was accused and arrested last July. It does not appear from the trial's papers that the Allied Tribunal made any request? It appears only that after five days of her

detention, last October, Cornelia was again arrested by Itc-

is now alone; she is slowly moving her lips, murmuring a prayer.

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In other poems she recalls the "sweet evenings of Piazza Venezia" when the Dictator played the violin and she danced. "The fiddle-stick goes up and down - rhythmically and rhapsodically & upon my heart and my brain... -Who'll give me a kiss?... The violin says the lies."

The Court enters at 10.10.

The President asks the defendant to give her generalities, but interrupts her before she indicated her year of birth and invites her to seat. She is 36 years old.

The jurors take their oath. The witnesses were called. The Chancellor reads the charges.

Council Augusti objects that the Decree summoning the defendant was issued after the prescribed term had expired, namely the 41st day after the arrest of Cornelia Tanzi which occurred October 16.

PRESIDENT replies that the Court is aware that Cornelia was accused and arrested last July. It does not appear from the trial's papers that the Allied Tribunal made any request? It appears only that after five days of her absence, last October, Cornelia was again arrested by Italian police. However the President had requested the General attorney to ascertain whether the Allied Tribunal had made the proceedings against Cornelia Tanzi.

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BULLETIN 507

PAGE 3

Dec. 20, 1944
1300 hrs.

The Public Prosecutor declares that he investigated the matter and found out that no judicial measures were adopted by Allied tribunal. No written investigations were carried out and no proceedings exist. He is waiting for a written answer from Allied Tribunal on this subject.

As for the other points the Public prosecutor points out that the telephone tapings are not anonymous, because they have been taken down by the competent telephone control office, and that the denunciation was made within the terms prescribed by the law.

After a heated controversy between the P.P. and the defence, the Court retires to deliberate.

The President begs an Allied journalist not to take photographs.

(to be continued)

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greatest care should be taken not to
allow our material to stray from your
hands. It is STRICTLY for foreign
lighting.

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BULLETIN No 506

DECEMBER, 20, 1954
hrs.

GENERALS TRIAL.
(CONTINUATION)

The Generals trial continues, as the High Court of Justice decided to reject the request by the counsels of defense to postpone it.

The sixth session starts in an atmosphere of doubt and curiosity. At 9,10 the President, after opening the session, declares that the Court is going to retire to the Council Room in order to decide about the incident. Only sixty seconds have elapsed.

Peritùlli and Hal Tetto light their cigarettes and talk in a lively manner between themselves; it seems that all the dissention among the two Generals which manifested itself during the past few days, both at the Court Room and in the jail of Regina Coeli, are quelled in these very grave moments.

In the mean time the Public Prosecutor seats at his bench, perusing documents and other papers. Someone asks why he made yesterday his statement about the incrimination of other persons supposedly responsible for the fall of Naples. He could have waited until the final debate and there is someone, among the public, who believes that the Public Prosecutor may have presented his move. Others opine that some of the eleven persons accused by the High Commissioner may profit by the announcement of their incrimination trying to abscond themselves avoiding being arrested. Finally others point out that the most important witnesses for the defense, like General Radicea Colonei Maggi and Colonel Di Stefani, knowing that they also are now accused, will not be able to make fair and objective statements.

Council Mirabella points out that Admiral Ferdi-
nario Casardi now accused, is still Commander of South
Thyrrhenian Maritime Department, at Naples, and that in
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2034

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Council Mirabella points out that Admiral Ferdinando Casardi now accused, is still Commander of South Tyrrhenian Maritime Department at Naples; and that in order to have been arrested or even simply tried, the Allied permission is necessary at least.

Council Luuzzi, who together with Mirabella is the defender of General Pentimalli, notes that so far there is no precise indication of the crimes of which the eleven persons named by the Public Prosecutor are accused. It is known only that they are charged, according to

2034

BULLETIN No 506 PAGE No 2 DECEMBER, 20, 1944 1200 hrs.

Article 5 of the Lieutenant's Decree of August 27, 1944, of having collaborated with the Germans after the Armistice.

At 9:57 the Court recesses and the President reads the decision whereby the Court, considering that the statement of the Public Prosecutor does not specify the nature of the crimes of which the now eleven accused are charged with, and that it is unknown whether there is any connection between such crimes and those for which Pentimalli and Del Tetto are tried; considering that the necessity does not appear of postponing the trial, and that the fact of the witnesses being accused themselves does not invalidate their statements; the High Court rejects the request for the postponement of the trial. Therefore the hearing continues.

Counsel Tedeschi declares that the defenders of Del Tetto waive the hearing of the accused witnesses, namely of Admiral Casardi, Colonel Ettore Marico, Emilio Radice, Oscar Maggi, and Antonio Di Stefano. During the calling of the witnesses it is ascertained that one of them who was present yesterday, Colonel Radice, did not appear today; evidently he thought it was unsafe for him to come today to the Supreme Court, having been informed that he himself is threatened with being tried.

The Court now refers to the Council Chamber in order to decide about the waiver of incriminated witnesses by Del Tetto lawyers.

(to be continued)

NOTES FOR CORRESPONDENTS: At page 2 where it is said: "Colonel Radice, ~~present~~" as witness is not present, please read "General Radice is present but is not interrogated."

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of the crimes of which the now eleven accused are charged with; and that it is unknown whether there is any connection between such crimes and those for which Pentina and Del Tetto are tried; considered that the necessity does not appear of postponing the trial and that the fact of the witnesses being accused themselves does not invalidate their statements; the High Court rejects the request for the postponement of the trial. Therefore the hearing continues.

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(to be continued)

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DECEMBER, 20, 1947
1200 hrs.

EX SENATOR EDMONDO DEL BUFFALO
AND HIS SON LEONARDO NOT GUILTY.
THE ASSISE COURT CALLS THEM INNOCENT. RELEASE.

Former Senator Edmondo Del Buffalo's trial ended this morning at the Assise Court with a verdict of not guilty. The hearing opened at 9,30. The Public Prosecutor Domenico Biscecci examines the various charges brought forth against the defendants and recalls the episode of the German irruption in Territa Tiberina to carry out retaliations against the population. On that occasion the Public Prosecutor affirms that Del Buffalo behaved well, according to the witnesses. The Public Prosecutor says that the Senator's son, Riccardo, also on trial, went spontaneously to work along with the conscripted laborers. Del Buffalo as Podestà of Territa Tiberina the Prosecutor adds acted in a way that the population remained calm and German reprisals could be avoided.

"There is no evidence of material collaboration with the enemy" the Prosecutor concludes asking for the acquittal of the defendant for not having committed the acts of which they are accused.

The Prosecutor is applauded by the public and the President calls to order because "Justice - he says - needs not to be applauded."

The Colonel Ottorino Petroni renounces to speak. The Court retires to deliberate. It reenters the Court room at 10,55 and pronounces a not guilty verdict. The ex-Senator Edmondo Del Buffalo and his son Leonardo are acquitted for not having done the acts ascribed to them. The President orders the immediate release of the two defendants.

Edmondo Del Buffalo, former Senator of Italy and his son Leonardo, Engineer were charged with collaborating with the enemy.

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Edmondo Del Buffalo, former Senator of Italy and his son Leonardo, Engineer were charged with collaborating with the enemy.

BULLETIN N° 505 PAGE N° 4 DECEMBER, 20, 1944 1200 hrs.

"BLACK MARKET" PRICES OF GOLD STEADY.
OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE: EXPECTED.

The black market prices of Foreign Currency in Rome continue to remain high this morning. These are the prices quoted: For a gold sovereign six thousand four hundred liras; for a "blue dollar" two hundred and seventy five liras, for the yellow occupation dollar one hundred and eighty liras; and for the Swiss franc ninety two liras. "SIA" learns from reliable quarters that an official statement is expected to be made today by the Italian Government, which will deny in the most categorical manner, the rumors put about in Rome during the last few days concerning supposedly imminent financial measures to be taken in liberated Italy.

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BULLETIN N° 505

DECEMBER, 20, 1944
10, 10 hrs.

GENERALS TRIAL.

The High Court of Justice held a meeting this morning at 9, 10 in the council room, and decided to refuse the application made yesterday by Del Tetto's lawyers that the trial should be suspended; and ordered the hearing to be continued. The meeting of the High Court lasted 25 minutes.

Del Tetto's lawyer then declared that he would not call the witnesses who were to have given evidence in favor of the defendant, as parallel proceedings are being taken against them, they are the following: Admiral Predinando Casardi, whose testimony was to have been read; General Ettore Marino who wasn't present at the trial because he was ill; General Emilio Radice who didn't answer the summons, and Colonel Oscar Maggi and Antonio Di Stefano who were both present.

The Court held another meeting to discuss the questions of the Del Tetto's lawyers not calling these witnesses to testify.

(to be continued)

BULLETIN No 504

PAGE No 2

DECEMBER, 20; 1944
0900 hrs.

ALL POLITICAL, MILITARY, ADMINISTRATIVE GUILTS
MUST BE ASCERTAINED, SAYS ACTIONIST PAPER.

LETTALLI LISINA, (Actionist) writes that the trials before the High Court concern, besides the persons of defendants, also a whole lot of political, military and administrative guilts that must be brought to light.

"This is why the Country would not tolerate that, through an exasperating zeal of procedure, the truth does not appear in all its explicitness. If that truth is related to persons or institutions of the highest level of the State framework, so much greater is the duty and the interest to ascertain it.

"What we say about the Pentimalli and Del Tetto trial adds the paper - should be said in advance for the trial against Jacononi and Koatta; if these are the first is connected with the ruinous aggression against Greece, and the latter to the criminal activity of organizations that were operating under the direction and control of the highest military personages. Not only the responsibilities of former Lieutenant General of Albania ... of the former Chief of Army Staff, but also all the responsibilities that shall emerge from the judicial examination of that situation, must be firmly clarified and subjected to just sanctions."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

2029

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As news agencies are forbidden, the greatest care should be taken not to allow our material to get into the hands of the enemy. If it is possible, there should be no direct communication with the enemy. If it is necessary, it should be done through a third party.

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BULLETIN No 504
DECEMBER, 20, 1944
6900hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

1,500,000 old pensioners expect 1000 lire and a cost of living bonus for Xmas.

UNITA', Communist.

The Generals trial should not be put off. Justice must take its course.

UNITA', Communist.

The lira yoyo in the black market subsides. Foreign currency slipping back.

IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

The Central Committee of National Liberation calls all parties to intensify united efforts for the liberation of the whole of Italy.

ITALIA LIBERATA, Actionist.

COMMUNISTS CALL FOR EARLY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

We are out against any attempt at establishing dual power in Italy" writes UNITA', organ of the Communist Party. "All authority emanates from the people, and therefore essentially from the movement which represents the people; that is the Committee of Liberation. But this should proceed along legal lines, in order to avoid sharp clashes between the Committee of Liberation and the Prefects.

The manifestations of the people's sovereignty in Italy are sometimes false and always rudimentary to-day and will be such till the Constituent Assembly convenes.

This is why, in conjunction with the Socialist Party and other Democratic forces we propose to replace the Prefects in the liberated Italy and to call as soon as possible municipal elections.

ring bonus for 1948.

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2028

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BULLETIN NO 503 December 19, 1944
2000 h.

THE CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR AND THE
PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Giuseppe Di Vittorio declared to the "SI" that the Italian Confederation of Labour has already asked the Government to allow it to present the view of the workers concerning the problems of reconstruction.

This was following the news of the first agreements between the Italian Government and the Allied Commission, on the amount of the Allied help for the reconstruction of the Country and the way of implementing it.

"We want the mass of the workers to have a direct interest in the problems of reconstruction; since these are problems of a national character, and cannot be solved by the private ideas of individual bodies. The interests of small groups must not override those of the whole nation. This must be avoided. The great mass of the people do not want the help given to Italy to be the object of private speculation; but to be carried out and utilized for the benefit of the Nation as a whole."

He declared that the announcement of the agreement between Italy and the Allies regarding the help to be given for the purpose of reconstruction causes pleasure and interest among the working class. They see, in the possibilities of getting work started once again, the only solid basis for national rebirth. He went on to say that it would be much more preferable if the help to be given were given directly to the State, and that the State as such, should have the task of choosing as far as possible the kind of machinery necessary in the various branches of industry in the Country.

The State, he said, should be guarantor of the help received; for the express purpose of stopping investments under foreign capital in Italian private industry in as large a manner as possible.

With regard to which industries should be started first, Di Vittorio continued that the preference falls naturally on the key industries of the Country. Electricity, transport

2027

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The State, he said, should be guarantor of the help received; for the express purpose of stopping investments under foreign capital in Italian private industry in as large a manner as possible.

With regard to which industries should be started, he said, first, Di Vittorio continued that the preference falls naturally on the key industries of the Country. Electricity, iron and steel, agricultural machinery factories, should come before anything else. The Country is lacking in fertilizer and of livestock which was killed off by the Germans. The main of agricultural machinery and appliances will help greatly to increase agricultural production, which is a necessary basis of effective reconstruction.

2027

THORNTON WILDER AT CORTINA.

Thornton Wilder, the American writer, author of "Our town" which was successfully staged in Italy under the title "La piccola Città", is presently at Cortina, where he is directing the staging of his famous drama in the theatre of the Royal Palace.

TRIAL OF CORNELIA TANZI
STARTS TO-MORROW.

To-morrow at the first section of the Court of Assizes in Rome the trial of Cornelia Tanzi, the ex "lady friend" of the one time Duce will start. She is accused of having collaborated with the Nazis after September 8th 1943, and of having denounced several Italian soldiers belonging to the "Bari" division to the Germans after they had hidden themselves in the Vill. Strohl-Fern.

Cornelia Tanzi is 35 years of age, has written books and novels and paints pictures. A few years ago she was quite notorious for a little while. This notoriety was due more to the fact of her being Mussolini's paramour than to her writing.

After the 8th of September, she took up residence in the Flora Hotel; and was later to be seen at the wheel of a luxurious car that the Germans let her use in recompense for her services to them. In her dwelling, 12 letters were found from Mussolini's private secretary

ITALIAN STONEMASONS REQUESTED BY FRANCE
FOR REBUILDING DESTROYED EDIFICES.

The request that two thousand Italian stonemasons be allowed to go to France where they would be employed for rebuilding destroyed edifices, has been forwarded to Premier Ivanoe Bonomi by the French Government, "SI" learned in well informed circles.

The French request is now under examination by Italian Government, which is desirous to resume as soon as possible cordial and profitable relations with the neighbour Republic.

It seems, however, that such a request can not be accepted quickly because the solution of issues relating to the treatment of groups of Italian citizens, who presently are under the jurisdiction of French authorities, is still pending between the two countries.

