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(10/82 Edition)

Information Services

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Dec 1944

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

BULLETIN N° 481

December 14, 1944.
2000 hrs.

NEW GOV'T WILL FORMULATE
CONCRETE PLANS, AVOID POLITICS.

The first meeting of the new Italian Government, which will take place next Wednesday, Dec 20, will be dedicated to the approval of a concrete program of work which will be backed by the four Parties behind Bonomi.

The first Bonomi Government had also a concrete plan. It had two plans to be exact. One was political-constitutional and the other a practical one. The political-constitutional plan included: creation of an advisory assembly, administrative elections (elections of city aldermen and mayors), and preparation for a Constituent Assembly, to decide between Monarchy and Republic. The second plan, the practical one, included the war against Germany, help to the Allies, and fight against Fascism.

In practice, however, two plans were in conflict and therefore Bonomi decided to drop the political-constitutional one. He decided to give all his energies to the carrying out of the practical plan.

In fact in the program of the second Bonomi Cabinet no mention is made of administrative elections and instead of the Constituent Assembly one discusses the setting up of adivisory Committees to help the Government in solving problems such as food, housing, transports, the help to the partisans in the North, to the prisoners who come home, to the war stricken populations. This program cannot meet with the approval of Socialists and Action Party who accuse Bonomi of having betrayed Democracy by giving back the political initiative to the Lieutenat General of the Realm, thus playng into the hand of reaction. One can foresee sharp attacks on the Government from the opposition.

Inside the Government the Communists seem to favor the Socialist point of view calling for a political Government, more than one of technicians.

A point in favor of the new Government is that only four Parties are left in the Government and that therefore it should be

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Inside the Government the Communists seem to favor the Socialist point of view calling for a political Government, more than one of technicians.

A point in favor of the new Government is that only four Par-ties are left in the Government and that therefore it should be easier to reach agreement among them.

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SIR NOEL CHARLES RECEIVED BY DE GASPERI

The Foreign Minister Alcide De Gasperi received the British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles today.

Minister De Gasperi will be given a tea party at the Ameri-can Embassy tomorrow.

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BRAZILIAN AIR MINISTER VISITING ROME
"ITALIAN EMIGRANTS WELCOMED"

The Brazilian Air Minister, Doctor Sagardo Fillo, arrived in Rome today.

Interviewed by SI Minister Sagrado Fillo declared he is heading a military mission and is going to visit and inspect the Brazilian air forces operating in Italy.

"Our airmen," the Minister added, "are winning high merits for bravery and daring."

Sagardo Fillo, after visiting Naples, came to Rome. As soon as he arrived in the Eternal City went sight-seeing, making a tour of the monuments and the main points of attraction and historical interest.

"I was lucky with the weather", doctor Sagrado Fillo said smilingly" it was a wonderful day. The Brazilians love Italy and appreciate the work of thousands and thousands of Italians in our Country. They are faring well and are treated liberally. I am glad to state that we are ready to receive all Italians who are willing to work in our Country. My nurse was Italian. The second nemea of my wife is Italian because she is grand-niece of Italians. I wish well to your Country, to a quick recovery and a better future."

PIZZETTI COMPLETES TONAL COMPOSITION:
"ON DEATH"

"On Death" is the title of three lyrical compositions for pianoforte and baritone, which Ildebrando Pizzetti, the famous Italian composer, has completed this morning. They were composed on words by Niccolò Tomaseo, Michelangelo Buonarroti and the contemporary Itlian poet Manlio Dazzi.

A select very small group of musical amateurs, including Allied PWB experts managed today to force the Maestro to play for them. "On Death" are considered by Pizzetti topical compositions.

"L'oro" or "Gold" is the title of the latest Opera by the composer which will be produced in Italy and abroad as soon as arrangements are completed. It will be probably brought to America as soon as the music score has been copied. It was to be produced at Florence, in May 1943, for the Festival. The show was suspended at the last minute. Italy was in no mood for a Festival. But the Maestro is not pausing in his work. He is preparing the score for a new Opera, whose Libretto has yet no titled but whos romantic setting is in Italy in the XIV. Century.

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He also lately completed a"Concerto in Re" for violine and orchestra which Rome will hear next Winter during the symphonic season. Rome is also looking forward to hearing again after several years Pizetti's most ambitious Opera"Debora and Yaele" which, dealing with Jewish legends, had been banned by the Fascists from the Italian stage.

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VICE SECRETARY OF FASCIST PARTY ARRESTED

T[illegible]er Vice Secretary of the Fascist Party, Matteo Adinolfi, was arrested today following an order by the High Committee for the punishment of Fascist crimes. He is charged of having accomplished important actions to back the Fascist Regime. He has been taken to the Regina Coeli jail.

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Dec. 14, 1944

BANDITS ON THE APPIAN ROAD

Prompt reaction of Italian soldiers prevented last night a group of bandits from robbing the occupants of an Army motobus on the Appian highway. The motorbus, which carried officers and soldiers, as well as relatives of soldiers coming from Bari, was closely followed by a car with civilians on board and was speeding between Cisterna and Velletri shortly after one, when bandits brandishing sub-machineguns held up the vehicles and asked the passengers to surrender all their belongings. Bu the soldiers and the civilians, which outnumbered the bandits, offered resistance and compelled them to flee.

Some time before on the same spot a physician, who was travelling on his car, accompanied by a friend and the driver, was attacked by bandits, supposedely of the same gang. The bandits robbed the passengers and, as they tried to resist, fired several shots, mortally wounding the driver who later died. The doctor and his friend suffered minor injuries.

GENERALS TRIAL

At this point General Del Tetto went on to enumerate the details of the measures which were undertaken to free a battery at Pozzuoli and the Portici semaphore. They were liberated from the Germans. However, later on, the Germans managed to get the better of us because we had neither guns nor tanks.

" Therefore you can see, your Excellency, that at leats I did something in answer to Badoglio's appeal asking us to resist if we were attacked. What further could I do with only a few men, almost completely disarmed, who had very little combat training and were spread out over a very large area."

DEL TETTO: " There was no time and the arms were lacking. It would have been sending the people to slaughter without any useful result. I repeat, we did not have a single gun and the soldiers were tired, demoralised, worn out by the terrible trials they had undergone. And then in any case the Germans would have carried out reprisals against the civilian population. It would not have mattered if I had died. I might even die at this moment, but acertain it is that the people of Naples would have suffered terribly."

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The tone of voice of the defendant became very dramatic. At certain points a sob brke his voice and emotion seems to overcome him. At this point the general speaks about the Foria fight which tok place around the Naples Military District

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Barracks, which were under the command of colonel Dante Bedoni.
PRESIDENT: "How is it that, on the 11, you gave order to Bedoni to leave the Pizzofalcone Barracks and to burn the arms?"
DEL TETTO: "At 10 o'clock on that day a German officer on an armoured car brought me an ultimatum: by 3 o' clock the Military District had to be evacuated. If any further German soldiers were killed, as had already happened, the German Command would reply by carrying out reprisals against the City. Bedoni, whom I called on the telephone, told me that the Germans had been killed by Neapolitans hidden behind windows in nearby buildings. He had about one hundred men. Everything would have been destroyed, the barracks by this time were surrounded by tanks. The whole quarter would have been involved in the fighting. It was for this reason that I decided to obey the German ultimatum. This I did above all to save Neapolitans from terrick reprisals. Destroyed Warsaw may be a lesson."
PRESIDENT: "Now tell us something about the 10th. On that day general Pentimalli was in Naples. He had come from his HQ at Castmarciano."
DEL TETTO: "One of the gravest charges which are brought against me is that I sent 50 carabinieri to defend a German battery at Bagnoli. Let the truth be known. I did not send the carabinieri to defend about 200 German soldiers who were armed with guns, machineguns, handgrenades, but to stop the demonstrations of the crowd against the Germans. General Scholl, the German commander, told me that otherwise he would have exterminated the population."
PRESIDENT: "Why did not you arrest general Scholl when he came to threaten you in this manner?"
DEL TETTO: "When Scholl came to HQ I spoke about him to general Pentimalli, my superior officer. But he said he wouldn't even see him."
PRESIDENT: "On that day a meeting was held at HQ. At that time a series of grave incidents had taken place revealing German hostility to the population."
PUBLIC PROSECUTOR: "Please, read the list of the incidents..."
The President then reads out the list of incidents which took place in Naples from the 9th to the 11th of September, occupation of the road blocks at Pompei, of the control post at Sa[illegible]nea, riots at Torre Scassata...
DEL TE[illegible] (vivaciously) "All this did not concern the city

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DEL TETTO (vivaciously) "All this did not concern the city of Naples which was under my charge. In the area under my control the only incident which happened took place at the Military District barracks."

The General then goes on to affirm that he hoped that the Americans would have arrived at the latest by the 11.at Naples. He hoped the Germans would have retreated. Then speaks about his relations with the American command, to whom he asked by radio to make a landing North of Naples. The Americans asked for a complete picture of the German forces which were in that area. Del Tetto then had a complete plan of the German troop positions, including that of the Herman Goering Division on the Voltumo river, prepared. He himself wished to go to

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Salerno to confer with the American commander. On the evening of the 10 he heard about the fighting that had taken place between Italians and Germans in Piazza del Plebiscito. He could not go to Salerno because admiral Casardi, in command of Naval HQ, in the Southern Thyrrenium, told him that he did not have a motorboat. (The public laughs.) Casardi was also afraid of the Germans who were watching his HQ. Troops in charge of the defense of Royal Palace had made a sortie and shot against the Germans who had fled into the Royal Palace. Meanwhile [illegible] plan proposed by General Radice, to exchange prisoners who were captured in the skirmishes. Real Tetto, always fearing reprisals against the livilian population, said: "Let General Radice do as he pleases."
PRESIDENT: "Tell us about the mixed patrols of Italian and German soldiers which you authorized to maintain public order."
DEL TETTO: "I spoke about them with a German major who proposed to set them up by order of the German command with the aim of avoiding slaughter in the various districts of the city, to calm the people down, and to carry out conciliatory moves. I adhered to the proposals hoping that thus peace would be maintained for another day. I was certain that the following day the Americans would arrive."
PRESIDENT: "Let's go on to the 11, the last day... Is it true that you ordered a manifesto to be printed threatening the shooting of sixty innocent hostages as a reprisal in case the Germans were attacked?"
DEL TETTO: "In those days, irresponsible elements, especially in the Foria district, were shooting out of the windows without a proper patriotic organization. In order to repress the sporadic action on the part of irresponsible elements which would have led to serious reprisals on the part of the Germans I deemed it necessary to formulate the threates to intimidate the people. I ordered a draft made of the manifesto which I intended to submit for the approval of my superiors. But the text remained in draft form and was given to the colonel of the Staff for his approval. I never ordered the document to be issued, which, in truth, I wrote in a moment of excitement. I would never had it posted." 2327
PRESIDENT: "Why did you leave the command?"
DEL TETTO: "I received the first warning on the 10th. A German officer rang me up, speaking Italian, warning me that if the firing against the German columns at Capo di Chino

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DEL TETTO: "I received the first warning on the 10th. A
German officer rang me up, speaking Italian, warning me that
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had not immediately stopped they would have come to arrest
me. During the night I received a second warning. Later
on an interpreter informed me, while I was getting out of
my office, that my arrest was imminent. I therefore decided
to move from the hotel Bellavista, where my HQ was, nd which
could not be defended. I decided to move to a nearby locality
and to keep in touch by telephone with the Hotel. From there
I could have given orders. I selected the house of colonel
Maggi, in Via Tasso, near HQ, where there was a telephone."
PRESIDENT: "Why did you not go instead to St.Elmo Fort, where
at last you could have saved the military honour?"
DEL TETTO: "While I was looking for a lodging, the Germans
attacke the St Elmo Fort."

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PRESIDENT: "But when you left the Belvedere Hotel, you really left the command. As a matter of fact the Germans occupied the telephone exchange and you remained isolated. That is proved by the fact that on the following day, Scholl seized the city."
DEL TETTO: (in a weeping voice): "And how could one fight against the Goering Division? Anyway the commander of a unit can move where he wishes."
The President now reads the conclusion reached by the investigation carried out by generals Mario Arisio. In it general del Tetto is charged with having had an excessive preoccupation of being seized by the Germans and with having abandoned his command on Sept 11.
DEL TETTO: "But I had nothing left... Neither men nor weapons!"
PRESIDENT: "Is it true that you were too intimate with colonel Scholl? Is it true you used to go to dinner with him? Colonel Minniti affirmed it."
DEL TETTO: "All this is false."
PRESIDENT: "It has also been said that you in the afternoon were always drunk and therefore did not enjoy the trust and obedience of your inferiors."
DEL TETTO: "I suffer from diabetes. I carry on thanks to insuline. How could I always have been drunk? As for my connections with Scholl I only met him during the official ceremonies, to which I often asked not to participate, as for instance when Mussolini came to inspect the fleet. Only on August 17 I was received by Scholl. He received me coldly. Perhaps because I had been accused by the Secretary of the Fascist Party, Carlo Scorza, of being an Anti Fascist and opposed to the war with the Germans. Successively, only once, at a dinner given by the German Consul, I met col. Scholl. I always went to alone to the Theatre and to the Cinema. We shall see whether there is one witness able to justify to have seen me with the Germans. Monstruous things have been said against me. On the contrary my life in Naples has been an inferno as I was overburdened with too many tasks, superior to my forces. I was very tired in the evening. I used to retire at 9. Whever says the contrary is a liar."
"I'm not guilty of this," exclaims weeping the general, "I have always been an anti Fascist, an anti German. When Mussolini came to Saluzzo, I had nothing to do with him. [illegible] advantages by Fascism. None

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Del Tetto, wiping tears with his handkerchief, goes on to speak and weep together. "I am a poor rag, that's what I am."

With this last statement, his questioning has come to an end. The hearing is adjourned to tomorrow at 9.30 a.m. Del Tetto goes back to the dock. He looks worn out, panting, weeps, and is comforted by his lawyers. Also Pentimalli addresses to him a few kind words.

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BULLETIN 479

Dec. 11, 19[illegible]
1600 hrs.

GENERALS TRIAL
(continued from preceding issue)

General Del Dotto is the first to be questioned. He is led in front of the President by a Carabinieri lieutenant. The General stands on attention and the President invites him to sit down on a low armchair after having told him that the charges against him will first be read out and that then he will be able to say anything he wants.

The chancellor reads out the charges; the two Generals are accused of having collaborated with the Germans on September 8,1943 and afterwars in Naples, giving them help and assistance, omitting every defensive precaution, issuing orders aimed at preventing the Italian troops and the population from reacting to the attacks of the enemy, of having maintained continuous contacts with the enemy whose orders they obeyed, of having ordered the evacuation of barracks where Italian troops were offering resistance, of having destroyed weapons and surrendered German prisoners, of having abandoned their commands in mufti and taken refuge in private houses. Finally they are charged with having ordered the formation of mixed patrols of Italian and German soldiers to safeguard the enemy rearlines, with the publication of a manifesto which threatened reprisals and the capture of 60 civilians at random who would have been made responsible of anything that might have occurred, making thus, with a behaviour contrary to the military laws of honour, easy and possible the German occupation.

The accusation is the same made against Pietro Caruso and Vincenzo Azzolini and it provides, in the gravest instances, the death penalty by shooting in the back.

Del Dotto has been listening to the accusation sitting in his armchair; he has put on spectacles. The President invited the defendant to speak.

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The accusation is the same made against Pietro Caruso and Vincenzo Azzolini and it provides, in the worst instances, the death penalty by shooting in the back.

Del Dotto has been listening to the accusation sitting in his armchair; he has put on spectacles. The President invites the defendant to speak.

DEL DOTTO:"I was commander of the territorial area of the 19° Army Corps; I actually took command the first of September because I had been appointed August 16 but I had to inspection the various units I did not know before taking over."

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PRESIDENT:"Did you have at your disposal 6500 men of whom 3000 ready to be employed?"
DEL TETTO:" They were 6000 on paper; of those 3700 were employed in various duties like the providing of water to the town, the kitchens, as orderlies and so on, so that I could dispose only of 2000 men part of which were cut off Naples by the Germans on the evening of September 9. In Naples I could count only on 1700 men."
PRESIDENT:" On September 4 di the Army Command in Potenza communicate you the famous "Memorandum 44" ?"
The President then reads the document in which, in a conventional way, the Germans are called "Communists". The memorandum put the commanders in guard against actions that the "Communists" were on the point of ~~doing~~ carrying out and prescribed the counter-measures. It ordered the elimination of German airforce commands, the destruction of fuel deposits, the severing of communications. It adivised:"Better carry out only few action but well organised. The order will become effective after receipt of a conventional telegram or on initiative of those to whom it is adressed ."

DEL TETTO, who has in his hand a bunch of fettings, is getting excited and talk with a declamatory tone. He explains that he had not enough time to put into action the Memorandum 44.
PRESIDENT:" And what measures did you take on your own initiative ?"
DEL TETTO:"No plan had been prepared by my predecessor. Nobody told me that the Armistice was imminent when I took over command."
PRESIDENT:"Had nothing been prepared in Naples in the eventuality of an Anglo-American landing?"
DEL TETTO:" Naples was comprised in the coastal area under command of General Marino. It was not up to me to deal with that sort of operations. How could I have done it with such an ~~extremely~~ cumbersome command as mine was? How could I prepare a plan within few days? And then , I repeat, that was not up to me."
PRESIDENT:"Did you inspect the sector entrusted to you?"
DEL TETTO:"This was a task for the Colonels. Certainly if I had

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PRESIDENT:"Did you inspect the sector entrusted to you?"

DEL TETTO:"This was a task for the Colonels. Certainly if I had known of the Armistice I should have behaved in another way. On September 2 I was ordered to transfer to Calabria two Battallions. How could I foresee that within a few days I would have been at grips with the Germans? Just think that on September 8 I had prepared a dinner in my home for the German Consul, in restitution of a dinner he offered me few days before."

PRESIDENT:"ON September 3, soon after the Armistice was declared; what measures did you take ?"

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DEL TETTO:" I tried to recuperate all the troops available. I summoned all the units commanders to this end, to have the so-called"Beta plan" carried out, with the view of opposing the German forces."
PRESIDENT:"One says that on September 9 you issued a phonogramm to prevent the soldiers from joining the antiGerman demonstrations and [illegible] ordering them to show the utmost politeness towards the Germans."
DEL TETTO:" The phonogramm is a fake!(aloud) I swear it for the eyes of my son! The phonogramm was certainly made by the Germans. It is inconsistent in its substance and form. How could I on September 9 prevent manifestation when the Armistice was already an accomplished and public event? I did not make it and besisdes all it must have been made by an incompetent."
PRESIDENT:" But General Arisio of the War Ministry, at the end of his enquest, says that the phonogramm is a typical instance of the mentality that inspired all your actions. You, as a matter of fact, thought the the Germans would have left quickly and in peace. In the contrary on the 9th the Germans had already begun their hostile actions occupying many strongholds. How did you react to these actions?"
DEL [illegible]:"Your Excellency, I had only news about the facts that [illegible] taking place around me. I completely ignored what was happening in the provinces."

(to be continued)

TERUZZI SENTENCED TO 6 YEARS

The former Fascist Minister for Africa, Attilio Teruzzi, was sentenced in his absence to 6 years and 3 months jail for having assaulted and menaced Public Prosecutor Gabriele Pepe; of whom the Fascist boss demanded the restitution of objects which had been confiscated to him by the fist Badoglio Government. His accomplice Enrico Bianchi, also absebt, was sentenced to 5 years and 5 months jail. Both are to be submitted to two years vigilance by the police after the release from jail. The third defendant, solicitor Luigi Licci, who was in the dock, has been acquitted for lack of evidence.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N°477 DECEMBER, 14.194
0900Hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Modena and other cities of Emilia region under Fascist terrorism.

IL POPOLO.Christian Democrat.

Bonomi held incapable to implement Democracy in Italy.
ITALIA LIBERA: Party of Action.

General Pertinalli and Del Tetto on trial to-day.
AVANTI!Socialist.

A revolt in the military prison of Otranto quelled by a strong detachment of Italian troops. The jail completely destroyed.

IL TEMPO.Indipendent.

Germany preparations for a third world war. (Article by Benedetto Croce.)

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

Palmiro Togliatti reports to the Communist organizations in Rome the latest developments and outlines the objectives of the Party.

UNITA'.Communist.

WHY COMMUNISTS HELPED BONOMI
TO SOLVE THE CABINET CRISIS. 2322

Vice Prime Minister Palmiro Togliatti reported to local leaders of the Communist Party on the recent Cabinet crisis, explaining the reasons of the attitude of the Party in this connection.

Togliatti said - informs UNITA'(Communist) - that the Communist Party's [redacted] intervention aimed to avoid

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Togliatti said - informs UNITA'(Communist) - that the Communist Party's [illegible] intervention aimed to avoid the prolongation of the crisis and the danger that a delay could lead to the forlation of a so-called "technicians' Cabinet" with the participation of more or less disguised reactionary persons outside the National Liberation Committee.

The Communist Party decided to participate in order to defend the popular conquests and the exigencies of the Nation.

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Above all the Italian Communist Party, added Togliatti,fought during the crisis for the elaboration of a Government program that be really Democratic, When this objective was reached the discussion became more easy and the crisis neared its solution.

Substantially the Communists faced the dilemma: follow the road of National unity and the policy of fighting against the Invaders and the Fascists,without reopening the discussion on points already fixed at Naples, otherwise break the unity of Nation and anti-Fascist forces following a politics of revolutionary words, which could have been proper for the old extremism and not for the steel battalions of the proletariat. Togliatti affirmed that following this second course would have been ruinous for the working class, of which the Communist Party is the vanguard.

GERMANY IS PREPARING A 3RD WORLD WAR, BENEDETTO CROCE WARNS.

Benedetto Croce in an article of the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party, reveals the latest English and American publications regarding Germany's preparations for a third world war.

"Italian readers" Croce observes," should be informed about the writings of American authorities on Foreign affairs.

"They are very illuminating" The eminent philosopher and Lberal veteran quotes at lenght an article by Henry C. Wolte of the American Mercury, which explains Nazi technique and Himmler, Goebbels and Koch and other Gestapo chieftains plans, which by brutal and mercyless destructions carried out and to be completed in all occupied territories of Europe, and robberies, deportations, executions, tortures, depredations, fifth column activities, propaganda warfare and so forth pursue the sole objective of preparing a third world war.

Benddetto Croce warns against fostering di sensions in the liberated contries and call the political parties and leaders to face the danger which is a real and not an imaginary one.

Croce calls to mind from a lofty sphere of thought , the superior interests of mankind

"This" Croce concludes - is particularly advisable

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"This - Croce concludes - is particularly advisable in Italy where are too many parties that are pursuing their particular tendencies.

"Such particular tendencies which the parties had resolved to set temporarily aside, for the sake of the common godd, are instead stirring up fruitless agitations, that only produce disorders and damages for the society as a whole, or cause waste time and compel others to waste time

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about impractical questions, even academically irritating and boring down so often to the Italian political debates something of backward and provincial in comparison with the debates that with highier thoughts, broader knowledge of men and things more lively historical sense, engage the interest and fill the mind of other nations, to which we were once equal and with which we should bear again a proper relation by making some step upward at the present."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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BULLETIN No 476

2000 hrs

ITALIAN OUT OF SWITZERLAND SURPRISED

TOKIO IS SO FAR FROM MAN AND BLOOD

Relation between Italian refugees in Switzerland are somewhat difficult, according to what we learned to-day from one of the prominent personalities who just returned by plane from Lugano. While in the Vatican the anti Fascists sheltered there till June 5 were alone by themselves, as the Fascists only came in as they left, in Switzerland Fascists (of the non Republican variety) and Fascists of all shades are forced more or less to live together in the same boarding houses, drink in the same cafés.

Vittorio Cini (former Minister of Communications in Mussolini's last legal Government, who escaped from Dachau concentration camp), Count Giuseppe Volpi (public utilities magnate and former Minister of Finance), Giuseppe Bastianini (former Ambassador to London, Mussolini's last Minister of Foreign Affairs, condemned to death for his vote in the Grand Council), and Dino Alfieri (known as the Fretilland Dino, Minister of Propaganda and Mussolini's Ambassador to Berlin, condemned to death for his vote in the Grand Council) meet on the sidewalks well known anti Fascist personalities (like the men who just arrived in Rome by plane) who spent twenty years waiting for deliverance from tirannny.

Besides the 350 politicians of all shades who are concentrated in Lugano, there are 30,000 Italian soldiers in concentration camps. Life in concentration camp is an earnest thing. You...

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

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talk little, study a lot, work hard. They organised lectures, frequent Swiss Universities, and asked the Italian prominent refugees professors to teach them. They passed with an average of 27/30 all their examinations.

The politicians debate the future of the Country, Europe, Switzerland, capitalist society. They accuse all those to the Left of them of being Fascist. Controversies are frequent and vigorous, witnessing the re-built of democratic freedom among Italians.

Relations with North Italy are frequent. Of course the price of crossing the border is now higher. While for 7000 lire one crossed the Alps in September 1943, it takes at least 50.000 now. Thetechnique is of course secret and cannot be divulged.

What is the impression of Rome of these men? Well... some of them hoped the plane would get here before the Cabinet crisis was over...nevertheless, they are glad to be here. They are amazed to find Rome so far away from the war, blood, suffering. News of people, their friends, relatives, sons butchered by the Germans filter daily to their Swiss recesses. Here, the war is distant, smothered by censorship and lack of direct contacts. News get to Rome with such difficulty, through men of different languages, that it sounds like the account of another distant country. While in Lugano one received daily gossip from occupied Italy. It is an Italian war, in the North. It is a foreign war in Rome.

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

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They are glad to be here but slightly disappointed to see Italians use their newly received liberty with such small re-

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sults, However, they are willing to serve their Country,

should their Country want them. If the plane had arrived

just a few days earlier...

News of Germany: Swiss Gossip has it that the Germans are withdrawing from the Balkans, Hungary, North Italy, but concentrating all their power in the North, on the French and Russian ~~xxxxxx~~ fronts. They may resist all winter and longer. There is no immediate hope of a German collapse. Hitler has disappeared. Himmler holds the Country together, not as the exponent of the Party, as most foreigners think, but(some Swiss say) as the edponent of the General Staff. Germans would like to open negotiations with the United Nations and feelers are out...This last bit of gossip has been circulating through Switzerland since 1939.

SARAGAT NOT GOING TO PARIS AS ENVOY

Former Minister without portfolio, Socialist Giuseppe Saragat, authorised SI to deny the story of his appointment as Italian representative to DeGaulle's Government.

"I have read this story this morning,"he said,"and have been surprised. I know absolutely nothing about it. Anyhow it is to be remembered that diplomatic relations between Italy and France have not been restored yet. It is therefore premature to talk about the appointment of representatives;"

SERIES OF NEW ITALIAN STAMPS TO BE ISSUED SOON

A new series of Italian stamps will be issued soon. There will be an extracharge the proceedings of which will be devoted to reconstruction and charitable works.

BONOMI GETS MEMORANDUM OF GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

Premier Ivanoe Bonomi received this morning Giuseppe Di Vittorio, General Secretary of the Confederation of Labour. Di Vittorio handed to the P.M. the memorandum of the General Confederation covering emergency problems relting to the

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

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The Prime Minister assure Di Vittorio that the Government realize the difficult situation of the working people and will examine with the keenest interest the proposals put forward by the Confederation. The memorandum was also consigned to the Vice Premiers Palmiro Togliatti and Giulio Rodinò.

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BULLETIN 175 Dec. 13, 1944

FASCIST HOME SECRETARY AND CLARETTA'S BROTHER TRIED FOR THEFT AND SMUGGLING OF CURRENCIES

Guido Buffarini Guidi, presently Home Secretary of the Fascisti Republic and Marcello Petacci, brother of Claretta, the last mistress of Dictator Benito, will soon be tried by the ordinary tribunal as the High Committee for the punishment of Fascist crimes has today transmitted to the judges the dossier of the trial instructed against them. They are charged of having stolen values belonging to the State and of having smuggled foreign currencies. Other defendants are Guglielmo Persichetti, a relation of the Petaccis, Luigi Targioni and Antonio Vezzani.

TWO TRAITOR GENERALS TO BE TRIED TOMORROW

The two traitor Generals, Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto, charged of having failed in defending Naples from the Germans, will be tried tomorrow in the Sapienza building, the old seat of the Rome University. The two Generals are kept in the Regina Coeli Jail, where Roberto Ochetto, right-hand-man of Pietro Caruso, executioned Chief of the Rome Fascist police, is acting as their secretary. Ochetto, who was sentenced to 30 years jail, is growing a small beard and is helping the two Generals in writing their memorandums.

A question of protocol arose when the problem of escorting the two Generals to the tribunal was debated. If they are considered still Generals they should be escorted by officers of the same rank. It was in the end decided to consider them decayed from their rank and therefore to dispatch them to the High Court under the guard of plain policemen.

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TERUZZI'S DEFENCE ASKS FOR ACQUITTAL

The defenders of Attilio Teruzzi, former Fascist Minister

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TERUZZI'S DEFENCE ASKS FOR ACQUITTAL

The defenders of Attilio Teruzzi, former Fascist Minister for Italian Africa, of Enrico Bianchi and Luigi Licci, all three charged of having assaulted and menaced a magistrate in the early days of Fascism, asked for an acquittal. While Teruzzi and Bianchi are in North Italy, Licci sits in the dock. The sentence will be given tomorrow.

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

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

BULLETIN N°474 DECEMBER 13.1944
1300 hrs:

ONLY GOLD LEFT TO TREASURY IS SOLERI'S SILENCE.

"What can you tell the Press?" asked a "SI" reporter this morning to Marcello Soleri, Liberal, Minister of Treasury.

"The only gold I have left is my silence", replied Soleri opening his hands and looking skyward. "I shall not waste that."

1945 CROP FORECASTS TOO OPTIMISTIC, AGRICULTURALISTS say.

A statement of the Italian Federation of Agricultura[illegible] cautioned to-day against excessive optimism in regard to the official forecasts on the Italian production for the current agricultural year 1944-45 given out in a report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest in conjunction with the Allied SubCommission for Agriculture.

"It would be dangerous - the agriculturists assert, if the Allies made their estimate of the food requirements of the Italian people in the above mentioned report and drew up their plans accordingly.

The 1936 production level is taken as basis starting point for foreseeing the prospective agricultural output; was an exceptional year and therefore it may be deceiving.

The Federation observes that the report dates back to the last Spring when it was hoped for the liberation [illegible] of Italy by the end of 1944.

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A statement of the Italian Federation of Agricultura[illegible] cautioned to-day against excessive optimism in regard to the official forecasts on the Italian production for the current agricultural year 1944-45 given out in a report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest in conjunction with the Allied SubCommission for Agriculture.

"It would be dangerous - the agriculturists assert, if the Allies made their estimate of the food requirements of the Italian people in the above mentioned report and drew up their plans accordingly.

The 1936 production level is taken as basis starting point for forecasting the prospective agricultural output; was an exceptional year and therefore it may be deceiving.

The Federation observes that the report dates back to the last Spring when it was hoped for the liberation of the whole of Italy by the end of 1944.

The report does not take in account the damages of the prolungation of war in Northern Italy which might be of such extension as to belie all forecasts regarding agricultural output.

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

PAPAL AUDIENCES.

Pius XII received this morning Raffaele C. Guariglia former Italian Ambassador to the Holy See, the Italian Plenipotentiary Minister Vincenzo Berardi, the French Minister to the Holy See Hubert Guerin and Professor Ludwig Curtiss, German Archeologist who is celebrating to-day his 70th birthday.

At 11 o' clock the Pope attended in the Throne Room the Advent Preaching. Several Cardinals, prelates and chiefs of religious orders were also present.

The preacher was father Michelangelo da Cavallana.

1337
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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EUGENIO REALE.

Born in Naples 1905. Graduated in Medecine in 1927. Practised at the University clicnic and United Hospitals of Naples. Arrested in 1931 and sentenced to 10 years for having reorganized the Communist Party. In 1937 succeeded in reaching Paris, where became editor of anti-Fascist daily:"La Voce degli Italiani."In 1940, at the ve of German entry in Paris was arrested and assigned to concentration camp. The military Tribunam of Toulouse sentenced him for having reorganized the Italian Communist Party in France.

In April 1943 he was handed to Italian police authorities and lodged in the Imperia penitentiary, wherefrom he was released in September 1943. Was Communist representative in the Committee of National Liberation at Naples. Later was appointed member of High Court of Justice.

Editor of Neapolitan daily "La Voce" since its formation and member of the Communist Party Directorate.

MARIO PALERMO.

Born in Naples 1898. Penal lawyer. Voluntarily participated to first world war and was wounded. Since 1925 joined the anti-Fascist movement and maintained contacts with political exiles. After the liberation of Naples was appointed City Alderman and thereafter War UnderSecretary in the third Badoglio Cabinet, which post he maintained in the first Bonomi Cabinet.

SALVATORE SCOCA.

Born 1894, in Calitri(Province of Avellino). Graduated in Law, entered the judicial career; then was teacher of Financial Science at the Universities of Trieste and Rome. Author of various works of judicial, economical and financial character. During the German occupation participated to political activity of the Christian Democratic Party, particularly devoting himself to the elaboration of an organic scheme of taxation system. Was chef de cabinet of Industry and Commerce and Labor Ministry in the first Bonomi Cabinet.

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BU[illegible] DECEMBER 13.1944
1300 hrs.

CESARE GABRIELLI.

Well known Calabrian lawyer and author of important economican and juridicial essays. Was always an anti-Fascist and had cocections with General Luigi Capello and with Tito Zaniboni before the latter attempted to the life of Mussolini. Participated to Bari Congress as representative of the Liberal Party.

RENATO MORELLI

Born 1909 in Campobasso. Graduated in Law and Social Sciences. Actively participated to the reconstruction of the Liberal Party. Member of Naples Committee of Liberation. Participated to Bari Congress. Contributor of Party's newspapers and magazines. Was member of last Badoglio Cabinet, as UnderSecretary at the Presidency, and of first Bonomi Cabinet as UnderSecretary for Italians abroad.

GERMANO CASSIANI.

Born in Spezzano Calabro (Cosenza) September 3, 1903. Graduated in Law discussing a thesis that called the attention of Fascist press inasmuch it was related to the right of individual and collective resistance and to the right of rebellion. Practised penal law at Cosenza and edited in 1931 the juridical magazine "Tribunali calabresi."

Was one of the most active organizers of Catholic movement. During German occupation participated to underground anti-Fascist movement and organized the Christian Democratic Party in Calabrian region.

CARLO BASSANO

Born in Naples 59 years ago. At early age began to participate to political struggles. After the assassination of Giacomo Matteotti became member of Democratic Committee of opposition and of the Central Committee of the Associati[illegible] Democratic Control. In the meantime took part in the political life of Abruzzi's region, where he had settled,

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During the Fascist Regime devoted himself to law practising and in the past few years was member of Central Committee of Labor Democratic Party. Was Justice UnderSecretary in the first Bonomi Cabinet.

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GENERAL ERNESTO PELLEGRINO.