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GASPAROTTO PRESIDENT OF THE EX-SERVICEMEN.

It is learnt, from a sure source of information, that Luigi Gasparotto, who recently returned from Switzerland together with other political personalities, will be appointed President of the National Ex-servicemen's Association in the place of the present Commissioner Littere Viola.

BULLETIN No 503 PAGE No 3 December 15, 1944
2000 E.

Casparotto, as is well known, was War Minister in the last Nitti Government; with the advent of Fascism, he retired to private life and to a lawyer's profession.
After July 25th he was put at the head of the National Ex-servicemen's Association and remained there till the Government having transferred itself to Salerno, he had to go into exile so as to escape the menace of being captured by the Germans.

THE PHILATELIC WEEK.

The "Philatelic Week" organised by the Italian Philatelic Centre will be held from December 31 to January 7 for propagand reasons. The manifestation will take place in the Society's premises of Via Rasella 155. The program comprises not only days dedicated to the inauguration of the premises and to the celebration of the thirty years' existence of the Italian Philatelic Association, but also lectures, reunions of dealers, practical demonstrations regarding the functioning of models, stamp-shops and of stamp production. There will be stamp exhibitions organized by the various chapters, and competitions for young people and to reward the best writings on philatelic subjects. To enter the rooms a special card is needed which is obtainable at stamp dealers, card which gives the right to participate in the drawing of rich prizes. In all philatelic quarters this manifestation is awaited with great interest.

2025

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BULLETTIN N° 502

December 19, 1944.
1700 h.

GENERALS' TRIAL.

Before the revelation that an Admiral, three other General and seven officers will be tried for the failure in defending Naples was made by the Public Prosecutor, other witnesses were questioned at the Del Tetto - Pentimalli trial.

FEDERICO SERRINI, who on September 9, 1943, was in command of a transport unit, relates that when the Germans tried to seize the trucks he had in charge, he went to Del Tetto and asked for advice. Del Tetto answered him: "Consign everything and dress yourself in civilian."

PRESIDENT: "Do you, Del Tetto, remember this episode?"
DEL TETTO: "I do not remember. I never saw this officer in my life!"

MARIO FIOLA, Captain, was at the Hotel Bellavista when Del Tetto, in mufti, left the command for ever, without giving precise orders.

FRANCO LIBONATI, also a Captain, summoned by Pentimalli's defence, states that the General left his command in Casamarciano in the evening of September 10, wearing uniform. On the 11th he accompanied Pentimalli, still in uniform, to Naples Command H.Q.s. Only on the 12th, when all contacts were broken, Pentimalli put on civilian clothes lent to him by Libonati himself.

DEL TETTO asks to speak and says that on the morning of the 12th he rang up General Carlino (one of those denounced today to the Courts by the High Commissioner for Epuration) but was told: "Nobody has remained here;"

Before Libonati leaves he approaches Pentimalli who embraces and kisses him for his testimony. Other witnesses give conflicting reports whether General Pentimalli left Casamarciano in mufti or in uniform.

Colonel Raffaello Minniti, former Commander of Naples Garrison

2024

Before the revelation that an Admiral, three other General and seven officers will be tried for the failure in defending Naples was made by the Public Prosecutor, other witnesses were questioned at the Del Tetto - Pentimalli trial.

FEDERICO SECRINI, who on September 9, 1943, was in command of a transport unit, relates that when the Germans tried to seize the trucks he had in charge, he went to Del Tetto and asked for advice. Del Tetto answered him: "Consign everything and dress yourself in civilian."

PRESIDENT: "Do you, Del Tetto, remember this episode?"

DEL TETTO: "I do not remember. I never saw this officer in my life!"

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Colonel Raffaele Minniti, former Commander of Naples Carabinieri, states that Del Tetto during the first days gave orders to resist and sent reinforcements of Carabinieri to the more menaced spots. On the 12th of September the Germans entered the town. Gen. Carlino and Minniti know that on following day

2024

December 19, 1944.
1700 h.

the Germans would have taken command. Minniti was ordered by the German Colonel Scholl to arrest Del Tetto and journalist Scarfoglio. He informed secretly Scarfoglio about it but could not get in touch with Del Tetto. The latter however was not found when they went to arrest him.

On being asked by the President Minniti says that in his opinion there were enough arms in Naples to organize an efficient resistance but that coordination of command failed.

SOLICITOR TEDESCHI (Del Tetto's defence) "Do you confirm that the troops under command of General Marino, the port Commandant, surrendered without firing a shot?"

MINNITI: "I do, General Marino had moved to Posillipo, thus creating a very bad impression."

SOLICITOR ROSALINO SANTORO, a witness for the defence, an old acquaintance of Gen. Del Tetto met the General on September 11. Received the impression that Del Tetto had lost his head and that he was particularly concerned in avoiding clashes with the Germans.

After the questioning of Santoro the sensational incident related in our previous issue took place.

END OF GENERALS' TRIAL FOR TO-DAY.

8 TONS OF RAW SILK

AWAIT SHIPMENT TO U.S.A.

8 tons of raw silk which will be chiefly exported to the U.S.A. await shipment in the ports of liberated Italy, according to information got at official sources. It is a modest amount but the fact has a particular significance when viewed in the field of the difficult economic renewal of the Country because silk constituted one of the principal articles of commerce of exportation of Italy before the war.

PRICES OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES OSCILLATING

WILDLY.

The prices of foreign currency on the black market in Rome continue to oscillate wildly. Gold Sovereign after having reached an opening price of lire 7,000 which is the maximum price reached here for many months, fell sharply and unexpectedly this afternoon to lire 6,400. The other foreign currencies followed the same trend. Thus the Blue dollar note has dropped from lire 350 to L.270. The yellow

2023

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The cause of the rise in prices of the last few days are to be found in the rumours put about (with what foundation is

2023

December 19, 1944.
1700 h.

not known) of imminent financial measures like those recently adopted in Belgium and lastly in Greece.

It seems however, that the reason for the rush to buy, has been the disappearance of several persons from the Balkans who provided hidden sources of supply and who in the past supplied the Black Market in Rome with foreign currency.

Nevertheless, the lack of any official statement on the part of the authorities responsible for Italian financial policy and the limited scope of business done, should not lead one to overestimate the phenomenon; even if it should be noted and watched, as an interesting indication of affairs at the present time.

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BULLETIN No 501

December 19, 1944
1430 h.

SENSATIONAL INCIDENT AT THE GENERALS' TRIAL.
Public Prosecutor announces that an Admiral, three other Generals, seven officers of Naples will be tried soon. Defence asks the trial to be adjourned.

A sensational incident took place at today's hearing in the trial against the two Generals Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto, charged with having failed to defend Naples. A witness for the defence, Colonel Maggi, was about to be questioned when the Public Prosecutor, Enrico Traina, rose and said: "The High Commissioner for Education authorized me to communicate that penal proceedings are in course against Admiral Ferdinando Casardi, Chief Commander of the Navy Department of the Low Tyrrhenian, General Erivo Carlingo, in charge of the Command of Naples' defence, Colonel Maggi, Colonel Paulucci, attached to the General Commissariat of the Army Corps, Colonel Di Stefano, attached to the Command of the 19th Army Corps, Colonel Menni, Vice Chief of Staff in the same Unit, Captain Coppola, Captain Giovanni Caporaso, Medical Lieutenant Figliotti.

The witness, Colonel Maggi, who is mentioned in the list of the officers who are going to be tried, sits motionless on his chair pale as a sheet of paper.

The announcement, possibly launched by the Public Prosecutor with the aim of diminishing the value of the witnesses for the defence, provokes a great sensation. The solicitors of the defence, who see nearly all their witnesses facing a trial of their own, soon realize that the incident offers them a reason to ask for an adjournment.

Solicitor Luazzi points out that the defence witnesses have thus been deprived of authoritativeness and therefore asks for the hearing to be suspended.

Solicitor Tedeschi (Del Tetto's defence): "General Marino, one of the major responsables for the failure of the defence of Naples and other eleven persons charged with the same crimes as Pentimalli and Del Tetto are facing trial. Just think if Del Tetto and Pentimalli were now condemned to death and later it appeared that the responsibility was not mainly theirs but of one of these other twelve incriminated people! We ask

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A heated controversy now arises between the two defendants and the Public Prosecutor. The President decides to adjourn the hearing. The Court will assemble tomorrow to decide on the juridical incident. It is a widespread opinion that the trial will be postponed.

2021

BULLETIN No 501

PAGE No 2

October 19, 1944
1430 h.

ROTTEN DEALERSHIP ON BRITAIN-SOVIET PACT.
(By our Diplomatic Correspondent.)

...diplomatic roles, well-informed sources told us today, are studying the great attention the just published text of the Franco-Soviet pact recently released in Moscow. The letter of the pact does not much differ from that of the Anglo-Soviet agreement concluded in Moscow on July 16, 1942. Both diplomatic instruments give a formal sanction to the existing war alliance against Germany, and forbid any separate peace or even negotiations with a Nazi or Nazi-like German Government. They both foresee the continuance of the existing alliance against any German revival for a period of twenty years. They both engage the contracting parties not to enter any alliance or coalition directed against one of them; a point which, however, might be differently constructed in the case of Britain and of France. France, in fact, might be requested to tear her ties with Britain, in case the latter found herself involved in a conflict against Soviet Russia.

But the foremost difference lies in the fact that while Britain and Russia proclaimed each other that they would be led in their policies by the two principles of renouncing territorial aggrandizement and of refusing intervention in internal affairs of other countries, both these principles are conspicuously absent from the Franco-Soviet pact. It is said, instead, that "necessary measures" will be taken by France and Russia to eliminate any future German menace and to hinder any initiative on her part which might put her in a position to start a new war. Such measures could evidently be construed as to include territorial annexations; it is therefore an open question whether this means that Russia has recognized French ambitions on the Rhine valley, and respectively France Russian claims on Eastern Polish territories.

The Pact with Russia gives France a much stronger position in the League and in the councils of the United Nations. It practically rehabilitates her to the position of a Great Power. It is interesting to note that this step has been fostered by Russia just as the first step to bring Italy back into the community of nations was taken by Russia nearly a year ago with the recognition of the Italian Government.

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PAPAL AUDIENCES.

The Pope granted this morning an audience to Cardinal Luigi Levitrano, who next Friday will leave by air for Palermo, where he will remain until February in order to take leave from the faithful of his archdiocese.

BULLETIN No 501

PAGE No 3

December 19, 1944
1430 h.

Cardinal Lavitrano, as it is known, will move to Rome, where he will take the post of Prefect of the Religious Congregation.

... also received General Ugo Pignetti.

DEL BUFALO'S TRIAL.

Other witnesses were questioned today in the course of the trial against the former Mayor of Turrit. Tiberina, Senator Del Bufalo and his son, charged of collaboration with the Germans. No definite proof was brought against the defendants while many of today's witnesses stated that they helped the partisans in many ways. Tomorrow the Public Prosecutor will speak.

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BULLETIN No. 1000 No. 1000
DECEMBER, 19. 1944
13,30 hrs.

OMICE CHIEF FACING TRIAL.
COLLABORATED TO THE CONSIGNMENT OF 50 ANTI
FASSISTS MATERS TO THE S.S.

Raffaele Astianello, the Police Commissioner who took
to Regina Coeli the list of the 50 hostages consigned by
the Questor Caruso to the S.S. that executed them at the
Ardeatine Caves, faces trial on charges of collaborating
with the Nazis.

Astianello is called upon to answer for acting as
a liaison officer between the German and the Fascist police
in Rome.

Astianello went to the Regina Coeli, by order of Car-
uso; the Fascist Questor recently executed after trial
before the High Court of Justice and handed over a list
of 50 names of political prisoners to Roberto Carretta, the
warden lynched by the Roman mobster. The 50 hostages had
to complete the list of 320 men that the German Command
put to death in the massacre of the Ardeatine Caves.

Astianello was one of the witnesses at the Caruso
trial. He was then detained in the concentration camp of
Pagula. Now he has been placed under arrest and put on trial.

HEROISM OF A 16 YEAR OLD PARTISAN.
TOOK HIS LIFE RATHER THAN BETRAY COMPANIONS.

2018

The dramatic story of a 16 years old partisan who
preferred to kill himself before than reveal to the Gestapo
where his guerrilla group was located, was first revealed
today by an officer who was in Rome from the front
lines.

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2018

The true story of a 16 years old partisan who preferred to kill himself before than reveal to the Gestapo where his guerrilla group was located, was first revealed today by an officer who came from the front lines.

During the first fortnight of November the boy was captured on the Spanish Alps by the Germans while he was trying to establish contacts between Partisans groups and Brigade of the regular army operating in that zone.

The boy whose name is not known, was brought to a German command and delivered to Gestapo agents who had the task to induce him to talk at any cost. The boy was brutally bullied in order to get from him some indications about the dislocation of partisans. He was hardly beaten and nine of his teeth were pulled out; when his physical resistance was nearly exhausted, the boy declared that he would give the information requested by the Gestapo

and asked that he be left alone in a room, with paper and a pencil, he would write his confession. This was granted to him; but when he was alone, the boy broke the glass of wrist-clock and with a fragment of it severed one of his veins. He bled to death and when the scourgers entered the room hoping to get the written confession, they found but the dead body of the youngest hero.

ROME: ALL FACE JANITORS SCARCITY
SAYS "GET-RICH-QUICK" GATEKEEPER.

It is quite possible that within a few months, a large part of Rome may be without porters, according to Giovanni Marcellini who works in the building at No 18 Via Ardeatina. "Any way" in ten days time I shall be the proprietor of the apartment on the top floor."

The porter Marcellini is not at all ashamed to say that he is heartened by the absolute faith placed in him by the people in the building. "It has been I who have left them for at least three years," he added. "None of them has dared to make the slightest protest against my moving shortly into the attic, they know only too well, that with my help and with my help alone will they be able to get through this winter as well. The tenant who is ceding the apartment to me, had no other alternative except of selling the apartment; otherwise he would go hungry."

Nevertheless Marcellini doesn't wish by this to notify the tenants; for whom he continues to have a deferential respect. He has asked everyone to Christmas dinner to celebrate the sum of one million that he hopes to reach by that date. What is more important, in the fact, that all the tenants except naturally, the one who has had to lease the apartment, have accepted the invitation without hesitation.

This is partly due to the snobish attitude and a little worry with which the Italian Bourgeoisie looks at Communism, no longer as scarecrow but as something to come to

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This is partly due to the snobbish attitude and a little worry with which the Italian Bourgeoisie looks at Communism, no longer as scarecrow but as something to come to an agreement with before it is late to do so.