Born 1884 in Foggia. In 1905 entered the Artillery Academy of Turin. With the rank of Lieutenant participated to Ita-Turkish war and was decorated with bronze bravery medal. In 1913 entered the Air Service and during the first world war participated, with the rank of Captain and then of Major, to several bombing and chasing actions. At the conclusion of first world war he retired but was recalled in service in 1925 with the rank of Lieutenat Colonel and was appointed General Director at the Air Ministry. In 1936 was promoted Brigadier General and commanded the II air zone. Placed in the reservist list, was again recalled to the active service in 1940 and two years later was promoted Squadron General.

During German occupation he remained in Rome but abstained from military activity and resumed his post after the liberation. August 1.1944 was appointed chairman of the Special Commissions charged of the discrimination of Generals and colonels of Aviation. Was Air UnderSecretary in the previous Bonomi Cabinet.

UMBERTO FIORE.

Born 1898 in Messina. At early age joined the Socialist movement and in 1919 was Secretary of Messina's branch of the Socialist Party,as well as Secretary of Labor Chamber of the same city. In 1921, joined the Communinst Party and was appointed Secretary of the Federation of electrix industry employees of Lombardy. In 1926 was sentenced to 8 years imprisonement for his anti-Fascist activity. In 1941 was assigned to a concentration camp, wherfrom was released in 1943.

Presently Secretary of Messina Labor Chamber and member of the Municipal Administration of the same city, as Alderman for Public Works.

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Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

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

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN Nº 473 DECEMBER, 13. 1944
0900 hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Socialists plan a constructive opposition, will support the new Government as far as the solution of emergency problems is concerned.

AVANTI! Socialist.

The Navy detachment in Rome unreactive because of scarse food and bad lodging.

AVANTI! Socialist.

Benedetto Croce in a letter addressed to his friends of the Liberal Party gives an acoount of his negotiations with Bonomi for the solution of the crisis. The eminent philosopher and Liberal leader says he opposed the creation of two posts of Vice Premier for the Communists and Christian Democrats, which Bonomi defined as the "Parties representing the major movements of the Italian people." Croce was surprised at the move taken by Bonomi without consulting previously the head of the Liberal Party and made his objections to the fashicnable formula of differentiating the parties not according to their principles but according an imaginary seizing up of the so-called masses which might not stand the text of the elections. Howevery Croce adds, Bonomi had already taken a plan to the Communists and Christian Democrats . To avoid further complications Croce abstained from insisting on his objections and deemed advisable to ask only a post of Minister without Portfolio for the Liberals.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

Actionists say that the make up of the new Government is unsatisfactory on several accounts. The Undersecretariat for

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

Actionists say that the make up of the new Government is unsatisfactory on several accounts. The Undersecretariat for Press ought to be liquidated. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is to be purged. De Gasperi should abide by his pledge to defend the Italian rights of self-determination.

ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.

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THE SOCIALISTS' MODERATE OPPOSITION COMMENTED BY CATHOLIC PAPER.

Commenting the attitude of Socialists towards the new Bonomi Cabinet, IL POPOLO (Catholic) writes:

"Anyhow the Socialists will conduct a moderate opposition; moderate, at least, in the space, because, though are hostile to Bonomi Government, they do not want to loose the charges and the Commissaryships that the same Bonomi's Government has granted to them.

"A party communiquée, unintentionally ironical, says that ' the comrades who participate to public administrations or have any political or administrative posts, are invited to remain to their places.'

"The Socialists who left the Viminal to begin their way toward Aventine, have halted on some other hill at Rome."

SOCIALISTS ARE OUT FOR CONSTRUCTIVE OPPOSITION.

The Government is slipping back to right. This is proved by the make up of the second Bonomi Cabinet," writes AVANTI! organ of the Socialist Party. But given the circumstances:" we propose to practice a construstive opposition.

"This does not mean we are going to set down..We are fully aware that the new Government is not fit to democratize the Country. We will devote our efforts to make of the Socialist Party the primary move of the Democratic energies in the country."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS:Through an oversight we omitted in the official list ofthe new UnderSecretaries the name of Enrico Paresce for Labor. Here is the complete list: Presidence of the Council:Giuseppe Spataro. Foreign Affairs: Eugenio Reale. Italians abroad: Ernesto Morelli. Interior: Enrico Molé. Occupied Italy: Aldovrando Medici Tornaquinci. Justice: Dante Veroni. Finance: Cesare Gabriele. Treasury: Salavatore Scoca. War:Mario Palermo. Navy: Carlo Bassano. Aviation: Ernesto Pellegrino. Edu[illegible]

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

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ITALIAN CONFEDERATION OF LABOR ASKS FOR COLLECTIVIZATION
OF BAKERIES AND FLOUR-MILLS.
DI VITTORIO EXPLAINS IN ADVANCE TO "SI"
THE REQUESTS THAT WILL BE HANDED TO-DAY TO BONOMI.

The Italian General Confederation of Labor will hand to-day to the Government a memorandum containing the claims of Italian workingmen.

Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Communist Secretary of the Confederation has elucidated to "SI" the memorandum as follows:

"The Confederation will suggest to the Government to promote a meeting of representatives of the three employers Confederations, -merchants, industrialists, and agriculturists- as well as of our Confederation, in order to reach an agreement in principle such to assure a long period of tranquillity to the Country, avoiding labor agitations that, especially during the winter, which appears to be one of the most hard in the history of our nation, could assume a character of wide and disquieting consequences.

"The claims of workingmen are divided in three groups: First group: improvement of alimentation of the population at large and of the workers in particular. The Country's reconstruction greatly depends on Labor. We want to insure a minimum of nourishment to those who devote their energy to the Country. First of all it is necessary to increase the bread ration. The Labor Confederation believes that such an increase could be obtained through the following three measures.

1) A greater control to which the workingmen should participate, in order that the whole wheat production be pooled in the people's granaries.

2) Government's agreements with Allied for obtaining a larger supply of cereals, according Roosevelt's promise.

3) Participation of workers' masses to the control and management of flour mills and bakeries.

The bread ration is not sufficient, but in the cities people that has money can purchase flour and bread at the Black Market. We are convinced that, according to informations gathered by our Confederation, [illegible] the bread Black

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The bread ration is not sufficient, but in the cities people that has money can purchase flour and bread at the Black Market. We are convinced that, according to informations gathered by our Confederation, [illegible] the bread Black Market is supplied principally by millers and bakers.

Our thesis is strenghtened by the results of a certain number of experiments.

In some Italian cities which are distant among them - Naples, Palermo, Bari - the Communes and the workingmen's cooperatives [illegible] ores took care of the management and of the

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continuity of operation of some flour-mills and bakeries which had been closed by Police.

In every case in which the workers or the Commune took charge of them, a better quality of bread has been obtained, as far as baking, leavening and salting are concerned.

At the end of themonth there was a srplus of flour. In other words it has been demonstrated that it is possible to obtain, from a given quantity of wheat, a quantity of flour larger than that the millers claim; from a given amount of flour it is possible to obtain a larger quantity of bread.

Upon these ewperiments we come to the conclusions that by the collective management of mills and bakeries we should be able to save a considerable quantity of flour. The black market would receive a hard blow if the millers are no longer able to help its operations and the bread ration is increased."

The General Confederation of Labor suggests in the first section of its proposals to change completely the methods so far employed against the black market. The way pursued by the Government in its vain attempt to crack down on the black market is two fold. The Authorities decree fixed prices which are seldom in accordance with the real conditions of the markets and police control. Neither succeeded. The General Confederation of Labor proposes to create municipal food bureaus under the direction of the General Commissariat for Alimentation and the control of the Mayors, and make such agencies operative with the representatives of all local associations, that is the entire population.

The municipal bureau should be invested with the task of providing for the supplies and of fixing the sale prices. The prices should be economic that is ensure an equitable remuneration for the capital and the work of the producer.

The municiapl food bureaus should have the right to avail themselves of all transportation means existing in the area, and pay for them convenient fares.

"This system should not fail. Our objective is twofold; the liquidation of the blackmarket and the moral rebirth of the Italian people. Even if the municipal bureau [illegible] the same price as the one practiced

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"This system should not fail. Our objective is twofold; the liquidation of the blackmarket and the moral rebirth of the Italian people. Even if the municipal bureau pay to the producers the same price as the one practiced by blackmarket agents, it would eleiminate the long chain of middlemen that are responsible for prices skyrocketing.

Too many people are now no longer used to work, especially in the cities, and they get ahead by joinging the army of the blackmarketeers. We are out for reeducating to productive work all Italians. One of the best way to achieve the aim is to liquidate the black market. 2285

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Furthermore our proposals should prove helpful on taking a census of our national resources."

The General Confederation of Labor demands the restoration of free exchange of all merchandises and commodities and the abolition of permits which are described as "sources of corruption" and allied of the blackmarket.

Second group: It regards the popular demands of economic nature.

The Confederation asks the extension of the "thirteenth" month to all wage earners, the state and semioffical agencies employees that hereto have not been recipient of such benefit. Beside the "thirteenth" month payment the employees should not take in account the basic wages alone which is still more or less the same as years ago, but the total remunerations of the workers, that is the basic wage plus the various family allowances and cost of living bonuses.

Third group: The Confederation aims to avoid labor agitations that might trouble the Allied war efforts. Therefore asks that the minimum indispensable for living be granted to the workingmen.

The Confederation suggests to adopt a flexible scale for fixing salaries, so that the index of cost of living coincides with the workers' remuneration. The salary adjustments should be effected every two months.

Secondly the Confedeation suggests to increase the cost of living bonusas to retired and invalidated workers. Presently the workers pension amount to nearly 150 lire per month, scarcely less than what is necessary to purchase the bread. The Confederation asks for an increase of not less than twenty lire per day; funds should be obtained through contributions by employers and employees as well as by the State.

The memorandum of the Confederation concludes requesting the Government to elaborate a programme of urgent works of public and private utility in order to secure occupation for manual and intellectual unemployed workers.

After the first world war, in an analogous but perhaps better situation than presently, the State spent several milliards of lire for unemployment doles. To-day workers do not ask for dole, but work. They want to contribute to the economic and moral revival of the Country. Government

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COLL. ETC. 72 EXTRA EXTRA EXTRA Dec. 12, 1944

20 hrs.

"ITALY ASKS FOR UNDERSTANDING" - BONOMI

(An exclusive declaration to SI)

" Italy merely asks to the world for understanding", declared P.M. Ivanoe Bonomi to SI, in an exclusive interview, at the end of the first meeting of the new Cabinet..

"When the world will be convinced, he added, "that Italy has been a victim of the Fascist domination and that now she has re-assumed, with absolute sincerety, her traditional democratic stand, Italy will have won her major battle. I feel confident that all Italy's friends will witness in her favour that she has much suffered and is still suffering for her liberation."

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ITALIAN REPUBLICAN CRITICISM OF CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT AT THE COMMONS

Under the caption "The hope of Deads" L. VOCE REPUBBLICANA referring to Churchill's statement at the Commons against the Greek Partisans, and after recalling that those "bandits" - as Churchill described them - have resisted to the invaders, thus carrying their stone to the building of New Europe, which is the last hope of the warfallen, wonders how a lofty man, as Churchill is, could ignore the legitimate expectations of the peoples of Europe and destroys with his own hands the gratefulness that peoples owe to him for his defense of world's freedom against the Nazi-Fascist monster.

"Let us hope - adds the Republican paper - that it be not so, and that the last speech at the Commons, whose tone was so hard and scoffing for Greeks and for us Italians, be soon denied by facts. British and American press have not spared their criticism on the speech; on the other part, those 319 abstentions at the sitting of Commons would be sufficient for understanding that England does not partake in the opinion of Curchill relating to European reconstruction. The National Liberation Committee and the ELAS are organizations that in Italy and in Greece are mirroring the political situation that sprung out from underground struggle and from guerilla. Allied recognized those organizatins, they strenghtened them both materially and morally in order to create a not negligible harassement at the back of Germans; now, after the liberation, they would pretend that the Partisans, after laying down their arms, lay down also their fate to those same men who are the emanation of those same classes on which weighs the responsability of the national disaster".

POPE'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR

OSSERVATORE ROMANO says that, in occasion of Christmas, the Pope, as he did in previous years, has sent copious donations to the victims of the war through the Papal representatives

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO says that, in occasion of Christmas, the Pope, as he did in previous years, has sent copious donations to the victims of the war through the Papal representatives in all Countries. Special care shall be devoted to war prisoners in the United States and Australia, the those who are interned in Germany and to the Polish population that fled from Warsaw.

The Pope has also addressed the following message to

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all victims of the war:

"Our beloved sons, war prisoners, interned, refugees, all that in this long lasting conflict are suffering, victims of the war, and are hauling along all the world reads their sorrows, their mourning, their tears, be they assisted by the Saviour of men, by the unique and powerful Restorer of distressed manhood, as bearer of liberation after so prolonged agony. And in order that the announcement of peace, brought once again by Bethlehem's Angels to the distressed world, be for them a merry presage for the end of their evils and bearer of renewed life in the fruitful charity, we impart to all the Apostolic Benediction, propitiator of the Divine Mercy.

(signed) PIUS PP XII

MINISTERS SWORN IN

This afternoon at 4 the new Ministers of the second Bonomi Government took the oath to the Lieutenant General of The Realm at the Quirinale Palace. The wording of the oath was that agreed upon at Salerno; "The members of the Government take the oath on their honour to exercise their functions in the supreme interest of the Country and not to accomplish, until the Constituent Assembly is convoked, actions that can prejudice in any way the solution of the constitutional issue."

The ceremony took place in the hall in front of the Lieutenant's office which leads to the so-called Hall of the Battles. The witnesses were General Adolfo Infante, First Aide de camp of the Lieutenant General and Captain Michele Cavalle, Ordinance Officer of His Highness.

Palmiro Togliatti, Communist, Vice P.M. and Umberto Tupini, Christian Democrat, Minister of Justice, left at 4, 25. The others 10 minutes later all together.

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THE OFFICIAL LIST OF THE UNDERSECRETARIES

Here is the official list of the Undersecretaries approved by the Cabinet to-day:

PRESIDENCY Giuseppe Spataro, Christian Democrat
FOREIGN AFFAIRS Eugenio Reale, Communist
INTERIOR Enrico Molé, Labor Democrat
ITALIANS ABROAD Renato Morelli, Liberal
PRESS,THEATRICALS AND TOURISM Francesco Libonati, Liberal
JUSTICE Dante Veroni, Labor Democrat
FINANCE Cesare Gabriele, Liberal
TREASURY Salvatore Scoca, Christian Democrat
WAR Mario Palermo, Communist
NAVY Carlo Bassano, Labor Democrat
MERCHANT MARINE Giuseppe Montalbano, Communist
AVIATION Ernesto Pellegrini, Independent
EDUCATION Renato Mattarella, Christian Democrat
PUBLIC WORKS Gennaro Cassiani, Christian Democrat
AGRICULTURE Antonio Segni, Christian Democrat
INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE Umberto Fiore, Communist
TRANSPORTS Giambattista Rizzo, Liberal
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS Mario Faro, Independent
OCCUPIED TERRITORY Aldovrando Medici Tornaquinci, Liberal

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS [illegible]
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THE FIRST MEETING
OF SECOND BONOMI CABINET
PLEDGES TAKEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The second Bonomi Cabinet met to-day the forst time at 1700 hours at the Viminale Palace. Bonomi declared that he took two pledges to United Nations and called the attention of the Ministers to this fact. He took pledge whereby assured the Allied that the institutional truce will be respected by all. In conformiti with the spirit and the letter of the oath taken by all Ministers, each member of the Government is due to abstain from jeopardising any way the issue of the constitutional form of the State which will be chosen freely by the Nation in the future. Bonomi added that he took a second pledge whereby each Minister aknowledges to have taken vision of the clauses of the Armistice stipulated in September 1943. Such clauses, Bonomi went on, are extremely harsh but since Italy has been able to resume diplomatic relations with the United Nations the same clauses were given a milder interpretation in regard to Italy. This is due to the tactfull and understanding spirit of the chief of the Allied Commission Commodore Stone, who brings in therelations with Democratic Italy a feeling of true friendship for which we are gratefull to him and of which we will be always remindful.

The Cabinet approved a Drecree providing for the institution of a General Commissionership for Food dependent from the Presidence of the Council. Prof Gino Bergami was Appointed Food Commissioner.

The Cabinet invested the Undersecretariat for Press and Tourism with the authority to proceed with the organisation of the various services of the eventual suppression or absorbtion in other Government Departments

To start with the press office has been set up under the supervision of the P.M. The new press office is charged with all information services which hereto depended from the Undersecretary for the Press .

The Cabinet examined such emergency problems as Food especially in regard to living conditions in Sicily.

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SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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

BULLETIN 471 Dec. 12, 1944
1600 hrs.

BONOMI NO CHUM OF TURATI

The information published by the Socialist newspaper "Avanti!", according to which the former Secretary of the Fascist Party, Augusto Turati, has secret meetings with Ivanoe Bonomi, has been categorically denied in an official communiqué. The newspaper said that the former Fascist big-shot was an old friend of the Prime Minister and used to call on him frequently after dusk on board of a car of the Vatican City, where reportedly Turati has found shelter.

THREE GENERALS SACKED

Three Generals, who were in command of Italian troops when Armistice was declared and who did not offer resistance to the German aggression, were sacked today following a request by the High Commissioner for Epuration. They are General Umberto Spiga, commanding an Army Corps in Dalmatia, General Carlo Viale, head of a Division in Dalmatia and General Angelico Carta, commanding a Division in Creta.

CEVOLOTTO REMAINS SECRETARY OF LABOUR DEMOCRATS

The new Communications Minister, solicitor Mario Cevolotto, will retain his post of General Secretary of the Labour Democratic Party until it will be possible to convoke the Party to a national congress to elect the new Secretary, we learned today.

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PAPAL AUDIENCES

Pius XII. received this morning Ambassador Myron Taylor, personal representative of President Roosevelt, the Peru-

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SENTENCED TO DEATH FUGITIVE CALLS ON CLERKS TO ENQUIRE ABOUT APPEAL

Gianfranco Monari, a Roman youngster sentenced to death for a robbery which caused the death of an old woman, who recently escaped from the Regina Coeli jail, this morning went to the Justice Palace, entered the clerks office and calmly enquired :"How is the appeal for the Monari case going on?" He received an evasive answer and left the building undisturbed. One of the clerks recognised him but was not quick enough to denounce him to the Carabinieri on duty in the corridors to have him arrested.

A few weeks ago the fugitive, although a death sentence is looming on his head (or perhaps because of this) had the --pluck of getting married in the Santa Maria in Via Church, in the heart of Rome, with the bride in wedding-dress, veil, orange blossoms and a crowd of guests.

Monari was sentenced to death because together with other young students, during the Nazi occupation, broke into the Villa of Prof. Mayor whose mother in law was so frightened that she died from a heart failure. The military tribunal sentenced Monari and three of his accomplices to death. They escaped when the Allies entered Rome. The father of Gianfranco has recently appealed against the sentence. The new trial will be held next session.

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BULLETIN N° 470 DECEMBER, 12.1944
1300hrs.

ITALIAN PARTISAN REFUGEES IN FRANCE RECONSTITUTING FIGHTING FORMATIONS.

"SI" learns from good sources that after the liberation of France, the Nazis started strong actions in the Italian alpine valleys against partisans formations, that although short of ammunitions resisted to the enemy's offenses to the last.

The Germans planned to occupy all mountain passages leading to France and eventually succeeded in driving the Italian partisans from the positions they controlled. A considerable number of partisans who had strenously defended the highest features of the mountainous districts managed to escape to France. The French authorities however, disarmed and interned the Italian partisans treating them as political refugees and did not take any interest in their fate.

Now Italian partisans are trying to reconstitute some of their battallions to go on fighting.

CARDINAL LAVITRANO LEAVES THE ARCHDIOCESE OF PALERMO TO TAKE OVER A CURIA OFFICE IN THE VATICAN.

2298

Cardinal Luigi Lavitrano, Archbishop of Palermo arrived in Rome yesterday.

Cardinal Lavitrano was expected long since to be relieved of his Archiepiscopate. But the eminent prelate wanted to remain with his diodesans till after Palermo was liberated and the living conditions in the war stricken city improved.

Cardinal Lavitrano is now scheduled to assume an important Vatican office as Cardinal of Curia. It is understood

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FAMILY LIFE UPSET BY CABINET CRISIS
SAYS WIFE OF NEW MINISTER.

"Now that Cabinet crisis is solved, the hell ended in my family" said to "SI" the wife of Minister A.C.

"My husband -- she added - had become unbearable; one could never know at what time he would be home for dinner.

"Owing to the rationing of gas, I was compelled to get a charcoal stove in order to keep the meals warm and the apartment was every day filled of smoke. It is strange that my husband, as well as Minister V.Z., who is one of his old dear friends, used to feel hungry suddenly and in unthinkable hours, while did not feel the least desire for eating, or even showed loathsomeness at the very most reasonable moment. One night they counted to eat at three o' clock, when I protested and anybody knows that I was right, he tried to silence me by putting forward the reason of the crisis."

"Another serious inconvenience was that relating to coffee. My husband suddenly arrived home in company of some ten friends and pretended that I served coffee to all. So the coffee I had vanished in a few days and now my husband grumbles and says that I am not a foresighted housewife.

"During the entire period of the crisis he did not show any affection to our children; it was as if they were others' children.

"During the thirteen days of crisis, he had strange hobbies which I had so far ignored. Since we married, he used to change his shirt once in a week, while in the past few days pretended that I got ready for him a new one every day. It is easy to understand how big was the waste of scap, which today has become, as you know, more precious than gold.

"My husband, who is oneof more simple and orderly persons that I know, reprimanded me, the night Eden delivered his speech at the Commons, because he did not find in his wardrobe any red necktie. I was compelled to go out and buy one. I was also surprised at his new fancy of having always his trousers well ironed; so in these few days I used the entire month ration of electric power.

"Let us not talk about his affection and regards toward myself. Hedid not hesitate to awake me at night in order to

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"Let us not talk about his affection and regards toward myself. He did not hesitate to awake me at night in order to be helped in remembering something. 'In which was I transferred to Geneva? What was the name of the Treasury employee at F?' One day he was unable to remember the date of his own birth.

"One morning he scolded me because I had not awaked

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him and pretended that he had asked me to do it, which was not true! Another morning he told me that I was hard-hearted when I awaked him according to his instructions.

"During all this time, he kissed me only once. But exacted from me that I replaced within two minutes all buttons of his coat, which - he said - he had snatched away, because of his excitement during a meeting for the formation of new Cabinet.

"Now, thanks to God, peace reigns again in my family. Also my state of temporary spinster has come to an end. Last night my husband brought some sweets to the children."

DE GASPERI WILL FACE THE PROBLEM OF PURGE IN ITALIAN FOREIGN SERVICE.

Alcide De Gasperi took possession of his office in Palazzo Chigi today, as new Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs. For the first time in the last eight years the boss in the old Roman palace is not a man of the "career". It is hardly astonishing that the whole Italian Foreign Service is eagerly awaiting to find out what the new chief is going to prove like, and what he is going to do.

De Gasperi is however certainly not a new man in the field of international affairs. It may even be said of him that he started his life as a diplomat, if a diplomate is the representative off a people to the Government of another people: De Gasperi was in fact oneof the Italian members of the Austro-Hungarian Parliament, for the constituency of Trento which was then "irredenta" (unredicmed). As a prominent member of the Popular Party he then took an active part in foreign policy debates in the Italian Parliament, until the Party was dissolved by Fascism. He always kept in close touch with the Vatican, one of the spots in the world where foreign affairs are best at home.

De Gasperi's own personality and political background will give him more than a few advantages in his new job. He is, first of all, the leader of a large party: and no foreign policy can be made unless with the actual support of a wide section of public opinion. He has a well-earned reputation as a skilled negotiator, which was confirmed in the latest political crisis, wherefrom his party emerged as one

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He is the close friend and successor of Don Luigi Sturzo, a [illegible]ld defender of the Italian cause in the United States, - [illegible] De Gasperi may found a mouthpiece in Washington. He has a political affiliation (catholic) very similar to that of French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault (Social-Christian), with whom he will have to discuss the difficult problem of resumption of relations between Italy and France.

He is a native of Trento, and he is therefore quite aware of all problems concerning the lands which were reunited to Italy after the other war and are again contested to her. Finally, he can avail himself of a brilliant and trusted spokesman in the person of Professor Guido Gonnella, the editor of the Demo-Christian organ IL POPOLO, who is widely known as one of the best Italian studeats of international affairs.

De Gasperi is expected to bring to an end the purge in the Italian Foreign Service, by a quick action intended to put on the retirement list the most compromised officials. The need for stability is widely felt in the Italian Foreign Office. In this respect, it is commonly foreseen that Minister Renato Prunas, though being now referred to the Purge Commission, will keep his post as a Secretary-General. Important diplomatic appointments abroad are to be made as soon as possible: first and foremost the appointment of an Italian Ambassador to Washington. It is a current rumpur, in effect, that Count Sforza will not go to the United States.

3 YEARS IMPRISONEMENT ASKED FOR ATTILIO TERUZZI.

3 years and 4 months imprisonement for Attilio Teruzzi 10 years for Bianchi, Teruzzi's bodyguard and 4 years for Lieci were requested by the Public Prosecutor in the trial for the four Fascists charged with felonious assault against a high magistrate in Rome. Teruzzi, former hierarch and Minister in the Fascist Regime andBianchi fled to North. They are being tried in their"absentia". Lioci who was also a fugitive surrendered yesterday to the Court.

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

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN Nº469 DECEMBER, 12.1944
0900hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Opponents of the C.N.L. checked, and Democratic lines of action implemented, Togliatti declares, commenting on the solution of the crisis.
UNITA' Communist.

The Committee of National Liberation in Northern Italy asserts that the Lieutenant General of the Realm should not act outside of the C.N.L. which represents the real constitutional power till the Constituent Assembly convenes.
ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.

Prominent Italian anti-Fascists return to Rome from Switzerland. A delegation of the C.N.L. in Lugano. 20,000 Italian refugees in Switzerland.
ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.

Punishable big Fascists supposedly harboured in the Vatican Palaces. The Socialist organ gives a tentative list of names, which includes the former Secretary of the Fascist Party Augusto Turati, the former Minister of Corporations Edoardo Rossoni, the former Ministers of Education Giuseppe [illegible] and others of minor caliber.
AVANTI! Socialist. 2232

The new Government takes over to-day. The President of the Council alone will be sworn in at the Quirinale by the Lieutenant General. The other members of the Cabinet will sign

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2259

The new Government takes over to-day. The President of the Council alone will be sworn in at the Quirinale by the Lieutenant General. The other members of the Cabinet will sign up a declaration that they swear on their honour to exhert their functions for the superior interest of the nation and to abstain till the convocation of the Consultuent Assembly, from doing anything which might be prejudicial to the solution of the institutional issue.

IL POPOLO Christian Democrat.

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THE C.N.L. OF NORTHERN ITALY PLEADS FOR UNITY OF ACTION.

The Committee of National Liberation in Northern Italy in a message dated December 3rd which reached Rome only yesterday takes a strong stand against dark and uncontrolled reactionary forces, responsible for Fascism which are trying to divide once more the Italian people and the parties."

The message published by ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action, pleads for unity of action in the struggle for the liberation of the whole of Italy and asserts that the Committee of Liberation are the legitimate representatives of the nation till the convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

PROMINENT ITALIANS ARRIVE IN ROME FROM SWITZERLAND BY AIR

"20,000 out of the 40,000 Italian refugees in Switzerland are service men that managed to escape from the Nazi-Fascists", declared Senator Luigi Einaudi on his return to Rome from the Switzerland. 500 students are sheltered in universitary camps near Geneve, Lausanne, Fribourg and Neufchatel and are allowed to follow the courses of their respective faculties at the expenses of the Swiss Government.

Among the returnees are Senator Luigi Einaudi, noted economist, Duke Tommaso Gallarati Scotti, Ambassador to Madrid, Prof. Francesco Carnelutti, Hon. Bonomi, on. Facchinetti, Prof. Calamandrei, Prof. Gemelli, Marchesi, on. LUigi Gasparotto.

UNITA', organ of the Communist Party, recalls that Concetto Marchesi, Communist, professor of Latin Literature at the University of Padua was appointed President of the University after the Armistice and called to the students to fight the Nazi invaders defying the Fascist oppre-

PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNISTS IN CABINET

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PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNISTS TO CABINET EXPLAINED BY VICE PREMIER TOGLIATTI. 2291

Interviewed by UNITA', Communist. Vice Premier Palmiro Togliatti explained the reasons of the participation of Communists to new Bonomi Cabinet. He said:

"Everything that happened during the crisis and even

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the way the crisis was solved revealed that Italian political life continues to develop itself around the axis of the Parties of National Liberation Committee and of their unity.

"The pact of unity of action between the Socialists and us did not operate perfectly during the whole crisis, and this was for reasons wholly objective and independent from the will on our or others' side. Should it been otherwise the block of forces of workers' mass, by taking a decided unitarian Democratic position, could have had a decisive authority inside the National Liberation Committee and would have probably forced to all a speedy solution. Therefore, after the crisis, it appears the necessity of stfenghtening in any manner the unity of workers' class, namely the unity between Socialists and Communists."

Referring to the Constitutional problem, Togliatti stated:

"We remain on the position taken at Naples; and we have so amply and clearly explained it, that nothing is left to add. The powers of the Lieutenant are fixed in State documents which all Parties know and have accepted. No rashness, then, no hysteria, no stiffening around a problem of form and procedures which do not interest us nor the people. We want the unity of all those who are ready to fight for the liberation of the Country. The Constituent Assembly will decide about our future."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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BULLETIN 468

DECEMBER 11, 1944
2000 hrs.

HOW MUSSOLINI MUZZLED PRESS
WHEN KING ALEXANDER WAS MURDERED

October 10? 1934, in the streets of Marseilles, King Alexander of Yougoslavia and the French Foreign Minister Barthou were murdered by Ante Pavelic's gun-men, drilled in Borgotaro, near Parma, by Ciano's international ring headed by General Mario Roatta. Pavelic and Kwaternik after the murder took refige in Italy where they were arrested merely pro forma.

And here is how Mussolini muzzled and directed the Italian press through directions emanated by the Propaganda Undersecretariat.

On the same day of the murder he ordered:

"Watch with great serenity the Marseilles murder severely controlling all the news. Do not attack too bitterly the Croatian refugees nor the French police."

The day after in Yougoslavia, where the people already suspected the Fascist complicity in the killing, demonstrations broke out against Italians, Mussolini ordered the press:

"Do not take up the news about anti-Italian manifestations in Yougoslavia neither directly nor undirectly."

And soon afterwards:

"Play up the telegram of answer by the Yugoslav Government to the Italian Government telegram of condolence." as if that merely formal document could free the Fascist Regime from all suspicions. On October 13 he imposes:

"Do not print photos of the regicide."

" Do not dwell anymore on Barthou's personality with articles, comments, etc."

" Do not use alarming headlines in connection with the Yougoslav situation. If you receive news of incidents in Yougoslavia, do not print them if they relate Italy or the Italians; otherwise they can be printed in a very moderate

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and l t n mer than one column." And l ter in the s me l y, as he w s fe ring the scandal was spre ing, he ordered:

"Gradually de bilise the Marseilles murder."

October 16 il Duce vetoed:

"Abs lutely do not print photos of the ccomplices in the Marseilles regicide." probably because he was fearing th t they might be recognised by people in Borgotaro where the Ustascias had been drilled.

On relating the funerals of King lexander do not exaggerate with adjectives in the description nor with headlines."

When later Ante Pavelic was arrested, very comfortably accomod ted and kept always in touch with his accomplices trhrough Paol Cortese, now Fascist Minister in Bratisl wa, the press was instructed:

" About the arrest in Turin of Pavelic nd Kwaternik print only the news trasmitted by the Stefani (official) newsagency and no other particular which might reach the newspapers from other sources."

Thus the wide was made around this tragedy and the Italians were kept in the dark of the Fascist complicity.

Mussolini used the same style also in connection with the murder of the Rosselli brothers June 9 , 1937, in France by the "Cagoulards" on instigation of Rocca's secret organisation. Here is Mussolini's instruction to the press:

"Restrain the space in reating the murder of the Rosellis. No biographies, no superfluos details."

DANTE VERONI

Born December 16, 1876. Was very young when entered the political life and soon became editor or contributer of "Don Chisciotte", "Il Giorno", "La Tribuna" and other daily newspapers. Participated as a volunteer to the first world war. Was member of the Chamber of Deputies for the constituency of Velletri and was elected Secretary of the Radical Parliamentary Group. After the avent of Fascist regime he abandoned the political life and devoted himself to law practising, being a most appreciated barrister. Was Chairman

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TUPINI ON EPURATION AND PENAL REFORMS

(An exclusive interwiew to SI by the
Justice Minister Umberto Tupini)

"Not more than ten per cent of the Italian magistrates will be purged," told a SI reporter today the reconfirmed Justice Minister Demochristian Umberto Tupini.

" The Italian Judges," he added," have been too lightly criticised and accused of having collaborated with Fascism. On the contrary as a whole they have maintained the dignity and the impartiality of their high office. Naturally some of them have failed in their task and were mislead by p liti- cal reasons. They will be eliminated without mercy"

He then explained that presently the working of justice is hindered by the fact that most and the best magistrates have been absorbed by epuration committees which they preside and cannot therefore dedicate their activity to normal justice administration. He hopes that soon the purging of State offices will be completed so that the Judges can go back to their normal tasks.

As for the reform of the Fascist codes, of which so much has been spoken, Tupini outlined that his Ministry has already issued 40 law-decrees which already constitute a reform of fascist laws. A more complete and organical reform is planned and the Minister has collected a very great amount of drafts and proposals which will be submitted to the study of special committees. Tupini thinks that the new codes should be better inserted in the new constitution of the State but he deems this preparatory work as quite useful.

PRINCE HUMBERT PRIVATELY ATTENDED THE EXPTATORY CEREMONY IN ST. PETER'S

Among those who yesterday afternoon attended the expiat- ry ceremony in St. Peter's, when the Pope carried the Cross in procession, there was the Lieutenant of the Realm, who w[illegible] civilian clothes as he was there privately. For this

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Among those who yesterday afternoon attended the expiatory ceremony in St. Peter's, when the Pope carried the Cross in procession, there was the Lieteanant of the Realm, who was in civilian clothes as he was there privately. For this reason he was not received nor escorted according to protocol. Prince Umberto witnessed the cermony from choir gallery at the right side of the central nave.

Also the Duchess of Genua and the Duchess of Ancona were present, but in the seat reserved for members of the Royal family.

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CROCE LEAVING FOR SORRENTO

The Executive Committee of the Liberal Party, whose members include the Liberal Ministers and Undersecretaries as well as Leone Cattani, Giovanni Cassandro and Enzo Storoni, is meeting to-night to pay its respects to Benedetto Croce, who to-morrow morning will leave for Sorrento.

The Committee will take advantage of this visit for reviewing the whole work so far done and will fix the program for the future.