The categories of the new rich are on the whole clearly defined and limited. The first in the list for the amount of money changing hands, are those owning and dealing in motor transport. The money made by the owners of Black Marketeers is no thing compared with what the owners of a motor fishing boats make; for example running a transport service between Sicily and Naples.

- 1) I who have supplied them with all their food, coal, shoes on the black market"

2017

BULLETIN No. 7 PAGE No. 3 DECEMBER, 1944 1300 hrs

It should not be thought however that these large sums are made only by individual owners.

Behind their other interests and cliques not clearly stated are workings which are believed to belong to old financial groups, not wholly unconnected with the worst elements of Fascist hierarchy.

It is believed in Rome that these are the moving forces behind the running of the black market; that behind the traffic of Tor di Nona a street on the Tiber where everything is to be found, there still exists all privileges or any rate capital acquired under the past regime by adventurers and able speculators.

Those who work on behalf of them or any other person; and ~~aggress~~ whom may not be excluded several of the aristocratic families who own large agricultural areas around Rome; are not the chief people to gain from the black market. This financial gain is ~~of the whole~~ not very large; and doesn't reach the figures suggested by the Press and public opinion, which believes that their profits are enormous.

Rather more active than these is the commerce in sexual pleasure. Prostitution, however carried on, allows money from 70 to one hundred thousand lire per month to be made by the persons dealing in it. This fact determines the classes of people taking part in it; to which must be added people of the bourgeoisie.

One branch however, that has notably declined in recent days, and which is giving cause for alarm amongst those who run it, is the transporting of people. The reason for this, is ~~to~~ due to the high price of petrol to competition. While up to a month ago, a small motor vehicle carried about 30 passengers a day; it now carries less than half that number. This gives rise to continuous discontent and fighting between those who run this type of business and the people who use it.

During one of the rush hours ~~are~~ ~~observed~~ first ~~striker~~ of the passengers, because one of the conductors wished to overload the vehicle. They all got out and went home on foot. Many cases have already been known of truck owners who have been forced to ~~sell~~ their vehicles after

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During one of the rush hours there were ~~observed~~ first strikes of the passengers, because one of the conductors wished to overload the vehicle. They all got out and went home on foot. Many cases have already been known of truck owners who have been forced to sell their vehicles after working only a fortnight; or ~~been~~ forced to carry different kinds of goods, such as food-stuffs, furniture and the like.

Among the lowly rich, the barbers must be left put; this is a class of its own, because there is no attempt on their part to be equal to the classes which gained more. Their gains came spontaneously, they are due for the

2016

BULLETIN No. 400 PAGE No. 4 DECEMBER, 19, 1944 13,30 hrs.

Most part to the influence of tips. The restaurants, in spite of the ban prohibiting the Allied troops to frequent them, give the owners a new and fair prosperity. It can be seen that the band has been more of use than otherwise to the owners; because they take advantage of the situation more than they did previously.

In the last category of the newly rich come the boys of the streets, who polish shoes, the business is in the greater number of cases used as a blind to carry out other doubtful activities; which go from selling American cigarettes to touting for prostitutes.

These sudden fortunes, are spent in the same short period that they are made, because they are lightly valued and uncontrolled by those who make them. One of these boys who happened to be working along the street eating a thick sandwich of ham, came upon a street vendor lying exhausted from hunger, surrounded by a small crowd. When he was asked to give the poor man a bite of food, he took a five hundred lire note from his pocket, gave it to the man, and went on his way to finish eating in peace.

FOREIGN CURRENCY SCALING IN ROME BLACK MARKET. GOLD FOUND JUMPS TO 7000.

Foreign currency in Rome black market was in big demand today and traffickers made handsome profits. Uncontrolled rumors are around regarding forthcoming monetary policy. The currency black market which was almost stagnant, swung to these rumors, is picking up frantically. The gold pound which was quoted between 520 and 5750 Saturday jumped to 7000; the paper dollar to 350 lire as against 205 and 236 Saturday; the occupation dollar to 205 as against between 120 and 165 Saturday. The Swiss franc was in demand for 120 lire as against between 75 and 88 Saturday.

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2015

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BULLETIN N° 499

DECEMBER, 19, 1944

11,30 hrs.

GENERALS TRIAL.

Testimony was resumed in the ~~first~~ day of the Generals trial with Colonel ~~Vino~~ Solimene, 56, who is in civilian clothes. He received from Del Tetto the order to make arrangements for the maintenance of public security in various sectors of Naples.

At 15 hours of September 9 he was called to report to the Command. He went to the Hotel Bellavista. Del Tetto was lying down in the bed. He looked awfully tired. The witness was given the order to defend ~~Capaldoli~~ barracks. Reinforcements were scanty. The witness on giving a detailed account of the sharp clashes occurred on the following day Sept. 10, Del Tetto praised him for having seized German prisoners. Colonel Del Stefano proposed the exchange of German prisoners for Italian soldiers.

All Del Tetto had to say was: "I was not aware of the Germans". The prisoners and the materials which have been seized were re-~~assigned~~ to the Germans. At 6,30 of the same day the witness was called up to the phone by Del Tetto who asked for reinforcements because the Hotel Bellavista, the Command seat, was surrounded by German troops. But nothing was done in their regard. Patrols of German and Italian soldiers had already been formed to protect the retiring Germans.

At 12,00 of the same day the witness was told by Colonel Maggi, chief of the Staff that everything was going all right and the officers were not ordered to put civilian clothes. A few minutes later he was informed over the telephone that Colonel Maggi as well as Del Tetto had left the Command in civilian clothes and would not go back to their post.

TEDESCHI (Del Tetto counsel) asks whether the witness re... 664

Testimony was resumed in the ~~14th~~ day of the Generals trial with Colonel Vico Solimere, 56, who is in civilian clothes. He received from Del Tetto the order to make arrangements for the maintenance of public security in various sectors of Naples.

At 15 hours of September 9 he was called to report to the Command. He went to the Hotel Bellavista. Del Tetto was lying down in the bed. He looked awfully tired. The witness was given the order to defend Capaldoli barracks. Reinforcements were scanty. The witness on giving a detailed account of the sharp clashes occurred on the following day Sept. 10, Del Tetto praised him for having seized German prisoners. Colonel Del Stefano proposed the exchange of German prisoners for Italian soldiers.

All Del Tetto had to say was: "I was not aware of the Germans". The prisoners and the materials which have been seized were re-allocated to the Germans. At 6,30 of the same day the witness was called up to the phone by Del Tetto who asked for reinforcements because the Hotel Bellavista, the Command seat, was surrounded by German troops.

But nothing was done in their regard. Patrols of German and Italian soldiers had already been formed to protect the retiring Germans.

At 12,00 of the same day the witness was told by Colonel Maggi, chief of the Staff that everything was going all right and the officers were not ordered to put civilian clothes. A few minutes later he was informed over the telephone that Colonel Maggi as well as Del Tetto had left the Command in civilian clothes and would not go back to their post.

TEDESCHI (Del Tetto counsel) asks whether the witness remembers a circular of August 1943 which recommended to be friendly with the Germans and the name of the one who signed it.

SOLIMERE: I don't remember the name. The document was signed by superior authorities.

TEDESCHI: There was part of the Naples population gave civilian clothes to soldiers in order to be at liberty to plunder the barracks?

PRESIDENT: What is the meaning of such question which is an insult to the Naples population?

2014

DECEMBER, 19. 1941
11:30 hrs

BUTLER N-445 PAGE NO 2

... putting such question because Del Tetto should have taken precautionary measures against ill-intentioned, ... the President objects.

... asks that be read to the Court the written testimony given by Colonel Solimene to the interrogating "agents" ... the instruction of the trial. After clashing with the lawyer the President consents to the reading of the proceedings.

... Solimene Solimene reported to me the attack at the Regina Elena barracks had been frustrated, I praised him and gave him definite orders for defending the barracks against possible new assaults.

SOLIMENE: This looks entirely new to me.
PUBLIC PROSECUTOR: It appears from what the witness said that Del Tetto left the Command since 1:30 p.m. Does the Colonel confirm it?
SOLIMENE: I took note of the hours.

NICOLA DELLA ROCCA, 59, Neapolitan former Artillery Lieutenant Colonel, was Commander of the Armoury of "Savona" Artillery. He also wears civilian clothes. He says that September 14 a column of German tanks arrayed itself besides the barracks of 48th Artillery. Germans declared they wanted to shoot five officers as reprisal for the killing of a German soldier occurred at Nola. Della Rocca explained to Germans that they were mistaken; then the Germans agreed to get the names of five soldiers that would be taken as hostages. They successively went to Nola where they shot to death ten officers of the 48th Artillery, including Colonel De Pasqua and Ruberto, whose bodies were buried near the waterclosets.

MARABILLAS To which command the 48th Artillery was attached to?
DELLA ROCCA: To the territorial Command. The morning of Sept. ... ed at my disposal nearly 600 men; not all equipped arms.

... then Germans arrived at the barracks, no order was given to fire upon them from the windows. Why?
DELLA ROCCA: Because they had shown ... intentions. But

2013

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was given to fire upon them from the windows, why?
DELLA ROCCA: Because they had shown no hostile intentions. Be-
sides, it was the mess time.

LUIGI SOLI: 52, from Foligno, former Commander of the Armoury
of the first Army of Bersaglieri, wears Karaki uniform
of Colonel. On October 3 reported to Del Tesco, who ordered
him to fire upon any cost some of the batteries that
had been taken by Germans. This was also Del Tesco also

2017

BULLETIN N°499

PAGE N°3

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11,30 hrs.

ordered him to act against the Germans at Sessa Aurunca, but it was possible to do it. So he tells also about the assault against the barracks of 8st Bersaglieri, located at Pizzofalcone, overlooking Castel Dell'Ovo and Santa Lucia. The morning of September 11 no orders arrived from the command of Bellavista, whose headquarters were occupied by Germans in the afternoon. The same day Colonel Paolucci ordered that the barracks of Pizzofalcone, the only one that still was resisting with the Bersaglieri, be evacuated; arms were destroyed that order. The Colonel did not deem to come from the windows of Castel Dell'Ovo they were throwing the arms in the sea, which disbanded soldiers rushed to Pizzofalcone from the evacuated zones. Thereafter Colonel Soli remained at Naples and on September 25, when the popular insurrection broke out, he distributed to the insurgents the arms which were left in the barracks, Germans having missed them when they accomplished their requisitions.

(to be continued)

2019

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RP

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 498 DECEMBER, 19, 1941
0900 hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Foreign currency soaring in home black market.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, Liberal.

First Bonomi broadcast to the Italian nation since the formation of the new Cabinet commented.
AVANTI! Socialist.

All Italian efforts, manpower and resources should be directed to the sole purpose of winning the war.
ITALIA LIBERA, Actionist.

The broad agreement reached between the Italian Government and the Allied Commission for first aid to Italian industry held as a vital step toward civil rehabilitation. Transportations priorities stressed.
AVANTI! Socialist.

PURITICACION FIRST, ACTIONISTS S.S.Y.

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action, commenting on Bonomi's broadcast to the Italian nation observes that the Prime Minister called Italy to direct all efforts to the sole purpose of winning the war.

"We oppose Bonomi - the paper adds - but we never questioned war is the first duty, even when at the head of the Government was Marshal Badoglio, one of the major responsibilities of the Fascist war and the national catastrophe. War is the only way for Italy for conquering peace. But to conduct war Italy must set rid first of all

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War is the only way for Italy for conquering peace. But to conduct war Italy must set first of all Fascist responsibilities for the disorganization and the corruption of the Army, of all accomplices of the Fifth Column of all accomplices of the Germans.

In Northern Italy the situation is an exceptional one. Partisans are volunteers. There is no law calling them to arms, excepting the sentiment of national dignity and honor. There are no Fascist ranks to command them either. This is why war is effective in Northern Italy. The libera-

2011

DECEMBER, 19, 1944
9:00hrs.

ted Italy is confronted by a very different situation.
The second Bonomi Cabinet is not willing to remove
all obstacles to all out efforts.

A SACRED UNION IS INEVITABLE WITH
MONARCHY, SOCIALISTS SAY.

"The sacred union to which Bonomi called Italy in his
first broadcast writes Avanti!, organ of the Socialist
Party, is existing, but on plans and for objectives diffe-
rent from those underlined by the nomination of the Lieutenant
General,

"It is not around the Generals of the Monarchy that
Partisans are gathering but around the chiefs of avanguard
parties."

"It is not around the Prefects that resistance move-
ments are being organized in Northern Italy but around
the Committees of Liberation. The old Monarchist State is
dead in the conscience of the majority of the Italian peo-
ple. It is a new truly Democratic State which is coming
into being, and it is around this new State that are cen-
tering the progressive forces of the Country."

"TREMENDOUS BLOW AGAINST GERMANY."
SAYS COMMUNIST PAPER ON FRANCO-RUSSIAN TACT.

Commenting the Franco-Russian Treaty L'UNITA', (Com-
munist), says that the fact strengthens in a concrete and
precise manner the determination of the United Nations, of
all United Nations, to prosecute the war in close collabo-
ration of intentions and of means until the final crushing
of Hitlerian Germany.

"The Treaty - adds the paper - is a powerful blow
struck against Germany and her allies to obtain a negotia-
ted peace; it has not laterle points but those directed
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"It is not around the Generals of the Monarchy that partisans are gathering but around the chiefs of avanguard parties."

"It is not around the Prefects that resistance movements are being organized in Northern Italy but around the Committees of Liberation. The old Monarchist State is dead in the conscience of the majority of the Italian people. It is a new truly Democratic State which is coming into being, and it is around this new State that are centering the progressive forces of the Country."

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2019

DECEMBER, 19.1944
0900 hrs.

PAGE No 3

PUBLISHED 1944

BONONI'S BRIGADES PRAISED BY
THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS.

"The tribute paid by Bonomi to the Italian Army was well timed" writes IL POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democrats. It was delivered over the radio while Generals Pettinelli and Del Tosto are on trial before the High Court of Justice and are being liquidated the remainders of that servility and inefficiency which prevailed in certain circles and led Italy to disaster."

END OF PRESS REVIEW,

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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Information Service
Dec. 1944

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Telefono 41746

BULLETIN No 497

December 18, 1944.
20.00 h.

POLAND CASE COMMENTED
BY VATICAN PAPER.

L'Osservatore Romano, commenting the Polish question
writes:

"In order to terminate the war Russia and England request
that Poland waive the territories west of the Curzon Line, Leopold
and Wilna. The matter for not commencing it was to waive the
harbour of Dantzig. Then the war began for the sake of the
grity of Poland. It is asked now to split her in order to leave
the battlefield.

Certainly Mr. Churchill has not concealed that the reality
has its own ~~problems~~; it is what it is; namely men make projects
but cannot dispose; finally necessity knows no law. Once again
~~these~~ things are bigger than we are.

The case of Poland = concludes the Vatican paper = leads
us to think about Versailles, where the last war was to be buried
but the new one was sown. Are we still in time to take counsel,
while we are still on the road, and can the first serious stu-
ble enlighten, admonish, guide?"

Del Bufalo trial at Court of Assizes.

This morning the trial of Edmondo Del Bufalo and that of
his brother Leo Edmondo Del Bufalo commenced at the Second Session
of the Rome Assizes Court. Del Bufalo as a Senator was liable
to be judged, which was however delayed pending the penal pro-
ceedings against him. Del Bufalo is accused of having collabor-
ated after the 8th of September with the Germans, of having effe-
red them clothes and of having forced the people of Torrita Tibe-
rina, of which town he was the mayor to work for invaders. His
son is accused with him. Names of the defending lawyers are: Ivo
Cocchia and Ottorini Petroni for the father, and for the son
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During the questioning Del Bufalo denies all charges against him and says that he has always worked with that giving himself moments rest. "All my life has centred around my work and self sacrifice" he says. Regarding the charge against him that he offered oil to the Germans; he says he only let them have demijohn of bad oil, so as to stop them from taking 2500 litres that were in the press. About the grain, he did all he could

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December 18, 1944.

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that the population should not go without, he says. He admits having been in the National Cooperative Federation in October 1923. He denies any help from Bottai, even though he was his child's godfather. With regard to his appointment as Secretary of the Engineers Association he affirms that this was in 1926, and was the only appointment given by election.

He goes on to say that a certain establishment of that place had some explosives, and he asked for it to be saved for the patriots. He confirms that a manifesto was put up, asking that those who had arms be denounced to the Commune, expressly to stop any action on the part of the Germans. As he was afraid he says that the Germans would set fire to the town, as they had threatened to do. He collected about 20 workmen and his son offered to go with them. He tells the workmen how easy it was to escape, and mentions that his son ran the same risk as they.

The son of Del Bufalo confirms that the workmen received a gun and that they would not be taken to the north, and he stayed with them. He is sure that his presence would calm them. He then says that being a lieutenant in the Air Force he received a very heavy fine to present himself on pain of death, but that he never did so. He collaborated with other brothers doing control work.

The first witness is the Commissioner at the Commune of Terrate Tibolina, Zio Romani who says he is among those who signed the order against Del Bufalo. At the Police Station he heard that no reprisal had been carried out in the town where several killed prisoners had been buried up. He saw Del Bufalo with the Germans but does not know whether they were officers or not. Del Bufalo explained that they were an Austrian Marshal and sergeant when he helped to escape. The witness says the Germans crumbled at being shot at and that Del Bufalo told them that the shots were fired by disbanded people in hiding.

Tommasi admits that the number of workmen taken was only 20. He denies that Del Bufalo's son defended him from the Germans while he was trying to take some oil from a wagon.

Rocci Germani Isuero says he saw a German car with Del Bufalo together with German officers, but he doesn't know if they were an Austrian Marshal and sergeant whom Del Bufalo helped to escape. Neither is Rocci sure whether Del Bufalo helped to procure labour for the Germans. He admits that when the Ger-

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The witness Favolini Angelo is then called, who was also one of those who signed the charges. To nearly every question he replies "I do not know anything, nor can I tell you anything, because I live in the country." He says he signed the charge

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against Del Bufalo because he believes himself authorized to do so as a member of the Lpurational Committee.

Assuogna Nunzio, a brigadier of the Garibaldi speaks of orders given by the Mayor, but does not know whether they were drawn up by the defendant. But here Del Bufalo breaks in and says that there was only one manifesto.

Del Bufalo Zefirino is a distant relative of the defendant from whom he was estranged through ideological and political differences. Del Bufalo's son says the witness, worked with the Germans because it served his interests, but he does not know which interests. He admits being a Fascist in 1926 and that he was then the local tax collector. He says he signed the charge against Del Bufalo "to put into practice what the others used to talk about", and then goes on speaking about the Partisans; and that he did his best to fight the Germans and hid arms and ammunition.

At 2,20 the President adjourns the trial till tomorrow.

FIRST COLLABORATION ON BASIS OF PARITY
BETWEEN ITALIAN AND ALLIED AUTHORITIES
FOR THE ECONOMICAL REVIVAL OF ITALY

First relief plans for reviving the efficiency of the industries and of the essential services of Italian economy are being elaborated jointly by Italian Government and Allied Commission.

This is the first time in which the collaboration between Italian and Allied authorities is being conducted on the basis of absolute equality. There is no more question of Allied's aids to Italy only, but of discussing precise and positive programs of reconstruction.

It is learned in well informed circles that an agreement in principle has been already reached about the priority to be granted to various branches of the economy in this plan of first intervention in favor of the economic revival. Special attention has been given to the urgent necessity of transport, of electric power and of agricultural production; as well as to the industries which are essential for the restoration of such activities.

During the last joint session problems interesting the general

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During the last joint session problems interesting the cement and glass industries have been particularly discussed. It has been studied the possibility of transferring industrial machinery which is not irremediably damaged from destroyed plants to others that are capable of operating.

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2004

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It has been also discussed the problem of the 16 Italian steamships that are in Argentine ports, eight of which have been sold to private concerns while the remaining have been assigned under special clauses which probably will afford Italy to reenter in their possession.

It is pointed out that any program of supplies, even if carried out through purchases abroad, shall naturally be limited in amount of the present difficult situation relating to overseas transportation of civil supplies for Italy.

CITY OF FOGGIA IS AGONIZING
SAYS LABOR DEMOCRATIC PAPER

The tragical situation of the city of Foggia is tonight pointed out by RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat). The paper recalls that Foggia in 1943 was a flourishing city with 63,000 inhabitants gathered at the center of a famous agricultural Region. In July 1943 the city was practically destroyed by a series of air bombings because Foggia had become very important railway and aviation center for the German Army. Thereafter the devastated city was plundered by Germans and by crowds of people fleeing from nearby regions as the war was proceeding northward.

Three months later - the paper adds - the Allies arrived. Around Foggia there were the most marvelous Italian air bases. Allied aircraft they were precious for war purposes and repaired it. Thus additional ten thousand people were added to the devastated city that already had settled among the debris of the devastated city.

The administration of the Region was assumed by Allied authorities who still have it for unavoidable military necessities. Allied consider Foggia as a sort of quarry from which they can take what may occur for their aviation fields. That remains of industrial edifices has been requisitioned for their offices and their Clubs and wrecked buildings have been used for getting bricks, tiles, iron framings and sanitary material for their new military constructions. Thus a third misfortune, the ruin of Foggia, was accomplished. In an apparently tumultuous rhythm of life the city

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
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December 18, 1944

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Telephone 41746

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should be no leak.

THREE MILLION LINES LAIN BY GERMANS IN
ITALY 30 FEB.

The Allied Control Commission estimates that in Italian territory that has been liberated so far the Germans have laid three million mines. It is for this reason that the clearing of the mine fields has been one of the chief problems to be tackled and overcome in connection with the recent displacement of agriculture. A good third of the mines has already been removed or rendered harmless, partly by the valuable work of Italian engineering companies. The work is now going ahead faster than before, because other specialised units which have been trained in schools set up in various Italian centres, among which Spoleto, have started working also.

URGENT MEASURES REQUESTED
FOR RELIEFING THE POPULATION OF FOGGIA.

City authorities of Foggia presented to the Government a memorandum requesting adequate urgent measures in order to repair the extensive damages suffered by the City in consequence of the war.

Foggia is one of the most damaged Italian cities. It appears from the memorandum that 20,000 were killed there because of air bombing, while 48,000 inhabitants are homeless. 820 edifices covering an area of 73,600 square metres, were completely destroyed while those seriously damaged and partly demolishable for safeguarding the public safety, are 1350, over an area of 74,500 square metres. Other 2000 edifices are less damaged, but many of them cannot be inhabited. The sound buildings are but 500, a quarter of which not suitable for civilian residence.

The memorandum contains a list of some urgent measures including the sheltering of homeless people and the distribution of clothing, as well as adequate relief for fostering the revival of the economic activity.

PATRIARCH OF ANTIOCH ESCAPES NIPER AGGRESSION. 2003

Monsignor Roberto Vicentini Patriarch of Antioch, of the Latins, Vicar of the Vatican Basilica Capitolina, yesterday about 5.30 p.m. while passing in Largo Argentina, was approached by some individuals who wanted to rob him of his clothes. But the

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three million mines. It is for this reason that the clearing of the mine fields has been one of the chief problems to be tackled and overcome in connection with the re-estabishment of agriculture. A good third of the mines has already been removed or rendered harmless, partly by the valuable work of Italian engineering companies. The work is now going ahead faster than before, because other specialised units which have been trained in schools set up in various Italian centres, among which Spoleto, have started working also.

URGENT MEASURES REQUESTED
FOR RELIEFING THE POPULATION OF FOGGIA.

City authorities of Foggia presented to the Government a memorandum requesting adequate urgent measures in order to repair the extensive damages suffered by the City in consequence of the war.

Foggia is one of the most damaged Italian cities. It appears from the memorandum that 20,000 were killed there because of air bombing, while 48,000 inhabitants are homeless. 820 edifices covering an area of 73,600 square metres, were completely destroyed while those seriously damaged and partly demolishable for safeguarding the public safety, are 1,350, over an area of 74,500 square metres. Other 2000 edifices are less damaged, but many of them cannot be inhabited. The sound buildings are but 500, a quarter of which not suitable for civilian residence.

The memorandum contains a list of more urgent measures including the sheltering of homeless people and the distribution of clothing, as well as adequate relief for fostering the revival of the economic activity.

PATRIARCH OF ANTIOCH ESCAPES NIPIN AGGRESSION. 2003

Monsignor Roberto Vicentini Patriarch of Antioch of the Latins, Vicar of the Vatican Basilica Capitolio, yesterday about 5,30 p.m. while passing in Largo Argentina, was approached by some individuals who wanted to rob him of his clothes. But the intervention of some passers-by caused these individuals to retire hastily.

1 2 3 3

PONTIFF CELEBRATING MIDNIGHT MASS IN ST. PETER'S AT FIRST TIME IN HIS REIGN.

At the first time in Papal history the Pontiff will celebrate Mass in St. Peter's at midnight, it was learned today. He must go back to 1869 and before to find the Popes celebrating Mass at midnight in some of Rome's Basilicas, but never in Saint Peter's. The news that the Pope will celebrate midnight Mass on this eve in the Vatican Basilica has aroused enormous enthusiasm in all quarters.

It has been decided that the faithful to have access to the Basilica will have to have a ticket which will be distributed in the various parishes of Rome. On the contrary all those belonging to Armed Forces, in uniform, will have free access to the Basilica.

The Basilica will be open to the public at 10 p.m. and the Pope will enter it at 11.45. The function will be radio transmitted perhaps on wavelength 50.26 and it is also possible that the Pope will speak.

LABOUR UNDERSECRETARY FAVOURS PRICE CONTROL BY WORKERS.

Urico Paresce, Undersecretary to the Labour Ministry declared today to "SI" that the Government favours in principle the proposals recently put forward by the General Confederation of Italian Labour to set up a new organization formed by the workers. Trade Unions and other popular associations to control the prices of food stuffs and their transportation. The measure was proposed to avoid the raise of prices which took place every time wages and salaries were augmented.

The statement was made at the end of a meeting presided by Paresce himself to which Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Communist Secretary of the Italian Confederation of Labour and Representatives of employers and workers participated, to discuss the requests put forward by the Labour leaders. In the absence of the Provincial representatives, the employers examined the workers' demand but reserved themselves the right to give an answer next Friday. The granting of an extra month's wages every year at Christmas and two days holiday yearly were particularly discussed. The necessity of raising by 50% the wages and salaries of the Insurance employees and Bank clerks was emphasized. Di Vittorio proposed to grant an allocation of one thousand lire to all pensioned workers to be drawn from the subsidy for high cost of living which is being planned. Di Vittorio stressed that the workers' requests do not exceed the limits of the actual economic situation.

2002

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2002

SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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

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

BULLETIN No 494
D. GEMER, 18. 1944
13,30 hrs.

GENERALS TRIAL.
(Continuation)

Substantially the two Generals attempted to take time with the Germans, in view of the arrival of the Americans, which then seemed would happen within two or three days.

ARISIO: On September the 9th, Pentimalli and his command were at Cassanarociano, near Nola. The two phonograms that the General had addressed to me, asking for instructions, did not reach me. The landing of the Americans at Salerno induced him to move toward Naples. I say the truth; I did not understand this movement; which however brought him nearer to the point where the action was more lively. It was not the command that moved, but only the command.

PRESIDENT: Pentimalli said here that the Command was himself.

ARISIO: In wartime the complex of the command has a certain stability, while the Commander can change his place. And this Pentimalli did. The 10th was the decisive day for Naples. In the whole our troops reacted; there were also some remarkable episodes. As for the situation at large, it must be pointed out that the Germans were encircling Naples; it was necessary to take a decision. It was absolutely impossible to attack the Germans, because of the disposition of the forces. It was possible to safeguard the honor of the Army, to remain in the barracks, to organize resistance in some points of the city. Pentimalli and Del Totto could have given some drastic example in order to avoid the crumbling of the troops. September the 11th the Goering Division entered Naples and the military organization of Naples dissolved.

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PRESIDENT: Did all this happen for lack of command and direction and for errors in interpreting the memorandum?

ARISIO: According to my opinion, it was not possible to save Naples from the Germans. Our inferiority in numbers was too big. Also there was not sufficient time for organizing the resistance. The events were the result of the operative interpretation of superior orders by the two Generals.

Pentimalli interpreted them in one way and Del Tetto in another. It was lacking the thing that is called "concerted action"; consequently there was the uncertainty

completing
there

BULLETIN No 194

PAGE No 3

DECEMBER, 18, 1944
13,30 hrs.

of the Command.

General Arisio hints now to the dismissal of Pen-
tinalli's predecessor, the General Navarrini, pro-Ger-
man and pro-Fascist. Navarrini came from Forlì and owed
his career to the friendship with Mussolini's family and
with Rommel. He then speaks of the situation of his Army.

ISIO: The Italian Army entered the war not prepared.