FRANCESCO CIRABONA

Born in 1882, graduated in Law and practised at Naples. In November 1919 was elected member of Chamber of Deputies for the constituency of Potenza. Joined the Socialist-Reformist Parliamentary Group and was one of the most active Deputies. When Fascism seized the power he retired from political life and resumed his barrister's activity. When the underground anti-Fascist movement was strenghtened in 1943, he collaborated for the organization of Labor Democratic Party in Southern Italy. Participated to the Bari Congress as representative of Labor Democrats and was appointed member of the Executive Liberation Committee. Was Minister of Communications in the second Badoglio Cabinet.

ITALIAN RECONSTRUCTION CENSUS VIRTUALLY COMPLETED

Within the next few days Allied authorities, andparticularly the American, shall be in possession of the statistics relating to demographic, industrial and agricultural conditions of Liberated Italy, which should prove useful for orientation in granting reliefs to the population and in contributing to the reconstruction of Italian peninsula.

The final results of the census which has been carried out in 38 liberated provinces shall be in fact available by the end of the

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The final results of the census which has been carried out in 38 liberated provinces shall be in fact available by the end of the current month; they will complete the partial results which have already been sent during the past few weeks to the Allied Commission, which promoted the census in agreement with the Central Institute of Statistics. The whole work of collecting

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the d t. in the vari us pr vinc and of classifying them
t the Central Institute of Statistics has been completed in
bout f ur months.

Besides the g thering of data c ncerning the population, the industry and the griculture, researches have been carried out in th livin c nditions of inhabit nts f some typical C mmunes, in rder to get represent tive indexes that could be pproxim tely pplied for different categories of population.

Allied uthorities attach remarkable importance to this census, as it could be useful as a model f r similar investigations in other C untries of Liberated Europe.

..TTILIO TERUZZI OF T IAL
.. IT N IT ITALY HIGH FASCIST..TE

.ttil Teruzzi, f r r Minister f C l nies and ex Chief f the Ge er l St ff f the Fascist Militi , ..e re this m r-..ing bef the Tribunal of Rome charged with felonious ssault . itt. A G ricle Volpe, General Attorney, Septe ber 30 1943. Attil Teruzzi, wh had been rele sed from Regina Coeli, wh re he w s l d. . . der Badoglio regime, called at the Pala tic early in the morning f September 30. He asked the the restitution f all his belongings confiscated in his house.Teruzzi was accompanied by other three rascals, ex-fascists. Teruzzi shouldered by his three friends extort by violence rder for the release of nine cases containing l silver plates, pottery and other precious articles (1.166 grams of gold and 166 kilos and ne half of silver nd 32 valuable rugs).

Only Teruzzi was present at the opening of the trial, but s the proceedings started one f the other defendants, wh was a fugitive, Luigi Licci appeared in the Court room and surrendered t the Carabineers. He was immediately placed under arrest.

The other defendants are still fugitives. Is is understood th t they ve t escape to Northern Italy.

First to be questioned was Licci wh gave a lenghty and detailed account f his relations with Teruzzi. Licci went on as-

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industry and the agriculture, researches have been carried out on the living conditions of inhabitants of some typical Communes, in order to get representative indexes that could be approximately applied for different categories of population.

Allied authorities attach remarkable importance to this census, as it could be useful as a model for similar investigations in other Countries of Liberated Europe.

ATTILIO TERUZZI OF ITALY
ACCUSED BY HIS HIGH FASCIST FRIENDS

Attilio Teruzzi, former Minister of Colonies and ex Chief of the General Staff of the Fascist Militia, appeared this morning before the Tribunal of Rome charged with felonious assault and attempt of Gabriele Velpe, General Attorney, September 30 1943. Attilio Teruzzi, who had been relieved from Regina Coeli, where he was lodged under Badoglio regime, called at the Palace of Justice early in the morning of September 30. He asked the restitution of all his belongings confiscated in his house.Teruzzi was accompanied by other three rascals, notorious Fascists. Teruzzi shouldered by his three friends extorted by violence the order for the release of nine cases containing silver plates, pottery and other precious articles (1.460 grams of gold and 166 kilos and one half of silver and 32 great rugs).

Only Teruzzi was present at the opening of the trial, but as soon the proceedings started one of the other defendants, who was a fugitive, Luigi Licci appeared in the Court room and surrendered to the Carabineers. He was immediately placed under arrest.

The other defendants are still fugitives. Is is understood that they managed to escape to Northern Italy.

First to be questioned was Licci who gave a lenghty and detailed account of his relations with Teruzzi. Licci went on asserting that he tried to dissuade Teruzzi from recoursing to violence in the office of Magistrate Velpe.

Then started the testimony.

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First the plaintiff Gabriele Volpe, who is now Councillor of Cassation Court, confirmed all he said during the investigation conducted into the case. He went on describing how was attacked and forced by Teruzzi to sign the release order.

Other witnesses were the King's Attorney Ug. Guarneri, the Lieutenant of the Carabineers, Ezio Taddei, who searched the apartment of Teruzzi and proceeded to the confiscation of the ill gotten valuables of the ex hyerarch. Taddei referred that the most precious items were provided with labels bearing the names of supposed donors to make believe they were all personal gifts and therefore not liable to be impounded. Taddei added that he was told Teruzzi as often as returned home from Africa used to bring back carloads of precious articles, and especially rugs and golden objects allegedly donated by local notables to the pompous and greedy Fascist Minister.

The trial will be resumed to-morrow.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS=

Please add to Francesco Cerabona's biography, (see page of present Bulletin):

Born at Aliano (Province of Potenza) December 18 1885
He specialized in Labor Union problems and questions concerning the railroad employees and interested himself in favor of the personnel dismissed by Fascists. He devoted great care to the reorganization of postal and telegraph services in the Liberated Provinces.

BADOGLIO'S ARREST DENIED BY BERLINGUER WHO TERMED THE RUMOURS AS ABSURD AND PREPOSTEROUS

Mario Berlinguer, Deputy Commissioner for anti-Fascist sanctions, denied to SI the rumour circulating in Rome about a warrant for the arrest of Marshall Badoglio. Berlinguer added "There is no proceedings whatever against Marshall Badoglio. To insist on this rumour means to create deliberately troubles in the public opinion in Italy and bring about a moment which is particularly delicate".

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"There are people interested in spreading out such false news as we are proceeding against officers and hyerarchs charged with Fascist crimes and collaborationists. They might be interested in associating their fate to that of an eminent figure like Marshall Badoglio. The news is absurd and preposterous".

SFORZA WOULD RESIGN

In well informed circles it is said that Count Sforza is about to resign from his post of High Commissioner for epuration. Count Sforza would be replaced by a Triumvirate composed of three Ministers among whom Maur. Scoccimarro. It is prospected another solution which would consist in the splitting of the Commissariat for the Epuration in three Departments, which would be annexed to the Ministry of Justice for the punishment of Fascist crimes, and to the Ministry of Finance for the confiscation of illegal profits and the revertings to the State of funds seized and property of punished Fascists.

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

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

BULLETIN 467 Dec. 11, 1944
1600 hrs.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY TO INCLUDE MERCHANT MARINE

The Merchant Navy, up to now depending from the Navy Ministry, will be aggregated to the Communications Ministry, headed by Mario Cevolotto, former General Secretary of the Labour Democrats. The Communications Ministry will thus be composed of the Merchant Marine, and the Post and Telegraph General Direction.

The former Minister for Communications, Francesco Cerabona, Labour Democrat, now Transport Minister will direct the railways and the General Inspectorate for Communications, two branches which were part of the Communications Ministry. The splitting up of the Communication Ministry was decided upon as its task had become too wide and complicated to be dealt by one man.

GUARDIA WILL PATROL ROME AT NIGHT

Starting from this evening squads formed by 30 men armed with sub-machine guns will patrol the more offhand streets of Rome where night aggressions have been more frequent or are likely to occur. They will be on board of a street-car. Two other squads of 15 men each will patrol streets in the center affect.

ANTONIO PESENTI

The new Finance Minister Mario Pesenti is the youngest member of the second Bonomi Cabinet having been born October 15, 1910 in Verona. He graduated in law with a thesis on the financial policy of Snowden and then [illegible] classes at the School for

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G-MEN WILL PATROL ROME AT NIGHT

Starting from this evening a squad formed by 30 men armed with sub-machine guns will patrol the more offhand streets of Rome where night aggressions have been more frequent or are likely to occur. They will be on board of a street-car. Two other squads of 15 men each will patrol streets in the center West.

ANTONIO PESENTI

The new Finance Minister Enrico Rocco Pesenti is the youngest member of the second Bonomi Cabinet having been born October 15, 1910 in Verona. He graduated in law with a thesis on the financial policy of Snowden and then went to London where he attended courses at the School for Economics and the Bankers Institute and later studied in Vienna. After having returned to Italy he went to Paris

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where he studied Economics together with the wellknown French scholars Loze, Allix and Fist. In 1934 he was appointed Professor in the Sassari (Sardinia) University.

Since 1930 he got in touch with Italian Antifascist underground movements and published broad pamphlets against the Regime and of Socialist character. He took part in 1935 in the Socialist congress in Bruxelles in which the Abissynian campaign was condemned by representatives of the Italian people. When he came back in Italy he was arrested November 8 of the same years and brought before the Special Tribunal. He refused to reveal the names of his comrades in the underground movement and was condemned to 24 years. While in jail in Fossano, Civitavecchia and later in San Gimignano Mario Besenti continued his favorite studies of Economics. He was set free by the first Badoglio Government only on September 3, a few days before the Armistice was signed and the Germans occupied most of Italy. He managed in getting across the lines and reached Bari where he became the editor of the weekly "Civiltà Proletaria". In April, when the second Badoglio Cabinet was set up, he was designated by his Party, the Communist, and appointed Finance Undersecretary. He kept that post also in the first Bonomi Cabinet.

GINO BERGAMI

Prof. Gino Bergami, General Commissioner for Food, liberal, was born in Trieste (Lecce) in 1903, graduated in Medicine in Naples in 1926. He won a Rockfeller Foundation scholarship and travelled widely in North America and Europe for research studies. His xxxxxxx touched in the Sassari, Bari and Naples Universities. A member of the liberal Executive since the Party was built up again he has been Subcommissioner in Naples for Health and distinguished himself in the fight against typhus. Agriculture Undersecretary in the 1st Badoglio Cabinet he retained that post in the first Bonomi Government.

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BULLETIN N° 466 DECEMBER, 11, 194
1300 hrs.

TWO HUNDREDS MILLIARDS OF LIRE NEEDED
FOR REPAIRING WAR DAMAGES IN LIBERATED ITALY
ACCORDING TO FORMER MINISTER MANCINI.

"The expenditure for war damages, referring to private and public buildings, national, provincial and communal highways, harbours, aqueducts, cemeteries destroyed or damaged in 27 of the 92 Italian provinces, would account, according to data so far available, to 200 millions of lire" stated to "SI" Pietro Mancini while he is leaving his post of Public Works Minister.

"The survey presently going on" he added," is not only the indispensable premiss for the reconstruction of the Country and the reparation of war damages, but also will supply the Government, for peace negotiations, with a complete description of losses sustained by Italy for the common cause of victory against Nazism.

"In order to give you an idea of the extensiveness of the work done by Public Works Ministry during the five months in which I directed this department, I wish to point out that 50 aqueducts and sewers systems, 150 bridges, 15,000 kilometres of roads have been or are being repaired. The reconstruction of roads is the unavailable condition for solving the main problem of transportation. In order to shelter the homeless people there are 500 apartements with 1200 rooms under construction in 16 towns while 3000 rooms are being repaired in damaged buildings of 45 towns. Another emergency shelter has been secured in 650 damaged villages. The importance of the efforts aiming to carry out this program can be estimated only by considering the enormous difficulties which have been encountered including firstly the lack of transportation means and of building material, as cement, iron, tiles, glass etc. The appropriation for these first works amounts to two milliards of lire. I have asked for a further appropriation of four milliards, including one for building [illegible] The Allied Commission granted to me

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"The legislation relating to reconstruction program can be thus summarized: 1-Suppression of the Azienda Autonoma Statale della strada; 2 - Facilities of the assignment of apartements of Co-operative building associations and recovery of State contributions; 3--Delivering of homeless people; 4-Extraordinary expen-

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[illegible] of 733 million lire for clearing roads and villages [illegible] by vulcanic eruption and reparation of damages caused [illegible] Vesuvius eruption of March 1944; 5-Expenditure of [illegible] lire for urgent works of improvement and reparation of roads of military importance; 6- Loans to be granted for urgent needs to electric concern, up to the total amount of 500 million lire; 7- Abrogation of the prohibition to construct private buildings.

"In my work"concluded Mancini, "I enjoyed the efficient collaboration of Colonel Jerny,Chief of Allied Sub-Committee of Public Services and Works, who is an engineer of great ability, an affable person, a friend of Italy."

PROMINENT ITALIANS ARRIVED FROM SWITZERLAND RECEIVED BY PRIME MINISTER BONOMI.

Prominent Italians who in the past few days were expected to repatriate from Switzerland, arrived in Rome.They are: Luigi Gasperotti, Tommaso Gallarati Scotti, Francesco Carnelutti, G.Cavalieri and others. Cavalieri was teacher at Turin Polytechnic Institute.The group included some women.

The journey commenced at Ivrea, from where they proceeded in motor-cars to the Franco-Swiss boundary line, where several American automobiles were ready to carry them (altogether 15 people- to Lyons. American authorities offered to them a [illegible] reception in an old French castle.Thereafter the Italians proceeded to the airdrome but, owing to unfavorable weather conditions they were compelled to go back to the castle [illegible] airplane took off Sunday morning and arrived yesterday afternoon at the airport of Rome. This morning Premier Ivanoe Bonomi has received them. Luigi Gasperotti,stated to a representative of "SI" that he and his companions were welcomed in Switzerland in a way that deeply moved them. Those who needed it, had the only help from those citizens. The welcome was particularly warm in the Ticino Canton.

"All the Swiss" added Gasperotti "are closely following the events of our political life and wish that Italians outside of all the minor political issues, be able to unite themsel-

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"All the Swiss" added Gasparotto "are closely following the events of our political life and wish that Italians outside of all the other political issues, be able to unite themselves in order to defeat the common enemy. The welcome we had in Switzerland led us to remember the time of our Risorgimento. Also in France, the welcome has been warm, and we will never forget the efficient co-operation that American granted to us."

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AGE OF NEW MINISTERS
AVERAGE 57 YEARS.

The members of the new Bonomi Cabinet are mostly ex-combatants of the first world war and persecuted forpolitical reasons; in thepast score of years they devoted themselves to the most intense underground activity against the Fascist Regime.

Almost all of them are lawyers and many distinguished themselves as journalists and writers of political and historical matters, including the Prime Minister, who in 1923 published a keen review of the sbn events which caused the Fascists to seize the power. One of the Ministers, namely Giovanni Gronchi, Christian Democrat, is graduated in Literature but this has not prevented him to get the direction of Industry and Commerce Departement. The Communist Fausto Gulio who is an agriculture expert, is exercising hisparticular ability as Minister of Agriculture. An historian Alessandro Casati, is Italian Minister of War, he is the author of a book in which he brought to light the memories of a Prankish adventurer of XVIII century, namely Federico Confalonieri who was a Milanese, as Casati, and after having been a soldier of Empress Mary Theresa of Austria, became a friend and a confident of Murat and Robespierre.

The Foreign Office has been entrusted to the Trentine Alcide De Gasperi, who never was a diplomatist and never bothered hirself particularly with foreign politics, but has the merit of not having addressed compromising letters to Mr; Churchill.

Mauro Scoccimarro who will direct the Departement for Occupied Territory, is a fervent Communist, who was emprisoned and assigned to enforced domicile and certainly will know how to enliven with fighting spirit the brave Northern Partisans in their struggle against the German invaders.

The new Ministers are all rather aged, being exactly over 50. Only one, Antonio Pesenti, Finance Minister, is but 54 years old. The most aged is Giulio Rodinò, Vice Premier, who is 72 years old, namely one year older than Premier Ivanoe Bonomi. The age of the members of the second Bonomi Cabinet averages 57 years.

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VATICAN'S "OFFICIAL" RECOGNITION
OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

It is pointed out that the Vatican has not recognized "de jure" the Provisional Government of France, as stated in p[illegible] press reports, but "officially".

In Vatican circles it is explained that "de jure" or "de facto" recognition would refer only to a "new" State; which is not the case of France. The "official" recognition of French Government follows the "confidential" one already granted to the De Gaulle Government.

RENUCCIO RUINI.

Born in Reggio Emilia December 14, 1877. Graduated in Law, became an official of the Public Works Departement and in 1912 was appointed Director General for Southern Italy.

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando called him in 1919 to participate to his Cabinet as UnderSecretary for Labor. Successively Ruini became Minister of Colonies in Francesco Saverio Nitti Cabinet (1920). Was a Councillor of the State but, owing to his Democratic and Anti-Fascist activity, in 1927 he was put on the retired list. In the first Bonomi Cabinet was Minister wit[illegible] Portfolio.

MINISTERS WILL TAKE OATH TOMORROW

The new Ministers of the second Bonomi Cabinet will take the oath tomorrow afternoon at 4 at the Quirinale. They will use the wording employed by the first Bonomi Cabinet in Salerno pledging their loyalty to the Country and not to the Crown.

The first Cabinet meeting will take place tomorrow afternoon to draw up the definite list of Undersecretaries.

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MINISTERS WILL TAKE OATH TOMORROW

The new Ministers of the second Bonomi Cabinet will take the oath tomorrow afternoon at 4 at the Quirinale. They will use the wording employed by the first Bonomi Cabinet in swearing pledging their loyalty to the Country and not to the Crown.

The first Cabinet meeting will take place tomorrow afternoon to draw up the definite list of Undersecretaries.

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REVIEW

BULLETIN N° 464 DECEMBER 10/1944
1300 hrs.

TODAY'S HEADLINES.

Bonomi was the exponent of a preconceived political plan and Sforza was expected to endorse it, Socialists say.
ITALIA LIBERA, Party of Action.

How Rosselli brothers, anti-Fascist exiles were murdered in France by Fascist mobsters hired by top-ranking officials of the former Regime.

ITALIA LIBERA, Party of Action.

The Executive of the Socialist Party states it abstained from joining the new Government because Bonomi was unable to bring about a clear cut solution of the crisis.
AVANTI! Socialist.

Marquis Giovanni Visconti Venosta to be appointed Embassador to the Holy See.

IL TEMPO, Independent.

Communists in Rome ask for effective measures against the black market.

The new Government is expected to start to effectively under the parties agreement on major points, among the most important of which are the increase of the Italian participation in war efforts, the separation of Fascists and Fascist influences, the reinforcement of the Committees of Liberation in Northern Italy and speedy solution of such emergency problems, as food and housing. A better tax system should be enacted and make the new and old rich pay.

UNITA', Communist.

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IL TEMPO, Independent.

Communists in Rome ask for effective measures against the black market.

The new Government is expected to agree to effectively unite the Parties agreement on major points, among the most important of which are the increase of the Italian participation in war efforts, the epuration of Fascists and Fascist influences, the reinforcement of the Committees of Liberation in Northern Italy and speedy solution of such emergency problems as food and housing. A Federal type of Government should be created and make the new and old Democracy pay.

UNITA', Communist.

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HITLER, MUSSOLINI, FRANCO AND PETAIN PLOTTED FOR A FASCIST COALITION IN 1937.

Hitler, Mussolini, Petain and Franco conspired in 1937 for a coup d'état in France and form a coalition of Four Powers against England and Russia.

"This", RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party, writes, "is indirectly proved by the findings of the investigations conducted in the case of General Mario Roatta and other superior officers who perpetrated criminal acts direct and especially in Spain under the direction of Ciano.

"General Roatta was in close relations with Petain and Franchet d'Esperey who planned a military insurrection against the Government of the Popular Front. The coup d'etat should have occurred in October 1937. It was frustrated by the active surveillance of the Government in power. Roatta and his associates worked with the terroristic organization of the French Cagoulards."

THE SOCIALIST PARTY STATES ITS POSITION.

AVANTI!, organ of the Socialist Party publishes a lengthy statement of the Executive of the Socialist Party addressed to the Nation. The statement gives a detailed account of the latest developments in the Italian public life to explain the stand taken by the Party and its abstention from joining the new Bonomi Government.

"To the Bonomi attempt at bringing down the crisis to the level of an old-fashioned Parliamentary intrigue, the Socialists reacted by replacing the crisis to its real terms, that is another episode of the historical struggle for reconquering Democracy.

"The Socialist Party calls the nation to face the fundamental problem that is Italy of the Fascist prefects and Generals versus the Italy of the Committees of Liberation; the Italy of Plutocracy versus the Italy of the people, the Monarchist Italy versus the Democratic Republican Socialist Italy.

"The Party will oppose the new Government originated by a monarchist, but its opposition will be constructive in so far as war efforts increase and Democratic reforming initiatives are

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F.D.L.B.N, 10.19[illegible]
1300 hrs

COMMUNISTS CALL FOR SPEEDY SOLUTION OF EMERGENCY PROBLEMS.

UNITA', commenting on the formation of the new Bonomi Government observes that no one is expecting miracles, but the entire nation is eagerly waiting for positive decisions to get started on the road toward the solution of the most urgent problems.

"No one disagrees on the necessity of devoting all energies to the reinforcement of the Partisan war in Northern Italy. Partisan formations should be recognized as regular armed forces and supported effectively.

"Partisans represent a powerful force to-day," UNITA' adds. "This is a fact to take cognizance of and deal with accordingly. Everybody agrees that the Army be rendered more efficient. To develop more fighting power it is necessary to revitalize the Army with new elements and integrate it with partisans, and democratize it through the epuration of Fascist chiefs.

"As for the National solidarity therefore problems should be properly tackled and relating services efficiently organized to crack down on the black market.

"It would be naive to expect the liquidation of illegal tradings from police operations alone. It is necessary to organize a white market to smash the black one. As for the reconstruction of the national economic system the institution of a special Interministerial Committee charged with the task of providing for the implementation of comprehensive plans should be helpful for the rebuilding of houses and factories.

"It is true that this plan requires a great lot of money; but the money shall be supplied by the rich classes. It is time that be instaurated in Italy a Democratic taxation.

"There is also another problem which is exceedingly serious that [illegible] Democratization of the Country. For this Democratization [illegible] necessary to carry out the epuration and convoke elections.

"This epuration can be done and must be done as quick as possible; and for this purpose one must only remember that the love for the Country is to be prepared to all other feelings, as for the elections it is to be remembered that have been imposed by various leaders of the British policy.

"So far there is no party" Churchill [illegible]

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love for the Country is to be prepared to all other feelings.
As for the elections they have to be remembered that have been im-
bued by various leaders of the British policy.

"So far there is no party",Churchill said referring to
Greece and Italy "in electoral basis and no Government will be
therefore legal till elections are held."

"So it is necessary to call these elections as quick as pos-
sible. Italy is exhausted and precisely the use of her having
exhausted she feels assume that posture to keep the way.

"It would be sufficient to fulfill this epuration to abi-
de by major points of the program agreed upon by all parties
of the National Liberation Committee."

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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ARDENGO SOFFICI, WRITER AND PAINTER
ARRESTED AS A COLLABORATIONIST.

Ardengo Soffici, painter and writer of Fascist times, has been arrested in a villa near Florence on charges of collaborating with the Nazi-Fascists. He has been moved to a concentration camp.

Ardengo Soffici was born at Rignano sull'Arno April 7, 1879. He lived for years in Paris and returned to Italy in 1900, where he was a co-editor of "La Voce" and founded together with Giovanni Papini "La Cerva".

In the first world war he was a volunteer and decorated with award medals. Soffici was one of the first Fascists and prominent men of the Regime. He was awarded the Mussolini's Prize of the Academy of Italy in 1932, as a painter.

BONOMI'S AUDIENCES.

Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi was at the Viminale at 9,30 this morning. He started immediately consultations for the meeting of the Undersecretaries.

Bonomi received Marcello Soleri, Minister of Treasury Liberal, Mauccio Muini Minister of Public Works, Labor Democrat and President of Inter-ministerial Committee for the Reconstruction, Giovanni Gronchi Minister for Industry and Commerce and Mario Scelba. Later Ivanoi Bonomi went to the Quirinale where he attended the ceremony for the oath of the new Army Chief of Chaplain Carlo Alberto Ferrero di Cavallerleone, who was recently ordered bishop.

Back at the Viminale Bonomi resumed these consultations and conferred with Emilio Brosio Liberal, Minister without Portfolio and Palmiro Togliatti Communist leader and Minister without Portfolio and acting Vice President of the Council.

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Telefono 41746

BULLETIN N°4-5 EXTRA: DECEMBER, 10.1944
1230 hrs.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS: Here is an unofficial list, only for your information, of the undersecretaries of the new Bonomi Cabinet as we have got it in this very moment (12,25) from well informed sources:

UNDERSECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL:
GIUSEPPE SPATARO (Christian Democrat)

" " " FOREIGN OFFICE: EUGENIO REALE OR
ONORATO PUNGILLI
(COMMUNISTS)

" " " ITALIANS ABROAD: RENATO CHELLI
(Liberal)

" " " PRESS AND INFORMATIONS: FRANCESCO
LIPONATI (Liberal)

" " " WAR: MARI PALERMO (Communist)

" " " EDUCATION: BERNARDO MATTARELLA
(Christian Democrat) or
ANGELO RAFFAELE JERVOLINO
(Christian Democrat)

" " " INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE: FIORE (Communist)

" " " LABOR: ENRICO MATTEI (Labor Democrat)

" " " AGRICULTURE: SEGNI (Christian Democrat)

" " " JUSTICE: DENTE (VACANT)

" " " POST AND TELEGRAPH: TANO

" " " SENATOR CATTANI

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

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for your information, of the [illegible] of the new Bonomi Cabinet as we have got it in this very minute (12,25) from well informed sources:

UNDERSECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL:
GIUSEPPE DOSSETTI (Christian Democrat)

" " " FOREIGN OFFICE: LUIGINO MEDICI OR
ORNESIL MEGARVILLE
(COMMUNISTS)

" " " ITALIANS ABROAD: RENATO MORELLI
(Liberal)

" " " PRESS AND INFORMATIONS: FRANCESCO
DEFONNTI (Liberal)

" " " W.W.R: MARIO PALERMO (Communist)

" " " EDUCATION BERNARDO MATTARELLA
(Christian Democrat) or
ANGELO RAFFAELE JERVOLINO
(Christian Democrat)

" " " INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE: FICALI (Communist)

" " " LABOR: ENRICO FAPPANI (Labor Democrat)

" " " AGRICULTURE: SEGNI (Christian Democrat)

" " " JUSTICE: PIETRO GROSSI

" " " POST AND TELEGRAPH: TAVIANI

" " " FINANCE: GIARDINI

" " " NAVY: CARLO PASSANO (Labor Democrat)

" " " TREASURY: SCOCCA

" " " FOOD SUPPLY: GINO BERTANI (Lib eral)

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

BULLETIN No 461 December 9, 1944.
1500 h.

"NO PORTFOLIO-LESS MINISTERS" - SCOCCIMARRO.

Bonomi ended his consultations at the Viminale at 2 p.m. Before leaving, Communist Mauro Scoccimarro declared to newspapermen that the new Cabinet is virtually composed. But, he added, the list of the Ministers will not be published before 2 or 3 days. He denied that there will be Ministers without portfolio but confirmed that 2 Vice Ministers had been chosen.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MERCHANT MARINE FACING TRIAL.

The preliminary proceedings against Sen. Giulio Ingianni, Lieutenant General of the Navy, charged with having collaborated with the Germans in his quality of Director General of the Merchant Marine favouring the departure of the personnel to the North and compiling a requisitioning order at the beginning of 1944 for nine Italian steamers which had taken refuge in Spanish waters, order dated October 1943, to prevent another the cession of these steamers to the Badoglio Government, have ended.

From these preliminary proceedings carried out and concluded by the Judge Romolo Pietroni of the High Commissariat the attitude of Ingianni during the period which followed the 8th of September has clearly emerged. It seems that in the requisition order it was stated that white efficacy was retroactive, and that the date was not falsified as had at first been thought.

It has also come to light that Ingianni transmitted to the Fascist Minister Liverani a denunciation against three officials who had refused to go North. The papers regarding the preliminary proceedings which present various aspects of international and maritime law, have been transmitted to

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

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PILOT A GENERAL OF MERCHANT MARINE
FACING TRIAL.

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It has also come to light that Ingianni transmitted to the Fascist Minister Liverani a denunciation against three officials who had refused to go North. The papers regarding the preliminary proceedings which present various aspects of international and maritime law, have been transmitted to the County Attorney of the Realm, for Rome, since it was not considered necessary to submit the matter to the judgement of the High Court of Justice.

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BULLETIN 462 Nov. 9, 1944
2000 h.

Roatta's questioning brings sensational revelation

PETAIN PREPARED UPRISING TO JOIN
EUROPEAN FASCIST FRONT

Hitler, Mussolini, Franco and Pétain were determined to set up a European Fascist front, which should have been officially announced to the world as soon as Marshal Philip Pétain had succeeded in carrying out a totalitarian coup d'état in France. This has been revealed in the course of the questioning and from the documents assembled for the trial of General Mario Roatta, former Chief of the Italian General Staff, presently in jail.

The Fascist French rising should have taken place in October (the month considered climatic for Revolutions) this year. The underground movement, headed by Marshal Pétain and Marshal Louis Franchet D'Esperey, was divided in two branches: the civilian, called "cagoulards", and a military organisation, of which about 100000 men were part. They had secret cells in every Command and unit of the Army. Pétain was determined to follow Francisco Franco's pattern and Hitler and Mussolini had promised him all their support. The rising was called off in front of a decided anti-Fascist stand taken by the French masses.

The chiefs of the military and political intelligence services of Germany(Admiral Canaris) Italy(Gen. Mario Roatta) and Spain (Foreign Minister Jordana) kept in close touch after the Spanish Falangists had succeeded in seizing the power, in 1939.

2270

ZAGARI INJURED WAITING IN AIRFIELD
NENNI AND LIZZADRI PROCEED LONDONWARD

It is learned to-night that Mario Zagari, one of the three delegates of the Italian Socialist Party at the impending Labor meeting of London [illegible] in the Naples' airdrome of Capodichino.

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2270

ZAGARI INJURED WALKING IN AIRFIELD NENNI AND LIZZADRI PROCEED LONDONWARD

It is learned to-night that Mario Zagari, one of the three delegates of the Italian Socialist Party at the impending Labor meeting of London has been injured while walking in the Naples' airdrome of Capodichino. He inadvenrtently fell into a hole and suffered the luxation of one leg, which will prevent him to proceed Londonward.

The other two delegates, Pietro Nenni and Oreste Lizzadri, will depart to-morrow morning by air, as scheduled.

The rumors previously circulating in Rome about a motor-car or airplane accident supposedly occurred to all the three Italian Socialist leaders, are destitute of any foundation and have been ridiculed as a subtle journalistic manoeuvre.

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BULLETIN Nº 463

DEC.9 1944
2000 hrs

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS =
We have already forwarded to you the biographies of new Ministers, except the three which follow:

RAFFAELE DE CURTEN

Born in Milan November 23 1888. Entered the Navy Academy of Leghorn in 1906. Midshipman in 1909. At the outbreak of first world war he was Tenente di Vascello and participated to many big [illegible] on torpedoboats as well as on airplanes and dirigibles During one of these actions against the naval base of Pol., his dirigible was hit and De Curten was captured by Austrians. In [illegible] was Rear Admiral and shortly thereafter was promoted Admiral. Commanded a Division of cruisers, then was attached to the Navy General Staff. July 27 1943 Badoglio appointed him Navy Minister and Navy Chief of Staff. He still holds the latter post. Is decorated with the Military Order of Savoy.

MAURO SCOCCIMARRO

Nearly 50 years old. Was born in Milan. In 1936 was sentenced to eleven years imprisonment for his Communist activity. When was released he was assigned to enforced domicile (confino) for six years. When regained his freedom, after the collapse of Fascism, became a member of the National Liberation Committee, as representative of the Italian Communist Party, of which is presently Vice Secretary. When formed his first Cabinet, Bonomi appointed Scoccimarro Deputy Purge Commissioner, in charge of the purge of [illegible] employees.

FAUSTO GULLO

Born in Cosenza. Is about 50 years old. Rich land owner

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

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PALMIRO TOGLIATTI

Nearly 50 years old, Was born in Milan. In 1926 was sentenced to eleven years imprisonement for his Communist activity. When was released he was assigned to enforced domicile (confine) for six years. When regained his freedom, after the collapse of Fascism, became a member of the National Liberation Committee, as representative of the Italian Communist Party, of which is presently Vice Secretary.When formed his first Cabinet, Bonomi appointed Scelba Deputy Purge Commissioner, in charge of the purge of State employees.

FAUSTO GULLO

Born in Cosenza. Is about 50 years old. Rich landowner and an expert in agricultural problems.

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Dec. 1944 1030 hrs.

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PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
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Telefono 41746

CABINET LIST COMPLETED SENT TO
ALLIED AUTHORITIES FOR APPROVAL.

Complete list of Italian ministers has been sent at 1,30 hours tonight to the Allied authorities for approval. It will be officially published either tomorrow or Monday. Here is an unofficial list, which we got from extremely good source. The names of the Ministers are certain. The Ministries are highly probable. Ivanoe Bonomi, Prime Minister and Minister for Interior; Alcide de Gasperi, Foreign Affairs; Alessandro Casati, War; Arangio Ruiz, Education; Marcello Soleri, Treasury; Palmiro Togliatti, Vice Prime Minister; Mauro Scoccimarro, Occupied Territory; Mario Cingolani, Finance; Fausto Gullo, Agriculture; Giulio Rodinò, Vice Prime Minister; Umberto Tupini, Justice; Giovanni Gronchi, Industry and Commerce; Mario Cevoletto, Post and Telegraph; Meuccio Ruini, Reconstruction; Francesco Cerabona, Transports; Carlo Sforza, Air; Raffaele de Courten, Navy.

There are two Vice Prime Ministers (Togliatti, Com. and Rodinò, Chr Dem.) One Minister without Portfolio (Tarsia, Lib.) One Minister for Reconstruction, president of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction (Ruini, Lab Dem). New Ministries: Reconstruction (see above) and Occupied Italy, or Relations with North Italy (Scoccimarro, Com.). Four Portfolios have been given to each of the four parties. The Ministry of Communications has been split in half, Post and Telegraph and Transports.

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The Ministers are, Bonomi, Arangio Ruiz, Casati, Soleri,

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

[redacted] hours tonight to [redacted]
It will be officially published either tomorrow or Monday.
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good source. The names of the Ministers are certain.
The Ministries are highly probable Ivanoe Bonomi,
Prime Minister and Minister for Interior; Alcide de Gasperi,
Foreign Affairs, Alessandro Casati, War; Arangio Ruiz,
Education; Marcello Soleri, Treasury, Palmiro Togliatti,
Vice Prime Minister; Mauro Scoccimarro, Occupied Territory;
Mario Cingolani, Finance: Fausto Gullo, Agriculture, Giulio
Rodinò, Vice Prime Minister; Umberto Tupini, Justice, Giovanni
Gronchi, Industry and Commerce; Mario Cevolotto, Post and
Telegraph; Meuccio Ruini, Reconstruction; Francesco Corbono,
Transports; Carlo Sforza, Air; Raffaele de Courten, Navy.