It was an old Army, inadequate to the exigencies
of modern warfare. Their rifles were still of the old
1891 type. The tanks were absolutely not sufficient in
number. The African campaign then spoiled the best we had.
The infantry was badly trained and badly armed, the offi-
cers were almost all reservists. Fascism made its influen-
ce felt in the whole Army with the autocratic criterion
of its Ministers. We lost all the experience of the last
war; any personal initiative had been lost, as well as
any feeling of responsibility. As far as the soldier is
concerned, Fascism exerted its barbarous action by having
him uninterested in the problems of the Nation and depri-
ving him of any spiritual factor.

(to be continued)

2000

SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
Via San Basilio, 43 - Roma
Telefono 44746

BULLETIN No 493
DECEMBER, 18, 1944
1200hrs.

ROMANIA RESUMES DIPLOMATIC
RELATIONS WITH ITALY.

The Romanian Government has decided to resume normal diplomatic relations with Italy, according to an official announcement. A chargé d'affaires will shortly be appointed to the Quirinal.

The Romanian Government has nominated Mircea Moscuca as Legation Secretary. Nicola Tiiras has, by recent order, been appointed Legation Secretary to the Holy See.

WHAT ROMANS CAN EAT AT CHRISTMAS
IF THEIR PURSE IS WELL STUFFED.

Santa Claus will furnish Roman gourmets with any kind of delicacy for the traditional dinner of this fifth Christmas of war time.

Provided that the gourmets have plenty of money and are willing to spend nearly as much as they used to spend for food during an entire quarter of year in pre-war times.

Obviously the 1944 Christmas will be the more tranquil and more hopeful of the past five years. There will be, among other things, a brief suspension of the blackout, they say, and faithful wishing to attend the traditional midnight Christmas Mass may go even to St. Peter's, where the Pope will celebrate for the first time since the outbreak of war. The usual silence of those days shall be interrupted, it is assured, on Christmas Eve by the noise of trolley cars, and motorbuses that will temporarily run for accommodating the churchgoers.

Compared with last year, when streets were deserted and housewives could not find any special food for Christmas supper excepting a few chestnuts and some potatoes, this year there is a very ample choice of special

959

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The Rumanian Government has nominated Mircea Moscon as Legation Secretary. Nicola Tiras has, by recent order, been appointed Legation Secretary to the Holy See.

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Compared with last year, when streets were deserted and housewives could not find any special food for Christmas supper excepting a few chestnuts and some potatoes, this year there is a very ample choice of special food available for those who can draw money from a well replenished purse.

Last year the main problem was to find what to eat, even of the most common kind and in reduced quantity, now the question is more simple for Romans, as they can choose among an ample variety of delicacies, but... must be able to spend large sums.

1944

DECEMBER 18, 1944
12:00hrs.

Of course, if any family could spend at will, the food supply will result very inadequate. Truly there is only a fraction of Rome population that can afford to devote a big amount of money to the traditional Christmas dinners. But these fortunate people have the opportunity of celebrating the Holydays with the bellyful of old times.

The Black Market centers at Via del Cinghio, Tor di Nona, Borgo Pio and elsewhere, and even thousands of shops throughout the city, are supplied with finest food for rich customers. Of course some delicacies prepared with rationed stuff, can be had more easily only in the Black Market; you can get the famous "fettuccine" at 250, wheat flour at 150, sugar at 800 lire per kilo. Fat chickens, as well capons and turkeys can be bought at 450 lire per kilo, while in the numerous grill-rooms is possible to get any kind of roast, as well as finely seasoned fish, pork-chop, pheasants, crabs and other fine food, whose cost is obviously sky-rocketing as Christmas approaches.

People who are fond of daily products can find this year not only the famous Roman "caciotta", but also the "polpetta", "mozzarella" or the "provolone" and even the sweet smelling "parmigiano" which is particularly appreciated for seasoning "spaghetti" and "fettuccine".

Not there is lacking of the traditional "capitone" (big eel) which is particularly required for the Roman Christmas Eve supper.

Sweets of any kind, from the "torrone" (almond-cake) to the Siena's "panforte", are inviting the young and aged gluttons in the well stocked show-windows of candy-stores. But housewives who prefer to manipulate their own cakes can buy fresh eggs at 35 lire each. And there is also plenty of fruits, including grapes and even bananas, while the most celebrated varieties of wine and liqueurs can be purchased at high prices.

Rather difficult, if not impossible, is to find the coffee, since the preannounced Brazilian shipment is not in sight yet.

GENERALS TRIAL.

The fourth day of the trial of the Generals proved to be very busy. A large number of witnesses who came from Naples by transport put at the disposal

1998

flour at 150, sugar at 800 lire per kilo. Fat chickens, as well as capons and turkeys can be bought at 450 lire per kilo, while in the numerous grill-rooms is possible to get any kind of roast, as well as finely seasoned fish. Pork-chop, pheasants, crabs and other fine food, whose cost is obviously sky-rocketing as Christmas approaches.

People who are fond of dairy products can find this year not only the famous Roman "caciotta", but also the "polenta", "mozzarella" or the "provolone" and even the sweet smelling "parmigiano" which is particularly appreciated for seasoning "spaghetti" and "fettuccine".

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GENERALS TRIAL.

1998

The fourth day of the trial of the generals proved to be very busy. A large number of witnesses who came from Naples by transport put at the disposition of the Italian authorities were due to be interrogated during this hearing.

In the Court Room of La Sapienza palace there was an atmosphere of high nervousness. A new feature was added by the presence of photographers who have finally been admitted to enter, and who took pictures by their magnesium flashes of the two persons sitting immobile on their chairs.

Del Tetto on being photographed, broke into a smile. There was a sign of nervousness was the resentment of the lawyers against the attitude of the press with regard to the trial which in some papers was believed to be not objective but prejudiced. Because of this the defense raised an objection before the opening of the hearing; a vibrant protest to the President of the High Court Lorenzo Caroni, who only replied: "I do not read newspapers."

At 9:45 the hearing was opened; while the list of names of the 17 witnesses was being called, the President called the reporters to order who are taking photographs on the right and left. The group of witnesses is large and compact; there are several soldiers in uniform, the first one to give evidence is General Arisio, at one time commander of the seventh Army, who had control of the units commanded by Ettore Pentimalli and Del Tetto. Arisio who is dressed in civilian clothes and speaks with a clear Southern accent, tells how he carried out an inquiry of a military nature regarding the behaviour of the two Generals at the time of the assistance. The General who speaks very calmly outlines at first the tactical and strategic position of the Army under his command and emphasizes the inadequate conditions of our forces, especially in comparison with the six German Divisions lined up on the Southern front.

About the 30 of August he received orders from the Chief of Staff to act towards the Germans as if they were enemies in strength and he gave orders accordingly to those under him. On the third of September Arisio received the famous "Memorandum 44". The President: You say famous, but up to the present, we haven't managed to get a copy of it.

The counsel then reads with regard to the replies which were negative concerning the search of the famous Memorandum.

TEDESCHI: (Defender of Del Tetto): No one seems to know.

At the request of the President General Arisio clarifies the notes on "44 memorandum" which the Court succeeded in getting. He explains that the word "Commandants" contained in the notes and referred to Germans

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The counsel then reads with regard to the replies which were negative concerning the search of the famous memorandum.

TEDESCHI: (Defender of Del Tetto): No one seems to know. At the request of the President General Arisio clarifies the notes of "44 memorandum" which the Court succeeded in getting. He explains that the word "Commandants" contained in the notes and referred to Germans was also in question. Substantially he says, the memorandum was prepared with the purpose of orientating the Commands, in view of the reversing of the front.

997

DECEMBER, 18, 1944
1200 hrs.

ARISIO: The morning of September 4 I gave to Pentimalli Del Tetto a summary of the memorandum, whose original copy cannot be found because it was burned. September 5 I had an interview with Kesslerling at Potenza.
PRESIDENT: General, stick to the facts relating to the two defendants.

ARISIO: The information by Badoglio that Armistice had been concluded found ourselves materially and spiritually engaged. The evening of September 8th I did not give any order for using the "44th memorandum"; I waited for a clarification of the instructions. The morning of September 9th, a radio message from Rome, which was delivered to me at 7 o'clock ordered that the hostilities should cease against the Anglo-Americans, but there was no reference about the use of the memorandum. In the meantime incidents with the Germans began to happen. Finally at ten o'clock of the same day I was ordered to make use of the memorandum. In ordering to enforce the memorandum I found some difficulties for the transmission, but my officers said to me that the order had been forwarded.
PRESIDENT: This order, anyway, was unnecessary, because the Generals already knew the memorandum, which had been sent to them since September 4th.

ARISIO: Undoubtedly, but I wanted to forward the order accentuating the hostilities against the Germans. Successively I was able to know the orders that Pentimalli had given to his subordinates; he really sent a memorandum to depending commands. Also Del Tetto did so.

The witness speaks now of the orders given by Pentimalli for grouping the troops and for concentrating "Pasubio" Division at Sessa Aurunca, despite the inefficiency of transport. He also refers to first clashes with the Germans. General Pentimalli had at first, then, the idea of what should be done; but later it was not possible to apply his orders. In the incidents of September 9th the troops of Naples reacted as best as they could; however it was noticed that the attitude of Del Tetto toward the Germans was becoming cordializing; there was in the air a sensation of waiting for the arrival of Anglo-Americans.

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(to be continued) 1936

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

BULLETIN No 492
(Single Sunday Issue)
DECEMBER, 17, 1971
1300 hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES:

At Catania the situation is well in hand. Minor disturbances reported from Zafferano, Raosca and other Communes of Catania province. At Castel di Judice a hungry crowd stormed the City Hall and set on fire two other public edifices. Strong police reinforcements were dispatched to the various centers. All public meetings were prohibited by the order of the High Commissioner for Sicily. At Palermo the University students took to the streets to protest over the call-up and caused the interruption of public services.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE Liberal.

The two Generals on trial for dereliction of their duty cannot be excused because of their stupidity and weakness. They are responsible for the tragedy of the Neapolitan people. UNITA Communist.

The State budget to be reviewed for the next fiscal year. State employees unrestive. Reasonable salaries increase demanded to meet the mounting cost of living. Judges of Courts paid less than unskilled workers.

IL TEMPO Independent.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATIONS ARE CONSIDERABLE.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party, turns again to the Sicilian demonstrations in which the University students take a predominant part protesting over the call-up.

This - the paper adds - is not in conformity with the traditions of the Italian youth that from the Risorgimento

1995

10-DAY'S HEADLINES

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STUDENTS DEMONSTRATIONS ARE OCCIDENTAL.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party, turns again to the Sicilian demonstrations in which the University students take a predominant part protesting over the call-up.

1935

The paper adds that it is not in conformity with the traditions of the Italian youth that from the Risorgimento to today's resistance to the Fascist oppression in Northern Italy and the partisan movements tell a very different story. There is no excuse for the stray of the Sicilian students from the traditional path.

The country is at war, the demonstrations of the Sicilian students represent a crime, which is as much condemnable as it is committed by youngsters, and further re by University youth.

BULLETIN #400 PAGE No 2 DECEMBER, 17, 1944 3:00 hrs.

TWO LIES AND GET TWO PRISONERS SAYS UNITA CONCERNING ON PENNILLAMI & DEL TETTO TRIAL,

"These two Generals are false, frightful, narrow-minded. Two was? writes Unitas, organ of the Communist Party commenting on the first hearings of the Pennimality - Del Tetto trials.

"There are people who are trying to find but a pretext for exonerating the two Generals from their guilt, just because of their wretchedness. Such arguments are false - the paper adds - because the Communist responsibility of Fascism does not clear the part. ruler responsibilities of all those who supported Fascism or profited from it.

"Among the guilty are the two treacherous Generals who by complicity or incapacity acted hanger against the Neapolitan people."

ANGELI QUASI ANGELI.

AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party recalls these three Latin words pronounced by Pope Gregory the Great when the first saw in Rome handsome young men from England; and conceived the plan to send Saint Augustine to preach in that far distant island, Saint Augustine did not have credentials and yet he attained an extraordinary success among the Anglo-Saxon people. Italy sent other Ambassadors, without credentials to Great Britain; the Franciscan monks who laid down the foundations of the University in which were brought up over centuries the ruling classes in England.

In the Risorgimento times the true Italian Ambassador in London was Mazzini. English and Italians are the most complementary peoples in the earth, and from the intermarriage point of view they gave excellent results, as it is proved by Garbo, Disraeli, Bossett, Marconi. Fortunately there have always been in London Italian Ambassadors without credentials who knew the great English people much better than the diplomats of the House of Grey and of the Bourbons. Pietro Nenni may be considered

1944

"There are people who are trying to find but a pretext for exonerating the two Generals from their guilt, just because of their wretchedness. Such arguments are false -- the paper adds -- because the highest responsibility of Fascism does not clear the particular responsibilities of all those who supported Fascism or profited from it.

"Among the guilty are the two treacherous Generals who by complicity or incapacity set off harriers against the Neapolitan people."

ANGELI QUASI NEGELLI.

AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party recalls these three Latin words pronounced by Pope Gregory the Great when the first saw in Rome handsome young men from England; and conceived the plan to send Saint Augustine to preach in that far distant island. Since Augustine did not have credentials and yet he attained an extraordinary success among the Anglo-Saxon people. Italy sent other Ambassadors, without credentials to Great Britain; the Franciscan monks who laid down the foundations of the University in which were brought up over centuries the ruling classes in England.

In the Risorgimento times the true Italian Ambassador in London was Mazzini. English and Italians are the most complementary peoples in the earth, and from the intermarriage point of view they gave excellent results, as it is proved by Caboto, Disraeli, Fossett, Marconi.

Fortunately there have always been in London Italian Ambassadors without credentials who knew the great English people much better than the diplomatists of the House of Savoy and of the Bourbons. Pietro Neuni may be considered as the last in point of time of the non-official Italian Ambassadors to the English people.

The hour of applause which hailed his appearance before the Congress of the Labour Party is not surprising -- applause went further than Neuni to the resistance of the Italian workers, to the 4000 dead and 200,000 prisoners of the long vigil, to the party of Matteotti, to the anti-Fascist leadership of the Italian Socialist.

1944

BULLETIN N°492

PAGE N°3

DECEMBER, 17. 1944

1300hrs.

"It is absurd - the paper concludes - to think of London, as a possible center of reactionary European plotting, as it was whispered in some circles. The very existence of a Commonwealth of free Dominions, some of which governed by Socialists, would make such course impracticable.

"All the achievements of the English policy were due to the fact that in Europe the English policy always disintegrated itself from Holy Alliances."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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"All the achievements of the English policy were due to the fact that in Europe the English policy always disintegrated itself from Holy Alliances."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

1993

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
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use only. There should be no leak.
correspondents in Italy.

BULLETIN No 491

December 16, 1944.
2000 h.