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One Minister for Reconstruction, president of the Inter-
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Four Ministries Reconstruction (see above) and Occupied
Italy, or Relations with North Italy (Scoccimarro, Com.).
Four Portfolios have been given to each of the four parties.
The Ministry of Communications has been split in half, Post
and Telegraph and Transports.

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The Liberals are Brasio, Arangio-Ruiz, Casati, Soleri.
The Christian Democrats are: de Gasperi, Rodinò, Tupini, Gronchi.
Labour Democrats Cevolotto, Ruini, Corbono, Scialoja. The
Communists are: Togliatti, Scoccimarro, Pesenti, Gullo.
The [redacted] is an Independent Admiral.

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ROMA N. [illegible] 460

DECEMBER 9, 1944.
1900 hours.

BONOMI DISCUSSES LAST TOUCHES
TO CABINET WITH PARTY LEADERS.

Ivanoe Bonomi, who arrived at the Viminale Palace at 9.30, continued to debate the distribution of a few posts left vacant in the coming Cabinet with Party leaders. The question of the Acting Prime Ministor Posts has been raised. According to well informed rumours, until yesterday two men were to be named to these posts, Alcide de Gasperi and Palmiro Togliatti, heads of the two "mass" parties in the Cabinet. The other two parties pointed out that this arrangement gave the others undue advantages. Actually, there cannot be four Acting Prime Ministers, or four Ministers without Portfolios. Ministers without Portfolios have shown themselves a hindrance in the carrying out of normal Government business. Togliatti, it is believed, does not wish to be burdened with the concrete responsibility of a Ministry, as he wishes to dedicate himself to his Party. Some compromise is being found.

As for the other posts, most names have been recalled. A few minor posts are still vacant, but the choice is practically always narrowed down to men of the same party.

Before Bonomi left his home he had seen Pier Luigi Stangoni, his Head Secretary, and former Undersecretary for Air Carlo Sforza.

At the Viminale he saw Benedetto Croce, Marcello Soleri, Manlio Brosio for the Liberals and Meuccio Ruini and Mario Cevolotto for the Labour Democrats.

At 10,40 the Vice Secretary of the Christian Democrats Mario Scelba and Giovanni Gronchi, Christian Democrats called at the Viminale. At 10,55 Palmiro Togliatti, [illegible] Communist leader conferred with Bonomi, after the Liberals group completed its parleys.

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[illegible] WITH PARTY LEADERS

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2267

JEWISH LIBRARIES OF ROME TO BE RE-ESTABLISHED WITH AMERICAN FUNDS.

The leaders of the Jewish community of Rome have been informed that a fund is being raised in the United States of America with the purpose of re establishing the valuable libraries of the community as well as that of the Rabbi College, which were ransacked or carried away by Germans during the first period of their occupation of Rome.

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BULLETIN N°460 R.O.B. N°2 DECEMBER,9.1944
1200 hrs.

"REVOLUTIONS CANNOT AND WILL NOT TOUCH
THE LIFE OF THE CHURCH"SAYS PIUS XII.

"Undoubtedly the great political and social revolutions
must normally bear deep consequences even in the Churhh, but
can not and will not touch its life." said Pius XII ad-
dressing this morning a group of Church dignitaries assembled
at the conclusion of his spiritual exercises.These exercises
were concluded this morning with the twenty second preaching
by Jesuit father Giuseppe Filograssi.

"The Divine Providence" added the Pope, "maintained
so far even upon us her protecting hand. To her we entrust
ourselves for the future. Violent storms can cause the sto-
ne temples, symbols of the Church, to crumble; they may re-
quire the sacrifice of human lives and we all will be certain-
ly ready, should the Lord want it, to offer up our life,
this brief mortal life, for the benefit of our brothers.

"But the Church and the Papacy, the rock of Saint Peter
and the world Cathedral which was built upon it, would come
out of the storm newly and more solidly strenghtened."

Pope concluded inviting all to work for the Church and
for the souls by totally devoting ourselves, with prayers,
penitence and humiliation, without becoming discouraged on
account of distress."

"Times and ours easily give raise to the impression that
the truth and the Christian virtues have lost something of
their value and of their salutary influx upon the spirits.

Certainly there is none who does not see and does not
recognize the seriousness of the present religious condition,
but one must not even let himself to be deceived by wrong
appearances of today.There are even to-day faith and noble
human heroism on the world. There are millions and mill-
ions of souls who are awaiting and are anxiously invoking
for the Church, the word of truth and the bread of the life.

POLICE REINFORCEMENTS AVERT
FURTHER DISTURBANCES IN ROME.

2266

Effective measures were taken by the City Police this
morning to prevent further demonstrations resulting in the
pillage of ships and street carts or part of [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
1426

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ions of souls who are awaiting and are anxiously invoking
for the Church, the word of truth and the bread of the life.

POLICE REINFORCEMENTS HERE
FURTHER DISTURBANCES IN ROME. 2266

Effective measures were taken by the City Police this
morning to prevent further demonstrations resulting in the
pillage of shops and street carts on part of criminal elements
and suspicious characters pretending to operate against the
Blackmarket. Police reinforcements patrolled the streets of

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

the so-called small markets and this proved to be sufficient to discourage all attempts at renewing the disturbances which occurred yesterday. Nothing of moment was reported except for a demonstration staged in Piazza Sant'Eustachio, by a small group of housewives and boys who smashed a wine shop and carried off bottles of liqueurs. 7 were arrested and taken to Regina Coeli.

A group of over 500 would be protesters, mostly street rabble-rousing boys were dispersed in the Campitelli area.

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

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Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

1430

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

BULLETIN N° 459 DECEMBER, 9.1944
11,30 hrs.

ANGELO RAFFAELE JERVOLINO.

Was born in Cosabria in 1900. At the Univeristy Congress of Bologna of 1914 lectured on "Freedom of teaching", which wwas then the subject of his graduation thesis, upon the advise of his teacher Giuseppe Toniolo, professor of Economic Sciences. Was President of the Catholic Youth of Naples diocese. Pope Pius XI appointed him General President of the Catholic Youth Association. Jervolino held that post from 1928 to 1934. Under Fascist Regime he was object of persecutions. Was one of the founders of Christian Democrat Party, whose activity he directed until the Bari Congress.

BERNARDO MATTARELLA..

Born at Castellammare del Golfo(Province of Trapani) September 15,1905. Is a barrister at Palermo.In August 1919 founded the juvenile Catholic Club of his hometown and was very young when joined the Popular Party. When Fascists seized the power he took and maintained an attitude of strict opposition.After the forced dissolution of the Italian Popular Party he devoted again his activity to the Catholic Action and held various important posts in this organization.
Was one of the founders of Christian Democrat Party in Sicily and in 1943 was elected Chairman of Sicilian Re-

BULLETIN N°459 DICEMBER,9.1944
11,30 hrs.

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Was one of the founders of Christian Democrat Party in Sicily and in 1943 was elected Chairman of Sicilian Regional Committee of the Party.

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

GIUSEPPE SPATARO.

Born at Ortona, now Istonio (province of Chieti). Was studying law at Rome when participated actively to the organization of Catholic workers and young men. After the first world war, to which he participated Spataro was elected President of the Catholic Youth Association of Abruzzi and then Councillor of the Italian Catholic Youth. Later became President of FUCI (Italian Federation of Catholic University Students.)

Was member of several Catholic economical, educational and social associations and Vice Secretary of the Italian Popular Party, of which Don Luigi Sturzo was secretary and founder. When latter was impelled to go abroad in order to avoid the persecution of Fascists, Spataro became, with Giovanni Gronchi and Giulio Rodinò, a member of the Party's Triumvirate until Alcide De Gasperi was elected Secretary and Spataro received hispost of Vice Secretary. In the meahwhile Spataro collaborated to the foundation of the Catholic anti-Fascist daily "IL POPOLO". After the assassination of Giacomo Matteotti and until the Italian Democratic forces were dissolved by Fascists, Spataro was Secretary General of General Committee of anti-Fascist Parties. Actively participated to underground anti-Fascit movement and was Press Undersecretary in the first Bonomi Cabinet.

ENRICO PARESCE.

Born at Palermo at 1895. Began his career as a judge. Founded the Socialist University students' group of Palermo. Supporter of Italian intervention in the first world war, to which he participated and was wounded twice. After the war he abandoned the judicial career and devoted himself to politics and to teaching. Presently his teacher of Philosophy of Law at the University of Messina. During the present war he was called to the colours with the rank of Major but as soon as left military service, long before July 25, 1943, he intensified his anti-Fascist activity. Was therefore arrested by Fascists after the armistice, but his friends succeeded in ha-

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

of the Catholic Youth Association of Abruzzi and then Councillor of the Italian Catholic Youth. Later became President of FUCI (Italian Federation of Catholic University Students.)

Was member of several Catholic economical, educational and social associations and Vice Secretary of the Italian Popular Party, of which Don Luigi Sturzo was secretary and founder. When latter was impelled to go abroad in order to avoid the persecution of Fascists, Spataro became, with Giovanni Gronchi and Giulio Rodinò, a member of the Party's Triumvirate until Alcide De Gasperi was elected Secretary and Spataro received hispost of Vice Secretary. In the meanwhile Spataro collaborated to the foundation of the Catholic anti-Fascist daily "IL POPOLO". After the assassination of Giacomo Matteotti and until the Italian Democratic forces were dissolved by Fascists, Spataro was Secretary General of General Committee of anti-Fascist Parties. Actively participated to underground anti-Fascit movement and was Press Undersecretary in the first Bonomi Cabinet.

ENRICO PARESCE.

Born at Palermo at 1895. Began his career as a judge. Founded the Socialist University students' Group of Palermo. Supporter of Italian intervention in the first world war, to which he participated and was wounded twice. After the war he abandoned the judicial career and devoted himself to politics and to teaching. Presently his teacher of Philosophy of Law at the University of Messina. During the present war he was called to the colours with the rank of Major but as soon as left military service, long before July 25,1943, he intensified his anti-Fascist activity. Was therefore arrested by Fascists after the Armistice, but his friends succeeded in having him released after three months. Though closely watched by Nazi-Fascist police, he continued his underground action and became, after the liberation of Rome, editor of "Ricostruzione" organ of the Labor Democrats, and held this post for some time.

Paresce is a supporter of the left-wing frend of Labor Democratic Party.

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GIULIO RODINO:

Born at Naples in 1872. Graduated in Law in 1897 and two years later began law practising at Naples. Was City Councilman of Naples from 1901 to 1913. As President of the Mendragone institute he created a school for industrila workers in that town. Was elected Deputy in 1913 and until 1925 was a member of the Chamberof wchich was "Questore" and then Vice President.

Minister of War in Nitti's Cabinet,was successively appointed chairman of investigating Committee for war expense, Minister of War in Giolitti's Cabinet, Minister of Justice in pre-Fascist Bonomi's Cabinet. Was one of the founders of the Italian Popular Party and, after the collapse of Fascism, one of the supporters of Christian Democrat Party. Was Minister without Portfolio in the second Badoglio(s Cabinet.

GIOVANNI GRONCHI.

Born at Pontedera (province of Pisa) September 17, 1887. Participated to the first Christian Democrat movement and founded juvenile associations in his province. Graduated in literature, participated voluntarily to the first world war and was decorated with one silver and two bronze bravery Medals. In 1919 was elected Deputy for the constituency of Pisa and Leghorn and one year later was appointed Secretary of the "White Confederation." (Catholic Labor Confederation.) One of the most active deputies of the opposition, was the representative of the Popular Party in the experiment of collaboration with the first Mussolini Cabinet, but resigned after the Turin Congress.

Spent the past twenty years abroad. Was Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the first Bonomi Cabinet.

2262

ANTONIO SEGNI.

Born in Sassari 50 years ago. Lawyer, teacher and pro-

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Spent the past twenty years abroad. Was Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the first Bonomi Cabinet.

2262

ANTONIO SEGNI.

Born in Sassari 50 years ago. Lawyer, teacher and presently Deputy Rector of Sassari University. Student of agricultural problems. Is also Commissioner of Agricultural Syndicate of the Province of Sassari. Collaborated to the creation of Popular Party in his home province and was elected National Councillor of said Party, first, and thereafter of Christian Democrat Party. Member of Consultative Regional Committee of Sardinia. Author of numerous important writings on juridical and agricultural problems.

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..ICENZO ARANGIO RUIZ.

Was born in Naples May 7.1884. Graduated in Law. Was [illegible] of Roman Law right at the University of Camerino and successively at Perugia, Cagliari, Messina, Modena and finally at Naples. Has presently as teacher of Roman Law [illegible] institutions. In October 1922 was charged of special educational mission abroad and was appointed professor of Roman Law at the Egyptian University of Guizeh. He is also teacher at the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at Naples and at the Institute of Egyptology of the same city. Is also student of Greek and Roman Epigraphy and Papirology. Author of many juridical works.

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

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 458 DECEMBER, 9-1944
0900 hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Communists joined the new Bonomi Cabinet on conditions that a common line of action be worked out by all parties forming the coalition and the structure of the Government be modified.

UNITA'. Communist.

Underlying causes of the Italian crisis not approached by the Bonomi solution.

AVANTI! Socialist.

Italians do not care about the interests of single parties They only know their plight and expect orderly restoration of fundamental conditions for living and get going again.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

[illegible] Only the original coalition is reconstituted on more restricted basiswithout the people having any say on what is going on.

ITALIA NUOVA. Monarchist.

The Party of Action will devote its activities to constructive opposition movement and the vitalization of Italian Democracy.

ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action. 2269

[illegible] Predicament of 300,000 Italians resident in France after the Armistice. Thousands joined the Maquis. A private relief agency at work after the flight of all diplomatic and consular personnel. Former Liberal Premier Nitti arrested by Nazis and interned in Germany.

IL TEMPO. Independent.

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IL TEMPO.Independent.

Count Sforza's statement in reply to Churchill's declarations.

ITALIA LIBERA.Party of Action.

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"I NEVER WROTE TO BADOGLIO"
SAYS COUNT SFORZA REFERRING TO CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT

ITALIA INDIPENDENTE(Party of Action) says that as soon as Churchill 's statement at the Commons was known at Rome, Count Carlo Sforza declared to newspapermen:

"I never wrote to Badoglio. I wrote only to Department of State referring to Badoglio, of which I have just read a radio-message that seemed to me acceptable, that I would support him if he had really waged a war against Germany and if he destroyed the remainder of Fascism.

"When arrived in Italy, I realized with sorrow that the two IPS did not exist. Badoglio could not take war because soldiers and officers had no longer faith in the former leaders; neither he was destroying the remainder of Fascism because a more dangerous and more hypocrite new Fascism was springing in the Italian political life, as when full powers were conferred to General Basso, whom my colleague Casati had, on the contrary, ordered to be arrested for very serous military reasons. This I soon said to Washington, where they perfectly understood my position. I could have acted more clearly and more loyally."

CHURCHILL'S DECLARATIONS LOGICAL AND JUST ACCORDING TO IL TEMPO.

IL TEMPO, Indipendent, commenting on Churchill's declarations writes that "no one would accuse Churchill of pursuing the ostrich policy or trying to avoid the responsibilities of his office. He symbolizes not only the resistance of old England but of all the oppressed peoples and the entire civilized world as well.

"Churchill spoke very frankly. England's position seems to us very clear. London wants the liberties of European nations restored orderly and without violent movements that might undermine war efforts. If guns are to be fired they should fire only on Germans. This is [illegible]

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

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"Churchill spoke very frankly. England's position seems to us very clear. London wants the liberties of europ-
pean nations restored orderly and without violent movements that might undermine war efforts. If guns are to be fired they should fire only on Germans. This is extremely clear and very just. The British Prime Minister goes on arguing in a way that he purposely overlooks the numerous factors of unrest in the various countries and the great difficulties are interfering with a regular interplay of political parties."

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"The British Prime Minister for instance cannot dwell on pondering the fact that the Italian parties ceased to exists over a period of twenty years and emerged to light again of late with their membership united in underground activities and leaders returning after a long exile. It seems logical to us that such conditions make it very difficult an orderly development and trustful collaboration. No wonder the British Prime Minister who expects the collaboration of Italy to the anti-German war, terms scandalous the recent crisis of Bonomi Cabinet only three months after its effective coming into being. Churchill only asks from us to reach an orderly accord through free discussions, and work thereafter to carry out the program as agreed upon. We do not think such demand is either indiscreet or immoderate.

The Germans are still in Bologna and it would be expedient if we contributed to rout them from the Po valley a much more [illegible] way than we did for Rome or Florence. The example set by France should be instructive to us. Churchill reiterated also the English point of view concerning the Sforza's case, and enlightens widely the world as well as the Italian opinion on the character of this Italian diplomat. But further discussions on this subject would not do any good for the time being."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

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Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

BULLETIN Nº 457 December 8, 1943.
2000 h.

"EXARCHY" NOW "TETRARCHY" - SOME MINISTERS GO BACK TO WALKING.

The "Exarchy" is now the "Tetrarchy", two parties having dropped off. The two parties are similar in character and tend to merge one into the other at the borderline. They are the Party of Action and the Socialists; the left wing of the former and the right wing of the latter looking very much alike. But more than ideological similarities, their identical situation in the next few months will make their ties closer.

The Socialists have been left, with very kind words, by their Allies, the Communists. So have the Party of Action been abandoned by their comrades, the Liberals and the Labour Democrats. As the others will whisk by in luxurious automobiles, from one important engagement to the next, Socialists and Actionists will go back to obscurity and walking.

The "pact of unity of action" is not officially broken. However the Socialists cannot help aquiring the glamour of the "parent pauvre", the disinherited opposition, while the Communists will be associated with the use of official power. If disorders should break out, here or there, the Communists cannot help being behind the police and the Socialists behind the demonstrators.

Fundamentally, of course, the Marxist Parties are similar. The Socialists however gave a proof of their independence. Their aims are not exactly the same, especially in the international field, and therefore their paths cannot always coincide. Their collaboration, nevertheless, (one as actor, the other as spectator) may be more fruitful than expected.

2091 ROMAN JEWS WERE DEPORTED BY NAZIS.

The exact number of Roman Jews deported forth by the Ger-

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2091 ROMAN JEWS WERE DEPORTED BY NAZIS.

The exact number of Roman Jews deported North by the Germans, of whom nothing was ever known, is 2091, thus divided: 1660 men, 148 women, 281 children, according to a survey carried out by the Jewish Community and completed today. The above figures were disclosed to "SP" by Rabbi G. Toaff. Research work has been particularly difficult as the Nazis had destroyed the registers kept in the synagogue. Before the war the Jews in Rome numbered 12,000. Most of them were saved having found shelter in Catholic

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instit[illegible]es or in houses of Roman friends.

PALMIRO TOGLIATTI.

The Communist leader was born in Genua, March 26, 1893, from a middle class family. The father was a manager in a State boarding school; the mother a teacher. The father died when Palmiro was still in the secondary school. He carried on studying with the help of Government subsidies and graduated in law. He then became a journalist and entered the Socialist Party in 1915 together with Antonio Gramsci with whom he founded in 1919 the magazine "Ordine Nuovo" representing the extreme wing of Socialism. In 1921 the Gramsci- Togliatti group split from the Socialist Party and founded the Italian Communist Party. In 1923 Togliatti was called at the direction of the Party. In 1925 he was compelled to leave Italy to avoid Fascist persecutions. He visited Russia many times for long periods. In 1938 we find him in Spain, at the side of Largo Caballero, in close touch with the other Italian anti-Fascist personalities who fought against Franco in the international Brigades. From 19[illegible] he resided in Moscow and held the office of Secretary in the Communist International.

Togliatti came back to Italy in the Spring of 19[illegible] and helped to overcome a political deadlock by giving the Communist support to the second Badoglio Cabinet.
He [illegible] writes the editorial in the Communist newspaper "Unità" and [illegible]s Ercole Ercoli, the name he assumed as a political refugee.

Togliatti aims at giving to the Italian Communist Party a strong discipline, on the Russian pattern, to reach solid results without being hampered by ideologies.

A SOLID REPUBLICAN BLOCK IN THE MAKING.

"Voce Repubblicana" organ of the Republican Party, commenting on the solution of the crisis observes that "it is a compromise within a compromise. Nevertheless the various positions are bound to be clarified. The leftist Parties in the C.N.L. were the Socialist, the Communist, the Actionist. Only one out of these parties, the Communist, joins the Bonomi solution. Only one out of the leftist Parties the Communist, did not take a definite stand on the Republican issue. Togliatti on his return from Russia worked effectively to bring the other leftist

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Communist. Notwithstanding all kinds of influences brought to bear pressure on the Socialist Party, this was not at liberty to ignore the opinion of its members. The Party of Action had to act likewise. So two more Republican Parties are outside the Government. The great Republican concentration of tomorrow is in the making."

GOVERNMENT WARNS SHOP LOOTERS.

A very stern warning against shop looters was issued by the Italian Government this evening, following yesterday's and this morning's disturbances in Rome. The communiqué says that the "recent deplorable events cannot be longer tollerated as they constitute an open violation of the law and make more sharp the already difficult food situation." The shop-keepers are invited to observe strictly the rules and the people warned that every form of violence will be prevented.

ENRICO MOLE'.

Lawyer and journalist. Born September 8, 1889 in Calabria. Member of Provincial Deputation of Catanzaro from 1913 to 1921. Commissioner for Labour and Co-operation in the National Commission for post-war problems, which was presided by Vittorio Emanuele Orlando. Elected Deputy for the constituency of Cosenza, Reggio and Catanzaro in 1921, was Secretary of Socialist Reformist Parliamentary Group until his election was invalidated in July 1924 following a campaign by Fascists. Again elected Deputy in 1924, founded the National Union of Democratic movements against Mussolini's dictatorship. After the coup d'état of 1925 he was dismissed as deputy, expelled from newspapermen's Guild and compelled to leave Rome he retired to Calabria. Molè was editor of Palermo daily "Ora" in 1921 and from 1922 to 1925 managing editor of Rome "Il Mondo". On the latter paper he waged with Giovanni Amendola, Alberto Ciampi, Mouccio Ruini and Roberto Bencivenga memorable polemics against Mussolini. Was assaulted and beaten several times by Fascists at Naples, Bologna and Rome. Was continually subjected to police surveillance for nearly nineteen years.

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

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2235

BONOMI'S ATTITUDE.

After having had consultations at home with the former Undersecretary of Air, Carlo Sciloja, President Ivanoe Bonomi left his house this afternoon at 4:30 p.m. and went to the Viminale where he immediately received Senator Benedetto Croce

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Telefono 41746

Dec 7, 1944
1300 hrs.

13th Day of Italian Government Crisis.

TOGLIATTI's 'FINAL' REPLY
EXPECTED EARLY THIS AFTERNOON.

The Bonomi Government will be formed with or without the Left. However, in spite of the decision taken yesterday by the Communists, not to join a government in which the Socialists are not present, and notified to Bonomi late in the evening, the last word has not been said yet. There is still a feeble possibility that the Socialists may change their mind, thus allowing their allies, the Communists to enter with them.

Bonomi awaits a final reply by Togliatti by early afternoon, we learn.

Ivanoe Bonomi started his consultations this morning earlier than the previous days. He left his private residence at Piazza della Liberta at ten minutes to 9, whereas usually he goes out to the office at 9.30. Bonomi was accompanied to the Viminale Palace by the undersecretary of Aviation Carlo Scidloja. He was at his desk at 9.30 and immediately conferred with Mario Cevolotto, General Secretary of the Labour Democrats.

Manlio Brosio, General Secretary of the Liberal Party, and Alcide de Gasperi, head of the Christian Democrats were immediately introduced into his office together with Cevolotto.

It is obvious that the talk between Bonomi and the heads of the three parties which will participate with him in the new Government is considered significant. Posts are believed to have been allotted.

Cevolotto, Brosio and de Gasperi left at 11.15.

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Cevolotto, Brosio and de Gasperi left at 11.15. Carlo Scialoja told newspapermen that early this afternoon Togliatti would send to Bonomi his final reply. A new meeting of Liberal, Labour Democratic, and Christian Democrat leaders is scheduled for the afternoon, after Togliatti's reply has been received.

At Socialist Party HQ, in the meantime, a meeting began at 1100 hrs. At 1200 Togliatti and Giuseppe di Vittorio arrived. They conferred with Nenni in the "Avanti!" editorial offices.

Togliatti, questioned by newspapermen, whether it was true that he would give a final answer at 1530 hrs.

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to Bonomi, neither confirmed nor denied.

VISCONTI VENOSTA 'S POST
IN CABINET ASSURED.

Marchese Giovanni Visconti Venosta will have a post in the next Cabinet, we are assured. This is not given as a forecast but merely as an excuse to print his biography for foreign correspondents files. Here it is:

VISCONTI VENOSTA, Giovanni, is no newcomer in the diplomatic field. His father, a famous Risorgimento patriot, was several times Foreign Minister, first in 1863, when he was only 34 years of age, and lastly in 1901. The father's whole life work was dedicated to achieve a lasting rapprochement between France and Italy. Giovanni Visconti Venosta started life as a career diplomat. He entered the Foreign Service in 1908 and, after having seen active service in World War I, abandoned it when Fascism came to power. His last post at the Consulta (the old Foreign Ministry) was Secretary to Count Carlo Sforza. During the 20 years of Fascist Regime, he lived as a retired gentleman of leisure, taking care of a rich library, studying and seeing few, selected friends. Students of genealogies point out that he is "Count of Cavour", as his family inherited the title of the Italian Prime Minister of Risorgimento days.

"TESTACCIO" PEOPLE RIOT
PROTESTING AGAINST FOOD PRICES.

Via Luca della Robbia, a very popular street in the very popular quarter of "Testaccio" saw today the first food riot in Rome since the arrival of the Allies.

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

VISCONTI VENOSTA 'S POST IN CABINET ASSURED.

Marchese Giovanni Visconti Venosta will have a post in the next Cabinet, we are assured. This is not given us a forecast but merely as an excuse to print his biography for foreign correspondents files. Here it is:

VISCONTI VENOSTA, Giovanni, is no newcomer in the diplomatic field. His father, a famous Risorgimento patriot, was several times Foreign Minister, first in 1863, when he was only 34 years of age, and lastly in 1901. The father's whole life work was dedicated to achieve a lasting rapprochement between France and Italy. Giovanni Visconti Venosta started life as a career diplomat. He entered the Foreign Service in 1908 and, after having seen active service in World War I, abandoned it when Fascism came to power. His last post at the Consulta (the old Foreign Ministry) was Secretary to count Carlo Sforza. During the 20 years of Fascist Regime, he lived as a retired gentleman of leisure, taking care of a rich library, studying and seeing few, selected friends. Students of genealogies point out that he is "Count of Cavour", as his family inherited the title of the Italian Prime Minister of Risorgimento days.

"TESTACCIO" PEOPLE RIOT PROTESTING AGAINST FOOD PRICES.

Via Luca della Robbia, a very popular street in the very popular quarter of "Testaccio" saw today the first food riot in Rome since the arrival of the Allies. Windows of bakeries, meat shops, fruit vendors, groceries were smashed by the angry crowd, composed of housewives, working men, and children, who protested against the high prices of foodstuff. The prices are Black Market, of course, as official prices are much lower but apply to supplies which reach the market in a trickle.

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

FOOD RIOT SPREADS TO OTHER QUARTERS .

Not only the women of Testaccio, but also of the "Regola" and "Trastevere" stormed food stores and peddlers' carts this morning as a protest against Black Market prices. The rioting took the form of a parade, at one point, with more and more hungry people joining to sack more stores. At Campo dei Fiori, where there was the usual fruit and vegetable market, the merchants, attacked by angry women, did not resist and placated the crowd by distributing tins and bags of stuff to all.

In old Trastevere, in Vicolo dei Cinque, where since a year ago a well furnished black market is installed, the peddlers took hasty refuge in front of angry house wives. Their goods were distributed to the first arrived.

The riots were not serious in character, rioting experts judged. Everywhere strong police reinforcement were rushed immediately from police headquarters. The mere presence of policemen and their calm behaviour helped to placate the crowd and disband it. At noon all quarters of Rome were peaceful.

Rome chief of Police, Enrico Marazzini, questioned by "SI" declared that the riots were not grave and that the words of police officials were sufficient, in all cases, to break up the crowds. The causes of the riots were defined by Marazzini as only one: i.e. Hunger.

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

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

TOGLIATTI SEES BONOMI AFTER
CONFERRING WITH NENNI.

The Conference between Palmiro Togliatti for the Communists and Pietro Nenni for the Socialists, ended at 12,15.

It is understood that the Conference discussed about possible attempt at guiding the Socialists to support Bonomi. Nenni went in Romm, where the members of the Executive of the Socialist Party were assembled to report on the exchange of views held with the Communists head. Togliatti made for the Viminale, where he had a talk of 20 minutes with Bonomi. Questioned by newspapermen, he declared that he did nay bring to Bonomi any final reply, but had only talked with him on the subject of the impending arrival of prominent anti-Fascists from Switzerland.

Before his conference with Togliatti, Bonomi had seen again Marcello Soleri, who was accompanied by former War Minister Alessandro Casati and by Leone Cattani.

The leaders of the Christian Democrats Alcide De Gasperi is awaited in the Viminale any minute. The Liberal leader Manlio Brosio entered Bonomi's office at 1 p.m.

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

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

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

Dec 7, 1944.
1130 hrs.

SECRET FASCIST UNDERGROUND RING TO BE TRIED SOON—SUVIC, JACOMONI, BENINI, CORTESE MAIN DEFENDANTS.

Secrets of Organization which Cost the Life of King Alexander, Foreign Minister Louis Barthou of France, and Others Revealed for the First Time by Investigation of High Commissioner's Office for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes.

Investigations reading secret Fascist underground organizations all over Europe, which promoted murder and kidnapping as weapons of national policy, were completed today by the Commissioner's Office for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes. The trial will begin soon, as all documents have been transferred this morning to the High Court of Justice. Some of the defendants are already in Regina Coeli jail waiting for appear.

Two main investigations were carried out. One on the past activities of former Foreign Undersecretary Fulvio Suvic, former Lieutenant General for Albania, Francesco Jacomoni, and former Undersecretary for Albanian Affairs Zenone Benini. Implicated in this was also Minister Plenipotentiary Paolo Cortese. All these men (except Cortese) are charged according to Article 3 of the law against Fascism, that is to have supported the regime with notable acts. Cortese is directly accused of having engineered the murder of King Alexander of Jugoslavia and of Foreign Minister Louis Barthou of France in Marseilles. These men were killed by a band of Croatians trained in Italy in the art of murder, under the command of Ante Pavelic, later Poglavnik of the Ustasha Croats.

The second process (there will be two processes, against two groups of interconnected culprits) concerns with the activity of a special branch of the Italian Army Secret Service, founded and directed by General Mario Roatta (in Regina Coeli at the present moment), under the direction of

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

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In Regina Coeli are also Suvic and Jacomoni. Cortese is in a German concentration camp. Benini is at large.

Besides General Roatta, four other defendants have been arrested. They are Carabinieri Colonel Emanuele Santo, Staff Colonel Vincenzo Bernaldini, Carabinieri Major Domenico Formica, and Carabinieri Captain Marlio Petragnani.

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Four more men have fled to North Italy. They are former Vice Undersecretary Alberto Parioni, former chef de cabinet of Giuseppe Filippo Anfuso, who is now Mussolini's ambassador to Berlin, Carabinieri Major Roberto Novello, Carabinieri Captain Eugenio Piccardi, Carabinieri Lieutenant Efisio Liges. They are directly responsible for a number of crimes against anti-Fascists in foreign countries.

The detailed and lengthy confession of colonel Emanuele Santo revealed the names of all accomplices. Through him important documents were found which provided ample evidence for reconstructing the activity of the whole ring.

ADD TO THE LIST OF THOSE WHO FLED NORTH. - General Paolo Angioi, of the Army Secret Service.

NOTE: - The two processes will be merged into one, as the crimes of which these men are accused are of similar and parallel character.

The seventeen articles of accusation show, above all, that Minister Cortese collaborated with the Fascist Government and with the chief of Police, head of the secret organization Ovra, Umberto Bocchini, to prepare both in Italy and abroad crimes inclu-

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ding the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou, carried out June 9,1934 at Marseilles by Croatian exiled members of Ustasha movement, which had been created in Italy under the patronage of Fascism.

Particularly Cortese must ok care, on behalf of Fascist Foreign Ministry and Secret Police, of the efficiency of the secret training camp of Borgotaro (province of Parma) where Croatian Terrorists were trained under the direction of Ante Pavelich.

Among the numerous crimes of which other defendants are charged, there is the assassination of Italian anti-Fascist refugees Carlo Rosselli and his brother Nello, who were killed in France in June 1937 by French members of the "Cagoulards" association.

Rosselli was killed together with his brother, because of his activest action in favor of the participation of Italian anti-Fascist volunteers to the Spanish war, at the side of the Red Army.

It was above all in relation to the Spanish war that the armed organization directed by Count Ciano prepared and carried out, for Fascist purposes, the most part of its crimes. It has been ascertained that, by means of explosives, the organization caused March 5,1937 on the harbour of Marseilles a fireon board of the steamship TURIA, and also with the same system, the foundering of Spanish steamers CIUTAT DE BARCELONA, off Genova coast, on May 30,VILLE DE MARSEILLE,CAP FERRAT, both in Marseilles water in February of the same year.

Other crimes carried out by the organizationp always in connection with the Spanish war, are the attapt for wrecking with a bomb a railroad crash which had been buried at Narbonne station by Catalonian prominent men and officers bound to Barcelona (March 7, 1937) another attempt for destroying a railroad bridge near Perpignan,(February 28,1937); the fire that destroyed 4C motorvehicles in the wharves of Marseilles(February 28, 1937); and an unsuccessful terroristic attempt against the Spanish Consulate at Perpignan (March 6,1937).

Moreover the members of the secret organization are charged of having helped French cttizens, presumably "Cagoulards", to evade the law, one lawyer having killed on theSpring of 1937, near Ventimiglia a Soviet subject named Nakitin.

Army members and particularly General Roatta, are also accused of activity that led to subdit the Intelligence Service and all the Italian military organization to the control of German military espionage.

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The "Cagoulard" band was part of a wide French movement of Fascist character, headed by Marshal Philippe Petain and Admiral Darlan. It had been organized for the double murder of the Rosselli brothers.

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

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Acquaint Jeanne with the Wesolli brothers.

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 447 DECEMBER, 7.1944
0900 hrs.

TODAY'S HEADLINES.

Govern. + crisis and nerve war.
UNITA'.Communist.

C.N.L. is presently the only Democratic body existing in Italy and representing on broad lines the people and their aspirations.
UNITA'.Communist.

The public opinion astonished and fed up with parties conventicles. Leaders not keeping up to national expectations and hopes. Italy wants a strong and effective Democratic Government.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE.Liberal.

The skein. The Christian Democrats blamed for procrastinating a solution. Italian Democracy temper getting lower.
ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.

Socialists stand by the Committees of Liberation that represents the new Italian Democracy.
Esponenti sentenced to death "in absentia" by Mussolini escaped to Portugal by air accompanied by neutral envoy to the Holy See, AVANTI! reports.
AVANTI! Socialist.

Christian Democrats are loyal to parties agreements. Rumours concerning possible candidacy of Alcide De Gasperi groundless.
IL POPOLO.Christian Democrat.

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FASCISM RESURGITATING,COMMUNISTS SAY.

"Those who are accusing Italian Democracy of inefficiency are lying",points out UNITA', organ of the Communist Party.
The Italian Democracy cannot be inefficient for the very reason that it does not exist as yet,or more exactly is only now coming into being.

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1467

and the Communists have set for the working classes and for Italy an example of balance, discipline and ideological consistency. We were first to denounce, sometimes in strongly worded statements the oscillations of some of the Democratic elements in facing the manoeuvres and the tricks of reactionary forces that are striving for a come back. This is why we feel to be entitled to denounce even more vigourously to-day the insidious attacks against the alleged impotency of the Italian Democracy as of the thousands and one manoeuvres of reactionary forces as of the regurgitation of Fascism."

LONDON LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Under the caption:"International revival" Pietro Nenni comments on AVANTI!,(Socialist) the impending Labor Conference of London in the frame of the present political situation.

"After the fall of Nazi-Fascist structure" writes Nenni,"we are witnessing in every country the attempt to revive the structures of a old conservative order and some of the liberators are those who slip in the Trojan horse of reaction into the citadel.

"This lays the international problem relating to the duty of winning nations and of the peace arrangement. This is the matter on which they will begin to talk at London, as a premise and prelude of the big world Conference of the proletarians that will place on the peace table the solidary claims of the Labor world."

THIS IS A WASTE OF TIME,
LIBERALS SAY.

"Ten days for solving a crisis! It is too much," writes RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberals.

"There is no way out of this tangle?The situation is at a standstill. Developments of the last 24 hours have not produced new results. The Country is awaiting a solution. We waste more time in futile bickerings would only accentuate the uneasiness which is spreading out through out the nation."

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

BULLETIN No. 450 December 7, 1944
15,15 h.

BONOMI'S CONSULTATIONS.

The former War Minister, Liberal Alessandro Casati, went out of Bonomi's office at 1,15 declaring that he had called on the P.M. merely for routine matters.

At 1,20 De Gasperi arrived and joined the conference which was having with the Liberals Marcelli Soleri, Giulio Brusasca and Lucifredi.

They all left the Viminale at 1,45.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS PREPARING FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Christian Democrats are busy organising local chapters of the Party for the municipal elections, which are expected to take place sooner or later in the liberated provinces of Italy. The Christian Democrat program calls for the restoration of the communes administration to duly-elected bodies within the framework of regional liberties and under a limited control of the central organs of the State.

UNION OF ITALIAN GIRLS SET UP.

At the side of the Union of Italian Women the Union of Italian Girls was set up to-day in which Communist, Labour Democrats, Christians of the Left and Action Parties are represented. Main task of the newly formed Union will be the propaganda to obtain the vote for women.

SOCIALISTS CONFIRM THEIR "NO" TO BONOMI.

The Socialist Executive confirmed the decision of not collaborating with a Government headed by Bonomi in a sitting which 2244

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CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS READY FOR LOCAL ELECTIONS.

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UNION OF ITALIAN GIRLS SET UP.

At the side of the Union of Italian Women the Union of Italian Girls was set up to-day in which Communist, Labour Democrats, Christians of the Left and Actionist Parties are represented. Their task of the newly formed Union will be the propaganda to obtain the vote for women.

SOCIALISTS CONFIRM THEIR "NO" TO BONOMI.

The Socialist Executive confirmed the decision not collaborating with a Government headed by Bonomi in a sitting which ended at 2,40 this afternoon, thus frustrating the last attempt carried out by the Communists to convince them to join. The Communists have already stated that they cannot participate without their Socialist political allies.

Pietro Nenni was entrusted with informing Palmiro Togliatti and Ivanoe Bonomi of the Socialist negative decision.

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BULLETIN N° 65

DECEMBER 28, 1944
1300 hrs.

• P NOW CONFERS WITH LEADERS
FOR THE MAKE UP OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Before leaving his private residence, Bonomi received this morning Marcello Soleri, Dior Felice Stangoni, his private Chief Secretary, and Armando Rossini Director General of the Press.

Arrived at the Viminal Palace at 9,30, the Premier received together Palmiro Togliatti, Alcide De Gasperi, Leone Cattani, Meuccio Ruini and Mario Covelotto, namely the representatives of the four Parties which will collaborate in the new Cabinet, with the exception of the Liberal Party, whose representative, Marcello Soleri, had been already received by Bonomi, as we said above, before leaving his private residence.

COMPLETE CABINET LIST NOT EXPECTED
FOR SOMETIME TO COME.

The complete list of the Italian Ministers will not be officially published for at least two days. It is being drawn up today and possibly tomorrow morning in Bonomi's office at the Viminale. Bonomi personally distributes the various posts to the four parties, listening to their desires and reconciling different and diverging ambitions. His personal victory during the crisis has finally the effective head of the Government and not merely the spokesman of the Committee of National Liberation, as he was last June. His authority is therefore much bigger. His task is easier.

The list will not be drawn up today. Even if it were it would not be published for two reasons, according to Viminale Circles in touch. One: it must receive Allied approval. Two: it's holiday, and by tradition ill omen. The first Bonomi Cabinet announced in the hours of the Grand National last June, was made on a Friday.

As for the Allied approval, the matter apparently is as follows. Allied Headquarters of the A.C., will be the first Allied authority officially to receive the list. Obviously he will reach a result when with Allied Political Authorities in Rome. It is not impossible that the matter may be referred to London or Washington, before the approval is given. It is also likely that with ratification

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

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CONFIDENTIAL ELEMENT LIST NOT EXPECTED
FOR SOME DAYS.

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As for the Allied approval, the routine apparently is as follows. Minister Stone, of the A.C., will be the first Allied authority officially to receive the list. Obviously he will need consultations with Allied Political Authorities in Rome. It is not impossible that the matter may be referred to London or Washington, before the approval is granted. It took Allied authorities 10 days, last June

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

FRESH RIOTS BEGIN S BROKE OUT IN ROME
THIS MORNING
"BLACK MARKETEERS" REVENGE EXPEDITION."

Fresh disturbances broke out this morning in various districts of Rome, and small groups of demonstrators smashed windows and carried off foodstuff from shops and street carts.

It appears that the demonstratives were fostered by black-marketeers as a revenge against the drastic steps taken by the authorities to crack down on the illegal traffic and clandestine trading of foodstuff in Rome. A squad of agents of the Annona Police ordered the street venders in Trastevere to stop the illegal sales of horse meat, flour, sugar, at exceedingly high prices. The blackmarketeers reacted with a free distribution of more than 40 quintals of meat, flour and cheese to housewives of the districts. At the same time other blackmarketeers made for other districts and organized small expeditions of shoeshiners, urchins and protesters for assaults against groceries, restaurants etc. The stores of the co-operative UNICA were pillaged. Many stores in Via Campo dei Fiori were depredated.

A bakery in Piazza Madonna dei Monti was completely devastated, and the demonstratives carried off all they could and distributed bags of the stolen articles to the populace.

Other disturbances occurred in Piazza Vittorio Emanuele.

The most flourishing black market in Tor di Nona was unaffected by the disorders because the local venders stood on guard duty to beat off all attackers.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778566

Fresh disturbances broke out [illegible]
tricts of [illegible] small groups of demonstrators smashed windows and carried off foodstuff from shops and street carts.

It appears that the demonstratives were fostered by blackmarketeers as a revenge against the drastic steps taken by the authorities to clamp down on the illegal traffic and clandestine trading of foodstuff and [illegible]. A squad of agents of the Annona Police ordered the street vendors in Trastevere to stop the illegal sales of horse meat, flour, sugar, at exceedingly high prices. The blackmarketeers reacted with a free distribution of more than 40 quintals of meat; flour and cheese to housewives of the districts. At the same time other blackmarketeers raided other districts and organized small expeditions of shopkeepers, urchins and protesters for assaults against groceries, restaurants etc. The stores of the co-operative UNICA were pillaged. Street carts in Via Campo dei Fiori were depredated.
[illegible] bakery in Piazza Madonna dei Monti was completely devastated and the demonstratives carried off all they could find distributed part of the stolen articles to the populace.
Other disturbances occurred in Piazza Vittorio Emanuele.
The most flourishing black market in Tor di Nona was unaffected by the disturbances because the local vendors stood on guard duty to beat off all attackers.

12H8

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

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

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 454 DECEMBER 8, 1944
0900 hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Bonomi's new Government based on the support of the Christian Democrats, Liberal, Labor Democratic and Communist Parties. Socialists and Actionists abstained from joining the Government.

ITALIA LIBERA, Party of Action.

Socialists abstained from joining the new Bonomi's Government because it is in power by appointment of the Lieutenant General of the Realm, not of the Committee of National Liberation. Given the presence of the Communists in the new Cabinet make up, Socialists will not recourse to a systematic opposition against the new Bonomi experiment.

AVANTI! Socialist.

Socialists and Communists agreement to act in conjunction on major issues stands good. The unity of the workers classes saved. Communists could not quit their forward positions in the movement of National Liberation and give up the political initiative to which the working classes are entitled.

UNITA'. Communist.

The new Bonomi Government is called to enforce law and implement reconstruction plans along democratic lines. War efforts foremost. The Committees of Liberation in North Italy to be assisted and reinforced. A special Commissariat for the occupied territories to be set up.

IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

The Italian people set an example of discipline. The forma-

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

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IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

The Italian people set an example of discipline. The formation of the new Government indicates that a National union is fundamentally safe.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

The new 4 parties Government is expected to work out a national programme the main points of which are:
1) to exhort the utmost war efforts.

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2) To solve emergency problems of food, housing, communications.
3) To delegate Government powers to the National Committees of Liberation in North Italy.
4) To adopt proper measures in favor the ex-service men and war prisoners.
5) To set up consulting Commissions as a first step toward the formation of a Consultative Assembly.
6) Relief measures for theneediest ones.

ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.

The new Cabinet make up will be announced probably to-day De Gasperi or Visconti Venosta to hold the Foreign Office.

IL TEMPO. Indipendent.

COMMUNISTS SOCIALISTS PACT IS UNBREAKABLE.

"Our grand Party" writes UNITA', organ of the Communists "could not and cannot renounce to defend in the Government and the country, the interests of the working classes and Democracy. The best way to do so and to fulfill our national duties was to join the Government, although our kin Party, the Socialists are not on our side But the policy of workers classes unity is still in force, which is a fundamental condition for the unity of the Action at war.

No one should deceive himself Our brotherly union will not crack up. Whoever entertains such illusions is going to meet the most bitter disappointment."

WHY SOCIALIST ABSTAINED FROM JOINING THE NEW GOBERNMENT.

"After our campaign which watch word was "All powers to the Committees of Liberation" it was impossible for us to support a solution of the crisis resulting from an humiliating of the C.N.L.", writes AVANTI!, organ of the Socialist Party.

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

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"We could not likewise for a Bonomi solution after the... 's case, with which Bonomi is personally compromised, at least as far as his ambiguous attitude is concerned.

"It is evident that Bonomi" the paper adds, is paralizing

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by internal and foreign conservative influences.
"To change this state of affairs it was necessary to resort to a radical change of men and plans against the patching up of the Ministerial combination."

BONOMI HUMBLED THE LIBERATION COMMITTEE SAYS ACTIONIST:"ITALIA LIBERA."

ITALIA LIBERA(Action Party), says that blunders of Parties and deficiency of men cannot be denied.
"Bonomi" adds the Actionist paper," availed himself of three blunders in order to foster his plan which consisted in humbling the National Liberation Committee. Thus can be explained the sudden resignation, his refusal to appear before the National Liberation Committee, his attitude in the Sforza's case, his manoeuvres aiming to disintegrate the Committee by negotiating separately with this or that Party. This is why we did not surrender to the argumentations of those who, though convinced as we are of inefficiency and ambiguity of Bonomi's policy, are to-day accepting to try, under his direction, a second experiment that shows uncertainties and dangers for the Country and for Democracy."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

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

BULLETIN N° 463 DECEMBER 7, 1930.

I N I T A L I A - E X T E R A.

C A B I N E T F O R M E D !

At 2005 Ivanoe Bonomi left the Viminale Palace with the Cabinet list in his pocket.

He went by car to the Quirinale Palace, to notify the Lieutenet General of the Realm that the Cabinet had been formed by him after twelve days bickering.

The Cabinet is backed by four Parties out of Six, the Party of Action and the Socialists remaining adamant to the last.

Bonomi declared to the press, as he left his office:

"Ci siamo! or We've arrived! I'm going to announce to the Prince that the Cabinet has been formed."

Bonomi appeared smiling and satisfied.

Thus the crisis is over. Italy has a Government, with the participation of the Communists, which assures it that much Left Wing support to prevent rioting and strikes.

Bonomi won the war of nerves.

A few minutes before, de Gasperi, leaving Bonomi's office, had told the Press: "The Cabinet has been formed. The Socialists may join us later. However, we reached port."

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TOGLIATTI STILL HOPES SOCIALISTS WILL JOIN THE GOVERNMENT.

Questioned by newspapermen, at the end of the meeting of the Six Parties representatives at Communist Party HQ, Palmiro Togliatti declared that the exchange of views which had taken place with Bonomi had led to an agreement on a common program of work. The Communists had therefore decided to participate to the Bonomi cabinet. The other Parties which agreed to collaborate are the Christian Democrats, the Labour Democrats and the Liberals. The Party of Action has remained solid on its refusal, while tthe Socialist Party expressing their negative opinion, reserved for themselves the rightto give their final answer either tonight or tomorrow. Questioned whether the participation of the Communists endangered the Pact of Alliance with the Socialists, Togliatti stated that their participation to a Government to which the Socialists do not belong doesnot break the pact of unity of action. Togliatti even added that he hoped to see these bonds tightened. "I add that the Socialists themselves approved this plan of ours, to collaborate to the Government."

Questioned again on how the public could conciliate last night's Communist declaration that they would not cooperate with a Bonomi Government without the Socialists, Togliatti answered: "This morning new facts have come about and we agreed with Bonomi on a program of Cabinet work."

Questioned by a "SI" correspondent what possibilities there were of the eventual participation of the Socialists Togliatti answered:

"I'm not authorized to speak for the Socialists, but I hope they will accept our invitation to join."

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

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Telefono 41746

BULLETIN Nº 472 December 7.1944
1930 h.

THREE PROMINENT DIPLOMATS
AMONG THE DISMISSED SENATORS.

The last group of Senators that have been dismissed includes three well-known diplomats: Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Mario Lago and Pasquale Sandicchi.

BARON POMPEO ALOISI began his career as Navy Officer, then joined the Diplomatic Service, after residing at length at Constantinople before the First World War. During the conflict he was called to the colours and organised in 1917 one of the most famous enterprises in the history of the Intelligence Service, by ensuring the seizure of important military documents belonging to the Austrian Secret Service. After the First World War he resumed his diplomatic career as Minister and thereafter Ambassador at Tokio. He was several times Italian Delegate at the League of Nations. Was appointed Chef de cabinet of Mussolini in 1932, when Dino Grandi went to London as Ambassador and Fulvio Suvich became Foreign Undersecretary. From 1932 to 1936 was virtually the Foreign Minister of Italy and cared mostly for the relations with the League of Nations. He patronised at Geneva the Italian interests in Ethiopia. When Galeazzo Ciano was appointed Foreign Minister Aloisi was put aside and in 1938 retired. During several years he was President of the Society "Friends of Japan".

MARIO LAGO, a professional diplomat, had the rank of Ambassador, but became known especially for having been Governor of Italian islands of Dodecaneso. He tried a conciliatory policy with Greek and Turkish inhabitants of these islands and endeavoured to make Rhodes a Middle East tourist centre by endowing the city of hotels and social resorts. Lago left this post in 1936, when Count De Vecchi di Val Cismon succeeded to him, and thereafter retired.

PASQUALE SANDICCHI, a diplomat, spent his activity almost entirely at the Foreign Office. In his capacity of Chef of

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PASQUALE SANDICCHI, a diplomat, spent his activity almost entirely at the Foreign Office. In his capacity of Chef of Treaties' Office and then as Director of General Affairs, he was entitled to blot the ink of signatures affixed on treaties. 2236
So he was photographed, and this pleased him, together with illustrious persons: for instance with Mussolini and Cardinal Gasparri when the Lateran Treaty was signed. Sandicchi retired in 1935, when he was appointed honorary Ambassador and Senator.

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SECRET DOCUMENTS WHICH GAVE CLUE TO INTERNATIONAL FASCIST RING HAD BEEN DESTROYED — BUT CIANO HAD THEM PHOTOGRAPHED AND FILED FOR FUTURE.

The secret documents which gave investigators complete clues to the activities of the international Fascist terrorist organization, led by count Galeazzo Ciano, had been destroyed during the 45 days following the fall of Benito Mussolini, July 25, 1943, we learned today.

But count Ciano had them photographed beforehand and stored away for safety. It is believed that they were going to be used to buy Ciano's safety in a future anti-Fascist Italy in which some of the people involved might have had power.

The documents contain the complete details of instructions given by count Ciano, through his chef-de-cabinet Filippo Anfuso to the Special Section of the Italian Army Secret Service, commanded by general Mario Roatta. Among them is the order to murder Carlo Rosselli, the Italian political expatriate in France.

Rosselli had shown himself the most energetic enemy of Fascist Italy. He had organized, in France, a corps of Italian political expatriates and anti Fascists, who joined the Spanish republican army, and fought against the black shirts at Guadalajara. It is interesting to note that Roatta himself was the commander of the Black Shirts beaten at Guadalajara by the International Brigades.

Rosselli was killed at Bagnoles June 9, 1937, with his brother Nello. Carlo Rosselli died as a patriot. Nello as a useless witness. They were suppressed by the 'cagoulards' French secret organization.

The suspected men, who were immediately arrested, kept silence about the Italian intervention in the affair. Not even French police succeeded in finding out the truth. A juge d'instruction, who suspected the mandatories, was mysteriously murdered by 'cagoulards' a few weeks after the beginning of the investigations.

The 'cagoulards' apparently had accepted the mission of killing Rosselli to pay back to the Fascists a debt of gratitude. The Fascists had helped them previously by offering some of the French terrorists shelter on Italian

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When France was occupied by the Germans in 1940, the Koscelli murderers, who were still in jail, were freed. The decision was taken through pro-fascist, French personalities, close to Marshal Philippe Petain.

Besides this collection of secret documents which were to serve for count Ciano's future safety, the investigation proceeded on the basis of the confessions of Emanuele Santo, a colonel of the Carabinieri, who is now in Regina Coeli jail. He recalled precise details, revealed the names of all accomplices and instruments. Colonel Santo, however, declared that all his activities were the normal actions of an officer of the Secret Service who worked for the aggrandizement of Fascist Italy. Santo confessed to have been an ardent believer in Fascism.

TODAY'S FOOD RIOTS PRE-ORGANIZED, THINKS POLICE.

The popular demonstrations of protest against the Black Market which began this morning in the outlying districts of Testaccio and Garbatella, about 10,30 went on till 3 p.m. After that hour the police managed to re-establish order in all the districts. About xhe 12,30 the demonstrators reached Borgo Pio where a Black Market has been organised since a long time. All the shops were attacked and especially the grocery at N.77 belonging to Filippo Bronari. The demonstrators, women and boys, carried away large quantities of food stuffs. The proprietor, who attempted to offer resistance, was wounded in the head by a blow from a stick. At a First Aid Post he was judged curable within eight days.

Other assaults were carried out in Via Banchi Nuovi 27, against the maccheroni factory of Gaudi, against the maccheroni factories of Via Del Coronari 186, of Via Banchi Vecchi 129, and in Via Del Governo Vecchio 126, belonging to Vannicelli.

At about 1,30 p.m. a crowd of rioters met in the Trionfale district where it started assaulting food shops in Via Candia and Via Leone IV. The prompt intervention of the police prevented it however from obtaining. The manifestation broke out suddenly this morning at the Testaccio market following the protests of some vendors for the confiscation of their goods carried out by agents of the Food Bureau Squad. Nearly all the women present started taking the part of the policemen, angrily abusing the vendors. The resentment of a few women quickly spread to such

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

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

BULLETIN Nº 451 December 7, 1944.
1[illegible] h.

ALL SIX C.N.L. SECRETARIES ASSEMBLING IN COMMUNIST H.Q.s

TOGLIATTI CONFIDENT.

"Everything leads to believe that this evening the situation will be cleared and perhaps a decision might be reached" declared Communist Palmiro Togliatti to newspapermen after a talk he had with Bonomi at the Viminale from 4,35 to 5,25.

At the conference took part also Christian Democrat Alcide De Gasperi, Labour Democrat Mario Cevoletto, Manlio Brosio for the Liberals, and Christian Democrat Giovanni Gronchi.

Togliatti further announced that at 6 this evening in the offices of the Communist Party all the Secretaries of the Six C.N.L. Parties will assemble following his invitation.

At 5,40 Giovanni Gronchi and Alcide De Gasperi left Bonomi's office. De Gasperi avoided answering precise questions. Gronchi however said: "There is a stiff this evening at the Communists' H.Q.s. We only repay the visit as there already was a joint meeting at our Party's (Christian Democrats) H.Q."

On being asked: "Till the crisis be over before Xmas?"

He answered: "If you just print what you are told...."

De Gasperi interrupted: "In this case I will tell you that the situation is making forward steps." Thus saying he entered the car together with Gronchi and they left, dodging other questions.

Mario Cevoletto left the Viminale without making any statements.

At 5,55 Liberal Manlio Brosio came out declaring: "As you already know this evening the Six Parties' Secretaries are meeting. The meeting aims at offering to the Socialist and Action Parties the opportunity of entering the new Cabinet." On being asked if a four Parties Cabinet can then be considered as already formed in principle he answered: "Exactly. The question is

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

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UMBERTO TUPINI

Born in Rome in 1889 of very humble origin. On account of the very modest conditions of his family he had early to earn his living; he got his degree in jurisprudence and he occupied himself at the same time with the Christian professional organisation of the Latium region. In 1914, when he was only 26, he became Communal Councillor of Rome and he was the youngest counsellor to ascend to the Campidoglio after 1870. The Municipal Labour Bureau is due to his activity. He took part in various Commissions and was Director of the National Committee for "Roma Marittima" and of the Exhibition bearing the same name. Elected in 1919 in the Macerata-Ascoli district, he was re-elected in 1921 in the Marche college. He was one of the founders of the Popular Party. He was designated as Undersecretary to the "Presidenza del Consiglio" of an Orlando Cabinet which seemed about to be formed during the crisis which led to the second Facta Cabinet. In the Popular Party he followed the centre-leftist tendency. He was re-elected in the Marche college in the 27Oth legislature.

LUIGI EINAUDI.

Born at Carù (Cuneo), March 24,1876. He was professor first in the High School of Commerce and in the Technical Institute of Turin, then of Financial Science in that University where he later held the chair of political Economy. He is Lincei Academician, member of the Academy of Sciences of Turin and of many other Italian and Foreign Academies. He has published articles on current economical problems in the Stampa of Turin (1896-1900) then in the Corriere della Sera of Milan (1900-1925). He became editor in January 1908 of the economic review "La Riforma Sociale" of which he was a collaborator since 1902. He remained nearly always far from political life. The only post he ever had was that of member of the Communal Censorship Commission of Dogliani. Named Senator on October 6,1919 he took part in Parliamentary

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Telefono 41746

DECEMBER 6, 1944

COMMUNISTS DECLARE THEY WILL NOT JOIN CABINET WITHOUT SOCIALISTS.

The Cabinet crisis which appeared to be hearing a solution today was suddenly revived tonight by the announcement delivered by the Communists to Ivanoe Bonomi that they would not join him in his new Cabinet without the Socialists.

The Communists' backing of Bonomi was always under the condition that it would not endanger their pact of unity of action with the Socialists. Meetings between Socialists and Communists, yesterday and today, tried to discover whether Communist participation to the Cabinet, from which the Socialists had withdrawn, enfeebled in any way their alliance.

Apparently the lengthy conversations resulted in the decision which was communicated to Bonomi.

That leaves the Christian Democrats out in the cold.

De Gasperi had subordinated his backing of Bonomi to the entering into the Cabinet of another "mass" party, either the Socialists or the Communists.

The Christian Democrats felt they could not afford to participate to a Cabinet which could be accused of conservative bias.

What are the Christian Democrats going to decide?

What is Bonomi going to do?

Will he persist in his attempts to form a Cabinet?

This unexpected move, tonight, was interpreted by political observers as a consequence of Stettinius' statement on Italian policy. While the Communists were confident yesterday of getting Socialist support they followed, today, the Socialists' lead away from Bonomi.

The entangled situation will probably unravel itself out, through conversations and negotiations, within the next few months.

BONOMI'S AFTERNOON.

At the Viminale Palace, Bonomi continued his consultations with party leaders and received the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, who called on him at 5.55

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BONOMI'S AFTERNOON.

2231

At the Viminale Palace, Bonomi continued his consultations with party leaders and received the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, who called on him at 5.55 p.m. The talk lasted nearly half an hour.

Bonomi had returned to the Viminale at 4.45, accompanied by former Air Undersecretary Carlo Scidlejo. During the afternoon he met Labour Democrats Mario Cevolotto and Enrico Molè; Liberals Emilio Brasio, Leone Cattani, Ezio Storoni, Marcello Soleri, and

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Alessandro Casati, and Christian Tomeo et Alcide De Gasperi.

Marcello Soleri, who came away at 7,30 p.m. from the interview with President Bonomi, was questioned by the reporters about the solution of the crisis.

"When will we have a new Government?" Soleri jokingly replied "Certainly before Xmas", and having another newspaper man remark "You do not seem to be too optimistic" Soleri answered: "NO, really not."

NENNI'S DECLARATIONS.

The decision of the Communist Party not to participate to a Bonomi Government without the Socialists was taken this morning in a joint meeting of the two Parties after the Executives had met separately. "The Communists having informed Bonomi," declared Pietro Nenni to SI this afternoon, "that they cannot participate to a Government in which we would be excluded."

At the end of the Communist-Socialist meeting Palmiro Togliatti called on Alcide De Gasperi to inform him about the decision taken. De Gasperi reserved to himself the right to consult the Christian Labour Democrat leaders before taking a stand.

In the afternoon the Executives of the Socialists and the Communists assembled again before merging in a new Assembly in the premises of the Communist Party. At the end of the conference Nenni declared to SI that the Socialists have nothing against participating in a new Government not presided by Bonomi. Having been asked if it was true that the Socialists and the Communists had offered the Premiership to Alcide De GasperiNenni replied that such a designation would not be necessary as there already is the candidature of Ivanoe Bonomi designated in principle by all the C.N.L. Parties. "De Gasperi of course," he added, "would have the support of all the Six Parties. Anyhow we are waiting to know what Bonomi will do. He must make up his mind. Let him compose the Cabinet or go."

Bonomi left the Viminale Palace at 7,30 accompanied by former Vice Minister Alessandro Casati, former Foreign Undersecretary Viscount Visconti Venosta and by his Secretary Pier Felice Stangoni.

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"WILL THEY LAND AT NAPLES OR AT ROME?"
KESSELRING'S DILEMMA REVEALED BY A
DOCUMENT FOUND IN THE SAFE OF WAR MINISTRY.

"Will they land at Naples or at Rome?". This was the dilemma that faced Fieldmarshal Albert Kesselring, supreme Commander of German Forces in Italy, when on September 8,1943 the Allied Fleet appeared in front of Naples and began to cruise threateningly.

The dramatic character of such a dilemma and the measures adopted by Kesselring to face anyone of the two possibilities are revealed by a document found in one of the safes of the War Ministry. The document includes three telephone tappings done during the dramatic hours of the Allied landing. The shorthand accounts bring into evidence the way the events were seen, especially by Germans.

The first tapping, which is the most important, refers to a conversation between Kesselring and General Balk who was at Naples.

KESSELRING: Is it true that they landed at Salerno?

BALK: I do not know anything. There is a convoy in the environs of Capo d'Orso.

KESSELRING: And do you know the rumours that are circulating?

BALK: They say that Italian Commander of Naples (he alluded to Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto, whose trial is scheduled to commence December 14 at Rome) stated that, in case we will resist against the Anglo-Americans, we would be attacked at the back by Italian troops.

KESSELRING: Fix that man and have all the Italian fuel in your district seized. Good luck. The cases are two: they will land either at Naples or at Rome. In the first case we will rush from here to help you. In the second case, be ready to despatch some divisions. Know how to master the situation with any means.

The second tapping refers to a telephone conversation between two Italian officers, one at Naples and the other at Rome.

ROME - (I am) Captain Rusconi of the General Staff.

NAPLES - (This is) Colonel Andreotti.

ROME - They say, at Rome, that the news (of Allied landing) comes from English sources.

NAPLES - Entire population is in the streets. I want to add that Germans are occupying the strategical points with

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NAPLES - (This is) Colonel Andreotti.

ROME - They say, at Rome, that the news (of Allied landing) comes from English sources.

NAPLES - Entire population is in the streets. I want to add that Germans are occupying the strategical points with machineguns. We are disarmed and Germans are armed. In the entire central watching station there are 30 muskets.

ROME - By gosh! I will call you again as soon as I'll have talked to Supreme Command.

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BULLETIN N° 446 =AGE N° 4 December 6, 1943.
2000 h.

The third tapping contains reports arrived at 0,22 of September 7 to the special secret office of the War Ministry from the following localities:

NAPLES - British are landing at Baia and Capri. The German batteries started firing.

MUNICH - The boundaries have been closed for all Italians departing for Italy.

CURON VENOSTA AND MALLES - The communications have been severed. At the Brenner Pass Germans seized the railroad.

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SPECIAL ISSUE December 6, 1944.

RAVENNA.

Ravenna is one of the most ancient and glorious cities of Italy. According to Strabone Ravenna was founded by the Thessalians. Its strong positions between the marshes and the sea, made it extremely difficult to be conquered. The Gauls could not seize it. The Romans succeeded in conquering Ravenna in 191 B.C. Ravenna was a centre of the civil war between Mark Anthony and Octavianus after Caesar's death. Octavianus, when he became master of the Empire built near Ravenna the famous port of Classe as a naval base.

In 402 A.D. Emperor Honorius, fleeing before the Gothic hordes made of Ravenna the capital of the Western Empire.

In 476 A.D. Ravenna was the scene of the defeat inflicted by Odoacre to Paul, uncle of the last Roman Emperor, Romulus Augustulus. In 490 A.D. Theodoric besieged Ravenna. Odoacre surrendered and was put to death. In 540 Ravenna became under Belisarius the capital of the Byzantine Government in Italy, then the residence of the Exarch.

Now it is a city of 30,000 inhabitants. Glorious monuments testify to her ancient history: Roman, Gothic, Byzantine monuments, like the Palace of Theoderic, the remains of the ancient Roman Baths the Galla Placidia Mausoleum dating back to the Xth Century, Saint Appollinare in Classe and San Vitale churches, which were erected by Julianus Argentarius in the XI Century and celebrated for the mosaics.

Ravenna is famed for its great pine wood which was celebrated by Dante and Byron. It was at Ravenna that Dante exiled and embittered found his last refuge with the "Signore" of the time Guido Novello da Polenta, father of Francesca da Rimini. Dante took up his residence at Ravenna in 1317 and he passed there the last years of his life. In fact he died at Ravenna in 1321, aged 56. It is commonly believed that Dante wrote the "Paradise" in Ravenna.

Exile and death prevented Guido Novello da Polenta from erecting to Dante the mausoleum he wanted to build. But this project was later carried out in 1483 by Bernardo Bembo, proteore of the Venetian Republic, for Ravenna had passed under Venetian dominion

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Also Byron passed the last years of his life at Ravenna where

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SPECIAL ISSUE DECEMBIR 6,1944

FAENZA.

Faenza, the Roman Faventia, is located on the Emilia highway between Bologna and Rimini. In its circular shape, Faenza is still showing its old formation. The population is little over 25,000 inhabitants. As all the cities of Romagna district, the city has plenty of ancient monuments of every age, which witness its elaborate history. They are in fact Roman, Byzantine, Longobard memorials and monuments. In the Middle Ages Faenza participated actively to the struggles amongst Gualphs and Ghibellines, always remaining at the side of the Gualphs and suffered the sack of Acuto.

Important is the religious history of Faenza, not only for the antiquity of its Dioceses, but also and above all for the memories of Saint Pier Damiani, who died there in 1072. It is also important for the spreading of Lutheran doctrines, which had there a noticeable representative: Fanino Fanini.

Faenza enjoys deserved fame for its earthenware which is universally renowned under the name of the city in its French translation "Faience" which has given celebrity to this small, but illustrious city of the Romagna. The first earthenware works of art go back to 1200.

Also in culture, Faenza occupies an important post. The celebrated mathematician and physicist to whom the invention of the barometer is due was born there in 1608, and died in 1647, he was Evangelista Torricelli. Torricelli was the successor of Galileo in the chair of mathematics in the Florentine studio.

In modern times Faenza remained constantly a Catholic centre, notwithstanding the fact that all the other cities of Romagna were adherents to the Parties of the extreme left: republicans and Socialists.

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In modern times Faenza remained constantly a Catholic centre, notwithstanding the fact that all the other cities of Romagna were adherents to the Parties of the extreme left: republicans and Socialists.

A beautiful, effective description of Faenza of its tranquil provincial life, is contained in a novel of Alfredo Oriani, a native of that City. The novel is entitled "Vortice" and is considered one of the masterpieces of Italian romantic literature of the '800.

It was at Faenza that Gabriele d'Annunzio passed a year as a volunteer in the Cavalry Regiment stationed there.

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he fell ardently in love with Countess Teresa Guiccioli. Byron left Venice for Ravenna in 1819, and he composed the "Sardanapulus" then "The Two Foscari" and in 1821 "Marino Faliero". In the same year he published "Cain" and the year afterwards "Vision of Judgement" In 1823 he wrote "Heaven and Earth", "The Island; or Christian and his Comrades." The poet left Ravenna in 1823 to go to Greece, to fight in the cause of liberty, and he died at Missolonghi in 1824.

During the Italian Renaissance Ravenna produced illustrious patriots. The City gave hospitality to Garibaldi, fugitive after the fall of the Roman Republic in 1849 and it was in the pine woods of Ravenna that Anita Garibaldi, the faithful and heroic companion of the hero of the two Worlds, died.

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DECEMBER, 6 1944
1300 hrs.

SOCIALISTS, COMMUNISTS PARLEY CONTINUES.

After a prolonged session held at the headquarters in Via Nazionale, the members of the Directorate of Communist Party proceeded at 11 o' clock to the headquarters of Socialist Party.