**COST OF ROBES OF CARDINALS SKYROCKETED,
CURE OF RUMORS DELAYING NEW APPOINTMENTS.**

Before the war a Cardinal had to spend over 100,000 lire for buying the customary robes and face all other expenses in occasion of his appointment. In the present condition that amount would easily surpass one million lire and probably reach one million and a half. It appears, then, that in case new Cardinals should be created now, many of them, and particularly those from European Countries, could certainly not afford to sustain such an expense. This, accordingly to some, is undoubtedly one, if not the main reason why the present Pope did not create any new Cardinals yet.

The robe equipment of a Cardinal as prescribed by the Congregation of Ceremonial, is really very complicated. In order to appear properly in any occasion, a Cardinal must possess two silk suits, one red and the other bluish-purple, and two woolen ones of same colours. He needs therefore, four silk cloaks, two red and two purple (of each colour, one moiré and the other plain), two woolen cloaks of same colours, one hermine cape with a silken red trail over four metres long, three hats, one red for full dress, one black with red and gold braid, the third black with red and gold braid; besides he needs three different pairs of shoes. Taking account of minor clothing, all robes for the four persons of his suite, the train-bearer, the gentleman in waiting, the Secretary and the valet - a Cardinal once spent nearly 50,000 lire for a complete set of required robes.

What would all the expenses be today? Compared with that of the usual ones the price of clothes which are necessary for Cardinals robes are not increased too much: it averages 2000 lire per metre; taking account of all the rest, proportionally to the increased cost, one half million lire would today be barely sufficient for tailor and shoemaker bills only, but excepting the "Cappa magna" or hermine cape because the necessary skins cannot be found now, it can be purchased at enormous price, which could be approximately estimated not less than 100,000 lire.

1989

Before the war a Cardinal had to spend over 100,000 lire for buying the customary robes and face all other expenses in occasion of his appointment. In the present condition that amount would equal only one million lire and probably reach one billion and a half. It appears, then, that in case new Cardinals should be created now, many of them, and particularly those from European Countries, could certainly not afford to sustain such an expense. This, according to some, is undoubtedly one, if not the main reason why the present Pope did not create any new Cardinals yet.

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But will the expenses be to-day? Compared with that of the usual ones the price of clothes which are necessary for Cardinals robes are not increased too much: it averages 2000 lire per metre; taking account of all the rest, proportionally to the increased cost, one half million lire would today be barely sufficient for tailor and shoemaker bills only, but excepting the "Cappa magna" or hermine cape because the necessary skins cannot be found now, it can be purchased at enormous price, which could be approximately estimated not less than 100,000 lire.

At the moment of his appointment the Cardinal gets from the Pope the ring, but usually he needs more of them, and they cost from twenty to thirty thousand lire each. He cannot anyhow, do without the golden Pectoral Cross with chain. Any estimate for this item appears to be elementary, also be-

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WORLD JOURNAL 1934 2000 h.

cause the free trade of gold and precious stones is to-day legally suspended. A cross with chair of the simplest model and with merely imitation precious stones, would cost today nearly 50,000 lire, but the cost would be three or four times as much if the stones be really deserving the appellation of "precious".

...revere a Cardinal, in occasion of his appointment, has to pay a long list of emoluments which go mostly to members of the Papal Court and to the staff of Pontifical Palaces. These emoluments are figured up on a special price-table for the total of 11,608 lire, but many of these gratuities would appear to be inadequate, owing to the reduced value of money; if one wanted to raise them to a reasonable level, one should multiply that sum by ten, and thus reach for this item, the amount of 116,000 lire.

There are also special rules regarding the residence of a Cardinal, which must always be in an isolated villa, or in a building equipped with a stately staircase and appropriate furniture; this must be especially designed for a certain part of the Cardinal's residence, as, for instance, for the Throne Room, which is anyway most expensive.

What would be to pay the rent and the furniture equipment of an apartment that be suitable to the dignity of a Cardinal? Add to it the cost of a motor-car at the price now current in Rome, and one can easily see that even the total of 1,500,000 lire seems inadequate.

The Cardinalship has always required even in bygone days, such an expenditure that usually the Popes granted a special allowance to those who were destitute of personal revenues. Considering Rome's present prices, one may say that to-day all the Cardinals, at least those of European Countries, should be granted a special allowance, which would be very large even if needs were drastically reduced.

VATICAN IS NOT ENSLAVING EUROPE
WITHIN FINELY SPUN INTRICACY - THROUGH BIDAULT
AND DE GASPERI, "CATHOLICS".
(By our Vatican Correspondent.)

With dismay Catholic official circles in Rome realised that British observers were preoccupied by the fact that Alcide de Gasperi and Bidault, foreign Ministers of Italy and France, both belong to Catholic parties. The coincidence probably increased many a smooth forehead in London and elsewhere. Once more, the black-velvet ghost of Romanism hovers

1934

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With dismay Catholic official circles in Rome realised that British observers were preoccupied by the fact that Alcide de Gasperi and Bidault, foreign Ministers of Italy and France, both belong to Catholic parties. The coincidence probably creased many a smooth forehead in London and elsewhere. Once more, the black-velvet ghost of Romanism hovers over the path of Democracy and Progress. Once more the Bishop of Rome, at the head of a mysterious international plot, tries to enslave Europe within the finely spun web of Catholic intrigue.

BULLETIN No 491

...GE No 3

December 16, 1944
LCCC II.

The Catholic Church, of course, seen from nearby, loses all the dramatic and generous aspects which Thornton Miller, Laubala, and Marc Corvo lend it. It is interested only in the liberty which the various Governments allow Catholic priests in the fulfillment of their mission. It is not officially interested in the kind of Government it is. It can be easily pointed out however that in the last few years the weight of the Catholic Church has been unofficially thrown on the side of the allies, that is on the side of Liberty and Justice.

This is proved by the fact that both in France and Italy we see no remnants of anti-clericalism, that anti-Church feeling which was very fashionable in years gone by. That very same anti-clericalism is widespread, on the other hand, in the part of Italy still under the German yoke and in Germany itself. Furthermore in Gasperti and Dilault is to be considered, in Italy and France, as "Catholics", that is Catholics in the words of the Monsignor, but "Catholics" in the sense which that word has in Latin countries, that is, "Christians".

Their Parties have nothing to do with the Vatican foreign policy. They showed their loyalty to Democratic ideals by risking their lives in the service of Democracy. They exposed themselves to the persecutions of enemies not of "Catholicism" but of ordinary, everyday "Christianity".

35 HOSTAGES KILLED AT BOCCIA.

Thirty-five hostages have been hanged by Nazis in Bolzano three weeks ago, 351 learned from a person who arrived today in Rome after succeeding in crossing the front line.

The scene of the 35 bodies hanging from the columns of the historic Pavaillone portico in the central section of the City, greatly impressed the population strengthening their hatred of the Nazi-Fascists.

The victims, who included workers, artisans and professional men of various ages, were summarily selected by Germans amongst a large number of people that had been picked up in the streets or taken from local jail by Nazi SS after

1999

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1939

The scene of the 35 bodies hanging from the columns of the historic Pavaiglione portico in the central section of the City, greatly impressed the population strengthening their hatred of the Nazi-Fascists.

The victims, who included workers, artisans and professional men of various ages, were surreptitiously selected by Germans amongst a large number of people that had been picked up in the streets or taken from local jail by Nazi SS. After a German motor-truck loaded with munitions was blown up in the centre of Bologna by two very young members of G.P. (Patriotic Action Group organized by the Communist Party.)

TOSCANINI AGAINST THE ITALIAN MONARCHY
HIS STATEMENT TO THE A.P.
COMMENTED BY PACCIARDI.

"L'Uomo Repubblicana" reports the strong statement made by Arturo Toscanini to the Associated Press against King Victor Emanuel "as a betrayer of Italy and accomplice of Fascism" and Rodolfo Pacciardi commenting on the Toscanini stand against the monarchy recalls that the Maestro was slightly injured on May 14, 1934 in Bologna by a Fascist gang headed by Mario Ghinelli who was unmolesated after the liberation of Naples and arrested only a few days ago. Pacciardi declared that he had forgotten over the name of his attacker. Toscanini, Pacciardi observes, overlooks his personal case. He is glorious he can tell the truth. He does it for the sake of his country. He is astonished and disgusted that the Allies support the monarchy.

"In his latest statement concerning the Ghinelli case Toscanini turns a blind eye to the problem of the monarchy, the problem which the politicians would like to set aside in Italy as not timely. The Republicans in Italy will be always honoured for having had on their side in this hour of tragedy, a man like Toscanini."

5 MILLION LITRES GASOLINE AND 1000 TYRES
PROMISED BY ALLIES TO ENAC.

The Allies promised to give the ENAC, the new transport office planned by the Communications Ministry to regulate Italian transports, 5 million litres gasoline and 1000 tyres, SI learned today. Officials of the Ministry hope that if they can supply the proprietors of trucks with fuel and tyres they will be more readily convinced to put their means at the ENAC's disposal. Up to now they have manifested a strong opposition to the planned regulation of transports because the fares that the Ministry intends to pay are less than those offered by black market profiteers.

The ENAC's Director, Engineer Michele Costa, held a lecture today by initiative of the Centre for Economic Studies, illustrating the functioning and the aim of the new organization. He said that before the war in the regions of Italy South of the Gothic Line transports were effected every year for ten milliard tons for every kilometre. Of these 6 milliards were carried by rail, 40% of the transport of

1939

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"In his latest statement concerning the Chinelli case Toscanini turns again to the problem of the Monarchy, the problem which the politicians would like to set aside in Italy as not timely. The republicans in Italy will be always honoured for having had on their side in this hour of tragedy, a man like Toscanini."

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He said that before the war in the regions of Italy South of the Gothic Line transports were effectuated every year for ten milliard tons for every kilometre. Of these 6 milliards were carried by railways. The 40% of the transport of goods were agricultural produce or stuffs needed for agriculture. At present the railway net has been destroyed for about 60% the bulk of transports must rest on trucks. One reckons that South of the Gothic Line 18,300 trucks are left with a transportation capacity of one milliard tons yearly. Also if vital needs are to be reduced to the minimum one must still find the way of transporting another milliard of goods. To this end the available trucks must be exploited to the utmost and this is why the ENAC was conceived.

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BULLETIN 49C
Dec. 16, 1944
1600 hrs.

ITALIAN EX-SERVICEMEN SETTING UP
POWERFUL A-POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Italian ex-service men are building up a powerful non-political organization so vast that the political parties are looking at it with some hostility and jealousy, according to Ettore Viola, the leader of the veterans' association declared to SI during the first world war received the highest reward for bravery, the Gold Medal, whose full title is National Commissioner for the Combats Association, added: "We feel that the so-called mass parties are contrary to the further development of our association. They fear that our influence might be felt heavily when the people will be called to the polls. Our association has promoted a movement called 'Work and Freedom' to which also non-veterans can adhere. The movement has no specific political trend but a practical program. We want to rebuild the Country with the work of ex-servicemen, former partisans and patriots, POWs and the people who lost everything through the war. Many persons who have not yet chosen a party adhered to our movement. We also welcome members of parties but they are not more than 8-10 per cent of our members.

"If the Committee of National Liberation front should have broken completely down it is no secret that our association would have been called to form the new Government."

Viola concluded stating that the ex-servicemen are a strength in the Nation and at the given moment they will have something to say; and will say it.

THE MIGHTY TASK OF REFUGEE COMMISSIONER

1988

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FRANCIS J. MURPHY
MIGHTY TASK OF REFUGEES COMMISSIONER

Italian ex-servicemen are building up a powerful non-political organization so vast that the political Parties are looking at it with some hostility and jealousy, according to the leader of the veterans' association declared to S. E. Ettore Viola, a former pro-fascist Deputy, who during the first world war received the highest reward for bravery, the Gold Medal, whose full title is National Commissioner for the Combats Association, added:

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MIGHTY TASK OF REFUGEES COMMISSIONER

1938

Francis Zaniboni, who in 1924 attempted on Mussolini's life, is greatly worried on how he will repatriate about one and half million Italians who will repatriate at the end of the war, in his capacity of High Commissioner for War Refugees. These Italians are either POWs, both in Allied and German hands, forced laborers in the Reich, internees in various countries.

"There are now in Rome more than 12,000 refugees, housed in various camps where 28 schools are functioning." Zaniboni declared to S. E. Murphy to show 60,000 refugees have been sent to their homes. There is no better place from which watch

December 16, 1944,
1630 L.

better the treasury of Italy as mine.
Unfortunately the many red-tape obstacles are coming in our way hindering relief work that could be easily and speedily carried out.

"An initiative that is making good forward steps is that of the 'War time Mothers'. Kind Roman ladies have adopted 270 children who will thus have not only material aid but also the warm affection of a family. For Christmas we keep nearly 12,000 parcels to distribute to refugee children."

GOLD AND FOREIGN CURRENCIES SCARING IN ROME BLACK MARKET.

Gold and foreign currencies prices in the black market are going up again after a long period of comparative stagnation. Supposedly reacting to news reaching Rome in regard to financial measures introduced of late in liberated Belgium. In the last two days the English gold pound went up from 5200 to 5750 lire and the paper pound from 620 to 680, the paper dollar from 205 to 236, the Occupation Dollar from 120 to 165, the Swiss franc from 75 to 88. Pure gold from 585 to 615 per gram and coined gold from 555 to 595 per gram.

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1986

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RE-VI 57

BULLETIN N° 486

DECEMBER, 16, 1944
0900hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Communists in Palermo denounce Fascist provocations.
UNITA', Communist.

70,000 Communists in the occupied territories of Italy call
to mass action of popular forces for the liberation of
the whole of Italy.

UNITA', Communist.

Mass march in Rome taking place to-day.

IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

Emergency measures to prevent further disorders in Catania.
Official inquiry into why the violent demonstrations occurred.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, Liberal.

Pontimalli and Del Tetto trial gives special prominence to
the problem of purifying the Army, which numbered 3000 Gen-
erals before Armistice in great part kicked up to top ranking
posts by Fascists.

ITALIA LIBERA, Party of Action.

Leone Cattani appointed new General Secretary of the Liberal
Party to replace Valentino Brsio, Minister without Portfolio.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, Liberal.

FRESH DISTURBANCES BREAK OUT IN CATANIA.
11 WOUNDED.

IL TEMPO, Independent, reports from Catania that fresh
disturbances occurred yesterday when a group of
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delle Grotte. Hands grenades were hurled on the agents who
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1984

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1984

COMMUNISTS OF NORTHERN ITALY
PLEDGE TO TOGLIATTI UNITY OF ACTION.