Eugenio Reale and Celestino Negarville, members of the Communist Directorate, declared to newspapermen that "there is nothing new."

Then they went to the editorial offices of AVANTI!, awaiting the conclusion of the meeting of the Directorate of Socialist Party. In the meanwhile Oreste Lizzadri, Socialist, welcomed the Communists. Lizzadri also said that consultations amongst the Parties are still going on.

The Socialist meeting ended a Shortly after eleven o' clock the Socialist Directorate decided not to collaborate in any way with a Bonomi Cabinet. This decision has been promptly notified to the Communists who were awaiting at the AVANTI! editorial offices. It is understood that the conference of the two Parties will establish whether the eventual participation of Communists to a new Bonomi Cabinet would break or loosen the Pact of united action between Socialists and Communists.

In the meanwhile a Socialist Delegation proceeded to Piazza del Gesù in order to inform the Directorate of Christian Democratic Party about the decision of the Socialists, and also to ascertain what will be the final attitude of the Christian Democrats.

On this subject it is worth while to considerate that dissentions have arisen amongst Christian Democrats as the left wing of this Party is in favor of the Socialist attitude and insists that De Casperi act in a manner that the Christian Democrats policy not deviate from that of the Socialist and Communist Parties.

The Executive Committee of the Labor Democratic Party met this morning at 10,30. Among thepresents were all the representatives of the Party of the former Bonomi Cabinet.

During the session, which ended at 12,30 they fully discus-

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During the session, which ended at 12,30 they fully discussed the political situation and the participation of the Party to the formation of the new Bonomi Cabinet.

At 12,20 Marcello Soleri, Leone Cattani and Manlio Brosio called on Bonomi, to whom they had recently delivered a memorandum containing their points of view about the programme of the new Cabinet.

They stated they were going to Bonomi in order to confirm their Party's support in principle.

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In the meanwhile the joint setting of Socialists and Communists is still continuing. At 12,45 Alberto Cianca and Emilio Lussu (Action Party) arrived at the MINISTRY office, where the meeting was going on, intending to get informed about the result of the conference; but the office-boy firstly prevented them to enter and thereafter, informed who they were, called on Giuseppe Saragat who, temporarily leaving the conference, informed the representatives of the Action Party about the development of the discussion.

At 1 o' clock arrived also Sergio Fenoaltea, of the same Action Party, who waved aside the office-boy and succeeded in entering the hall wherein Socialists and Communists were sitting.

Cianca and Lussu, after conferring with Saragat, stated that the position of Action Party remains unchanged.

At one 1,10 Bonomi , accompanied by Liberals Marcello Soleri and Leone Caetani came out of his office and left the Viminale.

On leaving he said:"We are waiting for the answers of the other Parties."

PLANE WILL BRING SOME ITALIAN MINISTERS.

Plane will alight to-morrow in Rome airfield containing prominent Italian political exiles from Switzerland, who will have a leading part in composing the next Cabinet.

They are the famous Italian Economist Luigi Einaudi, Professor of Financial Sciences at the University of Turin, one the champions of old-fashioned Liberal Economic theories; Prof. Eugenio Colonnetti, of the Party of Action, Franco Carnelutti, Italy's not expensive lawyer; and Duke Tommasino Gallarati Scotti, Liberal, a writer of novels, a scholar, who will take the post of Ambassador to Madrid. Giuseppe Rovada, the Communist leader, was apparently prevented from joining the party. Luigi Gasparotto, head of War veteran associations, after the last war, deputy to, former Minister for War, who ran to Switzerland across the Alps after the Armistice, will be named Undersecretary for Aviation, according to well informed sources.

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At 1 o' clock arrived also Sergio Fenoaltea, of the same Action Party, who waved aside the office-boy and succeeded in entering the hall wherein Socialists and Communists were sitting.

Bianco and Russo, after conferring with Saragat, stated that the position of Action Party remains unchanged.

At one 1,10 Bonomi , accompanied by Liberals Marcello Soleri and Leone Cattani came out of his office and left the Viminale.

On leaving he said:"We are waiting for the answers of the other Parties."

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

BULLETIN N° 443

DECEMBER, 6.1944
1100 hrs.

[illegible] SHOULD BE SOLVED TO-MORROW
OPINES FORMER UNDERSECRETARY SCIALOIA.

This morning at 9,30 Bonomi received at his private residence Carlo Scialoia, former Air Undersecretary, and Armando Fusinato, Director-General of the Italian Press.

[illegible] o' clock Bonomi, accompanied by Scialoia, arrived at the Chigi Palace. While the Premier entered his office, Scialoia briefly chatted with the newspapermen who stationed in the waiting-room.

"I must believe" said Scialoia, "that the crisis shall not be solved to-day. Two Parties are decidedly outside : Socialist and Action Parties. The leaders of the other four Parties will hand this morning their answeres to Bonomi. Their replies are anyhow, a simple formality, as it is known that Liberals and Labor Democrats have already accepted. Communists and Christian Democrats are prewillingly inclined to accept, but evidently they must have further contacts. When these replies shall reach him, this afternoon Bonomi should probably meet the leaders of the four Parties in order to discuss those platform questions which should easy the work for the formation of the Cabinet. I believe that the new Cabinet will be formed by to-morrow night. In any case, Bonomi will be the Prime Minister.

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Telefono 41746

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 442 DECEMBER.6.1944
0900 hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

American statement an important factor in Italian crisis develop-ments.

Christian Democrats should not yield to conservatives pressure lest provoke a hitch between Rome and Milan.

AVANTI! Socialist.

Bonomi held responsible. He should step out.

Franzero's article in the Daily Telegraph held an insult to the Italian people, represented as a Fascist spokesman of English reactionary groups.

ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.

Christian Democrats stand in favor of Bonomi will solve the present political tangle.

The "hunger march" in Rome is a no-party organization not to be underrated. A big demonstration against blackmarketeers looms.

RISCEGLIENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

Workers organizations in Southern Italy ask for a Democratic solution of Government crisis.

UNITA'. Communist.

The liberation of Ravenna gives the Allies a key point to forge ahead in the Po plains.

CORRIERE DI ROMA

1516
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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UNITA'. Communist.

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CORRIERE DI ROMA. P.W.B.

The crisis virtually solved. The new Government announcement expected to-day.

IL TEMPO. Indipendent.

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AMERICAN STATEMENT TELLS THE TRUE STORY ACCORDING TO ACTIONISTS.

"Bonomi is the only chief responsible of parties tangle" affirms ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action.

"The Committee of Liberation is loosing its prestige. Its very unity in danger! Should the unity of Democracy be he down who would be able to reconstitute it? Who will lead the Country in this ever deepining tragic situation? Official statements from Washington tell us that had Bonomi clarified in time the misunderstanding existing in regard to Sforza veto, the crisis would never have occurred."

AMERICA AND ENGLAND FUNDAMENTALLY AGREE SOCIALISTS SAY.

AVANTI! organ of the Socialist Party writes:

"The American statement destroys a legend, of which some people are trying to make avail for launching a Bonomi reincarnation.

The legend was that the State Department exerts pressure to bring about such reincarnation. The position of the Foreign Office is not fundamentally different from America's. It may inferred from the Eden's speech itself, which was so bitter and unjust in regard to Count Sforza, it results definetely that London will not make a "casus belli" of Bonomi downfall. The Italian Democracy is therefore called upon to face squarely all its responsibilities. If even after the noble attitude of Count Sforza it goes on hesitating to split its forces on the Government problem it could not invoke an unavoidable force which would be anyhow an aggravating not a mitigatory circumstance.

No one is demanding either from London or from Washington that Bonomi should be forcibly kept in the post he presently holds.

Should the Italian Democracy prove to be unable to disintangle itself from the present tangle it would be the fault of its inner feebleness because some of the parties of the coalition are yielding to reactionary or conservative influences, which lead them away from the battle ground, on which they struggled along with us over all the period of conspiration.

This is very clearly the Liberals case. We shall see now if this is the Christian Democrats case too, because they are called upon by the events to decide on the lines of action of the new

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This is very clearly the Liberals case. We shall see now if this is the Christian Democrats case too, because they are called upon by the events to decide on the lines of action of the new Government.

Should the Christian Democrats yield to the pressure of conservative forces that brought about the present crisis and are

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now striving to solve it by humiliating the C.N.L. they would assume havy responsibilities."

VITRIOLIC ATTACK OF ACTIONISTS AGAINST LOND N ITALIAN JOURNALIST.

ITALIA LIBERA, (Action Party) launches this morning a vitriolic attack upon the Italian newspaperman Carlo Franzero, who recently published on the London DAILY TELEGRAPH a sharp criticism against the Italian people, in occasion of the arrival of Ambassador Caravadini.

"The Fascist lackey Franzero- says the Actionist paper, "who changed his masters, did not abandon the hysterical system of vilifying Italy in order to extoll the authority; once the intouchable was Mussolini, to-day it is the jest of his masters.

There should be no free discussions, and even less anxious desire of self-government or aspiration of dignity, amongst us.

We should keep silent, obey, behave, as at the "Duce" time, by order of this Fascist interpreter (who is renegated even as such) of the political and personal caprices of the Lord Camrose or of any other reactionary magnate of the British press.

"Articles of the kind of that which we refer to, are bound to have further Franzero judged for what he is: a miserable cut-throat for the people who pay him.But they lead also to fear -with bitter realism- that even some authoritative organ of the English Press doesn not avoid accomplicity in the abject vengeances and in the ignoble slanderings of a traitor;"

"HUNGER MARCHERS" ORGANIZING THE NEEDEST ONES.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberals, writes that it would be a great mistake to belittle the announcement of a "hunger march" which would take place in Rome December 16.

"We are informed that it is one of those no-party organizations which come along spontaneously, and take roots deeply in all social groups, without leaders or sponsors.

A watchword is misteriously around : attack the shops, the market dealers, even the street vendors. They have no political or -

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A watchword is misteriously around : attack the shops, the market dealers, even the street vendors. They have no political programme or criminal substrata. They are naive. They have illusions.

This is why the authorities should take in proper consideration a popular movement which might create serious disturbances."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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Telefono 41746

TELEGRAM No 430

DECEMBER, 5. 1944
1830 hrs.

BONOMI ANNOUNCES THE RESULTS OF LAST MINUTE EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN THE SIX PARTIES FRONT.

Ivanoe Bonomi was waiting to-day for eleventh hour efforts to present him with a reunited, six of five parties front from which to choose his future Ministers.

(The Party of Action was still non co-operative. No efforts were made to bring it back to the fold.)

The Communists were willing, provided their collaboration did not interfere with their Pact of Alliance with the Socialists.

The Socialists firmly insisted on their stand, to withdraw from any Government headed by Bonomi, whose power came from the Crown and not from the CNL.

Here's this morning log:

At ~~ten~~ 8 o' clock this morning Bonomi received at his private residence, Piazza della Liberta', Marcello Soleri, who was accompanied by the Premier's personal Chief Secretary Pier Felice Stangoni, by the former Air Undersecretary Carlo Scialoia and by Armando Rossini, Director General of Italian Press.

Thereafter Bonomi left his residence and entered the Viminale Palace shortly before 9,30. There he received first Salvatore Aldisio, High Commissioner for Sicily; then at ten o' clock, Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Communist Party, who left after twenty minutes. To newspapermen, who asked him the purpose of this visit, Togliatti replied: "I have nothing to say."

Successively Bonomi received Mario Cevalotto, Secretary

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BONOMI AWAITS THE RESULTS OF LAST MINUTE EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN THE SIX PARTIES FRONT.

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Successively Bonomi received Mario Cevalotto, Secretary General of Labor Democratic Party, who arrived at 10,45 and left at 10,54.

In the meanwhile the Directorate of Christian Democratic Party met shortly before eleven at Piazza del Gesu. At 11,10 Alcide De Gasperi hurriedly left, saying to newspapermen that he was to attend an urgent conference with Pietro Nenni and Palmiro Togliatti at the headquarter of the Communist Party.

At 11,20 Bonomi received at the Viminal Palace Marcello Soleri and Leone Cattani.

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SEVENTEEN PROSECUTORS' WITNESSES AT PENTIMALLI AND DEL TETTO'S TRIAL.

At the conclusion of the supplementary proceedings for the trial of Generals Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto, who are charged of not having defended Naples against the Germans, the number of witnesses summoned by the Public Prosecutor, appears increased from 6 to 17. They will testify on several important details which had been not ascertained with the original investigation, when the trial was scheduled for October 23.

The supplementary proceedings have been carried out mostly at Naples, upon request of the High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes.

The trial is now scheduled to commence December 14 before the High Court which will meet at the Sapienza building.

Among the 17 accessory witnesses there are 7 officers of the Italian Armed Forces, one civil engineer, two lawyers, two Patriots, one capitalist, one newspaperman, one student and two young members of the Neapolitan anti-Fascist movement.

HISTORICAL "SAPIENZA" PALACE ONCE MORE UNIVERSITY SEAT?

The Academic Senate of the University of Rome which recently met under the chairmanship of Professor Giuseppe Caronia, has asked the Government that the historical "Sapienza" palace be again the seat of one of the moral faculties.

The palace was erected under the Pontificate of Eugenio IV (1431-1447) and was the seat of Rome University until 1935, when the new "Studium Urbis" was inaugurated.

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The "Sapienza" which was built upon projects by Michael Angelo, Giacomo della Porta, and Francesco Borromini, has been recently used for artistic purposes: its stately courtyard has been also used for staging famous theatrical works.

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PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN Nº 437

DECEMBER, 5, 1944
1000 hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Bonomi, De Gasperi, Togliatti, nonni correspondence. Parties leaders occasional of long Bonomi confers with Prince Humbert.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

Party of Action adherent. Communists responsive to Bonomi appeal but reconfirm their solidarity with Socialists.
ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.

Socialists uncompromising. Resolved to collaborate only to a new Government designated by the Committee of Liberation.
AVANTI! Socialist.

Christian Democrats willing to support Bonomi.
IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

A new Government without Socialists and Communists participation would not be worth experimenting.
UNITA'. Communist.

A Government of specialists held possible. Authorities on financial

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

PRESS REVIEW

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A new Government without Socialists and Communists participation would not be worth experimenting.

UNITA'. Communist.

A Government of specialists held possible. Authorities on financial social agricultural problems expected in Rome from Switzerland exile.

ITALIA NUOVA. Monarchist.

Togliatti in a second letter to Bonomi says the course taken by the latter does not facilitate a solution. Communists attitude stiffening.

UNITA'. Communist. 2216

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BONOMI SELFAPPOINTED SAVIOUR OF ITALY, ACTIONISTS SAY.

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action, commenting on the letter of Bonomi to Nenni and Togliatti observes that Bonomi is posing as the only political figure who in the present circumstances would be internationally acceptable is equivalent to his selfappointment as indispensable saviour of Italy.

"After the painful Sforza's incident, after the pitiful rectification put forward in regard to this incident, Bonomi was the last man qualified for uttering such declarations. He ought to be discreet enough to leave to the Parties to ascertain how things really stand. Bonomi deserves all our blame."

"SOLUTION OF CRISIS STILL POSSIBLE" SAYS THE COMMUNIST ORGAN.

"The situation has been abruptly pushed back twenty four hours" says UNITA', "with the addition of some supplementary obstacles of psycological character.

"But the situation" adds the Communist paper, "remains as it was Sunday, as the possibilities of solution remain intact and the political exigencies of the Country remain absolutely identical.

"In order to satisfy these exigencies we have suggested and we suggest now a clear policy that can be summarized in three points. National unity, Democratic action of the Government, prompt comprehension of the situation and consequential efforts by everybody for finding a way out."

NENNI TO BONOMI.

Here is the second letter addressed by Pietro Nenni, Socialist, to Bonomi:

Dear Bonomi,

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NENNI TO BONOMI.

Here is the second letter addressed by Pietro Nenni, Socialist, to Bonomi:

Dear Bonomi,

your answer to our letter of this morning confirms your determination to annul the outcome of the Crisis

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of June and humiliate Democracy. The Direction of the Socialist Party reaffirms therefore its position and maintenates that the Socialist party would collaborate only to a Government designated by the Committee of National Liberation which would guarantee the execution of the programme.

Cordial greetings

Pietro Nenni

TOGLIATTI TO BONOMI.

Here is the second letter of Palmiro Togliatti, Communist leader in reply to the second letter of Bonomi.

Dear Bonomi,

Our letter of this morning was very clear and does not require further explanations. The letter of the Socialist Party [illegible] pointed in my opinion no way out so much as one keeps in mind that all Parties accepted the istitutional truce with all consequence thereof.

It seems to me instead that your answer could lead only to a stiffening and sharpening of positions. It is undoubtly a big mistake that you after in one of our talks at the beginning of the present crisis you proposed to me conditions which, as I told you then were tantamount to an invitation to the Communist Party to walk out from the Government, now you are worsening things in a way that would result only in excluding the Socialists form the Government. The thing appears to be more peculiar after your letter acknowledging the predominant role held in the political life of the country by the Socialist Party, the Communist and the Christian Democrat Party and given the particular functions you entrust [illegible] to them in the Government.

We deliberately abstain ourselves from any judgement because we waht to avoid anything which might worsen a situation which for itself is already even so much difficult.

1530

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We deliberately abstain ourselves from any judgment because we want to avoid anything which might worsen a situation which for itself is already even so much difficult.

But we cannot help noticing this is not the best way to get out from the crisis which we are struggling along with.

Cordially

Palmiro Togliatti.

2214

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NENNI ACCUSES BONOMI OF RESORTING TO PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE.

"Bonomi resorts to psychological warfare" writes Pietro Nenni in AVANTI!, organ of the Socialist Party.

"Charged by the Lieutenant with the task of forming the new Cabinet, without thepreliminary designation by the National Liberation Committee, he knows that, in these circumstances, it is not possible to make on his name the unity of anti-Fascist coalition.

"And why does he not withdraw then? During the forty-day crisis in 1922 he considerably contributed to demolish the parliamentary and constitutional State. To-day it could be said that he is relentlessly demolishing theC.L.N. The Country will not let him to do it."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

1532

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"And why does he not withdraw then? During the forty-day crisis in 1922 he considerably contributed to demolish the parliamentary and constitutional State. To-day it could be said that he is relentlessly demolishing theN.C.L. The Country will not let him to do it."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

BULLETIN No. 35

Dec 4, 1944.
2000 hrs.

The day's events in the Crisis.

BONOMI WAITS AT HOME FOR THE ANSWER
OF THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION.

Ivanoe Bonomi waits at home, Piazza della Libertà, for the answer which political leaders, at Palazzo [illegible] dei Marescialli, are debating. He wants to know how many of the Six Parties are joining him. This morning, to a request which he made last night by letter, the Socialists answered "No" and the Communists "Yes". The Christian Democrats worked hard to re-compose the original Six Party front.

From the results of the debates tonight depends only the final composition of the Cabinet. As soon as Bonomi knows how many Parties will follow him, he will compose the list of Ministers and visit the Lieutenant General of the Realm to announce his final decision.

At 1915 Nenni and Saragat left the Palazzo dei Marescialli meeting, saying: "Enough. We're leaving." This is interpreted as meaning that they had not reached a complete agreement. They went to Party HQ to discuss the matter.

During the meeting, at the Palazzo dei Marescialli, Togliatti is known to have made a long, warm plea to his Socialist allies to join the Bonomi Government re-incarnation in the name of Italy.

AZZOLINI'S NAME DISAPPEARS FROM
BANK NOTES.

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AZZOLINI'S NAME DISAPPEARS FROM BANK NOTES.

Vincenzo Azzolini's name is beginning to disappear from the bank notes. The Bank of Italy, Italian Institute of Issue, has printed and put into circulation a new series of bank notes of 500 lire signed by Introna, new Commissioner of the Bank. Up to now for the printing of the new series of bank notes the old clichés were used. Now the old bank notes will be gradually withdrawn from circulation and substituted by the new ones.

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The bank notes signed by Azzolini surpass the value of 160 miliards. If they all belonged to Azzolini they would not be sufficient to pay the debt which the former Governor of the Bank of Italy has contracted towards the State, handing 120 tons of gold to the Germans.

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DE GASPERI, TOGLIATTI CONFER.

Before going to the Palazzo dei Maresciallli, where they arrived shortly before 1800 hrs. Alcide de Gasperi, leader of the Christian Democrats, and Palmiro Togliattti, head of the Communist Party, had a long talk at the HQ of the Christian Democratic Party, Piazza del Gesù. The two political men, representing two of the "mass parties" are believed to have debated the possibility of inducing the third "mass party", the Socialists, to join them in the future Government.

[illegible] DE GASPERI.

[illegible] TOGLIATTI, NENNI and DE GASPERI

Ivanoe Bonomi addressed to-day the following letter to Palmiro Togliatti, Pietro Nenni and Alcide Da Gasperi:

" Dear friends,

The Christian Democrats have replied, agreeing, to my appeal of yesterday, while the Socialist and the Communist Parties have answered with two separate letters. The Socialist Party substantially asks that the solution of the crisis be put in tge hands of the National Liberation Committee, namely that I participate to a meeting of said Committee in order to entrust it to designate the Prime Minister, without taking account of the [illegible] that has been givrn to me.

It seems to me that the Communist Party desires to propose a meeting of representatives of the six Parties in order to seek, in agreement with them, the 'satisfaction of the political exigencies which they have indicated'.

[illegible] Socialist aiming to surrender to the

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

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[redacted] BONOMI.

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It seems to me that the Communist Party desires to propose a meeting of representatives of the six Parties in order to seek, in agreement with them, the 'satisfaction of the political exigencies which they have indicated'.

The proposal of the Socialist, aiming to surrender to the National Liberation Committee every consitututional power of the State, is evidently unacceptable, even in consideration of the

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pledge accepted not to prejudice in any way the constitutional question before the decision of the Consituent Assembly.

The proposal of the Communists, instead, is unacceptable, ill limited to give to the man charged of solving the crisis the opportunity of hearing all together the Parties joined in the National Liberation Committee. Such a proposal coincides with my intention to formulate the Cabinet project in the spirit of the coalition of the six Parties and to take in best account their aspirations in the formation of the new Cabinet.

I will be therefore glad to know, as soon as possible and in any case not later than to-night, what is on this subject the opinion of the writers, and I state now that it is not possible at all that I prescind from my character of appointee for the solution of the crisis.

With the best regards

(signed) Ivanoe Bonomi.

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(signed) Ivanoe Bonomi.

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BULLETIN N° 435 December 4, 1944.
1600 h.

FOUNDER OF FUTURISM, F.T.MARINETTI, DEAD.

Filippo Tomaso Marinetti, the founder of Futurism, the man who waged a literary war against the "pasta asciutta" moonlight and Venice, died yesterday in Milan, at the age of 68, it was announced by the Fascist radio.

Marinetti's influence, especially in an indirect way, on world art and literature has been considerable. He went to Paris when 17 and came in tpuch with painters, sculptors and writers in the drawing rooms of Sarah Bernhardt. He won a local fame reciting a poem he had composed in French entitled "The Old Sailors" and later wrote, always in French, an epic, "The Conquest of the Stars" and a novel, "The Carnal City".

He really marked a date in literary history when he published, February 20, 1909, the first Futurist Manifesto in the Paris newspaper "Le Figaro". The Futurist Manifesto was an open open explosive revolt against all classic and conventional forms of literature and art. It proclaimed the necessity of"expressing simultaneously" the impressions received by the various senses, of succeeding in "representing pictorially and plastically moving objects", it waged war on many things that were conventionally, and still are, considered beautiful, like Venice and the moonlight. The Futurists created new words, revolutionised punctuation, reproduced phonetically the sounds of engines, storms, battles, everything that is noisy and violent.

The manifesto was signed, besides F.T.Marinetti, by the Italian painters Umberto Boccioni, Gino Severini, Carlo Carrà. Later the Italian architect Sant'Elia, the forerunner of the famous French architect Le Corbusier, adhered to Marinetti's movement. Futurism gave birth, in quick succession, to the Expressionist, Cubist (1911), Dada (1918-19), Metaphysic and Surrealist Movements, which have impressed a profound seal on modern literature, painting and sculpture. Dos Passos' technique in "Manhattan Transfer" is the contemporary offspring of the Futurist Manifesto

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 745046

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Marinetti fought in the war against Turkey for the conquest of Lybia (1911), in the First World War (1914-18). After the war he immediately adhered to Fascism, was made a member of the Italian Royal Academy in 1929 when the institution was founded by Mussolini. He took part in the Abyssinian campaign in 1935.

During the twnty years of the Fascist Régime Marinetti's

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ctivity although always extravagant, was less constructive in its destructive way. He started a campaign against the national dish the pasta asciutta, on the assumption that it was too much pasta asciutta eating that made them lazy, materialistic and unimaginative. The campaign made him widely unpopular. He also tried to revolutionize cookery inventing new dishes which were supposed to be eaten using the fingers as their shape added to the taste. One of the new dishes was called "Carneplastico" (plastic meat).

Already in 1912, in Milan, Marinetti attempted to create a new form of music inventing, together with composer Balilla Pratella, the "intonarumori" (noise machine), which was an awful monster composed of cl xons, sirens, all kinds of drums, horns, and everything else that produces conspicuous noises. The first public performance of the "intonarumori" was a colossal fiasco, and Marinetti and Balilla Pratella had a very narrow escape from being lynched by an angry crowd.

Marinetti was born in Alexandria (Egypt) December 22,1876.

POPE COMPLAINS ABOUT TOO MUCH JAZZ.

"It is difficult that, when I turn on the radio, I can listen to a program of symphonic music" His Holiness Pius XII said yesterday to engineer Giovanni Possigli, head of the Italian Radio programs, who had been received in audience together with the Rome Radio personnel. "Very often instead I hear, without however finding any pleasure in it, hot music, and this forces me nearly always to shut off the set almost as soon as opened!"

Possigli promised the Pope he will study the way to reduce the light programs and that he will send His Holiness a weekly bulletin in which will be underlined the most interesting programs of symphonic and chamber music.

POPULAR JUDGES RETURN TO COURT OF ASSIZES
FROM WHICH "FASCIST JUSTICE" BANISHED THEM.

This morning in the traditional hall of the second Section of the Court of Assizes reappeared a Jury composed of citizens belonging to all social categories and all political tendencies, an authentic democratic jury whose members were recognisable by a red scarf worn diagonally.

Thus after 18 years' absence this morning the popular judges have been once more to exercise their functions in the Court of [illegible] had banished

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

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This morning in the traditional hall of the second Section of the Court of Assizes reappeared a Jury composed of citizens belonging to all social categories and all political tendencies, an authentic democratic jury whose members were recognisable by a red scarf worn diagonally.

Thus after 13 years' absence this morning the popular judges have begun once more to exercise their functions in the Court of Assizes from which the so-called "Fascist Justice" had banished them. A Regime such as the Museolini one, in which influences and political and sectarian pressures were exercised openly also in the field of Law could not tollerate a democratic form such as the jury in the administration of Justice for serious crimes, judges by the Court of Assizes; so at first the choice of the

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jury was subtly subordinated to the Fascist interests and intrea- gues, especially in the case of political trials; then in 1931 the jury, with the reform of the Code, was definitely abolished and substituted by the so called "assessori", chosen by the Court of Appeal from an extremely selected list, which included the names of about 200 citizens, whose first requisite was, not only of being members of the Fascist Party, but if possible fanatically attached to Mussolini, "squadristi" and those who adhered to the movement before the 1922 March on Rome, etc.

The jury which met today was composed, besides the President of the Court, Francesco Lo Jacono, and the Counsellor, of 5 citizens chosen among the nine which had drawn lots by the decree of the Court of Appeal of November 14, 1944. The nine popular judges of which 5 will judge, are designated by drawing lots and then chosen session by session: they will therefore remain in office and will exercise their right for the whole of the present session which includes numerous trials. The first trial, which started this morning is the one for attempted homicide against a certain Francesco Costi.

The nine members of the popular jury who, in a brief sitting held on November 27 in the hall of the Court of Assizes opened to the public for the occasion, sorted among the hundred citizens included in a first list, comprising also various Jews, are: Giovanni Fiorio Borone, Giovanni Giannelli, Fausto Balducci, Luigi Ricolbi, Emanuele Fiori, Dante Gaeta, Giorgio Passo, Claudio Cianca, Aldo Vergano. Among the five chosen, one finds men belonging to the public administration, enrolled in the various Parties, and also a firmm critic and wellknown journalist, Vergano.

Before they were abolished the members of the jury numbered originally 14, of whom two to serve as substitutes, later they were reduced to 12.

PARTIAL MEETING OF C.N.L.

A partial meeting of the CNL took place this morning at the Marshals' Palace when the Socialist leaders, Pietro Nenni and Giuseppe Saragat, at 11 a.m. conferred with Labour Democrat representatives Meuccio Ruini and Mario Cevoletto and with the Action Party leaders Alberto Cianca, Emilio Lussu and Sergio

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movement before the 1922 March on Rome, etc.

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ROVEDA'S DRAMATIC ROUND TRIP.

Giovanni Roveda, prominent Italian Communist, is mentioned among the political refugees in Switzerland who will reach Rome shortly, according to well informed sources.

This will complete Roveda's dramatic round trip Rome-to-Rome. He first reached Rome (from Turin, where he was hiding under a false name) in August 1943, after the fall of Mussolini. Marshal Pietro Badoglio had appointed him head of all the workers' unions organisations.

After September 8 (the Armsitice) Roveda found refuge in the "Russicum Collegium" an ecclesiastical institute.

Black Shirts and SS men found him. He was arrested and shipped [illegible] to Verona. A few weeks ago Verona jail was stormed by the patriots, who freed Roveda and carried him to the Swiss border. With Roveda, among other refugees expected to return are Luigi Einaudi, prominent Liberal economist, Gustavo Colonnetti, Christian Democrat president of Turin Engineering school.

BONOMI-NENNI-TOGLIATTI DIALOGUE.

(By our theatrical-political correspondent.)

Here is a résumé of the latest events in the form of a dialogue. Each sentence is a direct quotation from the letters exchanged among Ivanoe Bonomi, Socialist Pietro Nenni and Communist Palmiro Togliatti.

BONOMI: (bearing in mind Sforza's case and probably also Mauricio Ruini) "At the present state of things I have reasons to believe that I am, in the present situation, the political man who should encounter the least number of obstacles in defending and fostering Italy's position in her international relations".

NENNI: "We Socialists are not insensible to this statement. "After the sorrowful case widely reported in these days we feel the most earnest need of letting the position of Italy deserve even more the respect of Allied nations and we are equally convinced that this can be attained only through a democratic policy of national dignity which would secure the ideal and political sovereignty which would secure the ideal and political sovereignty [illegible] Italy from yesterday's Fascist State

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

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gnity which would secure the ideal and political severan-
ce of today's Italy from yesterday's Fascist Stat
and its residues.
"The struggle is not the privilege of one man but
must be waged by the Liberation Committee."

TOGLIATTI: "We perfectly understand the present situation of
Italy. We know that in order to come out of such situa-
tion, the union of all national popular forces is neces-

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sary, and we are decidedly contrary to any tendancy (alluding to the Action Party) which in any way could lead to sharpening of the relations between Italy and any of the great Democratic Powers: Great Britain United States and URSS

BONOMI: "I have also the consciousness of having never abandoned the political platform of the coalition which I presided being convinced that such platform offered the most certain possibilities for addressing Italy towards a real democratic transformation."

NENNI: (springing to his feet) "After many and useless private conferences ten days ago, the discussion has been formally put before the representatives of the six parties of the coalition, when you, instead of coming to the Committee's H.Q. resigned, thus making the Lieutenant General master of the situation, trying thus to destroy the balance of powers between the N.L.C. and the Monarchy."

BONOMI: "I want to appeal again, particularly to you, so that you grant me your collaboration for solving the present difficulties and let the Country have a strong authoratative impartial Government on the basis of the previous coalition."

TOGLIATTI: "We favour the acceptance of your proposal as we think that you will admit the opportunity that fulfillment of the political exifgencies that we have indicated be approved inside the N.L.C., in agreement with the Parties that compose it. Naturally we will not be able to accomplish any action that could in any way loosen our ties of unity and of close political collaboration with the Socialist Party."

NENNI: "We will not turn back." (Headline of an article signed by Nenni in his newspaper "Avanti!")

BONOMI: "I will be glad if you will agree that two of you accept to share, more close to me, as Vice Prime Ministers, the responsibility of the political direction of the Government."

TOGLIATTI: (flashfully) "For us Communists it is not a question of posts."

"The situation of disagreement among the Parties of

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TOGLIATTI: (Bashfully) "For us Communists it is not a question of posts."

NENNI: "The situation of disagreement among the Parties of The N.L.C. results from an original mistake of yours which cannot be corrected by offering the posts of Vice Prime Ministers but rather entrusting the Committee with the task of solving the crisis."

THE CURTAIN.

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
BULLETIN N°464

DECEMBER, 4.1944
12,15 hrs.

SOCIALISTS WILL NOT PARTICIPATE
TO NEW CABINET.
NENNI'S REPLY TO BONOMI.

Shortly before ten o' clock Bonomi entered this morning the Viminale Palace. At 10,20 he received Marcello Soleri with whom conferred nearly thirty-minutes.

At eleven arrived the Secretary of the Socialist Party, Luigi Cacciatore, and handed to Bonomi the following letter of Nenni:

Dear Bonomi,

On behalf of the direction of the Socialist Party I reply that, according to our opinion, your letter of yesterday does not substantially modify the fact of the Cabinet crisis that is lasting for ten days; You are aware that the crisis could have been solved in a few hours within the National Committee of Liberation, without your resignation, by letting the same Committee arbitrate the difficulties which became accentuated during the past weeks. These difficulties were a consequence of the fact that the reactionary campaign aiming to vilify and devaluate the National Liberation Committees, to hinder our war policy which is indissolubly connected to the democratization of the Country, to sabotage the enforcement of the laws, concerning the sanctioning of the Fascism, the purge of high officials of burocracy and of Armed Forces and the seizure of illicit profits of the Fascist Regime, did not an adequate answer in the Cabinet which you presided.

This prospected the problem of strenghtening the internal, foreign and war policies.

After many and vain private conferences, ten days ago the discussion had been formally put before the representatives of the Six Parties of the coalition, when you instead of coming to the Committee

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After many and vain private conferences, ten days ago the discussion had been formally put before the representatives of the Six Parties of the coalition, when you instead of coming to the Committees headquarters, resigned thus making the Lieutenant master of the situationand trying thus to destroy the equilibrium of powers between the Pa-

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

National Liberation Committee and the Monarchy which has been the substantial result of the June Government. The situation of disagreement amongst the Parties of the National Liberation Committee, to which you refer in your letter, results from this original mistake of yours, which error cannot be corrected by offering the posts of Vice Prime Ministers, but rather entrusting to the Committee the task of solving the crisis thus reinforcing the full power of the National Liberation Committees, which in the present transient phase of the new Italian Democracy are the living cellules of the new Italian Democracy.