UNITA', organ of the Communist Party, publishes a message to Palmiro Togliatti from the Communists of the occupied Italy that on behalf of 70,000 comrades of 120 Brigades "Garibaldi", "Matteotti", "Giustizia e Libertà", and "Saprusatz" call the Italian people to exert to the utmost united efforts to drive out the enemy from the whole of Italy at the earliest possible date and mobilize all progressive forces under the leadership of the C.N.I.

3000 GENERALS TOO. . . . FOR ITALY
SAYS ACTIONIST PAPER.

L'ITALIA LIBERA, (Actionist) writes that the trial against General Ittore Del Tette and Riccardo Pentimalli affirms that the Army must be purged and reorganized. •
"The day of Armistice - says the paper - the Army had 3,000 Generals, according to the memorandum of General Ca-racciolo, commander of V Army who fell in the hands of Germans. Said memorandum circulated clandestinely during the German occupation; it would be useful that it be now published.

"Three thousand Generals for the Army of a Country like Italy give a precise idea of the corruption and decay in which had fallen the Army, that the King, Mussolini and Badoglio had given to Italy. It is very probable that such a number of Generals can not be found in British, American and Soviet Armies put together.

"That these Generals really did is difficult to say. There were devoted to politics, sport, dance and a little to military service. They cared, above all, for their career."

SEPARATISTS AND FASCISTS
IN SICILY.

"The large majority of Sicily's population is estranged to the shifting tangles and continual blending of political cliques in Palermo, Catania, Messina. Enna" writes RISCORRETO LIBERALE, commenting on Catania riotings.

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1953

BULLETIN No 486

PAGE No 3

DECEMBER, 16, 1944
0900hrs.

There are Separatists and Fascists. Both claim that the bread price fixed by the Central Government is responsible for hunger in the island and the recall to arms of military classes is aimed at depriving the island of its men, especially the younger men.

"Sicily - the paper adds - was never Fascist, and this is why the present unrest in the island is perplexing.

"It is mostly due to general discontent, distrust, uneasiness. This gives rise to reactionary and backward state of mind which is fostered by the Separatists in conjunction with the surviving Fascist groups. Fascists try to promote Separatism to escape the epuration and undermine the prestige of reviving Democracy in Italy."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

1982

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

1982

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BULLETIN 485
Dec. 15, 1944
2000 hrs.

SCOCCIMARRO OUTLINES FUNCTIONS
OF MINISTRY FOR OCCUPIED TERRITORY
(An exclusive interview to SI)

The broad lines of new Ministry for Occupied Territory, which will deal with military, political, economical and international problems, both in Occupied Italy and in liberated territory, have been described today to SI by Communist Mauro Scoccimarro, the new Minister.

"The Ministry," said Scoccimarro, "is presently in an embryonal stage, but the four branches which will group its functions are being organized. These branches are following:

"Political Section- Will deal with the political underground activity in Northern Italy and will take into account its various manifestations trying to potentiate them.

"Economic Section - The task of this section will be that of following the development of the Italian economic situation following the destruction operated by the Germans and that of settling the big industrial plants whose owners collaborated with the invader.

"Military Section- The activity of the 100,000 partisans that are now fighting the Nazis in North Italy will be dealt by this section which proposes to solve all the problems relating to their effort and to eliminate all the causes which diminish their efficiency. The military section will have a subsection which will give assistance to the partisans and will protect their rights as well as those of all the political victims.

"International Political Section - The relations with the bordering Countries in connection with partisan activity and with the expatriation of political victims of Nazi persecution will be the concern of this section."

Scoccimarro concluded the interview stating that a characteristic of his Ministry is that of having no territorial limits to its activity as it will deal with all problems arisen in Italy as a result of the German occupation.

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"Economic Section - The task of this section will be that of following the development of the Italian economic situation following the destruction operated by the Germans and that of settling the big industrial plants whose owners collaborated with the invader.

"Military Section- The activity of the 100,000 partisans that are now fighting the Nazis in North Italy will be dealt by this section which proposes to solve all the problems relating to their effort and to eliminate all the causes which diminish their efficiency. The military section will have a subsection which will give assistance to the partisans and will protect their rights as well as those of all the political victims.

"International Political Section - The relations with the bordering Countries in connection with partisan activity and with the repatriation of political victims of Nazi persecution will be the concern of this section."

Scoccimarro concluded the interview stating that a characteristic of his Ministry is that of having no territorial limits to its activity as it will deal with all problems arisen in Italy as a result of the German occupation.

1981

TC-DAY'S PAPAL AUDIENCES

At 11 o'clock the Pope received in his private library Ambassador Myron Taylor who then presented to him a group of members of the House of Representatives, with whom the Pope held cordial conversation for a quarter of an hour. Then were admitted to the Pope's presence all the other persons of the party, about 40 in all, among whom were numerous journalists.

BULLETIN No 485

PAGE No 2

December 15, 1944.
2000 h.

Pius XII addressed words of welcome to those present. At the end of the audience he permitted himself to be photographed and filmed together with those present. The American prelate Mons. Joseph Mageough, attaché to the State Secretariat, who arrived yesterday from the Near East, also assisted at the audience.

The Pontiff later received Joachim Pedro Salgado Filho, Air Minister of Brazil with his collaborators, who were presented to him by the Ambassador of Brazil to the Holy See, Maurizio Fabuco; the French General Breuillac and Colonel Maurizio Manuel.

NEW DISORDERS IN SICILY TO-DAY.

"Why should we fight if Italy is going to be mutilated after the war?" shouting this slogan students and young people called up renewed today in various Sicilian towns manifestations of protest. The towns where incidents happened today and yesterday are Palermo, Catania, Messina, Girgenti, Enna, Lentini. Municipal buildings were stormed this morning but the police maintained everywhere control of the situation. While the demonstrations were originated by students and recruits to protest against the calling-up, the Separatists transformed the manifestations into political rioting, blowing into the fire. The majority of the people did not take part in the rioting and therefore it is almost certain that the state of siege will not be proclaimed. The Government issued a proclamation asking the people not to let themselves be drawn to rash actions by irresponsible elements. New measures are foreseen from the part of the Government against the Separatist movement headed by Finocchiaro Aprile.

SEPARATISM FROM MONARCHY, NOT FROM ITALY
SAYS REPUBLICAN PAPER COMMENTING CATANIA RIOT.

Commenting the Sicilian riots "La Voce Repubblicana" points out that the Sicilian problem is now going through a critical phase but it is impossible to face "problems" with the machine-guns; it is necessary to see the things as they are. Economic and political movements are the expression of a wide Sicilian, as well as Italian, unrest.

"Sicily", says the paper, "is almost entirely Republican.

1980

Minister of Brazil with his collaborators, who were presented to him by the Ambassador of Brazil to the Holy See, Maurizio Fabuco, the French General Breuille and Colonel Maurizio Manuel.

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"Sicily", says the paper, "is almost entirely Republican. It does not want to hear talk about Savoy and the Monarchy. We understand it. But it is necessary to make the Sicilian Republicans of any shade understand that Monarchy is not Italy. Separatism from Monarchy, it is right. Separatism from Italy, no.

"Sicily wants to be governed by herself. She is now far away from war, wants free communal and regional elections and autonomous administration of Sicilians.

1934

BULLETIN No 485

PAGE No 3

December 15, 1944.
2000 h.

"For thousands of reasons Sicily is leading the Italian regionalist movement in order to form a decentralized State, a federal State.

This is an idea which is traditionally Italian. The Parties, and especially the anti-Fascist ones, must understand that Italian people do not care any longer about Monarchy."

The paper concludes warning Sicilians that, anyhow, there is no Italian that can follow them on the way of separatism from Italy.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS FOR TO-MORROW'S "HUNGEL MARCH".

Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi and Home Undersecretary Enrico Molè imparted strict instructions to the police for the repression of incidents in the course of the "Hungel March" organized for to-morrow morning. The protesters will meet at 10 in front of the central station. They have no political aims but intend only to ask for an increase of food rations.

1979

BULLETIN N° 455

PAGE N° 1

DECEMBER 8, 1944
1200 hrs.

FRANCESCO CARVELLUTTI.

Born in Udine May 15, 1879 he was graduated in law. Was teacher of Industrial Codes at the Bocconi's University of Milan (1909-1912) and of Commercial Law at the Catania University. (1912-1915). Thereafter became teacher of Civil Law at the Padua University. In 1924 founded the "Rivista di diritto successuale civile."

LUIGI CASAROTTO.

Born in Saviole (province of Udine) June 1, 1873. His father was a patriot, jailed by Austrians on charge of conspiracy, and participated to three Garibaldine campaigns. Luigi was a primary school teacher, before becoming one of prominent barristers at Milan. As a candidate of the Radical Party he was elected Deputy in 1913. At the outbreak of the first world war he joined the armed forces at the battle front and served as a private soldier. He was also wounded. His war memoirs were published in two volumes. Was re-elected Deputy in 1917 and became leader of the Chamber's ex-combatants group; he then vainly suggested to the Chamber of Deputies that the victors should march under the tricolor arches of ancient Rome. In 1921 Casarotto was elected Deputy for the third time and joined the Social Democratic Party. As War Minister of the first Benoni Cabinet he fostered the celebration of the Unknown Soldier. Was again elected Deputy in 1924, but soon he abandoned the active political life. After the armistice he fled to Switzerland.

LEONE CAMPANI.

Is 37 years old. Was of the best known and most active Roman anti-Fascists and was arrested in 1928 for political reasons. He was the first Secretary of the Italian Liberal Party

Was teacher of Industrial Codes at the Bocconi's University of Milan (1909-1912) and of Commercial Law at the Catania University. (1912-1915). Thereafter became teacher of Civil Law at the Padua University. In 1924 founded the "Rivista di diritto processuale civile."

LUIGI GASTARETO.

Born in Saclé (province of Udine) June 1, 1873. His father was a patriot, jailed by Austrians on charge of conspiracy, and participated to three Garibaldine campaigns.

Luigi was a primary school teacher, before becoming one of prominent barristers at Milan. Was a candidate of the Radical Party he was elected Deputy in 1913. At the outbreak of the first world war he joined the armed forces at the battle front and deserved a braver medal. He was also wounded. His war memoirs were published in two volumes. Was re-elected Deputy in 1917 and became leader of the Chamber's ex-combatants group; he then vainly suggested to the Chamber of Deputies that the voters should march under the triumphal arches of ancient Rome.

In 1921 Gastareto was elected Deputy for the third time and joined the Social Democratic Party. As War Minister of the first Bonomi Cabinet he fostered the celebration of the Unknown Soldier, was again elected Deputy in 1924, but soon he abandoned the active political life. After the Armistice he fled to Switzerland.

LEONE CARRANI.

Is 37 years old. Was of the best known and most active Roman anti-Fascists and was arrested in 1928 for political reasons.

He was the first Secretary of the Italian Liberal Party after it was reconstituted.

1978

ALESSANDRO CASATI.

Senator Count Alessandro Casati was born in Milan, March 3rd 1874 from one of the most ancient and prominent Lombard families. His grandfather was Mayor of Milan when occurred the famous historic anti-Austrian revolt called of the Five Days and President of the Council under Carlo Alberto.

A scholar and an authority on Modern Italian History, Casati possessed one of the most precious private libraries which went destroyed during war operations. Casati was Minister of Education and retired from the political life in 1923.

He represented the Liberals in the Committee of National Liberation under the Nazi-Fascist occupation of Rome.

MARILIO BOSIO.

Is 47 years old and was born in Turin. Joined the Gobetti's group of "Liberal Revolution".

At Turin he was well known as an anti-Fascist. As officer of the Alpini Corps participated to the first world war and was decorated with the silver bravery medal.

He was representative of the Liberal Party in the Military Commission of National Liberation Committee during the period of German occupation. Presently he is General Secretary of the Italian Liberal Party.

TOMMASO GALLARATI-SCOTTI.

Milanese patrician, Duke of San Pietro in Galatina, Prince of Melfete, Marquis of Cesano, Count of Colturano, was born in Milan November, 13, 1873. He is the foremost member of an old Lombard family which was the heir of the Spinola of Genoa and had amongst its relatives the Chancellor Gerolamo Boncompagni Ludovico.

In 1907 he became editor and publisher of magazine "Il Rinverdito" and participated to the movement of which the magazine was the organ.

Tommaso Gallarati Scotti is author of "Cosi sia", a drama

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He was representative of the Liberal Party in the All-Party Commission of National Liberation Committee during the period of German occupation. Presently he is General Secretary of the Italian Liberal Party.

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In 1907 he became editor and publisher of magazine "Il Rinverdito" and participated to the movement of which the magazine was the organ.

Tomaso Gallarati Scotti is author of "Cosi sia", a drama which he staged in 1922 and was interpreted by Eleonora Duse.

During the first world war he joined the Army as a volunteer and became Officially officer of General Cadorna in 1917. Was decorated with silver bravery medal.

1977

DECEMBER, 5, 1944

SALVATORE ALDISIO.

Born in 1891, Terranova of Sicily. Was a reserve officer when the first world war broke out. In military distinctions in 1914-1918. After the armistice he took an active part in political life as a member of the Popular Party and organizer of producers and consumers co-operatives. Aldisio was appointed Inspector of the Popular Party in Sicily and elected Deputy to Parliament for the constituency of Girgenti Caltanissetta in 1921 on the Catholic ticket. Aldisio distinguished himself in Parliament's debates before Fascism and was instrumental in bringing about land reforms connected with the breaking up and partitioning of his estates. Aldisio was re-elected for the 27th Session of the Italian Parliament and joined up the group called the Aventiniani, that withdrew from attending the Chamber of Deputies on the moral issue raised against Mussolini responsible of the murder of Matteotti, the leader of Socialist opposition and anti-Fascist martyr.

GIOVANNI PERSICO.

Born in 1878, in Benevento, Law Degree at the University of Turin. Persico was one of the leading exponents and General Secretary of the Radical Party before Fascism. As a journalist contributed to leading daily papers and magazines. He was also editor of a law journal. In 1916 and 1920 Persico was elected Provincial Councillor for the III District of Benevento and on being appointed Provincial Deputy was entrusted with the chairmanship of the Labor Office. In 1921 Persico was elected to Parliament for the constituency of Benevento on the Social Democratic ticket. He was re-elected for the 27th Session of the Italian Parliament in 1924.

MARIO LEO SOLEMI.

Former Radical of the Giolitti Party was elected to Parliament for the constituency of Gumberti, his native town, when one of the trusted friends of Giolitti, Lorenzo Gumberti joined up suddenly the opposition and failed to carry the electoral district of which had been the favorite son over a period of years.

1976

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MARCELLO SOLERI.