The collaboration of Socialists with a National Liberation Committees' Cabinet is not conditioned to problems of posts, but to the elaboration and execution of a program aiming to overcome all the obstacles which oppose the execution of a war policy and of the democratization of the Country that should strike Fascism in its causes and secure to Italy a position of full autonomy in the world, to which she can righteously aspire. On this subject we Socialists are not insensible at the statement according which you are to-day the political man who should find the minor obstacles in defending the Italian position in the international relations.

After the sorrowful case widely reported in these days we feel the most earnest need of letting the position of Italy deserve even more the respect of Allied Nations and we are equally convinced that this can be attained only through a Democratic policy of national dignity which would secure the ideal and political reverence of to-day's Italy from yesterday's Fascist state and its residues.

The struggle is not privilege of one man, but must be waged by the Liberation Committees. Thus we come back to the central point of the crisis which placed the problem of Democracy before the Italian people.

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We Socialists do nor formulate any veto concerning persons, nor exclusions of groups or Parties, but do reaffirm that we will agree only to a solution which, deriving from National Liberation

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Committees, guarantees the execution of its program in internal and foreign policy, in the war policy, and in Social and economic fields, in harmony with the will clearly expressed by Northern Patriots and by the immense majority of Italian people.

Hearty greetings

(signed) Pietro Nenni.

COMMUNISTS FAVOR BONOMI'S PROPOSAL.

After his conference with Bonomi , Palmiro Togliatti asked by newspapermen whether the Italian Communist Party had accepted the invitation of Bonomi, replied affirmatively but suggested them to read his letter, of which we are planning to give below an integral translation.

Asked whether he would accept or not the post of Vice Prime Minister, Togliatti replied that this matter must be first examined and discussed.

After Togliatti, Bonomi received Alcide De Gasperi (Christian Democrat). During the conference entered also Manlio Brosio, Secretary of the Liberal Party, and Leone Cattani, member of the Secretariat of the same Party.

Here is the text of Togliatti's reply to Bonomi:

Dear Bonomi,

The Direction of the Italian Communist Party, after examining your letter, has charged me to answer as follows.

We would have not wished that this crisis started in the way it really started and are convinced that all questions arisen amongst the Parties and inside the Government could have been rapidly and well solved, as far as concrete solutions and its reflections in the Cabinet are concerned, through a debate inside the National Liberation Committee. You are also aware that we essentially are concerned

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the cri. s, taki' j account, above all, of its international ripercussions. As you know, we perfectly understand the present situation of Italy; we know that in order to come out of such situation, the union of all national and popular forces is necessary, and we are decidedly contrary to any tendency which in every way could leave to sharpening the relations between Italy and anyone of the Great Democratic Powers: Great Britain, United States of America and URSS, that one fighting for crushing Hitlerian Germany, for the freedom of the world and of our Country.

It is upon this basis that the people and Government, united, must carry the action which is necessary to restore the full political autonomy of Italy and the liberty of the people in deciding about its destiny.

We are also particularly sensible for your recognition of the directing function which to-day is pertaining to the three big Parties that have a so decided bearing on the working masses of the cities and of the country.

We have not formulated and are not formulating now any exclusion about the person of the Prime Minister; we have only indicated the necessity that the present crisis be solved within the frame of the National Liberation Committee and in a way that leads to a Democratic accentuation of internal, foreign and war policy of the Italian Government and to a wider help in favor of the northern resistance movement, according the interests of the Nation and the aspirations of the people.

Therefore we favor the acceptance of your proposal as we think that you will admit the opportunity that fulfillement of political exigencies we have indicated be approved inside the National Liberation Committee, in agreement with the Parties

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Therefore we favor the acceptance of your proposal as we think that you will admit the opportunity that fulfillement of political exigencies we have indicated be approved inside the National Liberation Committee, in agreement with the Parties that are part of it. Naturally we will not be able to accomplish any act that could in any way loosen our ties of unity of action and of strict political collaboration with the Italian Socialist Party. On these basis it is possible to reach rapidly the formation of a Democratic Cabinet endowed with the

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necessary autonomy for solving the Italian fundamental political problems, along the lines set out by the three Great Powers regarding Italy; a Cabinet that would be capable of working efficiently to increase our war efforts and alleviate the misery of the people by overcoming the serious economical difficulties which overhang the Country.

(signed) Palmiro Togliatti.

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Information Services
Dec 1944

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

BULLETIN N° 433

DECEMBER, 4.1944
1000 hrs.

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

THE TEXT OF THE LETTER OF BONOMI TO DE GASPERI, NENNI AND TOGLIATTI.

Here is the text of the letter that Bonomi at the beginning of the second week of the Cabinet crisis has addressed to the leaders of Socialist, Communist and Christian Democrat Parties:

"Dear friends De Gasperi Nenni and Togliatti,

The continuation of the conflicting situation amongst the Parties of the National Liberation Committee for what the solution of the crisis is concerned induces me to turn before all to you who, being the representatives of the most popular movements, have the major responsability in preserving the National unity and concord which are so necessary in this moment.

"At the present state of things I have reasons to believe that I am, in thepresent situation, the political man who should encounter [illegible] obstacles in defending and fostering the position of Italy in the international relations.

"I have also the consciousness of not having never abandoned the political platform of the coalition which I presided, being convinced that such platform offered the most certain possibilities for setting Italy again towards a real Democratic transformation by conciliating the liberty with the unavoidable power of the State, maintaining the major and most representative anti-fascist movements and securing thus more solid basis for the appeasement of the Country.

"This is also my point of view, presently.

"I therefore [illegible]

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"This is also my point of view, presently.

"I therefore want to appeal again particularly to you, so that you grant me your collaboration for solving the present difficulties and let the Country have a strong authoritative impartial Government, on the basis of the previous coalition."

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"And I will be glad if you will agree that two of you wish to share more close to me, as Vice Prime Ministers the responsability of the political direction of the Government. As the situation does not afford any delay, I wish to get a precise answer before 10 a.m. to-morrow monday.

Cordially (signed) Ivanoe Bonomi.

Copies of this letter have been sent for their information to the Secretaries of the other three Parties.

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IVANOE BONOMI

Ivanoe Bonomi, the man who is today on the footlight of Italian political scene, is seventy-one years old, but his mind is still fresh and agile, and he has a strong grip and a solid physique.

He was still very young when joined the socialist movement, following his master and friend Leonida Bissolati. But the first skirmishes of political struggle did not prevent him to persecute his studies and be graduated almost simultaneously in National Sciences and in Law. The knowledge of Law proved very useful to him when in 1884, together with Enrico Ferri, he and other Socialist friends were sentenced to 75 days of confinement, but the Court of Appeal acquitted him accepting the thesis Bonomi had sustained in his own self-defense statement namely "it was not proved that Socialist Associations intended to overthrow with force the social order."

In the last years of past century, after a period of teaching at Bologna, Bonomi moved to Rome and joined journalism. With writings appeared on Critica Sociale, Avanti!, Tempo and Resto del Carlino, he started an agreement with Bissolati, to elaborate the doctrine of "reformism". It was in that period that Bonomi's book "The new paths of Socialism" appeared and was translated in many foreign languages, including Russian. A new edition of this book was issued a short time ago and many copies of it were sold in Liberated Italy; so Bonomi cleared a certain amount of money, which happened four times in his life. (Which apparently to SI is the most important thing!)

In 1909 he was elected member of the Chamber of Deputies for the constituency of Castiglia (Mantua) as candidate of the Socialist Party.

In 1912, during the Lybian campaign, he and Leonida Bissolati were expelled from the Party, owing to disagreement at the Socialist Congress of Reggio Emilia.

Bonomi and Bissolati founded then the "Partito Socialista Riformista" (Right-Wing Socialist Party) whose platform included a wide plan of social reforms and which repudiated the revolutionism and determinism of the "official" Socialist Party.

The split of the Socialist Party was mainly due to Benito Mussolini, who was then the supporter of anarchical and revolutionary tendencies inside the Italian Socialist movement. It must be recalled that March 14,1912 an anarchist named D'Alba fired some pistol shots against the King and the Queen. As soon as the

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

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The split of the Socialist Party was mainly due to Benito Mussolini, who was then the supporter of anarchical and revolutionary tendencies inside the Italian Socialist movement. It must be recalled that March 14,1912 an anarchist named D'Alba fired some pistol shots against the King and the Queen. As soon as the news of the attempt reached the Chamber of Deputies, it was proposed that all Deputies proceed to the Quirinal Palace in order to congratulate the Sovereigns for their escape. Only four deputies did so, and they were Bissolati, Bonomi, Cabrini and Dell'Acqua, the latter a Republican. Mussolini (who had just been released from

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

Farli jail, having been sentenced to 5 months prison on charge of sabotaging telegraph and telephone lines, railroad and shipping lines in order to handicap the departure of soldiers for the Lybian campaign) asked then that Bonomi, Cabrini and Bissolati be expelled from Socialist Party on charge of having compromised with "their act of human kindness, the principles of the Party. "Who is the King?" said the future Italian Dictator in his charge. "He is the unuseful citizen by definition. The attempts are for the Sovereigns what the falls from scaffolding are for stonemasons. Simply professional accidents."

Two years after Bonomi, like Bissolati, volunteered as lieutenant of the Alpini in the First World War. In 1916 he was appointed Minister of Public Works. In the post war years, which saw brewing up the crisis which had to lead to Fascism, Bonomi was Minister of War in the Nitti Cabinet. In 1921 he was designated Prime Minister and tried to constitute a Government which endeavoured to normalise the internal situation undermined by extremist disturbances. He was then confronted by overwhelming difficulties because the enforcement of law and maintenance of order could not be ~~attained~~ without a workable and reasonable concord of political and social forces. Bonomi failed to restore order in the Country and in February 1922 resigned. He was succeeded by Facta who took over only to be swept away a few months later by Fascism. Bonomi retired and lived as an exile in his own Country. He was then 50. Bonomi was not allowed to make his living as a writer and journalist because there was no longer freedmm of press and all liberties were suppressed by the Fascist dictatorship. He turned to practice Law and lived in poverty and seclusion over a period of 20 years to play a leading role in underground activities when the war of aggression was declared by Fascism against the Democracies and Italy headed to disaster. Bonomi worked then for the organisation of the first resistance groups and with the cooperation of other exponents of anti-Fascism went on mustering the support of all the anti-Fascists for the setting up of a united front from which resulted the Committee of National Liberation. In his very modest private apartment in Piazza della Libertà since 1942 used to convene secretly friends and resisters. Donna Sofia, his wife, who is Collaressa dell'Annunziata, the highest order of the Italian Crown equivalent to the ranking of Royal Princes attended quietly to receive the conspirators and introduce them to the underground studio of her husband, and then would return quietly to her housekeeping. Donna Sofia, who had no children atten-

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

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servant who quitted however after a short while.

Bonomi smokes very little and only when he is working hard. During the climax of the political crisis of last November his collaborators were surprised at seeing him converted into a great cigarette smoker. Bonomi particularly enjoys Camels. He is very fond of driving, and the only luxury in which he used to indulge before war was a second-hand car for travelling. Bonomi is a passionate reader and spends the extremely limited time he can spare in leisure reading.

When Fascism was staggering under the blows of the Allied Armed Forces, Bonomi asked to talk to the King. The audience was promptly granted, also because he was decorated with the Collar of the Order of Holy Annunciation (the highest Italian decoration) that the King conferred on him in recognition of the conclusion of the Treaty of Rapallo, in 1921. Though Victor Emanuel III welcomed him rather coldly, Bonomi frankly declared that he wanted to talk about the catastrophic situation that was rapidly developing. It was June 2, 1943. He talked for one hour almost continuously. The King answered but a few words, but obviously was deeply concerned.

Bonomi followed attentively, through the radio and the newspapers, anything that related to politics and to the war. Some friends presented him with a radio set with which he was able to catch British and American stations. Other friends succeeded in securing for him copies of foreign radio bulletins which the Ministry of Popular Culture was picking up for the use of Mussolini. Then it was announced that the Fascists had declared war against the United States, Bonomi had one of his few outbursts of rage. "These detestable people" he said to friends, "will succeed in Ruining Italy!"

Bonomi wrote several articles for the papers which were published clandestinely. For some time he was hidden in the residence of his nephew, Doctor Carmelo Dinaro, in one of the most popular quarters of Rome, during the nine month German occupation. Once he remained secluded for five days in a small room of the apartment of a prelate, in the Lateran Palace.

Early in 1943 he founded the newspaper "Ricostruzione" organ of the right wing Parties of the anti-Fascist concentration (Christian Democrat, Liberal and Labour Democrat). On June 8 1944 he accepted the task of forming the Cabinet following the crisis caused by Badoglio's resignation.

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

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

SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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

FLS/FIR 432

Nov. 3, 1944
1900 h.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS Having checked on the news contained in the note for correspondents in our preceeding bulletin concerning His Majesty's health, we learned from the highest authority that it was not founded. We point out that we gave it only as a rumor.

The Crisis

NO DECISION EXPECTED BEFORE MORROW

Bonomi went back to the Viminale at 4 p.m. and shortly afterwards conferred with Christian Democrat Giovanni Gronchi. The conference lasted three quarters of an hour.

In quarters close to Bonomi we learned that no decision is expected for tonight.

At 5,30 the Christian Democrats' Executive resumed their sitting. A rumor widespread in Roman political quarters had it that the Vatican had let confidentially know to the Christian Democratic leadres that the Holy See would see favorably a participation of the Party to a new Bonomi Cabinet.

At this afternoon's meeting the Party leader Alcide De Gasperi read to the Executive a letter addressed by Bonomi to him, Socialist Pietro Nenni and Communist Palmiro Togliatti to invite them to take part in the new Government. The Christian Democrats decided to receive favorably the invitation. This evening De Gasperi met the Socialist and the Communist leaders to try and convince them to join in Bonomi's Cabinet. Nothing has been yet known of this last conciliatory effort.

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

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

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

BULLETIN 431 Dec. 3, 1944
1500 h.

BONOMI'S CONSULTATIONS

Ivanoe Bonomi carried on this morning his consultations with political leaders to form a new Cabinet.

He arrived at the Viminale at 10,40 and at 11,05 met the former War Minister, Liberal Alessandro Casati with whom he conferred until 11,50. Later he received Sicily's High Commissioner Salvatore Aldisio, who arrived in Rome yesterday and from 12,30 to 12,45 he conferred with Christian Democrat Giovanni Gronchi and finally with the Liberal Leaders Marcello Soleri, Leone Cattani and Merlio Brusio, Party Secretary. Bonomi left the Viminale at 1,20 p.m.

The talk he had with Casati was described as "ordinary routine". The former Communications Minister, Labour Democrat Francesco Cerabona, and the preFascist Deputato Enrico Molè also called on Bonomi but did not confer with him.

TWO HOURS FREE-FOR-ALL FIGHT
CROWNS SPEECH OF MONARCHICAL LEADER

The climax at this morning's meeting of the Italian Democratic Party at the Quirino Theatre, where the leader of this strongest Monarchical Party held a speech, was reached when a crowd of about one hundered young Republicans started shouting in choir "Pescara, Pescara", referring to the port where the King embarked fleeing from Rome on the day the Armistice was concluded. The youngster scanned the word like foot-ball crowds do and like the Fascist crowd used to do when they were acclaiming il Du-ce, Du-ce. The most excited demonstrators started a free-for-all fight which lasted two hours while others, more composedly exchanged visiting cards and threw at each other gloves in the face in the best nineteenth-Century duel tradition.

Many demonstrators, deeming that there was not enough space inside the theatre to convince the opponents to accept their

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

Ivanoe Bonomi carried on this morning his consultations with political leaders to form a new Cabinet.

He arrived at the Viminale at 10,40 and at 11,05 met the former War Minister, Liberal Alessandro Casati with whom he conferred until 11,50. Later he received Sicily's High Commissioner Salvatore Aldisio who arrived in Rome yesterday and from 12,30 to 12,45 he conferred with Christian Democrat Giovanni Gronchi and finally with the Liberal Leaders Marcello Soleri, Leone Cattani and Manlio Brosio, Party Secretary. Bonomi left the Viminale at 1,20 p.m.

The talk he had with Casati was described as "ordinary routine". The former Communications Minister, Labour Democrat Francesco Cerabona, and the pre-Fascist Deputato Enrico Molè also called on Bonomi but did not confer with him.

TWO HOURS FREE-FOR-ALL FIGHT CROWNS SPEECH OF MONARCHICAL LEADER

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Many demonstrators, deeming that there was not enough space inside the theatre to convince the opponents to accept their ideas, invited them to go out on the street and their to take their coats off. Thus, two by two, the audience gradually left the theatre. Outside other young Republicans were waiting armed with small cudgels and raising their fists screamed : " Republic!"

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After nearly two hours the police, which had since been watching eagerly the scene, intervened only to count the number of bruised people, which, according to a preliminary estimate, surpasses the score of hundred.

Meanwhile the Monarchical Leader Enzo Selvaggi tried to deliver his speech among the uproar. He said that the present crisis is the direct consequence of Fascism; But Fascism, he added, could not have arisen if there had been in Italy a real Democracy. The Italian Democratic Party therefore considers partly responsible of Fascism also the men and the Parties of the preFascist period. The problem now is to build up a real Democracy. His Party think that Italian problems cannot be solved without an international collaboration and in the field of foreign relations. It accepts the principles of the Atlantic Charter as a pledge working from both sides. Italy, he went on, reaffirm the integrity of her national frontiers and of her preFascist Colonies.

Selvaggi emphasized that Italy is situated where the Slav world, headed by Soviet Russia, borders with the sphere of interest of the Western Countries and therefore will have to exercise a very delicate task of balancing those two worlds.

As for the constitutional matter the Italian Democratic Party thinks that it must be solved on a Democratic basis; The whole Italian people must be given the chance to express freely their opinion. The faults of Victor Emanuel III. must be judged on a political, and not on a juridical basis. " One thing is the man and another the institution. The Republic would be a plunge in the unknown." After having recalled that the Left Parties have declared: " The Republic must be a Socialist one or nothing at all." Selvaggi said that in this case the Republic would be the dictatorship of a single class. The speaker ended by criticising the Parties of the CNL and their political bickerings and inviting them to put aside all controversies in the Countries interest.

Enzo Selvaggi, born in San Massimo (Campobasso) in 1913, graduated in Italy in juridical and economic sciences and then went to Princetown were he took the degree in High Economics. A Foreign Office official, now awaiting a new appointment. He led an underground armed band during the Nazi occupation. He is the Secretary of the Italian Democratic

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CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS' ALL DAY SESSION

The Christian Democrats' Executive met again this morning to discuss the stand to take in front of Bonomi's attempt to build up a new Cabinet. A strong tendency appears to be developing in favor of a partecipation to the Government also if no Left Party should adhere. It appears that the Party leaders fear that not partecipating to the Government they might lose the support of the electors in Southern Italy, where the majority are in favor of the Government. On the other hand they fear that if Socialists and Communists do not take part in a Bonomi Cabinet they would be left to face alone the opposition of the Left because the two other Government Parties, Liberals and Labour Democrats, although represented by authoritative people, have very little followers.

But the main point, in the opinion of the Christian Democrats, is to ascertain what support the new Bonomi Government is likely to get from the Allies. They think that it depends on that support if the experiment will be successful or not and naturally they do not want to risk their popularity on an experiment deemed to fail.

The Christian Democrats' Executive is meeting again in the afternoon.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS: We learn, from a good source that King Victor Emanuel is lying extremely ill in the Villa of Former Ambassador Raffaele Guariglia, in Ravello, on the Amalfi coast. The news is not officially confirmed and we beg you to use it as a tip.

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Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 430 DECEMBER, 3rd 1944
2200 hrs

SUMMARY.

The new Italian Democracy tested. Christian Democrats say everything possible is to be done to smooth out minor dissensions amongst the six major Parties to reach a workable agreement and to ensure efficient leadership. Supporting Bonomi's efforts for the reconstitution of the Government.

IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

Eden ignored the efforts of the new Italy that is loyal friend of England.

ITALIA NUOVA. Monarchist.

Italy must contribute to the united efforts of the Allies and team up with England as well as with Russia and America for the common cause.
Eden's declaration calls the Italian people to size up their international position and work for reconquering their indipendence by wiping up all Fascist remainders.

UNITA'. Communist.

Italian public opinion should not be ignored by the Foreign Office lest Italy be placed for long years under a system of Quisling Governments. Italy is a vanquished Nation and is not in position to disagree with the Foreign Office but the Italians have their own opinions which may be overlooked in the Sforza case for the sake of better undefstanding with England but should be ruled out in the future.

IL TEMPO Indipendent.

Eden's declarations undertone held extremely harsh. Bitterness r 2190

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Eden's declarations undertone held extremely harsh. Bitterness resentments and hard feeling created by Fascist misdeeds are perfectly understanble. Italians are ready to take their punishment. But if Italy has to be dealt with only as a vanquished nation it would be expedient to drop the fiction of co-obelligerancy.

ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.

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Nullo Baldini executed by the Nazi Fascists at Ravenna was one of the most revered veterans of the Socialist movement in Italy and pioneers of the workers co-operatives.

AVANTI! Socialist.

Parties differences should be ironed out quickly. Italy cannot jeopardize war efforts and reconstruction works. Italy needs leadership.

CORRIERE DI ROMA P.W.B.

A misunderstanding is at root of the present crisis. There are Parties that consider as elapsed the constitutional continuity of the Italian state through the emerging of the Committee of Liberation, invested of all power, when Bonomi Government was formed and parties [illegible] for which the constitutional organs of the State still stand good.

IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

IT IS NOT SFORZA'S BUT ITALY'S CASE.

UNITA', organ of the Communist Party, turning again to Eden's declarations and House of Commons' debates, writes:

"Eden reminded Italy she was headed to be defeated by Fascism and her full independence is still to be reconquered. It goes [illegible] without saying that not all Italian Democratic parties, since a free political life was restored in Italy, have taken in rpoper consideration this reality. And it is not by chance that we are called to mind to this reality. It is instructive to us the fact that the voice of the Laburtte Bevan who put forward the positive aspects of the Italian situation, remained almost isolated in the House of Commons debate. This widespread mistrust toward us emphasized a reality which the Italians mindful of the interests of their own country can overlook.

"On the contrary all Italians must reckon with it, in every contingency Italy has taken the right course for her rebirth after the downfall of the Fascism. It is only by exerting to the utmost her efforts for the [illegible]

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"On the contrary all Italians must reckon with it, in every contingency Italy has taken the right course for her rebirth after the downfall of the Fascism. It is only by exerting to the utmost her efforts for the total destruction of Fascism that Italy will be able to redeem herself steadily and throughly and reconquer her dignity of free nation in a free world.

"Till when Italy [illegible] by her deeds makes forget the Fascist crimes which disgraced her the sinister shadow

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of the recent past of aggressions and bloodsheds will bar the road to future.

"This is why all attempts at dividing the healthy forces of the Italian Nation and all acts detrimental to the national union, represent a sabotage against the Italy Democratic rebirth.

"All Italians are fully aware that Allies unity is the most powerful instrument for destroying Nazi-Fascism, and no one in this country has the slightest intention to foster dissensions among the United Nations. This would be not only absurd but also criminal.

"All Italians must realize that if Allies unity is essential for winning the war, it is also essential for organizing and ensuring peace. All Italians therefore must be willing that their country be associated by friendly ties as much close with England as with the United States and the Soviet Union."

"SFORZA NEVER PLOTTED" SAYS THE ORGAN OF ACTION PARTY.

Commenting Eden's statement ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) writes: "Mr. Eden recalls that the action of Italy in the present war under the leadership of Mussolini has been extremely shameful, not only toward Great Britain but also toward France, Greece and Albania.

"But if this is true, if Mr. Eden has the right of condemning and despising us, if Mr. Eden can say that he grounds his action on what a given Italian Party does or does not, as he does not care about, he should be logical to the end.

"And he should leave Italians settle their cases with those people who brought them to this state of ignominy: the King, the Luciferi, the Fascist diplomats, the treacherous Generals, the hired bureaucrats, the corrupted and corrupting plutocrats, the big slave-holder land owners, are all business that do not pertain to Mr. Eden, but our own business.

"Above all Mr. Eden must not bother himself with deciding whether Carlo Sforza changed his mind or not regarding the inter-

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

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"Above all Mr. Eden must not bother himself with deciding whether Carlo Sforza changed his mind or not regarding the internal questions, whether he attacked or not the Badoglio or Bonomi Cabinet, whether he was wrong or not.

"Mr. Eden is entitled being a victor, to veto. But he has no right to select, amongst so many Italians, who are deserving his or our rancour, one of the few men on which Italian Democracy can still rely.

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"It is not our duty to defend Carlo Sforza against unjust and [illegible] slanderous charges. We are waging political and not personal struggles. But we can assure Mr. Eden that Carlo Sforza never plotted against Badoglio or ever less against Bonomi Government. Besides, being a politic l figure, he is gentleman. Everybody in Rome knew it. He has suffered the result and the humiliation of veto without doing any gesture. He was willing to go in America while the parties wanted him to be simply a Foreign Minister.

"Mr. Eden has given us the chance, with his speech, to defend our political right, the moral personality of Carlo Sforza, and the national dignity of Italy."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
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Dec 2, 1944.
2000 hrs.

EITHER WITH CNL PARTIES OR
WITHOUT --IT'S A BONOMI CABINET.

While the Christian Democrats sit on the fence, Alcide de Gasperi hopes to carry with him some of the Left Wing Parties before making up his mind, persons close to Bonomi assured us that Ivanoe Bonomi will accept the form a Cabinet --and will form it. Its formation now does not depend from him but from the Parties.

In the afternoon Bonomi went back to the Viminale and 4,30 p.m. and at 5 the Christian Democrat leader, Alcide De Gasperi called on him. The conference lasted half an hour. At 5,45 p.m. Count Carlo Sforza entered Bonomi's office and the two statesmen went out together at 6,15. The former P.M. went to the Foreign Office where he conferred with Visconti Venosta, former Foreign Undersecretary.

De Gasperi, after having conferred with Bonomi, went back to Christian Democratic H.Q.s where the Party Executive is sitting practically continuously. During this evening's sitting it appears that the Christian Democrats decided not to take part to a new Bonomi Government unless at least one of the Left wing parties does participate too.

The Socialist leader Pietro Nenni received, through the British Embassy in Rome, an invitation by the Labour Party to attend the Party Congress in London. He will leave Rome in a week's time, accompanied by a member of the Socialist Executive.

At 6 o'clock the Christian Democrat Ministers Umberto Tupini and Giovanni Gronchi went to the Marshals Palace and joined the discussions held by Communists Palmiro Togliatti and Mauro Scoccimarro, Labour Democrats Meuccio Ruini and Mario Cevolotto, Socialists Pietro Nenni and Giuseppe Saragat, Actionists Emilio Lussu and Sergio Fenoltea. Gronchi, requested if his party had already taken a stand answered: "No".

The meeting lasted only ten minutes and was adjourned to tomorrow morning at 10,30.

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MISTRESS OF MUSSOLINI'S SISTER FACING TRIAL.

Mussolini's former mistress, Cornelia Pizzato Tanzi, a [illegible] soprano, will appear before the Court on December [illegible], charged with collaboration with the enemy. Cornelia, 36 years old, born in Milan, is accused of having denounced to the SS the presence of military equipment abandoned after September 8 by the Italian "Piave" Division inside the Strohlfern Villa, adjoining the Villa Borghese. The Strohlfern Villa is one of the quaintest spots in Rome. It was left by its owner, an Alsatian French millionaire, who kept lions, eagles, bears in his house, as a legacy to Roman artists who populated it with small scattered studios. The soldiers of the "Piave" Division, trying to avoid capture by the Germans, took shelter in the Strohlfern studios. The former mistress of Il Duce led the SS to the studios where the soldiers were hiding.

Cornelia Tanzi first met Mussolini at Palazzo Venezia where she went to sell him some of her paintings "in support of a relief agency". Many meetings followed. Benito played the violin and Cornelia danced around him with rapture. This was revealed by Cornelia Tanzi herself during the questioning.

After Benito got fed-up with the writer-painteress who remained in the closest possible touch with Alessandro Pavolini, Fascist Propaganda Minister, and then passed to the friendship of the last Rome Governor Orgera, of Propaganda Undersecretary Cucco and lately of Giuseppe Pizzirani, chief of the Roman Republican Fascists.

The trial is awaited with interest as piquant revelations are expected.

RALLY OF ALL REPUBLICAN FORCES
URGED BY ITALIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY.

A rally of all Republican forces, indipendently from all political Parties, is passionately urged by the Italian Republican Party in a statement appeared to night on the front page of "La Voce Repubblicana".

The statement recalls that the Party at the time of the Anti-Fascist Congress of Bari had thus advocated the solution of the national crisis: Suspension of Monarchy + Provisional anti-Fascist Government for the duration of the war - Constituent Assembly for deciding about the final form of Government.

"The capitulation of the six anti-Fascist Parties, who humiliated themselves at Salerno before the Throne, and the com-

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"The capitulation of the six anti-Fascist Parties, who humiliated themselves at Salerno before the Throne, and the compromise of the National Committee with the Lieutenant of the King at Rome, prejudiced this solution," says the statement.

"The clash between the Parties of the National Liberation Committee, adds the statement, has shown the impossibility of a political union among the monarchical and the republican tendencies, between the forces of reaction and those of Democracy.

"The Italian Republican Party once again affirms today the

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necessity of a concentration of the Republican forces, whatever they might be, against the Monarchical and reactionary forces."

The statement, which charges the Monarchy of having never done anything to ensure prosperity, peace and freedom to Italy and of having been an accomplice of Fascism, concludes affirming that the Italian Republican Party is willing to coordinate its own action with that of other groups, parties, political and social movements which in agreement with the sentiments and the aspirations of the great majority of the Nation, are convinced that the Republic is a fundamental exigency for the revival of Italy.

The appeal of Republican Party could be interpreted as a hint for the merging with the Party of Action.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES THREATEN TO STRIKE.

The post office and telegraph employees of the Rome Provincial Direction have today decided to go on strike should all or a[illegible] of the 150 ex-members of the Post and Telegraph Militia be t[illegible] on again.

PAPAL AUDIENCES.

The Pope granted this morning a second audience to Monsignor Pierre Théas, Bishop of Montauban, who arrived recently from France where he was for some time imprisoned by Germans.

This audience has not been announced to the press.

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BULLETTIN 428 December 2, 1944.
1430 hrs.

DEMOCRATIC+CHRISTIANS WORKING
TO RE-ESTABLISH SIX PARTY FRONT.

The Christian Democrats are still hard at work to compose the split in the Committee of National Liberation. They hope to be able to mediate, from their central position, between Left and Right. This is what Alcide de Gasperi, leader of the CD Party declared to Ivanoe Bonomi today. Coming out of the Prime Minister's office he declared:

"The action continues for a Six Party Cabinet."

He then went back to his Party Headquarters, where more meetings were scheduled among the various prominent members.

VISCONTI VENOSTA SEES BONOMI.

Giovanni Visconti Venosta saw Ivanoe Bonomi today. Visconti is considered Bonomi's expert of Foreign Affairs. He was under Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Bohomi's first Cabinet and is expected to occupy a prominent position in the next. Visconti Venosta resigned a few days before the break up of the Ministry and Bonomi's resignation because he considered it impossible to carry out affairs without sitting at the Cabinet meetings.

DE GASPERI CONFERS WITH NENNI.

The Executive of the Christian Democrats was still sitting late this morning, when the Socialist leader Pietro Nenni arrived at the Dem-christian H.Q. in Piazza del Gesù. The leader [illegible] Alcide De Gasperi, left the meeting

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We learn that before calling on Bonomi to inform him of the Liberals support, the Party leaders Marcello Soleri, Manlio Brosio, Giovanni Cattani, had had a long talk with Benedetto Croce, at the philosopher's house.

MAST COMMANDER OF MUSSOLINI'S OWN POLICE SQUAD RELEASED FROM REGINA COELI JAIL.

Giuseppe Stracca, retired Fascist Prefect and last Commander of the "Presidenziale" (the special police squad that had the task of protecting the life of Mussolini) who had been arrested August 17, has been released from Regina Coeli jail.

Rumours according to whizh Stracca had said to have intention of freeing Mussolini, soon after the Dictator's fall, caused his first arrest July 29, 1943. After September 8th the Nazi-Fascists had him released.

Last August he was arrested again on the charge of having contributed "with important acts" to the maintenance of Fascism, but the juridical enquiry ascertained that the charges were without foundation and therefore the Public Prosecutor ordered that the last Commander of the "Presidenziale" be immediately released.

FACES TRIAL FOR HANDING OVER 100 MILLION LIRE TO NAZI-FASCISTS.

Preliminary proceedings have been initiated against Giuseppe Ricca, charged of having collaborated with the enemy by handing over to the Nazi-Fascists 100 million lire belonging to the Azienda Statale della Strada, a Fascist organisation for keeping the highways in order, of which he was an official.

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Via Sao Basilio, 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

DECEMBER 2, 1944.
1200 hrs.

CEVOLOTTO CONFIRMS LABOUR PARTY'S
SUPPORT OF BONOMI's EFFORTS.

Coming out of Ivanoe Bonomi's office, at the Viminale Palace, after a talk which lasted twenty minutes, Mario Cevolotto, secretary of the Labour-Democratic Party, declared:

"The answer which I gave the President of the Council coincide with the line of conduct which my Party has followed up to now. It must be recalled that the Party had designated Bonomi (as Prime Minister) and that only in case he should have been unable to form a Cabinet it had supported the candidacy of Meuccio Ruini."

Thus one Party of the Six CNL Parties has come out flatly for the Italian Premier. It is the Party closest to him.

The score at the present minute is 3 to 1. The three Parties which will not collaborate are, of course, the Socialist, Communist and Party of Action.

At 1200 hrs. Alcide de Gasperi entered Bonomi's office. From his answer much depends as his is the only "mass party" which may collaborate with the Prime Minister.

At 11 o' clock this morning the Direction of the Christian Democratic Party met to decide what De Gasperi would say to the Prime Minister. A spokesman for the Party declared to "SI":

"The Party must take into account two problems, when it makes up its mind: the international and the internal effects of the decision. From the point of view of the internal situation the Christian Democrats, which considers itself a center-left Party, cannot work against the other two mass parties. It would open to charges of being in support of reaction and anti-democratic forces. On the other hand, a refusal to cooperate with Bonomi would endanger the balance within the CNL, shifting the weight to the Left. This the Christian Democrats have no inten-

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SOCIALIST PARTY WILL BE
"MODERATE OPPOSITION" --ZAGARI.

Should Bonomi succeed in forming a Cabinet without the Left, the Socialist Party will maintain a "moderate tone" in its new role as opposition, Mario Zagari, of the Party Executive Committee, declared to "SI" today.

The Socialist Party "wants to respect the effort of Italians of good will to improve their country's international position, and because it wants to keep on collaborating fully with the Allied war effort," according to Zagari.

"We will keep out in order to be able to point to the Nation as freely as possible that the fight against Fascism is the fight against the forces which produced Fascism," Zagari explained. "We must reconstruct Italian economic life along more equitable lines, if we want to see Fascism disappear. Fascism is camouflaged and unrecognizable, sometimes, but hides in the offices of high staff officers, in great private industrial concerns, in the Quirinale Palace, in traditional Bureaucracy. I doubt that these men are able to to govern the country, lead us to victory, improve our international status, and our living conditions. But if people think so, let them try. We will not make their job more difficult. We will watch. If they fail, they will have to leave the place to younger men with more vigorous ideas, men of the people who fought with the Patriots. If they succeed I'll be glad, genuinely glad, as an Italian."

The problem of making Italy a real, functioning democracy will thus be retarded, according to Zagari. "A great transformation must eventually take place in Italian life. Reconstruction will not be possible along old fashioned capitalistic lines. It will have to be a Socialist reconstruction or no reconstruction at all/"

P.W.B. PREPARES FOR CRISIS SOLUTION.

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1601
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P.W.B. PREPARES FOR CRISIS SOLUTION.

Moving picture installations, lighting equipment are being installed in Ivanoe Bonomi's office. Thus a declaration of the next Prime Minister of his Government's intentions will be recorded within a short time.

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SFORZA DENIES HAVING FOUGHT
"OLD FRIEND", BONOMI.

Count Carlo Sforza, who was accused yesterday by Foreign Minister Anthony Eden of having worked against Ivanoe Bonomi while sitting in his Government, denied the charge this morning to journalists at the Palazzo Viminale, as he was stepping from his office to the Prime Minister's. He said:

"I'm not pursuing politics at this stage. I am an honourable man ("uomo d'onore"). I must declare that I never fought an old friend. Eden's declarations are unfair."

This statement is what Sforza said to the press. The veteran statesman, however, does not want to be quoted. An official statement from Bonomi's office on the matter will follow within a few hours. It is expectedto be a defence of Sforza's actions in the First Bonomi Cabinet.

LIBERALS PLEDGE SUPPORT AT 1230.
SCORE IS NOW 3 to 2.

A delegation of the Liberal Party, composed of Marcello Soleri, Manlio Brosio, and Giovanni Cattani, coming out of Bonomi's office at 1230 declared:

"The decisions of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Party have been notified to Bonomi. The Liberal Party, in the spirit of the coalition, authorizes its men to participate in a Bonomi Government also in the case of a deprecable lack of participation of other Parties."

Thus the score rises to 3 to 2. Christian Democrats still sit on the fence.

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

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 426 DECEMBER, 2nd. 1944
0900 hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Italy cannot stand furhter Parties bickerings.
IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

Socialists say Bonomi will fail to reconstitute a Government.
AVANTI! Socialist.

Nenni commenting on Eden's declaratinns says the Foreign Minister is wrong when affirms that Sforza worked against Bonomi. Nenni asserts Great Britain is endorsing in Italy as well as in France and Greece groups and men that are not Democratic. Great Britain, Nenni adds, looked favourably upon Badoglio who was a close collaborator of Mussolini. The writer recalls the statement of 1943 Moscow conference in regard to the Italian affairs.

AVANTI! Socialist.

Communists affirm that the Nation wants a Government formed by the Committee of Liberation and united efforts for war and reconstruction.

UNITA'. Communist.

Actionists hold that the British veto against Sforza aggravated the political crisis and led to the present deadlock. The Bri-

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Actionists hold that the British veto against Sforza aggravated the political crisis and led to the present deadlock. The British intervention ruling out Count Sforza allegedly played in the hands of anti-Democratic forces.

ITALIA LIBERA. Party of Action.

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

BULLETIN N° 42[illegible] [illegible]GE N°2 DECEMBER, 2nd. 1944
0900 hrs.

SOCIALISTS OBJECT TO EDEN STATEMENT.

Pietro Nenni, commenting on Eden's declarations, observes that the thesis expounded by the Foreing Minister is irrefutable if Italy is really considered as an enemy country.

"But the principle of intervention in the internal affairs of a vanquished country is not a logical one, when His Majesty's Government assumes that in Italy exist political parties and men closely associated with the Democratic principles of the Atlantic Charter.

"We do not contend that Great Britain and America that are conducting on the Italian soil a war they did not provoke, are entitled to take interest in the Italian policies. We have nothing to object to the fact that a warrying army is primarily concerned with the security of its rearlines. Byt British citizen cannot fail to agree with us realizing that the rearlines of the 5th and 8th Army are perfectly safe and England and America have on this side all anti-Fascist forces that resisted Fascism over a period of twenty years. And Italians only demand to push ahead their efforts for the liberation of the Country.

"As for the Sforza case," the writer goes on, " the explanations given by Antony Eden are not satisfactory, because Sforza did not work either directly or indirectly against Bonomi.

"It is true that Count Sforza intervened passionately in the struggle against the King and Badoglio who were trying to carry on under cloack the anti-Democratic policies of the Fascist times. It is said that Sforza pledged himself, before returning to Italy, to support Badoglio. This is possibly true. But in this case the good faith of Sforza is out of question. If Sforza, upon his return to Italy, realized that the King and Badoglio were hindering the Democratic rebirth of Italy, no one could deny him the right to take a stand dictated by his conscience.

"The fact is the English policy in Italy as well as in France and Greece, has bet and is betting on forces and men that are not Democratic. One of its bet was Badoglio, who over a period of [illegible]ty years closely collaborated with Mussolini in the preparati[illegible]nd the conduct of the war. The English policy endured

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"The fact is the English policy in Italy as well as in France and Greece, has bet and is betting on forces and men that are not Democratic. One of its bet was Badoglio, who over a period of twenty years closely collaborated with Mussolini in the preparation and the conduct of the war. The English policy endured Bonomi when Bonomi was the President of the National Committee of Liberation. To-day it seemxs to consider Bonomi as a man who is not to be removed possibly because Bonomi is in political disagreement with the Committees of Liberation of North Italy.

"The crisis was brought about by the fact that under Bonomi's

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leadership it resulted impossible to carry out an efficient anti-Fascist policy. No doubt Bonomi is a respectable anti-Fascist, but after six months of his leadership we see that the conditions set forth by the 1943 Moscow Conference in regard to Italian affairs are still to be fulfilled."

A MESSAGE OF BENEDETTO CROCE TO PATRIOTS OF NORTHERN ITALY.

Benedetto Croce addressed the following message to Northern Italy Patriots:

"I am still moved for having met some of your companions and representatives and for their sober words and for the simplicity of their behaviour, which is the only adequate expression of your work of love, ardour and sacrifice. And I am sending to you a greeting, conforming it to the same style, as reverence commands; a double greeting, firstly to you, and to all those who in that part of Italy not liberated yet are unanimously fighting for safety and honour of our Fatherland against what remains, increased in criminal ferocity, of the disgrace that laid upon us for more than twenty years; secondly, more particualrly, to you who are inspired and enlightened by our Liberal faith.

"This faith is deep-rooted in what supports and guides all the manifold and serious practical interests of human life, in the essence of men, in the common treasure of manhood, which is rationality, truth, purity of heart, respect of man toward another man and, in a single word, is liberty. Dear Latin word which resounded in the voices of all lofty spirits in all times of history, and which, thereafter, became the final and professed religion of modern age. Sweet word, that pours its sweetness on sorrows, on toils, on struggles, on incidental defeats, on bitter victories against other men who are our enemies to be crushed and our brothers to be redeemed, on the fever of living, on the acceptance of death, which is not death but rather continuation of our life in the work that we transmit to the future, being sure of its immortality which is perpetually efficacious beyond transient persons.

"This sublime sentiment is in yourselves and pushes you

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"This sublime sentiment is in yourselves and pushes you forward to the sublimity of action, and binds us to you and encourages us who to-day are devoting ourselves to a different work, namely to reconstruct an orderly Italian state, in which work we

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

anticip te with w s the hour when you will be able t. come to our side ; as direct collaborators, of this we feel great want and cherish the near hope. Long live Liberty! Long live Italy!
December 1st 1944
(signed) Benedetto Croce.

NO SOLUTION OUTSIDE OF THE CNL.

"The only real political authority in Italy to-day is the National Committee of Liberation." writes UNITA', organ of the Communist Party, " and a real Government ought to be the expression of this movement.

"All provincial centres unanimously demand that the coalition of the six anti-Fascist Parties be reinforced and the powers of the Committees of Liberation extended.

"Bonomi would render a great service to the nation in declining the mandate for reconstituting the Government. This act would be in the present circumstances the only Democratic one, because it would bring about the realization of the will of the people and a solution of the crisis in accordance with the unanimous vote of the Central Committee of Liberation."

THE BRITISH VETO HELD RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE DEADLOCK.

"The British veto against Sforza has been cleverly capitalized by reactionary forces or lukewarm Democrats." asserts ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action.

"Perhaps Great Britain " the paper adds," did not fully realize the scope of the veto especially as a possible political weapon for manoeuvring in the hands of those forces of which all

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"The veto was conceived as a stop limit to the Democratic experiment of Bonomi and a mean for pressure to bear on Bonomi himself who possibly was not displeased to endure it in order to to draw back the situation to the point it started with last

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Jun This is why all parties have been led to stagnate in a polit- l deadlock which may be eventually wonstrued as an incapability of the Italian Democracy to work. This is why all parties after repudiating Bonomi and being not at liberty of make avail of Sforza are placed in the impossibility of choosing a man "à dessous de la melée".

END OF PRES REVIEW.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

Please remember that, Signor Mario Bersellini; editor of the "Il Sole" will hold to-day at 3;30 pm at 44, Via San Nicola da Tolentino, a lecture on

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION? COST OF LIVING AND BLACK MARKET.

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BULLETIN #225

December 1, 1944.
2000 hours.

BONOMI's GOVERNMENT TO INCLUDE
ALL PARTIES WANTING TO COLLABORATE.

Sir Noel Charles, Alexander Kirk,
Lussu (Party of Action) see Italian
Prime Minister this afternoon.

Todays log in the Italian Government Crisis rpogress:

1. Pietro Nenni (Socialist), Palmiro Togliatti (Communist) this morning, and Emilio Lussu, (Party of Action) ths afternoon, confirmed to Bonomi that their Parties refused to collaborate with him. Each one, with different words and for different motives, implored the elder statesman not to accept the Prince's request to form a Cabinet.

2. Alexander Kirk, Ambassador of the United States, Sir Noel Charles, Ambassador of Great Britain and High Commissioner for Italy, saw Bonomi briefly this afternoon - Kirk at 1600. Charles at 1625 as Kirk left. Charles left at 1650.

3. No official communique yet has announced to Italy that Bonomi was undertaking the task of forming a Cabinet, but unofficial evidence was ample.

4. At the Palazzo dei Marescialli, the leaders of the Six Parties met informally this afternoon to see what could be done. Preliminary exchanges of views showed that Socialists, Communists, Party of Action would not turn back on their decision.

5. Marcello Soleri, Liberal, after seeing the Prime Minister, pronounced the cryptic words: "We shall collaborate within the Six Parties framework."

The situation:

It is believed that, with or without the Committee of National Liberation as a whole, Bonomi will form a Cabinet. It will be composed of political leaders of those Parties which are willing to overlook immediate preoccupations, plus prominent men outside the Six Parties.

At the Palazzo dei Marescialli, the Christian Democrats and the Labour Democrats are striving to recompose the united

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

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At the Palazzo dei Marescialli, the Christian Democrats and the Labour Democrats are striving to recompose the united front behind Bonomi. This is made difficult by the harsh words exchanged in the last frenzied days. The Socialists will not come back on their decision, for several reasons. The Communists, whose collaborating and unitarian policy is well known, cannot collaborate without breaking their pact of alliance with the Socialists, which leaders of both Parties consider an essential victory of the working class.

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The Party of Action, who repeated their unwillingness to collaborate with Bonomi through Lussu, has withdrawn as a protest against the British veto on count Sforza's candidacy. However, they pointed out tonight that they are pledged to collaborate fully with Allied forces to the liberation of the Country. Lussu declared to the press that, with his attempt to form a Cabinet, Bonomi lends himself to the forces who work for the breakdown of Italian democratic front. Lussu implored Bonomi to abandon this attempt and to leave all decisions in the hands of the Committee of National Liberation, which is the only representative of the Country's democratic forces.

The Christian Democrats will convene tonight to debate the situation. They are pledged to support Bonomi first and, should he not succeed, Ruini. The case of Bonomi's trying to form a Cabinet outside the Committee of National Liberation had not been contemplated. It is probable that tonight the Party will decide its stand in front of the intransigence of the Socialists and Communists.

The Socialists also met this afternoon, to consider the situation. There is practically no probability that they may revise their stand.

NOTE: (Strictly confidential, for background) Bonomi is believed to be able to form a Government with the exclusion of the three Left Wing parties. He intends to work in full collaboration with all Committees of National Liberation, as the Government purpose is the same: to carry on the war against Germany and Fascism with all its might.

CANEVARI POINTS TO BONOMI DANGERS
OF LEFT-LESS CABINET.

Emilio Canevari, undersecretary of the Interior, Socialist, pointed out to Bonomi the great dangers involved in a Government formed without the representatives of the Socialists, Party of Action, and Communists. Bonomi answered that "in the present situation, while war goes on, the Country needs order". The former and probable future Prime Minister promised to use all his good will in order to reach the formation of a Cabinet

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

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EDDA CIANO MUSSOLINI
MARRIED IN SWITZERLAND?

Roman high society gossip has it that Edda Ciano, the widow of count Galeazzo Ciano, shot signer of the Steel Pact, and the daughter of Benito Musselini, still at large, founder of the Axis, married Marchese Emilio Pucci in Switzerland. Edda loved Emilio much before the tragedy that befell her husband. Emilio probably crossed the border with her to Switzerland when she went, last February. Well informed people add that Edda also gave birth to a little Marchese Pucci at about the date of her marriage. The Puccis are a well known florentine family. They live in Palazzo Pucci, in via dei Pucci.

ORLANDO COMPARES PRESENT TO
"GOOD OLD DAYS".

The veteran of Italian statesmen, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, one of the surviving Big Four at the Versailles Peace conference, was this afternoon surrounded, at the snack-bar of Palazzo Montecitorio (Parliament Building), by politicians and journalists. The old Liberal leader, recalling the days of the pre-Fascist Parliament, said:

"All controversies which arose in debates died rapidly outside the House. Deputies of opposed parties were friends and collaborated in the interest of Italy. It was an example of high civilization."

BONOMI "INVITED THE THREE PARTIES
TO COLLABORATE" OFFICIALS SAY.

Ivanoe Bonomi invited Palmiro Togliatti, Pietro Nenni and Emilio Lussu to collaborate with him, overlooking previous orders-of-the-day, it was pointed out tonight by officials close to Bonomi. The meetings were cordial.

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BULLETIN No 424

December 1, 1944
1500 h.

"CREMONA GROUP" OFF TO FIGHT GERMANS.

Another Italian unit, powerfully armed, the "Cremona Group", marched past, through the centre of Rome, this morning, headed to the front lines, warmly applauded by the crowd.

Marshal Giovanni Messe, representing the Prince, H.M.Ivanoe Bonomi, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, President of the Chamber, and Meuccio Ruini, Bonomi's rival to the Premiership, were among the numerous personalities who saw the soldiers march by.

Flowers, cigarettes and cigars were thrown at the soldiers dressed in English uniforms and supplied with Allied equipment.

THREE MORE POLITICAL PARTIES CLAIMING ATTENTION.

Three new political parties cropped up in Rome, we learn today. The newcomers in the vociferous and overcrowded political scene are a so-called Free Social Party, a Republican Labour Party and finally a National Union of Youth which was set up to oppose the newly founded National Republican Council of Italian Youth.

A HUNGER MARCH IN THE STREETS OF ROME?

"Risorgimento Liberale", organ of the Liberal Party reports that a large group of starving people (mothers and wives of prisoners, or interned civilians in Germany, missing persons, unemployed etc) wholly unconcerned with the political philosophising and parties bickering, are organising a "League of Hunger". Their program has no relation whatever with the political situation, the paper adds, nor with the Sforza case and the Socialists and Actionists pronouncements either. It reads as follows:
"Bread ration of 300 grams, a daily spaghetti ration of 100 grams a litre of olive oil per person a month, and sweeping measures against the blackmarketeers." That is all. The initiators of the "Hunger League" plan to organise a Hu[illegible]

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STUDENTS WANT TO BE EXAMINED
BY PURGED PROFESSOR.

A crowd of University Law students assembled this morning in front of the Marshals' Palace to protest against Communist Mauro Scoccimarro, Adjunct High Commissioner for Epuration, whom they hold responsible for the sacking of Professor Del Vecchio, teacher of Juridical Philosophy. But Scoccimarro was not there so they made for the Viminale Palace, H.Q.s of the Purging Committee. The students do not protest for the sacking as such; they rather agree to it, but they only want to be tested by Del Vecchio on the authority of his text book, which they have studied, and not by the new Professor Cesarini, who follows quite another philosophical school. Then Del Vecchio can go.

AFTERNOON CRISIS DEVELOPMENTS

Bonomi left his office at the Viminale at 1,20 p.m.

At 5 p.m. the C.N.L. will meet at the Marshals' Palace.

At 8 p.m. the Executive of the Christian Democrats will meet to take a final decision whether or not to collaborate with a new Bonomi Cabinet. Until yesterday the Christian Democrats' support seemed assured but then a new factor arose: the Communist decision not to collaborate. If this decision should be maintained the Christian Democrats, who glory themselves in being a "mass party", would hesitate before lining up on the other side of the other two mass Parties: the Communists and the Socialists.

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ITALIAN MEN IN THE STREET
GENERALLY UNCONCERNED ABOUT POLITICS.

"There is needed a King, in order to adjust anything" said to "SI" Miss Amalia Berneschi, employed in an Allied propaganda booklets shop. "But not King Victor Emanuel III" she added; "it would be better to get the Crown Prince, or, still better, the latter's son with the Princess as Regent."

An investigation carried out by "SI" in all social fields has brought to the convincement that women, generally speaking, are in favour of a Monarchical settlement. Also Mrs. Lucia Rizzo is convinced that only the existence of a King would render possible the solution of the discord among the Parties and, above all, among the Italian people. Mrs. Rizzo, niece of Garibaldi's follower Antonio Rizzo, spends most of the day collecting on the streets of Rome contributions in favour of the Nuns of a Monastery located in one of the fashionable quarters. She indulges in reciting rhymed brief verses which according to her opinion are the source of political wisdom. The verses insistently indicate the King as the only saviour of Italian Nation. For what anything else is concerned, she has a rather confused knowledge of the Italian political problem.

An actor, Tullio Carminati, has only expressed his personal disapproval of political activity of Count Sforza; he said that the attitude of Sforza in the United States did not succeed in winning him the sympathy of Italo-Americans. Carminati addad that he always declined invitations to supper even at the Vanderbilts' whenever the guests included Count Sforza. According to Carminati, Sforza could not represent the Italian public opinion as he lived far away from Italy during the most critical periods of Italian public life. The discord arisen from the present Cabinet crisis could be solved, according to Carminati, only through the Monarchy and through a Military Government which could rely upon considerable and well equipped Police forces.

Alessandro Blasetti, one of the most popular Italian cinema directors, who is author, among others, of the films "Ettore Fieramosca", "Salvator Rosa" and the "Iron Crown", is convinced that the period of Cabinet crisis is the most happy one for the average Italian citizen, as such a period allows him to act in accordance with his talent, namely without being compelled to justify his behaviour towards anybody, as long as there is not a true and real Government in existence.

This peculiar view on the crisis, considered as a truce between two periods of inefficient administration, is widely

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This peculiar view on the crisis, considered as a truce between two periods of inefficient administration, is widely spread among the majority of persons belonging to all social classes. Workmen, wine-sellers, supernumerary actors, drivers of motor trucks, all agree in this matter. They are non concerned

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even for a decidedly Monarchical solution of the crisis, but simply interested in the existence of the crisis, as a brief period of pause.

It is rare to find in the man in the street an opinion which be decidedly set towards one or other political trend. Signor Giovanni Trasi, for instance, who has returned after having been for nearly eight months in a Poland concentration camp and was allowed to repatriate only after signing a statement of allegiance to the Fascist Republic, is only anxious that Mauro Scoccimarro be dismissed as Deputy High Commissioner because he considers him as one of his personal enemies.

It happens often that people are interested in the Cabinet crisis only for what a single member of it may be concerned, only as far as it is believed that such a single member could prove to be useful or unuseful.

Father Attanasio da Lodi, a Franciscan monk, believes that the only possible solution of the crisis lies in the restoration of temporal powers of the Pope.

Tonino Chiurazzi, an antiquarian whose shop is located in Via del Babbuino says that the fault, in the most part, rests on the newspapermen who are poisoning the public opinion: "Even Fascism he stated," was a journalistic trick. Mussolini was nothing else but a rash newspaperman. It would be advisable that newspapers grant a little truce to Italians. We must not believe what the papers say."

The most striking thing is the absolute unconcern, on the part of men in the street, about the problem that presently troubles the Italian political life. This can be partially explained by the fact that the only problem urging the average Italian is only the economic one, and a change in the Cabinet is considered only in relation to such a problem.

There is no Cabinet crisis for Giorgio Saiti, a boy that earns his living by facilitating American soldiers in finding merry women. Neither the crisis exists for all those who in theis exceptional situation devote themselves to illicit trade, or take economical advantage from the presence of Allied Forces.

A true fervor of discussions, can be found only in newspa-

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A true fervor of discussions, can be found only in newspapers, or Partew's headquarters, in the waiting-rooms of members of the Cabinet. Elsewhere nobody seems interested in the crisis. The general opinion is that the new Cabimt shall be able to increase the salaries and afford all citizens to eat meat every day.

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ITALIAN PRISONERS TORTURED BY THE NAZIS
IN THE BALKANS.

"The 9000 Italian prisoners of the Germans in Greece were tortured to death or forced to hard work in forwarding areas", declared to "SI" Corporal Generoso Serafini of Rome, who returned home yesterday on convalescence leave. Corporal Serafini was in Creta when the Italian Armistice was signed. He and others of his detachment decided to resists the Nazis and took to the woods.

After a while he and his comrades were seized by the Nazis and shipped out to Athens whence they moved to a concentration camp and left without enough food to live on and abandoned to winter exposures.

Corporal Serafini fell ill and was for months uncared of in the barracks. As soon as the English liberated Athens all Italian prisoners were rescued and properly assisted and finally returned to Italy.

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Telefono 41746

BULLETIN N. 422

DECEMBER, 1.1944
11,30hrs.

"BONOMI SHOULD DECLINE THE TASK"
SAY COMMUNIST LEADER PALMIRO TOGLIATTI.
AND SOCIALIST PIETRO NENNI.

Bonomi commenced this morning at the Viminale Palace the conferences with representatives of various Parties. Before conferring with the Secretary of the Communist Party, Palmiro Togliatti who was te first Party leader to arrive at 9.30 at the Viminale, Bonomi had a fifteen minutes conference with Commodore Stone, head of Allied Commission.

After the interview with Bonomi, which lasted 25 minutes, Palmiro Togliatti made the following statement to the press:

"Bonomi asked me if the Communist Party would be willing to participate in a Cabinet presided by him. I have answered that presently, taking account the way on which the political situation is developed in its aspects both interal and international, considering the fact that three Parties of the National Liberation Committee have declared themselves against a Cabinet presided by Bonomi, considering also that there is the possibility of unanimous designation of a new Premier - which would maintain and even strenghten the unity and the authoritativeness of National Liberation Committee, -Bonomi would render a great service to the cause of the Nation by declining the task: thus the National Liberation Committee would continue in its function of political leadership to which it is entitled as it represents Italy fighting for Liberation, for destruction of Fascism, and for a deep Democratic renewal."

After Togliatti, Bonomi received Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Socialist Party, with whom conferred nearly 20 minutes.

Nenni has thereafter declared to the press:

"Premier Bonomi wished that the new Cabinet be formed with the collaboration of the Six Parties of National Liberation Committee and asked whether the Italian Socialist Partywould abandon the present attitude."

Nenni stated that :" the maximum limit of concession of the

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Nenni stated that :" the maximum limit of concession of the Italian Socialist Party would always be subordinated to the fact that the new Cabinet be the expression and the direct emanation of the National Liberation Committee; therefore the Party could grant its support only to a Cabinet whose President

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should be Meuccio Ruini or at least to a Cabinet whose President be indicated by National Liberation Committee."

Nenni added that since he is bound to Bonomi with affection, because he was at his side in the National Liberation Committee, and during the Nazi-Fascist oppression, did not hesitate to suggest him to retire because "should he insist on hisintentidn of forming a Cabinet outside of National Liberation Committee, he would fatally become a tool of reactionary forces."

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS MEETING.

The Direction of Christian Democracy met this morning in order to designate the members which should participate to the new Cabinet and to discuss the present situation.

BIOGRAPHY OF MEUCCIO RUINI.

Following is a brief biography of Meuccio Ruini, chosen unconditionally as Committee of National Liberation's Prime Minister by three Parties (Socialist, Communist and Action Party), and by other two (Labor Democrat and Christian Democrat) in case Bonomi should not succeed in forming the new Cabinet. The Liberals have not made a second choice.

Meuccio Ruiniwas born at Reggio Emilia December 14, 1887. He was graduated in Law and Philosophy and was still very young when became State employee, as official and thereafter Chief Secretary at the Ministry of Public Works.

In 1912 he was appointed General Director for Southern Italy and in 1913 became State Councilor. In 1927 he was dismissed by order of Mussolini because of his anti-Fascist attitude.

He was elected Deputy for the Collegio of Castelnuovo Monti and represented in the Chamber the Radical Democrats Party. In one of the Cabinets presided by

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because he was at his side in the National Liberation Committee, and during the Nazi-Fascist oppression, did not hesitate to suggest him to retire because "should he insist on hisintention of forming a Cabinet outside of National Liberation Committee, he would fatally become a tool of reactionary forces."

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS MEETING.

The Direction of Christian Democracy met this morning in order to designate the members which should participate to the new Cabinet and to discuss the present situation.

BIOGRAPHY OF MEUCCIO RUINI.

Following is a brief biography of Meuccio Ruini, chosen unconditionally as Committee of National Liberation's Prime Minister by three Parties (Socialist, Communist and Action Party), and by other two (Labor Democrat and Christian Democrat) in case Bonomi should not succeed in forming the new Cabinet. The Liberals have not made a second choice.

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In 1912 he was appointed General Director for Southern Italy and in 1913 became State Councilor. In 1927 he was dismissed by order of Mussolini because of his anti-Fascist attitude.

He was elected Deputy for the Collegio of Castelnuovo Monti and represented in the Chamber the Radical Democrats Party. In one of the Cabinets presided by Francesco Saverio Nitti, Ruini was first Undersecretary for Labor and thereafter Minister of Colonies.

Participated to the first world war as volounteer, with Leonida Bissolati, and was decorated with the silver bravery medal.

In post-war times was editor of the daily newspaper "IL MONDO" with Giovanni Amendola and Alberto Bianca.

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After the assassination of Matteotti, Ruini participated to the political movement called:"Aventino" (abstention of Deputies from the activity of the Parliament as a protest against the Government, whose responsability in the Matteotti crime was evident).

In 1923 Mr. Ruini founded the National Democratic Union which tried to units in a single association all the anti-Fascist forces.

The present Labor Democratic Party, of which Ruini is leader, is a derivation of the National Democratic Union.

Meuccio Ruini is author of several books, including an essay on Luigi Morvetto and a monography on Madame de Stael.

BONOMI CONFERS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

At noon, after attending the parade of the new Italian detachements, Bonomi resumed at the Viminale political consultations and conferred with Marcello Soleri, Manlio Brosio and Giovanni Cattani, representatives of the Liberal Party.

BONOMI STUDIES POSSIBILITY OF FORMING CABINET.

In the noon Bonomi has started a long round of consultations which will show to him whether the Parties and the Country will allow him to form a working Cabinet. From these talks with prominent leaders he will reach his decision. The responsibility of rule without the Left Wing Parties is a heavy one as the working masses will not tolerate a Cabinet tinged with reaction and easily accused of "Fascism". There is already rumour of strikes in case the Cabinet should appear to be a re-incarnation of Badoglio. On the other hand the Allies cannot afford a Cabinet which is not certain of maintaining order in the Country. The decision is a heavy one.

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BULLETIN Nº 423

DEC 1, 1944
1300 hrs.

B O N O M I W I L L A C C E P T

CABINET WILL BE POLITICAL NOT STRICTLY TECHNICAL.

Ivanoe Bonomi will form a Cabinet composed of political men and not a strictly technical Ministry composed of officials generals and admirals, as some said. This we learned from the highest authority.

Bonomi will se Alexander Kirk, Ambassador of the United States of America, and Sir Noel Charles, Ambassador of the United Kingdom and High Commissioner for Italy, this afternoon.

His consultations with political leaders will continue. Tomorrow morning a meeting is scheduled with the Christian Democrats. An exchange of views with Christian Democrats has already taken place this morning, informally, outside the Viminale Palace.

As Soleri (Liberal) left Bonomi's office, this morning, he declared: "The Liberal Party are ready for cordial cooperation with Bonomi on the basis of the Six Parties."

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Telefono 41746

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 421 DECEMBER, 1.1944
0900 hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Bonomi designation has no chance to succeed in forming a new Government after parties split on his leadership.
The fundamental issue is the power of the Committee of Liberation.
UNITA' Communist.

Democracy is not reconcilable with the Crown. Two designations: Ruini on part of the Committee of Liberation and Bonomi on part of the Lieutenant General of the Realm, conflicting.
AVANTI! Socialist.

The Christian Democrats affirm that Bonomi did not sabotage the Government's professed programme, and should be given the chance to try a new Cabinet.
The Christian Democrats assert in their manifesto that a new Government should concentrate mostly on reorganizing the armed forces, securing enough food for the people, carrying out the most urgent rehousing works, controlling prices, punishing Fascist crimes justly and impartially, caring for the dire conditions of the working classes, and small bourjousie. The Christian Democrats are ready to collaborate with the Committees of Liberation of North Italy and the local Committees of the liberated Italy if and when they are qualified for giving valuable contribution to the state reconstruction efforts.
IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

Liberals would support Bonomi.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

ACTIONISTS STRONGLY OPPOSED TO BONOMI.

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action, commenting on the Cabinet crisis writes:
"The unity of National Liberation Committee does not allow

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Bonomi to form a Cabinet with the Parties of Democratic coalition, or with anyone of such parties.

"And what is the share of the Lieutenant Generla of the Realm wants to reserve for himself on all this matter?We will see this ..., too, in a short time."

NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE PRAISED BY COMMUNIST ORGAN.

UNITA', organ of the Communist Party, praises in its editorial to-day the National Liberation Committee.

"The development of the crisis" says the Communist organ, " has shown through the attention which the Country focused on Marshal's Palace, that to-day there does not exist in Italy any other political center of Nation's life, except the Liberation Committee. Despite a number of dissentions, which had a basis that was real and that was widened by the situation itself, the National Liberation Committee has shown enough strenght to face and solve an extremely difficult situation created outside the will of the Six Parties and of Italian people."

MONARCHY'S PREROGATIVES STILL IN FORCE.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberals, commenting on the istitutional issues put forward by Socialists observes that the simple fact that all parties agreed upon the convocation of a Constituent Assembly after the war is not be construed as meaning that the Italian political system has been suspended and the royal prerogatives therein suppressed.The Constituent Assembly will decide on the new form of the Italian Democratic State which may be Republican or Monarchist. But till after the Constituent decided on, the Prime Minister, either in case of resignation,or in case of appointment has no other procedure to adopt excepting the one Bonomi practiced in the present crisis."

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

BULLETIN N° 42[illegible] November 30,1944.
2[illegible]0 h.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS BACK BONOMI AND CRITICISE SOCIALISTS.

The rain of orders of the day continues.
The Christian Democrats'Executive issued this afternoon a motion deploring the attitude of the Socialists who tried to prevent Sforza's case as an "international reactionary plot" supported in Italy by the Liberals, and accused Bonomi of complicity.
The Christian Democrats reaffirm their confidence in Bonomi's good faith and ability. The motion calls, among other things, for the constitution of an Advisory Assembly and for the speeding up of Administrative polls.

WARNING.

"The difficulties of the crisis are to be overcome by the effort of all parties which make up the National Committee of Liberation towards a comprehensive solution", asserts "Ricostruzione", organ of the Labour Democratic Party.
"It is not a question of man. It is much more. The Committee of Liberation is a living reality in Italy in this tragic moment. The whole of Northern Italy, which is fighting and undergoing sacrifices has still to endure its martyrdom probably for long months. Thousands and thousands of men, in the name of the Committee, even affiliating to different parties and even thinking of different solutions of political and social problems, die for the liberation of Italy. The liberation of Italy is the rallying point of all those who are in action where the struggle is a deadly one. It is not conceivable, it is not just that such concord should not be attained here, right now, where the liberation is an accomplished fact, and when liberty has been reconquered. In as much as all agree on the principle that the only workable solution of the crisis consists in the forming of a Democratic Government it is the duty of the Committee of Liberation to give to the Country such leadership. Should the

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BULLETIN Nov 30, 1944.
2000 hrs.

BONOMI CONSIDERS DIFFICULT JOB OF FORMING NEW GOVERNMENT--RUINI DESIGNATED AS POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR.

An official communique was expected tonight stating that Bonomi was considering his answer to the Prince's request to form a new Cabinet.

Thus the situation is as follows, according to all the news of the day:

At 11 o'clock the Lieutenant General of the Realm asked Ivanoe Bonomi, resigned Prime Minister, to form a Cabinet.

This move was interpreted as meaning that the consensus of opinions of all the personalities questioned by the Prince pointed to Bonomi as the most likely to satisfy the Country's requirements.

At 1300 hours the Ministers gathered at the Palazzo dei Marescialli together with the representatives of the Six Parties voted on their respective choices. The score was Meuccio Ruini, leader of the Labour Democrats, 3 (Socialists, Communists and Party of Action) Ivanoe Bonomi, 3 (Liberals, Labour Democrats, and Christian Democrats), Ruini as second choice, 3 (Liberals, Labour Democrats, and Christian Democrats).

Meuccio Ruini and Marcello Soleri went to see at 1320 hrs Falzone Lucifero, Minster of the Royal Household, with whom they discussed the results of the discussions at the Marshal's Palace and left soon afterwards.

Questioned by newspapermen, later in the afternoon, whether he was going to form a Cabinet (as the B.B.C. announced from London), Ruini shrugged his shoulders and laughed. He said: "It's all nonsense". The B.B.C. does not subscribe to the "SI" service.

During the afternoon, the Ministers and representatives of the Parties did not meet again in the usual debates. They merely exchanged views, apparently waiting for Bonomi either refuse to accept the task entrusted him or compose a Cabinet. In Ruini's private office Giuseppe Saragat, Pietro Nenni, Sergio Fenaltea, Mauro Scoccimarro, Alberto Cianca, Emilio Lussu, Umberto Tupini met for a few hours to discuss informally

THE OFFICIAL COMUNIQUE: "The Lieutenant General of the Realm

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

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THE OFFICIAL COMUNIQUE: "The Lieutenant General of the Realm, after having completed his consultations, today received Ivanoe Bonomi, President of the Council of Ministers who had resigned, and invited him to form a new Cabinet. Bonomi will cnsider his acceptance."

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