Former Radical of the Giolitti Party was elected to Parliament for the constituency of Caserta, his native town, when chosen the trusted friends of Giolitti, Marcello Caltanissetta joined up suddenly the opposition and failed to carry the electoral district of which had been the favorite for over a period of years.

1976

Marcello Soleri was a brave warrior of the Alpini in the first world war and was decorated for gallantry.

He was a member of the Nitti Cabinet as Undersecretary of Navy, of Giolitti Cabinet as Hon. Issuance for Food supplies, of Sonnino Cabinet in 1923 as Minister of Finance and of Facta Cabinet as War Minister, and a prominent parliamentarian before the war.

FRANCESCO LIBONATI.

Born at Astende (province of Potenza) October 7, 1909. He is living in Rome from 1900 where he graduated and has been an architect and a lawyer. He has also been a journalist, as a special editor of the newspaper "Il Paese."

ENZO ZUCCHINI.

Born at Rome December 2, 1906. He is a lawyer and business adviser. He never was a member of the Fascist Party or of the Fascist syndicates. He went into hiding because he was regarded as suspected from October 1943 till June 4, 1944.

He was and still is at present Commissioner for the General Confederation of Tralmon. He is a member of Commissions for the food supplies.

CARLO CEVOLLETTI.

Was born in Treviso 1887. Law graduated at the University of Padua; noted jurist. In first world war he volunteered and distinguished himself for bravery. Cevolletti was publisher of "La Provincia" di Treviso, and editor of "L'Espresso" of Rome.

He is author of studies in criminal law. He is also writer of historical and literary essays. Cevolletti was a member of the Radical Party in pre-Fascist years and General Secretary of the Party. He was always an active anti-Fascist, and after July 25, 1943 founded the "Libero Democratic Party" and represented in the Committee of National Liberation, and represented underground activities and resistance movements during the Nazi occupation of Rome. Cevolletti is at present General Secretary of the "Libero Democratic Party."

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1970

BULLETIN N° 555

PAGE No 5

DECEMBER 1974
12:00 hrs

MARIO FERRARA

Born in Rome September 5, 1922, member of a family of Sicilian barristers and lawyers. Graduated in Law at Rome in 1947. Participated voluntarily to the first world war and was wounded. Chief of the Press Bureau of Propaganda Ministry under Minister Ubaldo Comandini in 1947. Was a contributor of "Rivuluzione Liberale" with Piero Gobetti, of "Misorgnient," and other newspapers, also temporarily directed the daily "Opera" of Palermo and thereafter correspondent from Paris and Strasbourg during the Peace Conference.

Was member of the staff of the daily known "Il Mondo" whose editor was Andrea Torre, and participated to the struggle against Fascism which culminated in the Parliamentary session known as "Inventiva" movement. In this connection he collaborated very closely with Giovanni Amendola and Albert Piracca.

After the assassination of Giovanni Amendola and the suppression of "Il Mondo", Ferrara quitted the political life and devoted himself to the law practising. Always maintaining his anti-Fascist attitude, for which he was reprimanded by Fascist judicial and trade-unions authorities. Was one of the patrons of the defendants in the trial against Tito Zaniboni and other anti-Fascists. Ferrara took active part in the work of the organization of Liberal Party and was one of the founders of Liberal daily "LIBERALE" of which he is a literary correspondent. After the amnesty became member of Rome Liberation Committee. After the liberation of Rome he was appointed member of the first Turgo Commission and successively member of the National Liberation Committee and of the Central Committee of the Press Federation. Presently he is member of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Party.

MARIO SCILICCA

Jurist. Belongs to the illustrious family of barristers and Liberal lawyers which achieved notable fame since the Napoleonic era. Five generations of Scilicca gave to Italy outstanding and political figures, who played a leading role in the disorganizing times. Antonio Scilicca, patriot and scientist. Vittorio Scilicca, jurist of international law. Scilicca were near to the Italian people.

1974

...minister Ubaldo Comandini in 1947. Was a contributor of "Rivista Liberale" with Pier. G. Gatti, of "Misericordia" and other newspapers, also temporarily directed the daily "Cronaca" and there after correspondent from Paris and during the Peace Conference.

Was member of the staff of the daily "Il Lavoro" whose editor was Andrea Torro, and participated in the struggle against Fascism which culminated in the Parliamentary session known as "ventino" movement. In this connection he collaborated very closely with Giovanni Amendola and Alberto Piacca.

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CARLO SCIALOJA

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Carlo Scialoja is the editor of the law journal "Il Foro Italiano" which was founded by his father; a Comandante hero.

He was very active in the political life only when circumstances demanded courage and loyalty. He intervened in the first world war and won five medals for gallantry in need. Carlo Scialoja was always an energetic anti-Fascist and as member of the National Liberal Party. He was the head of the secret military Junta.

1974

BULLETIN N2455

PAGE N24

ANGELO DE ARSEMI.

Was born in Trentino region April 3, 1891. Since his early age he became known for his patriotism. Was arrested at Innsbruck, together with Cesare Battisti and other University students during the manifestations of the irredentist movement aiming to the foundation of an Italian University. Was only 24 when was appointed editor of "Il Nuovo Trentino" which under his care rapidly became one of the best papers of the region, with large circulation. In 1914 De Gasperi was elected deputy at the Austrian Parliament, where he delivered energetic speeches in favor of oppressed and persecuted Italians. Before and during the first world war. In 1913 was unanimously elected Chairman of the first Congresso of the Italian Popular Party, held at Bologna, and thereafter he was always member of the Party Directorate. In 1924 was elected deputy of Italian Parliament and was appointed chairman of the Parliamentary Group of Italian Popular Party.

When Don Luigi Sturzo had to relinquish the chairmanship of the Popular Party, De Gasperi succeeded him and maintained his post until the Party was suppressed by the Fascists.

Because of his anti-Fascist activity, De Gasperi was arrested in 1930 and sentenced to four years of imprisonment. When was released from the jail, he retired from political life, devoting his time to study. He is author of several works published under various pen-names: Zanotta, Gaspar, Fern. Scriver, etc.

During the last few years he participated actively to the underground political movement.

1979

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During the past few years he participated actively to the underground political movement.

1973

SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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

SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
Telefono 44746

NEWS PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN N. 482

DEC. 15, 1944
0900hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Victory break out in Catania. Demonstrators set fire the City Hall, the Court Palace and other public edifices. Bombs hurled on soldiers who react firing on the rioters. One dead three wounded. Disturbances continue throughout the city.

IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

Sicilian students take to the streets of Lamezia, Palermo, Messina in Fascist demonstrations. Reactionary groups accused of fostering disturbances.

UNITA', Communist.

Here is the official communique of the Press Office of the Presidency of the Council:

News from Catania infame about disorders staged by turbid elements to prevent the recruiting of the 1921 and 1922 military classes called to arms; disorders in which university students sorrowfully took part. The Government deplores the attempt at subverting the war of liberation, which is too much execrable. One takes in consideration that in rest of Italy the draft is proceeding along regularly and in the regions still occupied by the enemy the patriots offer their contribution of blood and freedom to the old struggle against the enemy. The Government has imparted the necessary instructions for the defence of the public order and calls the generous population of Sicily to collaborate assembled in its political and syndical organizations with the official authorities to maintain in the island the noble traditions of national solidarity.

1972

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UNITA: Communist.

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News from Catania inform about disorders staged by turbid elements to prevent the recruiting of the 1921 and 1922 military classes called to arms; disorders in which university students sorrowfully took part. The Government deplores the attempt at subverting the war of liberation, which is too much excusable: one takes in consideration that in West of Italy the draft is proceeding along regularly and in the regions still occupied by the enemy the patriots offer their contribution of blood and freedom to the old struggle against the ... The Government has imparted the necessary instructions for the defence of the public order and calls the generous population of Sicily to collaborate assembled in its political and syndical organizations with the official authorities to maintain in the island the noble traditions of national solidarity."

1972

CONGRATULATIONS TO ADMIRAL STONE.

IL POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democrat, extends to Commodore Stone hearty congratulations for his promotion to the rank of Division Admiral and adds:

"In one year of work since his landing in Italy Admiral Stone has familiarized himself with the problems of the Italian life.

BULLETIN No 482

PAGE No 2

DECEMBER, 15, 1944
0900 hrs.

His high sense of responsibility and his sentiments toward Italy, which we had the occasion to notice, permit us to call Admiral Stone a friend of Italy"

LONDON LABOR CONGRESS
COMMENTED BY ITALIAN SOCIALIST ORGAIN.

Commenting the warri welcome tributed to Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, by the Laburist Delegate to the London Congress, V. AMI (Socialist) writes:

"The great Party of English workngmen wanted with this welcome that we feel that we are not alone in our hard struggle and that if the rulers of Allied Powers are some-thing stiff and unfair in judging the matters of Italy, the working masses of wide world are deeply solidary with us.

"Our comrades the Laburists in honoring our General Secretary have honoured that anti-Fascist priogenture which is the true and great vaunt of Italian working class.

"The rulers of Allied Powers may ridicule this title, which is not contemplated in diplomacy protocols and deny its validity; but it is the title - the very old title - that is written with the blood, and the workers of free England do recognize it with great respect imparting a high lesson of paleography to the learned Gentlemen of their Country."

SEPARATISTS RESPOND TO CATANIA RIGHTS
SAYS INDEPENDENT PRESS IL TEMPO.

IL TEMPO, (Independent) briefly comments the Catania rights and hints that they are frowned by Separatists. 1971

"The tragical facts of Catania - the paper says - give sinister greeting to the newly born Government. They mean that Sicily, or, to be clear, part of Sicily, to confirm those ultimatum that for long time the leader of Separatists was addressing to them; now declined and tottering Rome, warning her to keep apart, as a step mother, from the island life.

"It is incumbent, now, in this very first unlucky

LONDON LABOR CONGRESS
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Commenting the warm welcome tributed to Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, by the Labourist Delegate to the London Congress, V. ANTI (Socialist) writes:

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"The rulers of Allied Powers may ridicule this title which is not contemplated in diplomacy protocols and deny its validity; but it is the title - the very old title - that is written with the sacrifice of blood, and the workers of free England do recognize it with great respect imparting a high lesson of paleogeography to the learned Gentlemen of their Country."

SEPARATISTS RESPONSIBLE FOR CATANIA RICTS
SAYS INDEPENDENT PRESS IN TEMPO.

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It is incumbent, now, in this very first unlucky hour, a very determined intervention of the Government and also a meditation by the Parties, the six, seven or eight Parties that are spreading poison in National veins."

DECEMBER 15, 1944
0900 hrs.

THE SITUATION IN SICILY IS VERY SERIOUS
LIBERALS SAY.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party, commenting on the riotings which broke out yesterday in Catania observes that the official communiqué is laconic.

"The communiqué speaks about 'protests'. Protests against whom and against what? And what is more important what are the protesters? Details are not given at all. But what we get from the first news testify to the seriousness of the situation and the extent of the disorders.

"The situation in Sicily is extremely delicate. We know this long since. Disorders, bombs hurling, public edifices sacked, this is the usual sad story of all revolts.

"When we the Liberals do speak about order and free democracy, our opponents in bad faith or hastily accuse us of conservatism or flatly of reactionism.

"Such charges are more childish than vituperative. It is to be seen who is who profits from disorders, and whether pillages and fires are proofs of political renewal of will to justice or, on the contrary, a manifestation of inconsideration in search of adventures, or hirings paid by those who would make Italy appear capable to live only under a dictatorship."

END T MISS LEVITY.

1944

BULLETIN No 477

PAGE No 6

DECEMBER, 14, 1944
1300 hrs.

FRANCESCO LIBONATI.

Born August 7, 1899 in Rotonda (Potenza), Lawyer. Belonged to the editorial staff of "Il Paese" until this newspaper was suppressed by the Fascists. Thereafter he limited his activity to law practising in Rome. Was one of the most active organizers of liberal party and cared the press section during the underground action. Is a contributor of RIFORMAMENTO LIBERALE and since last September is Vice Secretary of the Party. After the liberation of Rome has been a member of the Municipal Administration as Alderman for Public Works.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
IS ACTIVE DESPITE THE WAR.

Despite the war in which almost all its State members are involved, the International Institute of Agriculture, whose HQ are in Rome, did not suspend its activity and accomplished during the past five years a considerable amount of work in the field of statistics, as well as in those of economical informations, phytopathological researches and of collecting works dealing with agriculture.

Recently upon request of the United Nations' Government, the Institute supplied valuable information of which agriculturists took considerable advantage. Presently the post of President of the Institute is vacant; Vice President is Dr. Guido Comolli, Argentine Delegate who is acting as Deputy President.

The General Secretary of the Institute, Prof Ugo Papi, well known expert, is author of "Preliminaries to post-war Plans", a book published by the Institute.

It is to be remembered that the Institute had promoted the European Agricultural Conference scheduled for 1939 and postponed since in consequence of the war.

For that Conference the Institute had accomplished a wide preliminary work gathering data and informations relating to the rural over-population, to the land reclamation, and to other most important problems connected with the war.

1969

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1939

BULLETIN No 478

PAGE No 5

DICE BIF 14.1944
1300 hrs.

MARIO FANO.

Born May 15, 1895 in Parma. Participated as officer to the first world war and was repeatedly wounded. Decorated with silver and bronze bravery medals. After retiring from Army graduated in Commercial Science, Engineering and Law. Was first Secretary and afterwards General Director of STIPEL and TIMO telephone companies respectively. Author of numerous works relating to telephone and broadcasting matters.

Being a Jew, in 1935 was compelled to relinquish the post of Administrator of Sotiapparelli Chemical Company of Turin. After the Armistice he succeeded in leaving the Aosta valley, where he was fighting with Italian Partisans and traversing the battle lines reached Southern Italy. Appointed Post and Telegraph UnderSecretary in the first Badoglio Cabinet, he successively maintained the same post.

GIAMBATTISTA RIZZO.

Born 1907 in Melilli (Siracusa). Lawyer, particularly expert of English and North American constitutional rights. In 1943 appointed Secretary of the Directorate of Lawyers' Union in Rome. During the German occupation was member of Lawyers Committee of action and member of underground National Committee of Liberal Party. After the liberation was appointed member of the Executive Liberal Committee. Is also member of the Committee for the reformation of the public Administration.

GIUSEPPE MONTALBANO.

Born in Santa Margherita Belice (Agrigento). Lawyer. In his youth began to study social and philosophical problems. As a Communist he acted openly until possible. Sentenced by the Socialist Special Tribunal together with other Communists who were abandoned after three years; so he devoted himself to his

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In recognition of this scientific activity he was appointed teacher of penal proceedings at the University of Palermo. Was Secretary of the Provincial Communist Federation of Palermo.

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